

Aggressive workers back Bush campaign

By CLAY F. RICHARDS
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Talk to the crack campaign team assembled by former CIA Director George Bush and they will tell you the way their man is going to win the 1980 Republican presidential nomination is to get a fast start.

If the former Texas congressman doesn't show well in the early Iowa precinct caucuses and the New England and Florida primaries, it could be all over. Campaign political director David Keene also admits that along the way, something has to happen to Ronald Reagan.

It's not unexpected then that this early in the race, Bush is busy raising money, assembling a staff, and making frequent visits to the states which pick the first delegates next year.

Bush, the most moderate of the leading GOP contenders, has one of the most formidable campaign staffs assembled for 1980 — perhaps better than Reagan's.

It includes campaign manager James Baker, who did the same job for Gerald Ford in 1976; Keene, formerly Reagan's southern coordinator; Peter Teeley and Susan Morrison, the former press directors of the Republican and Democratic National Committees respectively and part timers like Vic Gold, Spiro Anaw's speech writer, and Robert Teeter, the GOP's leading pollster.

The Bush campaign has a staff of 40 — about a third in Washington and the rest in Houston — and a monthly payroll of almost \$60,000.

Teeley said money has been flowing in well, with about \$1 million already raised. The money men are Robert Mosbacher, Ford's top fundraiser and Fred Bush, no relation to the candidate, who was Illinois GOP finance director.

The first money came in \$1,000 chunks from contributors close to Bush, former Ford backers, or other regulars in the GOP eastern establishment. Now he is going more to direct mail fundraising — using everything from his personal Christmas Card list to the roster of the 1976 GOP convention delegates.

Bush had been running for president about a year before he formally announced May 1. Since then he has been on the road six days a week, mostly in the early states.

Teeley and Keene believe they have a candidate with low name recognition, but no other weaknesses, in a year when others have major flaws — Reagan's age, John Connally's indictment and recent conversion to the GOP, Rep. Phil Crane's ultra-conservatism and Howard Baker's time-consuming job as Senate GOP leader.

"Name recognition isn't crucial at this stage," Kenne said in a recent interview. "This is an interim period when you get your organization together, do your fundraising, getting the political junkies on board."

"More people can name the lineup of the Baltimore Orioles than the list of Republican presidential candidates, and

that's probably to their great credit," he said.

"Name recognition will be our most important problem," he added. "We are trying to create a sort of broad acceptance of the candidate — and find we are succeeding in making him the second choice of most."

Keene says, Reagan is the "most admired and loved figure" in the Republican party. He concedes the former California governor could run off with all the marbles early next year, leaving Bush and the others behind.

"We have to get people to say 'Ronald Reagan's a wonderful guy, but he can't win, or he can't beat Carter,'" Keene said.

"But we can't attack Reagan. Reagan's got to defeat himself — he's got to slip," Keene said.

"If Reagan fades, people are going to say — at worst — 'Bush is the worst of the evils' — or hopefully — 'Bush is the best alternative,'" Keene said. "George has the best chance of becoming the beneficiary of the other's weaknesses."

Keene says Baker is Bush's chief competitor if Reagan goes out.

The record Bush is running on includes: a former Texas congressman with a strong civil rights voting record; a Republican National chairman who held the party together during Watergate; a CIA director who favored a strong intelligence and national defense; a UN ambassador and liaison to Peking who pioneered renewing ties to China.

Congress vetoes Carter

Oil and the nation

Foreign policy, dollar suffer

By JIM ANDERSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Motorists are not the only Americans concerned about gasoline shortages. Official sources say the oil problem undermines efforts to strengthen the dollar and even has a damaging effect on U.S. foreign policy.

Administration sources say key advisers have warned President Carter that while the U.S. bill for petroleum imports originally was expected to be around \$42 billion this year, it instead will be at least \$52 billion and will revive fears that America's

economic position is crumbling. The higher costs also will drive up the U.S. balance of payments deficit, a major factor in determining international confidence — or lack of it — in the dollar.

And it comes at a time when the administration's defense of the dollar was beginning to take hold. The dollar had generally increased by about 7 to 10 percent in average foreign exchange value this year.

Experts say much of the inflated price problem is caused by international competition for available supplies, bidding up the prices. They say they have heard of one country, believed to be Israel, paying

a spot price of \$32 a barrel for one shipment, well above official prices.

Saudi Arabia, which had helped to restrain oil price increases by increasing production in past crises, has instead been playing a neutral role since the signing of the Middle East peace treaty, which it opposed.

It has held its production steady at about 8.5 million barrels per day. In past crunches, it raised production to more than 10.5 million barrels per day, partly as a favor to the U.S. administration.

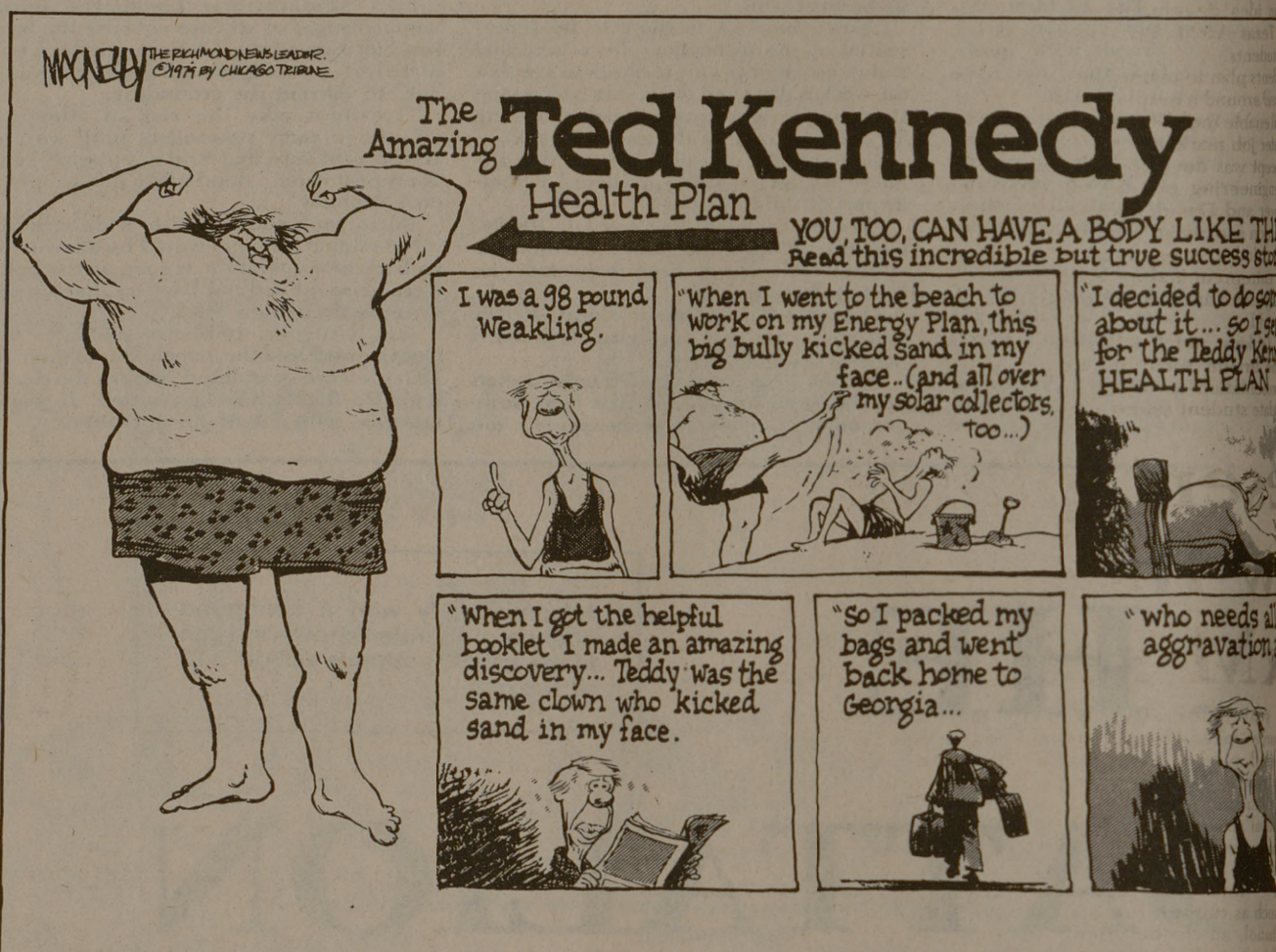
The increased U.S. oil bill, and the damage it will cause to the U.S. balance of payments, is likely to be the principal agenda item at the Tokyo economic summit late next month.

The other summit participants — Japan, Britain, Canada, West Germany and Italy — are warning America's appetite for oil is upsetting the international economy, creating conditions for a worldwide recession and weakening Western efforts to help reduce Third World poverty, sources say.

The United States is expected to plead the diplomatic equivalent of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances.

Carter is expected to argue that while the energy conservation program has fallen well short of its goals, it has succeeded in one important measurement — consumption of petroleum compared to the increase in gross national product.

He is expected to say the price increases laid on by oil exporting nations are unjustified by production costs and to ask his summit partners to join in trying to influence oil exporters to hold the price line.



64th - Kill at will

By ROLAND LINDSEY
UPI Capitol Reporter

AUSTIN — Texas Legislators have approved a record \$20.17 billion state budget and adjourned a 140-day session that is destined to be known as much for bills killed as for those passed into law.

Before adjourning at midnight Monday, they approved a \$988 million school finance bill, an additional \$200 million in tax relief reimbursements for local school districts and raised the interest ceiling on home mortgage loans in Texas from the historic 10 percent level to a floating ceiling that could rise as high as 12 percent.

But the proposal that caught the eye of the public — and one which could have long term political significance — was a five-day flight of the "killer bees," a dozen senators who hid in a cramped one-room apartment rather than allow the Senate to pass a presidential primary bill favoring the presidential ambitions of former Gov. John Connally and the 1980 re-election bids of conservative Democrats in the Legislature.

Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby and Speaker Bill Clayton had pushed for creation of a March presidential primary separate from the May primary for state offices that would have allowed Texans to vote in March for Connally in the GOP presidential race, then return to the Democratic primary in May to vote for conservative Democrat officeholders.

The killer bee antics killed that bill,

however, and the unsuccessful search for them by the state's top police rivaled a Keystone Cops adventure cartoon. The Texas Rangers and Department of Public Safety came close to finding one of the killer bees, but found they had taken his brother into custody instead. The senator, meanwhile, had scurried out the back door and over a fence.

Gov. Bill Clements, who earlier had told reporters the Legislature deserved a grade of "F" for its performance in the 140-day session, Monday raised his rating of the Legislature to a "B," but said he still plans to call them back into special session sometime in the next 18 months to consider his proposals for initiative and referendum, wiretapping and other issues.

"I appreciate the efforts you put forth on certain programs of mine," Clements told legislators minutes before the mandatory midnight adjournment. "On those programs of mine that you didn't support, we will try it again."

"Those of you who have apartments under long term lease, go ahead and give them up because we're not going to have a quick special session, but I will see you back in Austin before too long," the governor said.

The budget includes a 5.1 percent per year pay raise for state employees, the same increase granted public school teachers in a \$988 million school finance bill approved in the closing hours by both houses.

Both houses initially had voted for cent pay raises for teachers, but Senate negotiators reduced the raise to 5.1 percent because they were convinced the governor would veto any larger pay increase.

The Legislature also passed a bill establishing a documentary fee auto dealers must pay for handling the paperwork associated with new car purchases, approved the first time a proposed constitutional amendment giving the governor the power to control spending by state agencies and passed legislation establishing a single tax appraisal system in each of the state's 254 counties.

"With the passage of the bill, we're in for a single county property tax system, which I have recommended the Legislature take one of the most important steps in history toward a property tax system," Clements said. "The same legislation also abolishes the state's 10 cent per centation property tax by reducing the assessment ratio to .0001 percent — a reduction that reduces the state's income from \$50 million annually to \$25 million."

Although Clements assured lawmakers he will call them back into session to consider initiative and referendum and other of his proposals that he defeated, he decided to say what his opinion might be.

Black progress: one man's bitter government struggle

By ARNOLD SAWISLAK
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The 25th anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision on May 17 was the occasion for widespread comment on minority progress or the absence thereof since 1954.

Some marveled at the educational, economic and political advances made by blacks and other minorities in the last quarter century. Others said there had been little movement and less sign of a real commitment to equality by the white majority.

A voice not heard was that of A. Philip Randolph, a man who was personally responsible for or involved in much of the progress of blacks in this country in this century.

Randolph was a man who did not mistake progress for victory and he probably would have been among those who stressed the slow pace of improvement since the Brown decision.

When he died, aged 90, his associate, Bayard Rustin, put only W.E.B. Dubois and Martin Luther King Jr. ahead of Randolph in 20th Century civil rights leadership. And, considering some of the things Randolph did in his long career as a social activist and labor union leader, Rustin had some substantial evidence on which to base his statement.

Randolph began in the streets, but he made his mark standing up to presidents. In the years just before World War I, when Jim Crow restrictions were being imposed on Washington, D.C., blacks, Randolph and an associate laid the blame in their newly launched magazine where historians now agree it belonged — on the doorstep of Woodrow Wilson.

Randolph's first personal ruin with a president was in 1941, when Franklin D. Roosevelt tried to talk him out of leading a black "March on Washington" to protest job discrimination.

FDR couldn't make Randolph budge, so six days before the march, the president issued an order effectively opening defense plant jobs to blacks and setting up a fair employment practices commission to enforce it.

Harry Truman was next. The military services were as effectively segregated as any southern town during World War II, but it wasn't until 1948 — with a peacetime draft looming — that Randolph and other civil rights leaders were able to demand action against Jim Crow in uniform. Again a White House meeting, again a firm stand and a presidential order banning practices that had gone on for decades.

It wasn't just presidents in the White House who Randolph defied. He fought the discriminatory practices of his own labor movement and in a 1959 so angered

George Meany with a hell-raising tirade speech that the AFL-CIO dressed him down right on the spot.

By the 1960s, new black leaders stepping out, but Randolph also part in the gigantic 1963 march on Washington to demand jobs and legislation. Like his predecessor, Kennedy was not enthusiastic about being host to a half million marchers (city officials closed the liquor stores prepared as if for a siege) but he welcomed representatives of the his office. Randolph, of course, was there.

In the Washington sense, Randolph was a "reasonable" man. He had things that obviously would be accomplished. He saw some of them plished, but he never would have job was finished.

THE BATTALION

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