

Six cadets win ROTC awards

Texas A&M University cadets stepped front and center when they were passed out for Air Force ROTC summer training this year. Six cadets, led by Robert L. East of Marshall, were individually cited. They were among 76 Texas A&M officer candidates in training at 11 Air Force bases around the United States. East won the Commandant's Trophy based on attitude, military proficiency, evaluation, leadership, personal traits and military bearing. Recipients of the Vice Commandant's Awards, based on the same criteria, include James E. Edge of San Antonio and Squadron 3; Michael R. Hays of Houston, Texas Aggie Band; Robert P. Meadows, Laredo, Squadron 8, and Richard E. Pepin, Hurst, Squadron 8. Thomas D. Dean of Waco won the athletic award.

Research awards offered

Applications are now being accepted for the National Research Council Research Associateship Programs for 1979. These programs provide scientists and engineers opportunities for postdoctoral research. Awardees conduct research on problems of their choice in selected federal research laboratories. The programs are open to recent recipients of the doctorate and to senior investigators also. Applications must be made to the NRC and must be postmarked by January 15, 1979. Results will be announced in the spring. Details about specific opportunities are available from the Associateship Office, JH 608-21, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

STATE

Auto insurance rate increase

The \$62 million increase in insurance rates for autos and other motor vehicles approved by the state insurance board Tuesday will mean premium increases as high as 6.9 percent in some areas of the state, while other regions will enjoy reductions. Residents of Harris County will face a 3.9 percent increase, plus a \$4 coverage increase, keeping Houston rates the highest in the state. Dallas coverage premiums will go up .4 percent raising bills \$1 annually. San Antonio premiums will go down .7 percent lowering bills \$2 annually. Austin rates are expected to rise 4.7 percent raising annual rates \$13. Premiums in Bryan will go down .9 percent or \$2 each year.

U.T. student attacked

A University of Texas freshman says he will quit school because of an incident last week in which he was beaten, kicked and subjected to sexual attacks by several members of a fraternity. The student told police he and his roommate were walking home from a bar last Thursday night when two men grabbed them and dragged them towards a fraternity house. The roommate said he escaped and tried to get help from police, but the policemen said, "they won't help him." Assistant police chief George Phifer said, "We're concerned that we may have misinterpreted requests for help."

NATION

Legionnaires disease strikes

City health officials in New York reported Tuesday that one man had died from Legionnaires' disease and another six cases, including one fatality are "highly suspicious." The dead man and the suspected victims all worked in Manhattan's Garment District. Dr. John Mar, director of epidemiology for the New York Health Department said investigators had yet to identify the source of the disease's bacteria which is believed to be carried through the air. The National Center of Disease Control in Atlanta sent specialists to help in the investigation.

Seven bombs in Indiana suburb

A police car was destroyed by a bomb Tuesday night, marking the seventh bombing in the Indianapolis suburb of Speedway since Friday. No one was in the car at the time of the blast. No injuries have been reported in any of the seven bombings, but police cannot explain who is responsible or why the explosions have been planned. Police Chief Copeland said the explosions cannot be blamed on out-of-towners attending the races.

WORLD

South Africa rejects U.N. aid

On Wednesday South Africa rejected Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal for a large-scale U.N. peace-keeping operation to guarantee free elections and peaceful transition to independence. South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, said South Africa would not accept a U.N. force of 7,500 men and 1,200 civilian officials. Botha also objected to a proposal postponing the envisioned independence date beyond Dec. 31, 1978. Botha complained about the continuing guerrilla war launched by the South West Africa People's Organization. He emphasized that South Africa had negotiated believing that all hostilities would cease before the independence plan would go into effect.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and warm becoming milder tonight. High in the mid-90s and low in the mid-70s. The temperature Friday near 90s. Easterly and northeasterly wind at 5 to 10 mph, lightly variable. Probability of rain 20% for today and 30% for tonight.

THE BATTALION

LETTERS POLICY

Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words and are subject to being cut to that length or less if longer. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit such letters and does not guarantee to publish any letter. Each letter must be signed, show the address of the writer and list a telephone number for verification.

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Jimmy's still turning other cheek

For a brief moment the nation had reason to hope that President Carter had come to his senses and decided it was time to quit kow-towing to George Meany. An aide said Carter had "used up" his patience with Meany. And that was understandable.

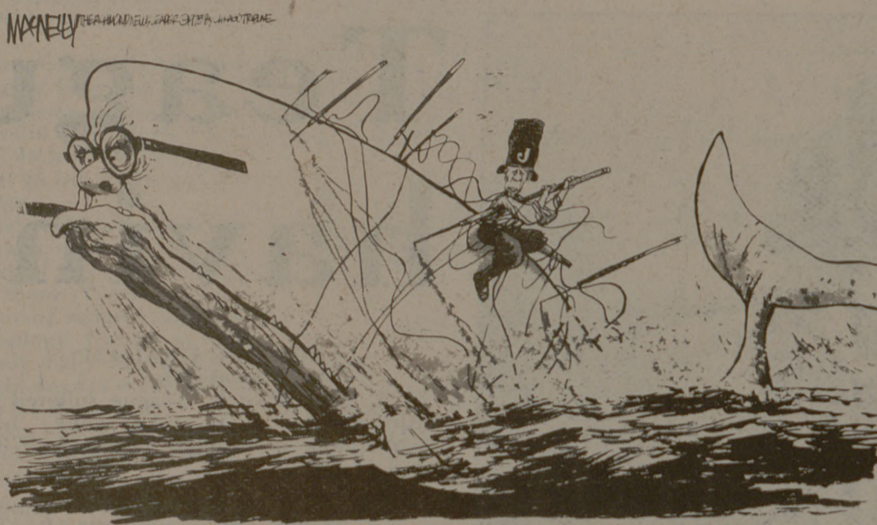
The arrogance of the kingpin of the AFL-CIO is disgustingly well-known; he has done nothing, but make demands on the president since Carter took office, with no regard for what might be best for the country. Meany supported Carter in his bid for the presidency. And Carter and his administration have been paying dearly ever since.

The president has gone out of his way in trying to please organized labor, as personified by the 84-year-old Meany. Carter long ago paid his political debt to Meany. And for his trouble he got nothing, but abuse.

And so, on a recent day, it appeared that the president finally had realized that Meany is not interested in what is fair or reasonable or in the best interest of the country. An aide said Carter's patience was "used up" because of Meany's continual criticism.

Sad to say, hopes were raised in vain. Meany was back at the White House last week. He denied there was any feud between him and Carter, and said the president was "all smiles" during their session. We can only marvel at how many cheeks the president is willing to turn.

Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer



News doesn't tell whole Nicaragua story

Nicaragua has made front-page news in the last few days in major newspapers around the world.

I believe there should be some things cleared on the Nicaraguan situation. This small Central-American country, with 2.5 million inhabitants, has been dominated by members of the Somoza family for more than four decades.

In 1926, the United States Marines occupied Nicaragua for the second time this century. They remained in this country until 1933 with strong opposition from General Augusto Cesar Sandino's guerrillas. Before the U.S. Marines left in 1933, however, they formed the Nicaraguan National Guard and left it in the hand of General Somoza Garcia. Somoza Garcia assassinated General Sandino and became the de facto arbiter of Nicaraguan Politics. In 1936 Somoza Garcia overthrew President Sacasa and remained in power until 1956.

Since then, Luis Somoza and Anastasio Somoza, sons of the predecessor, have ruled the country. They have remained in power thanks to pre-arranged Presidential elections and several changes in the Constitution. However, their main source of

Readers Forum

power has been the repression and brutality of the National Guard. The National Guard has continually received training and armaments from the United States. For years Somoza has been considered to be Washington's strong man in Central America. The U.S. Government has been the main ally of the Somoza Dynasty.

The Somoza family has not only taken over governmental control in Nicaragua, but also economical control. As columnist Jack Anderson once said, "there does not seem to be enough room in Nicaragua for

all of Somoza's properties".

The Somoza family owns ships and airlines, banks, construction companies, sugar mills, insurance companies, commercial fishing fleets, etc.

For years the Nicaraguan people have tried to end the Somoza domination. Opposition has risen since the October 1977 guerrilla attacks and has continued to rise with the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the owner of La Prensa.

The National Guard's repression has incremented to unbelievable extremes. There is a list of nearly 600 missing persons, many of them believed to be dead or held in the National Guard's jails. This list is getting larger. Somoza has only his National Guard with him. Businessmen have declared a Nation-Wide strike demanding the resignation of Dictator Somoza. All political opposition parties, ranging from the Conservative Party to the representatives of one of the factions of the guerrillas movement, have united to plan strategies

to overthrow Somoza.

The recent brave popular uprising in the city of Matagalpa have demonstrated, once again, the unpopularity of Somoza and the willingness of the people to fight until death for freedom.

The U.S. government is considering in re-establishing the military aid it cut off to Somoza for the 1978 fiscal year. On September 20, Congress will decide whether or not it will re-establish military aid to this killer, taking into consideration the predictable continuance of massacres of the Nicaraguan people.

Because U.S. citizens have freedom and justice, they should feel obligated to oppose such barbaric goings on as that of the Somoza regime. You can help by writing immediately to the U.S. State Department protesting the idea of continuing aid to Somoza.

William Vigil is a member of the U.S. Nicaraguan Student Association.

Cash register politics

By ANN ARNOLD
UPI Capitol Reporter

AUSTIN — Money is the key that opens the door to political office and Texas candidates are earnestly seeking more dollars as the final campaign stretch begins.

Bill Clements says he will raise an unprecedented \$2 million at a star-studded Dallas dinner Sept. 12 — but John Hill may have beaten him to a new record for campaign fund-raising with an unpublished Houston luncheon.

Hill raised \$320,000 and obtained pledges for more at the Aug. 1 luncheon attended by only 40-45 individuals.

Lowell Lebermann, Hill's finance chairman, said another 5 to 10 individuals who could not attend sent contributions.

Although Hill and other candidates have raised more money at one time with state-wide dinners or other mass functions, no one else appears to have collected so much from such a small group of individuals, Lebermann said.

"We've talked to a lot of people and nobody knew of anything to match it," Lebermann said.

Clements is counting on selling 2,000 tickets at \$1,000-a-plate to his Sept. 12 dinner and is using former President Gerald Ford, ex-Govs. Ronald Reagan and John Connally and a veritable "Who's Who" of Texas Republican politics as drawing cards.

Hill's luncheon featured only the candidate.

Lebermann said he was amazed at the largesse of the individuals who contributed \$5,000 to \$10,000 each and promised to help raise even more for the attorney general's bid for governor.

One man who backed Gov. Dolph Briscoe for re-election in the primary against Hill not only contributed \$10,000 personally, but promised to hold a fund raiser and collect another \$50,000 to \$70,000, Lebermann said.

"As we were leaving I told the general 'Pardon me, but I don't remember ever having seen anything like that,'" Leber-

mann said. "Lowell, that's because there's never been anything like that," Lebermann quoted Hill saying.

Lebermann said Houston contributors start donations at higher financial level than most residents of other areas of the state.

"In order to be a major player \$5,000 is sort of the number where they start," he said. "They have a sort of peer group pressure and history of giving more, and more freely, than any people I ever saw."

Lebermann said that during the two-day visit to Houston when the luncheon was held, Hill's campaign received more than \$400,000 in contributions.

Many of the hefty contributions, Lebermann said, came from people who had donated with similar generosity to Hill's primary campaign — when his prospects were considerably riskier.

Lebermann said a number of the large contributions, however, came from some of Briscoe's long-time financial backers.

"They're good, solid Democrats. They had prior commitments to Gov. Briscoe. But they're simply going to be that generous with the Democratic nominee," Lebermann said.

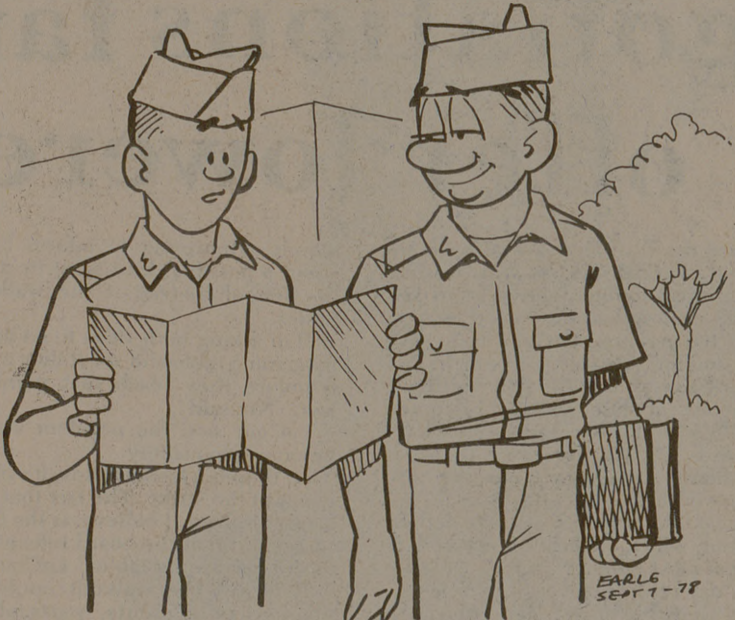
Lebermann said he anticipates Hill's fall campaign will cost a total of \$1.1 to \$1.2 million — slightly less than the \$1.4 million spent on his race against Briscoe for the May 6 Democratic primary nomination.

Hill will be well on the way to meeting his budget after a dinner in Austin next week, Lebermann said. Lebermann said state-wide solicitations have brought some \$525,000 in ticket sales for the dinner.

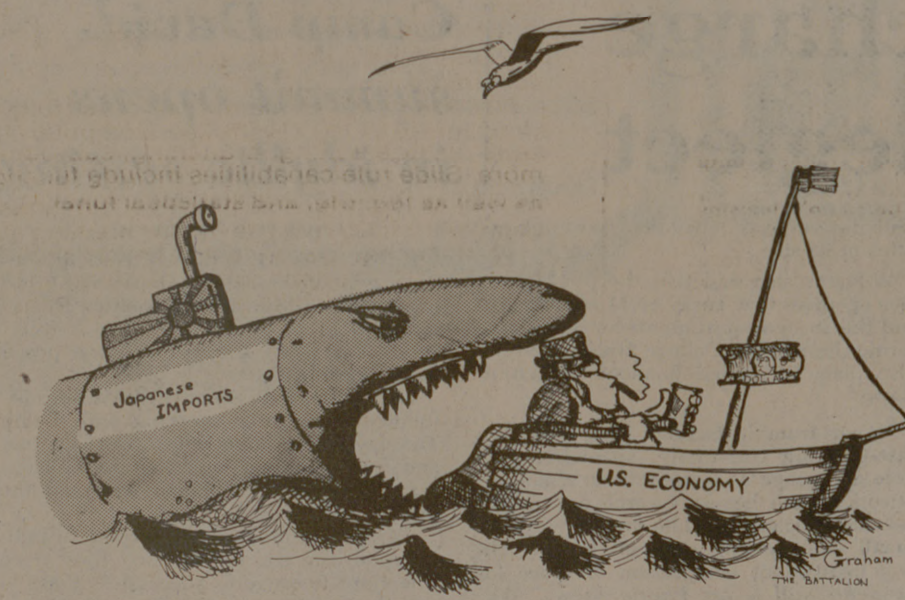
Lebermann said he has not paid much attention to Clements' fund-raising efforts and is not worried about the Republican nominee outpacing Hill.

"He has the money available personally and if he raises it or if he borrows it from his own personal wealth, we'll be up against a \$4 to \$5 million campaign," Lebermann said.

Slouch by Jim Earle



"THEY SAID THAT I WAS BEING ASSIGNED TO A VERY CONVENIENT PARKING LOT, BUT WHY DID THEY GIVE ME A MAP TO FIND IT?"



Rusty warfare

By LeROY POPE
UPI Business Writer

NEW YORK — U.S. industry is waging an expensive war against corrosion which is eating away metal goods at the rate of \$75 billion a year.

Fully 40 percent of U.S. steel production goes to replace corroded and rusted parts, according to the National Bureau of Standards. And fully half the steel lost is in automobiles that aren't effectively recycled by junkers.

Considering that the United States now has to import much of its iron ore and some steel, that figure, which would have delighted the steel mill barons 50 years ago, is alarming today.

Various sources, including the Bureau of Standards; Frost & Sullivan, the New York industrial research firm; the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, which has its headquarters in Houston, and Purchasing Magazine, agree that the nation's total bill for corrosion is \$75 billion a year.

Frost and Sullivan says United States industries alone are spending about \$10 billion a year on anti-corrosion techniques and this will increase to \$24 billion a year by 1985.

The big spenders on methods to fight corrosion are the petroleum industry, which spends \$1 million a day to protect its underground pipelines alone; chemical and paper and pulp manufacturers; electric utilities; metals fabricators; general manufacturers, and the construction industry.

The paper industry estimates that corrosion of its machines and equipment runs the cost of paper up \$6 to \$7 a ton and some engineers believe 3.5 percent of the nation's energy is wasted by corrosion.

Some of the various ways of combatting corrosion are substantial businesses in themselves. The market for anti-corrosion coatings is about \$4.6 billion a year, cathodic protectors are a \$640 million-a-year business, instrumentation and services to combat corrosion run to \$2.8 billion a year.

The big loss of steel to corrosion and rust in automobiles continues although Detroit has quadrupled the use of more corrosion-resistant steel coated with weld-

able zinc-rich primers in the past two years.

Another anti-corrosion market is inhibitors, mainly chromates, added to industrial waters and process chemicals. These are very effective, but also are so toxic they create their own problems.

Substitution of fiberglass and thermoplastics for metals, if possible, is about the most effective way to curb corrosion — glass is the most corrosion resistant material known — but for many applications this isn't practical.

Business

The rare metal tantalum, which costs \$30 a pound, is the most corrosion-resistant metal, followed by titanium. Alloys like Inconel and Monel come next, followed by the stainless steels and bronze. Some types of aluminum resist corrosion well and are less expensive than the other resistant metals. Copper rates fairly high, but its softness makes it unsuitable for many purposes.

Metal cladding, in which a thin layer of a corrosion-resistant metal is bonded by one of three processes to a base sheet of carbon steel, is making headway.

It also has been learned that design has a lot to do with corrosion. Sharp-edged surfaces or surfaces that are overstressed and craze easily will cause a metal part to corrode much more quickly. And in piping systems, designs that keep the pipes full and prevent air being trapped in them reduce corrosion effectively.

Correction

In Wednesday's edition, the Battalion incorrectly stated that more than \$1 million was donated to the "Texas A&M University Athletic Club." The article should have said those donations were made to the "Texas A&M Athletic Department." The Battalion regrets the error.