

THE BATTALION

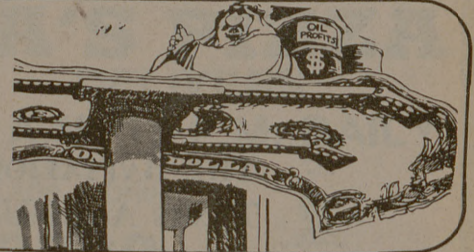
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Pope's successor to be named by large group of cardinals

By ERNEST SAKLER
United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope Paul VI's successor, whose election will decide the future of the Roman Catholic church and perhaps the allegiance of nearly 700 million faithful, probably will come from a group of fewer than 20 cardinals, Vatican experts said Monday.

Predicting the outcome of a papal election is always difficult, but particularly so this time because the College of Cardinals is the largest in history.

There will be 115 cardinals meeting in Michaelangelo's Sistine Chapel to elect a new pontiff, compared with the 80 who elected Paul in 1963 and the 51 who elected John XXIII in 1958.

Many of the newer cardinals are from distant lands — rare visitors to Rome who are as yet unacquainted with the various Vatican lobbies.

Most observers feel the traditionalists will prevail and choose an Italian, just as all other popes have been for more than 450 years. But some think the chances for a non-Italian pope are the best so far this century — possibly a liberal central European or a cardinal from the Third World.

Election of an American would be virtually impossible, most Vatican experts said.

Only 46 of the church's 262 popes have been non-Italians. The last was Hadrian VI of Holland who reigned for 13 months in 1522-1523 and was booed by Roman crowds at his election.

The new pope could be a conservative, bent on maintaining the Church's traditional dictums on papal authority, priestly celibacy and birth control. Or he could be a progressive trying to align Roman Catholicism with what he feels is the spirit of the times.

Italian "papabili" — potential papal candidates — include Cardinals Giovanni Benelli, Sergio Pignedoli, Sebastiano Baggio, Pericle Felici, Giovanni Colombo, Michele Pellegrino, Antonio Poma, Corrado Ursi and Albino Luciani.

Non-Italian cardinals, who were given long-shot chances for election, include American Cardinals John F. Dearden and John J. Wright, Leon Duval of Algeria, Gabriel Garrone and Jean Villot of France, James Knox of Australia, Franz Koenig of Austria, Maurice Roy of Canada, Johannes Willenbrands of Holland and Stefan Wyszyński of Poland.

Here are capsule biographies of the leading candidates:

Benelli: Paul's 1977 appointment of Benelli as a cardinal and archbishop of Florence was seen as an obvious attempt to smooth the way for the Tuscan prelate to become his successor — or at least play a key role in the election of the next pope. Benelli, 57, has three decades of experience as a Vatican diplomat and last served as assistant secretary of state, No. 3 post in the Vatican. But the efficient, sharp-tongued Benelli has many enemies and at 57 is considered too young.

Baggio: At age 65, a former papal ambassador to Brazil who now heads the Sacred Congregation for Bishops, one of the most powerful Curia departments. Paul made him a cardinal in 1969. A rather rigid character and his comparative youth may be handicaps in the papal sweepstakes.

Colombo: Paul's personal choice in 1963 to succeed him as archbishop of Milan, Italy's largest diocese, he is a distinguished educator and writer. Now aged 76, Paul made him a cardinal in 1965.

Felici: An expert in civil and canon law, the 67-

year-old Segri-born Felici is a polished and pungent speaker who leans toward the conservative. He is distrusted by church progressives. A cardinal since 1967, his lack of pastoral experience could hurt him in papal balloting.

Luciani: A theologian and philosopher, he is one of the newest cardinals, named in 1973. Born in Forno di Canale in 1912 he is vice president of the Italian Bishops' Conference.

Pellegrino: The retired archbishop of Turin is viewed by many traditionalists as too liberal. Born in Centulo in 1903, he prefers to be called "Padre" rather than "your eminence," lives frugally and wears simple cassocks instead of more regal cardinal garb. His pectoral cross is wooden rather than jeweled. Unlike other cardinals, he has no limousine, but drives a green compact.

Pignedoli: A veteran Vatican diplomat who has visited 156 countries, he has long been mentioned as a leading candidate to succeed Paul. Born in Felina in 1910, Pignedoli often strolls around the Spanish Steps in the heart of Rome, meeting students and hippies and sometimes inviting them to tea or dinner.

Poma: Quiet and unassuming, he is president of the Italian Bishops' Conference. Colleagues describe him as a "man of the center," open to ideas in the doctrinal field, but rigid on matters of morals and discipline. Born in Pavia in 1910, he is rated an outsider in the papal voting unless the conclave wants someone akin to the manner and method of Paul.

Ursi: Praised by the Vatican newspaper for his "outstanding multifarious and fervent pastoral activity," he was born in 1908 in Andria. He was ordained in 1931, became bishop in 1951 and cardinal in 1967.



The only way to dig a ditch

Thomas Lopez, who works for J.W. Bell Christie Contractors, is using a mechanical trencher to dig a ditch for a new natural gas pipeline at the corner of Ross and Bizzell Streets on the University campus. The pipeline will service the wood shop adjoining the Landford Architecture Building.

Battalion photo by Pat O'Malley

Team investigates flood death count

United Press International
Officials in Parker and Palo Pinto counties — on the flood-swollen Brazos River downstream from last week's destruction are bracing for a 10-foot rise that is expected to carry away buildings in low-lying areas.

The river is up about 25 feet with water leased from Possum Kingdom Lake, which collected the flood runoff. The lake authority has advised officials in downstream counties that more flood gates will be opened today, adding 10 feet to the river level.

Twenty-eight people were killed in a week of flooding in the agricultural area of central Texas and the Hill Country the south central portion of the state. Authorities today continued their search for eight more bodies.

In the Hill Country, a disaster survey team from the National Weather Service arrived in Kerrville Monday to determine the death toll was so high despite advance warning by the media.

National Weather Service Director Dr. George Cressman said evidence indicated early forecasts and flood warnings were issued by television and radio stations and local safety officials had acted promptly on them.

In the Hill Country, officials Monday covered the bodies of three more flood victims, bringing the death toll to 23 along the Medina and Guadalupe rivers.

Another five people died in flooding at Albany in west central Texas.

A spokesman for the Parker County Fire Department said local units Monday evacuated campers and rural homes

around Horseshoe Bend, Rio Brazos and Dennis.

In Albany, the water and sewer systems were functioning throughout most of the town, about a third of which washed away last Thursday and Friday. Telephone service also had been restored.

Disaster relief has been streaming into town since the weekend, according to sheriff's dispatcher Bobbie Hoard.

"We received a plane load of supplies from Albany, New York, and I think most every Albany in every state is sending something," Mrs. Hoard said. "The people in Abilene and the surrounding area have been just great. Individuals are bringing in pickup loads of clothing."

The town also reopened an abandoned nursing home to provide temporary housing for the homeless, she said.

"But the death toll still remained high," Cressman said. "We need to find out the reason for those deaths and if there are any aspects of the warning system that need correcting, we need to correct them."

Meanwhile, the rain-swollen Brazos, which engulfed more than a third of Graham during the weekend, receded Monday and residents of the west central Texas town returned to shovel ankle-deep mud and debris from their homes and businesses.

"About a fifth of the town is still underwater but it's going down. People are getting back to work and cleaning up," a spokesman for the Young County sheriff's office said. "It's a mess, but we don't have any drownings so we have a lot to be thankful for."

Captain: Sex less likely on ship than on beach

United Press International
NORFOLK, Va. — The skipper of the USS Vulcan, oldest ship in the Atlantic fleet and one of the five first vessels to take women to its crew, says sex will be a problem aboard "than you'd find on the beach."

The Vulcan's crew is getting ready to become its first female members, who will move aboard as a result of legislation, now in final stages of congressional action, permitting their assignment to sea-going Navy support ships.

Within a year, close to 10 per cent of the Navy's 750-member crew will be female, ranging from officers to dental technicians and machinists mates in the engine room.

Men aboard the ships have shown little opposition to a change the tradition-bound Navy would have regarded as cataclysmic just a few years ago.

What controversy and grumbling there has been has taken place on shore, some of it among Navy wives.

"Anytime you have men and women together, one of the first things people think about is sex," said Capt. Harry Spencer, the Vulcan's skipper.

"I think that has been overplayed. A ship is a small, contained environment, heavily controlled. That problem will be of far less magnitude than you'd find on the beach," he said.

American not likely to be pope

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Vatican sources said Monday there is little chance a non-Italian, much less an American, could be elected to succeed the late Pope Paul VI as leader of the world's Roman Catholics.

Nevertheless, two U.S. cardinals were mentioned as possible papal candidates.

Of the two, the sources said, only Cardinal John Francis Dearden, 70, archbishop of Detroit and a noted activist in the struggle for human rights and racial justice, had the necessary experience.

The other man mentioned was Cardinal John Joseph Wright, 69, prefect for the Vatican's Sacred Congregation of the Clergy.

The Vatican sources said neither man had any, but the slimmest chance of stepping into the papacy.

"The church hierarchy (in the United States) has consistently identified the church interests with those of their own nation. This is an important factor against the Americans," one source said.

Other sources said it was highly unlikely that any Cardinal from a nation involved in big power politics could be elected pope.

The sources said most of the 10 current U.S. cardinals were considered pragmatists and able administrators, but lacked the pastoral, prophetic point of view praised by the Second Vatican Council that ended in 1965.

Extension services to undergo change

Prairie View to receive \$1.4 million

By DOUG GRAHAM
Battalion Staff

Texas' traditional statewide agricultural service programs, the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are undergoing change.

The change centers around Prairie View A&M University, which is slated to receive \$1.4 million in federal funds, Texas A&M University President Jarvis Miller said.

He said Prairie View A&M should receive another \$900,000, bringing the total to \$2.3 million.

Last year, Congress passed the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977. The act is designed to improve research and transmission of agricultural knowledge.

Several of the goals include research on nutrition and consumption patterns, alternatives to fossil fuel-based technologies, and energy conservation. Improvement of extension and research programs in agriculture, forestry, and general agriculture are other goals.

One aim of the extension services will be to orient the programs toward the small farmer. A small farmer is defined as one whose gross sales from farming are \$20,000 or less per year.

The legislation will fund Tuskegee Institute and the 14 land grant colleges established in 1890.

These are traditionally all-black colleges which were set up after the first land grant schools such as Texas A&M were founded under the Morrill Act of 1862.

Miller said the 1977 Farm Act was



Who says it's a dog's life?

This canine visitor to the University campus seems quite content to stretch out in the flower beds on

the north side of the Academic Building.

Battalion photo by Pat O'Malley

designed to restore agricultural extension programs to the 1890 schools.

Prairie View lost their program because of the 1964 civil rights rulings against "separate but equal" organizations, Miller said.

At that time Prairie View and Texas A&M's programs were combined into one statewide agency.

Dr. Daniel Pfannstiel of the Agricultural Extension Service, said the separate government funds have split the statewide extension program.

"Our feeling has been where we were one organization, we were able to facilitate a one-program effort. Now we're going to have to work hard just to maintain that," Pfannstiel said.

"Our preference is to keep it." The division becomes effective Oct. 1, he said.

Pfannstiel said that Prairie View's extension service has no personnel trained in bookkeeping.

"Getting those people will drain their funds," he said.

He added that Prairie View personnel were as good as any in the state, but that their extension program had no need for bookkeepers. Pfannstiel said that as of Oct. 1, Prairie View will probably contract with the Texas A&M extension service to do the bookkeeping.

The emphasis at Prairie View is on research, said the school's new research director, Dr. O. C. Simpson. He said state funds for research were approximately \$60,000 versus the \$1.4 million from the federal government.

He said, however, there is a time constraint on the federal funds. The act requires funds to be contracted within 12 months. Funds cannot be carried over from year to year.

The crunch comes, he said, in getting through state regulations on construction.

Simpson said it is crucial that Prairie View initiate its building program this year. It is the only year the University will have the funds flexibility to do building without cutting the staff too deeply, he said.

Simpson said money is needed because "there's an urgent need of facilities, both in labs and offices."

Assistant director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Dudley Smith, said that Prairie View facilities are about on par statewide with other experiment stations.

In fact, their greenhouses are better than most, Smith said.

Simpson outlined what he hoped to implement as a research program. One project is a poultry brooder house for analyzing temperature, food, and other factors in producing maximum meat and egg yields. Energy will be the most important aspect, he said. He said he wants to increase energy efficiency in poultry operations.

Another project is oriented toward small farmer pork production. The goal is to improve quality and yield for low income "dirt farmers."

An agricultural extension-related project involves setting up a computerized data base on greenhouse and indoor plant

operations. He said the project would supply information to nurseries and individuals about growing plants.

Simpson said he hopes to build free-standing structures for each of the projects.

The overall change between Prairie View and Texas A&M will not be radical, said Dr. John C. Calhoun, Executive Vice Chancellor for Programs of the Texas A&M University System.

The system includes Prairie View, Texas A&M, and the statewide agricultural and engineering extension and experiment stations.

The act requires that each school develop plans in conjunction with an overall state program in Section 1445.

Calhoun expressed his opinion that the schools will continue to work closely together.

Pfannstiel and Smith said their organizations are continuing their close relationships with Prairie View. Pfannstiel said the extension service was in the process of drawing up working agreements with Prairie View.

As far as handling the increased research load goes, Simpson said the facilities would pose the only problem.

Smith said facilities are a common researcher's complaint because money has to be divided between staff and equipment. There is a lot to research, he said, but not enough resources to do it all.

Personnel at Prairie View does not pose an obstacle.

"Prairie View will have no problems with quality," Pfannstiel said.