

'Lots of turkeys out there'

By DAVID S. BRODER

DETROIT — When the numbers go up on election night next Nov. 7, most Republican pros will search for signs of the revival of their party in the state house returns, not in the contest for Congress.

Despite the big publicity effort being planned to turn the tax-cut issue into a battery for more Republican seats in the House, the private estimates of many of the top GOP officials who gathered here for their final pre-election meeting are bleak when it comes to Congress.

There are a variety of reasons for that feeling. But the main one was expressed most bluntly by an official of one of the major conservative political action groups backing GOP challengers.

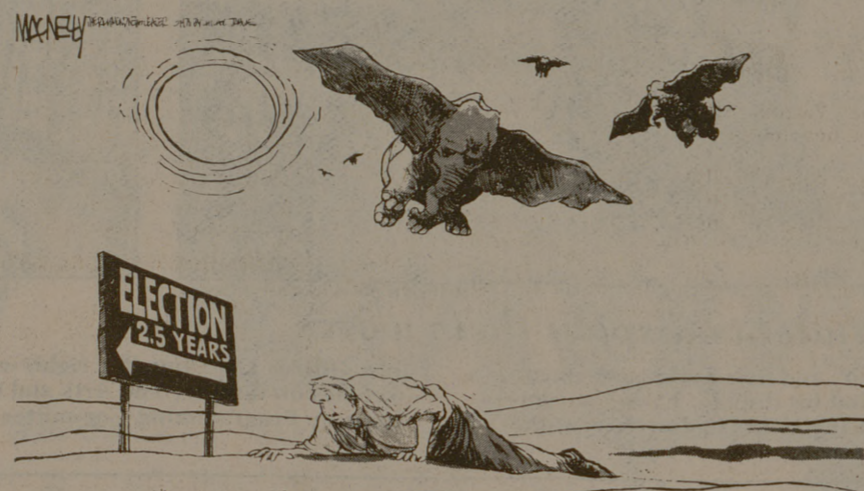
"There are," he said, referring to the Republican candidate list, "an awful lot of turkeys out there."

While hopes are still being voiced for significant gains in governorships, other state offices and the legislatures, the Republican prospects for a breakthrough in the House are modest indeed. In the Senate, the lineup of races this year is such that Republicans will do well to achieve a standoff.

A major reason for the modest House prospects is the difficulty Republicans have had in lining up top-flight challengers in the districts now held by Democrats.

"It is a problem," said national chairman Bill Brock. "People really wonder if you can make a big enough impact to justify the sacrifice."

As an example of what Brock means, take Indiana. In the Watergate election year of 1974, the GOP lost five of its seven House seats to the Democrats. In 1976, it failed to regain any of those districts, but



did knock off another, older Democratic incumbent.

This year, prospects for the state ticket look bright to state GOP chairman Bruce Melchert, but he is far from sanguine about House gains. The main reason is the difficulty of getting top-flight candidates.

"I'm very honest with them," Melchert said. "I tell them that, given the advantages of staff, publicity, office space and travel these incumbents enjoy, you just can't figure to take the average incumbent out the first time you try. You've got to run the first time to establish your base in the district, and then you may beat him the next time."

"The trouble is, that means taking three years out of your life for virtually nonstop

campaigning, and a lot of them look at Washington, D.C., and say, 'It's not worth it.'"

The problem is compounded by the new demands placed on candidates for federal office for full financial disclosure and the avoidance of anything that may be construed as a conflict of interest.

"A congressman's salary is pretty good," says Jerry Rowe, the executive director of the Michigan Republican party, "but it's not big money to a lot of the people you really want to run. And these guys tell me, 'Hell, no, I'm not going to open up every page of my life to the newspapers and cut myself off from my profession in order to run.'"

Because of such feelings, Republicans

often have had to settle for what they could get in congressional candidates. In one Michigan district that switched to the Democrats only in 1974, the Republicans this year have been forced to accept as their nominee a Conservative Party official whose ideological intensity is probably greater than his political prospects. The problem is not confined to the GOP. In Michigan's 2nd District, which Rep. Carl D. Pursell (R) won by only 344 votes in his first race in 1976, an intensive Democratic recruitment drive produced only one potential challenger.

That candidate filed an insufficient number of signatures on his nominating petition. So Pursell, who barely won last time, finds himself running unopposed in 1978.

But because there are twice as many Democratic incumbents in the House as Republicans, the problems in recruiting new candidates affect the GOP far more severely.

The built-in limits on GOP prospects for the House make it all the more vital for the future of that party, that Republicans win the victories they believe are possible in the legislatures across the country and in the few key governorships where their chances now look good.

Holding the governorships they now have in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois and ousting the Democrats from control in New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Texas, and California are at the top of the GOP priority list.

Without gubernatorial victories in at least five of those eight states, it may be another bleak election night for the Grand Old Party.

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Economic clouds

By JOHN F. SIMS
UPI Business Writer

LONDON — If all the political promises turn into action, the outcome of the economic summit conference in Bonn is mostly good news for U.S. business. But it may take a year for the full benefits to be seen.

Some clouds still remain on the horizon — like the unsettled multi-national trade talks in Geneva and the European Common Market's proposals for monetary reform — and there is some hard bargaining ahead.

The seven leaders who gathered in Bonn for the fourth of their annual summit conferences on the global economy performed no miracles — as Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda pointed out.

"THEY WERE CAREFUL," President Carter said at the end of the conference, to promise only that which they knew they could deliver.

What was promised was a \$4 billion stimulus to Japanese imports, much of which could come from the United States, and a \$6.3 billion expansion of Germany's economy.

With the U.S. dollar in its still-depressed state, the West German and Japanese plans to stimulate their domestic

billion to \$4 billion in the coming year. The money probably will go into highways and other public works.

Britain and Italy, suffering the worst economic situations of the seven participants, pretty much sat on the sidelines in Bonn. The expansionary policies promised by the other nations are aimed at helping them as much as anybody else.

Britain, especially, needs all kinds of help to cut its total unemployment of 1.5 million.

Carter's pledge to boost U.S. oil prices to world levels — if Congress can be persuaded that German and Japanese expansion is sufficient trade-off — could cost the American consumer 7 cents or more extra on a gallon of gasoline.

The Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc. (PIRFI), an independent study group, estimated lifting U.S. oil prices to world levels today would add 7 cents to the cost of a gallon of gasoline.

BUT ALAN GREENSPAN, former head of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford and now president of Townsend-Greenspan, said: "The summit will have no impact on the American consumer."

"The purpose of these summits is merely to have a forum in which heads of government can converse with each other on economic issues," he said.

Under Carter's plan to raise U.S. oil prices to the world level, the hope is that as Americans pay more they will use less energy. Gasoline prices would be affected more than home heating oil because more gasoline is produced from domestic crude now below the world price level.

Since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to hike oil prices in 1979, gas prices in 1980 and beyond are likely to rise even more, depending on such factors as inflation.

More fuel-efficient cars mandated by Congress will partially offset the higher cost of a fillup. Better mileage coupled with higher gasoline prices should produce a peak in gas consumption in 1980 and then a decline in gas usage through 1990, according to PIRFI.

But some U.S. petroleum experts think Carter's goal to lessen U.S. dependence on foreign oil is unrealistic and predict the United States will become a heavier importer by 1985.

PIRFI, in a recent study, forecast U.S. oil imports will range between 9.4 million and 12 million barrels a day in 1985, up from 8 million barrels daily in the first quarter of 1978.

Exxon USA, in its 1978-1990 energy outlook released in April, projected U.S. oil imports will rise to a peak 12.2 million barrels daily by 1983 and then taper off. Nevertheless, Exxon expects U.S. imports to total 11.4 million barrels a day in 1990.

Carter will be looking to heavier use of coal and nuclear energy to prevent that from happening.

THE SEVEN LEADERS at the summit committed themselves to encouraging public and private investment and research in nuclear power.

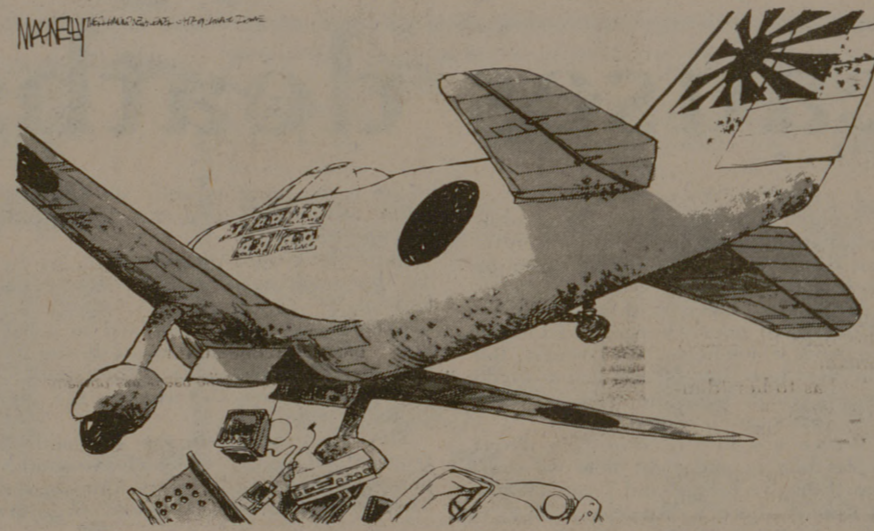
But this is another area in which the governments, especially the American government, faces opposition beyond its immediate control.

The strategy employed by the seven summiteers is reminiscent of one American general's recommendation for ending the war in Vietnam: "Declare a victory and leave."

The seven heads of government said nothing they have not been saying publicly for weeks or even months. But still they declared the summit a great success that had exceeded all expectations.

It is hoped that their pledges will add up to more than the sum of their parts, that the summit fostered a feeling of interdependence.

That spirit of cooperation probably will be sorely tested over the coming months.



The understatement

By JOHN REICHERTZ
United Press International

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — President Carter, speaking to Latin American diplomats in June, made what has to be the understatement of the year.

"We realize that the path from authoritarian to democratic rule can be a difficult and demanding one," Carter told the VIII plenary meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington.

More than 17 million voters have slipped ballots into an assortment of antiquated and modern urns in eight Latin American nations since the New Year, and the cry that followed in many cases was "Fraud!!!"

ON MAY 16, Dominican Republic's three-term president, Joaquin Balaguer, sought a fourth term. By early the following morning it was becoming clear that Antonio Guzman, a 67-year-old cattle rancher and head of the Dominican Revolutionary party, was winning.

At that time, the national police stormed into the national electoral board's office and stopped the vote count.

Carter and several Latin American leaders immediately protested and urged

in July Bolivia held its first elections since the then Col. Hugo Banzer seized power in a 1971 military coup.

The elections were to allow landlocked Bolivia to observe the 100th anniversary of its loss of a passageway to the sea to Chile in the War of the Pacific with the respectability that being a democracy brings in the Western hemisphere.

BUT THERE NEVER was much doubt that Air Force Gen. Juan Pereda, Banzer's hand-picked candidate, would win the elections — one way or another.

Three-time president Victor Paz Estenssoro said weeks before the elections he was sure he would win "if there wasn't a fraud the size of the one being organized."

Ten days after the July 9 balloting, Pereda had a solid lead in the slow vote counting.

But all opposition parties and some international observers — including an OAS observer invited by the government — contended that government and military officials had perpetrated gross fraud on Pereda's behalf.

The U.S. state department expressed concern and encouraged action by the Bolivian electoral court.

The court promptly annulled the vote and called for new elections in 180 days.

Pereda, who had also encouraged the annulment to the displeasure of Banzer, two days later led a bloodless armed rebellion and seized power.

Peru's June 18 election of a constituent assembly, intended to guide the country to democracy by 1980, was the first in the country in the last 12 years, and it came in the middle of a crisis.

IN MAY SEVERE rioting broke out as the deficit-ridden government imposed an economic austerity program calling for increases in the price of foods and transport.

After a two-day general strike and scores of deaths in rioting, the military government suspended constitutional guarantees, deported eight leftist candidates and stopped all political advertising on television and radio.

The measures brought a virtual halt to the campaign for almost two weeks but most were lifted 10 days before the elections, which went off smoothly bringing a sharp but no controlling increase in leftist power in Peru.

A month later Ecuador, Peru's oil-rich neighbor to the north, went to the polls to elect a president after eight years of military government and its electorate behaved as if the voting was the most natural of activities.

The election, however, did not produce a victor as no candidate won the absolute majority vote required for the presidency.

As a result, the two leading candidates will go at it again later in the year.

Analysis

vote counting be resumed. Carter let it be known that U.S. support for the Dominican Republic depended on "the integrity of the electoral process."

Balaguer met with his generals for 36 hours and then ordered a resumption of the count that eventually led to his defeat.

Carter, explaining why he spoke out about the Dominican Republic, said four nations with military governments were scheduled to have elections later in the year and he did not want the precedent of fraud to be set.

IN PARAGUAY AND GUATEMALA elections had already been staged, but most observers, including the state department, did not bother to raise a big fuss. While there was no fraud, there did not seem to be much choice either.

There was never much doubt that strongman Gen. Alfredo Stroessner would win his sixth term as president in Paraguay.

And in Guatemala, where military governments have come and gone for 157 years, it did not seem to matter which of the three army candidates won the March elections.

But the hopes for change were greater in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where military regimes have been firmly entrenched for years, without the pretense of staged elections.

Ma Bell to offer lifeline rates

The Public Utility Commission in Austin Wednesday refused to allow Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. to raise basic residential and commercial charges, and ordered the company to offer so-called lifeline rates to residents of 15 cities on a trial basis. The commission, however, did authorize the telephone company to increase rates statewide by \$124.5 million for installation and service-related calls.

NATION

Ratification block denied

A federal judge Wednesday in Washington denied a move by a disgruntled Pittsburgh local to block the nationwide contract ratification vote this month by the 300,000-member American Postal Workers Union. The Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area Postal Workers Union went to court in an attempt to halt the nationwide balloting by mail, arguing that the union's 49-member advisory committee must approve a contract proposal before it can be submitted to the membership.

Arms shipments delayed

The House voted Wednesday in Washington to delay U.S. arms shipments destined for Chile until the right-wing Santiago regime agrees to extradite three suspects wanted in the Washington murder of Chile's former ambassador to the United States. The State Department said it expected Chile to honor a longstanding extradition accord with the United States. The military junta already has arrested three suspects sought by U.S. officials.

Times gets temporary reprieve

The New York Times and one of its reporters threatened with imprisonment for withholding investigative files of a New Jersey murder case won a temporary reprieve in Washington Wednesday from Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Marshall said reporter Myron Farber may stay free until noon Friday and postponed a \$5,000-a-day fine against the newspaper. The prison sentence and fine were to take effect at noon EDT.

Firemen killed in fall

Six firemen plunged to their deaths Wednesday in a four-alarm fire at a Brooklyn supermarket that collapsed in a burning heap of rubble. Officials reported. The death toll was the largest for New York City firemen in 12 years. Sixteen other firemen were reported injured.

Officials said the trapped firemen were on the roof of the supermarket when it collapsed unexpectedly, dumping them into the flames below. The store had been under renovation, and officials said the roof may have been weakened by the work.

Wheat sale set

Bangladesh was authorized in Washington Wednesday to purchase \$26 million worth of U.S. wheat under a new Food for Peace program, the Agriculture Department said. The authorization to buy 200,000 metric tons of wheat from Aug. 8 through Sept. 15 came the same day Bangladesh and the United States signed an agreement paying the way for the sales. Delivery of the wheat is to be made through Sept. 30. Bangladesh agreed to use the funds from sale of the wheat within Bangladesh to pay for rural and agricultural development, population and family planning and health projects. Spending the money within the country will be considered payment for the food.

WORLD

Chess match at draw again

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi agreed to their seventh consecutive draw in Baguio, Philippines Wednesday in a game that experts said Karpov had down up. Karpov arrived five minutes late for the continuation of the adjourned match and after Korchnoi's first move — his 42nd in the game — the 27-year-old Soviet whiz kid offered a draw. Korchnoi, whom experts had said was in great danger of losing the match, quickly accepted.

Russia takes lead in space

The Soviet Union, capping a series of spectacular space firsts in the past 10 months, Wednesday broke a cherished United States record as the most experienced nation in space. As Soyuz 29 cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov circle Earth in the Salut 6 space lab, the Soviets broke the American record of a total of 937 man-days spent in space at midnight Tuesday.

Texan firefighters called

Iranian authorities summoned Texan Red Adair's firefighters Wednesday to try to control a huge fire threatening a vast new oilfield discovered this week. Two Adair firefighters were expected to fly in Wednesday night or early today to attempt what Iranian oil industry sources described as "one of the most difficult fire control operations on an oil well." Oil well No. 101, 547 miles southwest of Tehran, caught fire soon after engineers reached its vast oil and gas reserves at a depth of about 15,000 feet Monday.

WEATHER

Continuing cloudy today and Friday without much change in the temperature. High today in the mid-90s and low today and tomorrow in the mid-70s. South wind 10 to 15 mph. Probability of precipitation 30% today, 20% tonight and 30% daytime tomorrow.

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