

"I believe you've solved the sun problem, Squirt!"

Carter still fears threat from Kennedy camp

by ARNOLD SAWISLAK
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The observation was made in this space last week that President Carter's campaign staff "will try very hard to keep from offending" Sen. Edward Kennedy before the Democratic National Convention.

That was wrong. It was based on the assumption that the president and his campaigners were smart politicians who would see that they had much more to gain by being gracious than vindictive winners.

That does not seem to be what happened. The Carter people kept their cool for a couple of days, actually making an appearance of seeking accommodation with Kennedy. They spoke of compromises on the party platform on almost any issue except wage and price controls. They praised Kennedy for making a good fight of it.

But when it appeared the president and the senator might appear before the national mayors' conference on the same day, the insecurities of the Carter campaign boiled over.

The White House insisted that Kennedy's invitation be withdrawn. The mayors bowed to the demand, making everyone involved except Kennedy look like two cents waiting for change.

It is easy to guess what the White House was afraid of: invidious comparison of Carter with Kennedy, or, heaven forbid, confrontation of the president by the senator at the Seattle meeting.

It would be possible to see some political sense in the Carter campaign's concern — if the mayors' conference had been held last winter.

At that time, Kennedy was still the beneficiary of the myth that his very name would cause Democrats to swoon and that his oratory could fell full grown trees.

But this was June 1980. Carter had already amassed nearly 2,000 convention delegates, many more than needed to win the nomination. He had whipped Kennedy in about two thirds of the primaries and junked the legend of Kennedy invincibility.

Even if Kennedy had stretched out on the stage at Seattle and threatened to drum his heels until Carter agreed to debate him, it is hard to see how he could have hurt the president.

But Carter and his brain trust apparently suspected Kennedy was trying to set a trap of the sort Ronald Reagan snapped on George Bush in Nashua, N.H. So they dry-gulched Kennedy before he ever got to Seattle.

Two conclusions are possible from this episode. First, that despite the outcome of the primaries, the president still is scared stiff of the senator. Second, that Carter really isn't that eager to make peace with Kennedy. It appears, instead, that what the president really wants is Kennedy to give up and get out.

Even if Kennedy has privately abandoned hope of winning the nomination, he would be foolish to hand over his 40 percent share of the delegates until he has won some concessions. And the Carter campaign would be even more foolish not to stop playing status games and make the best deal they can to get Kennedy's support for what is going to be a tough battle with Ronald Reagan.

Anderson can work for Dems Carter fears him, but party sees benefits in his candidacy

By DAVID S. BRODER
DES MOINES — Like a good many other Democratic incumbents who will be on the ballot this fall, Sen. John C. Culver has been sweating out the civil war between Ted Kennedy and Jimmy Carter for the presidential nomination.

Personally and politically, Culver is a lot closer to Kennedy, a Harvard friend who first brought him to Capitol Hill as his legislative assistant. But Carter has a loyal following in this state, so Culver was studiously neutral in the Carter-Kennedy battle, knowing he would need support from both sides in his re-election battle with Rep. Charles E. Grassley (R), a formidable challenger.

Neutrality was still the Culver policy as he addressed the state Democratic convention. In his speech, Culver decried Ronald Reagan's penchant for "high-risk international adventures," adding that, "It should be a matter of pride to every Democrat that both President Carter and Senator Kennedy, while believing in a strong America, are forthrightly committed to the quest for world peace."

That innocuous and impartial pat-on-the-back drew only a smattering of applause from the 2,500 delegates, all of whom sympathized with Culver's awkward position.

What got cheers was Culver's declaration, a few moments later, that the Democratic Party "has higher missions ... than to waste time and funds in legal efforts to keep independent candidate John Anderson off the ballot. The Democratic Party has nothing to fear from the responsible advocacy of candidates of this kind."

As if to demonstrate that Culver had read the mood of the convention correctly, the rules were suspended later in the day to pass a re-

solution formally criticizing the widely publicized effort by Democratic National Committee lawyers, operating at the direction of the Carter campaign, to challenge Anderson's petitions for ballot access in many states.

Iowa papers made Culver's defense of Anderson's right-to-run the lead on their convention stories — which was probably just what he intended.

There is more at work here than a spirit of fair play. What the Culver incident reveals is a fundamental difference between the tactics that serve Carter's political interests and those that will help many of the other Democrats running for office. It is a difference which will become increasingly obvious and important in coming weeks.

It is hard to exaggerate the threat the Carter strategists see in Anderson's candidacy. The President's game plan is to paint Reagan as such a bogeyman that the divided Democratic constituencies come back home, whatever their misgivings about the record of the past four years.

Anderson spoils the strategy by providing the dissident Democrats another alternative. Carterites fear Anderson could cost them such states as Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan — and even New York. Losing any two of the big ones might doom Carter's chances.

But for the Democrats like Culver, Anderson could well be a political asset. The maverick Illinois Republican has his strongest support among the well-educated and the young voters. They are so turned off by the Carter-Reagan choice that they might well boycott the election if those were the only alternatives.

If they come out to vote for Anderson,

chances are they will also vote for a liberal like Culver over a conservative like Grassley, backed by many of the same groups — abortionists, gun-owners, etc. — that delight in baiting.

Thus, it is no more accidental that Carter defends Anderson's "right" to run than the whimsicality of Carter to put obstacles in his son's path.

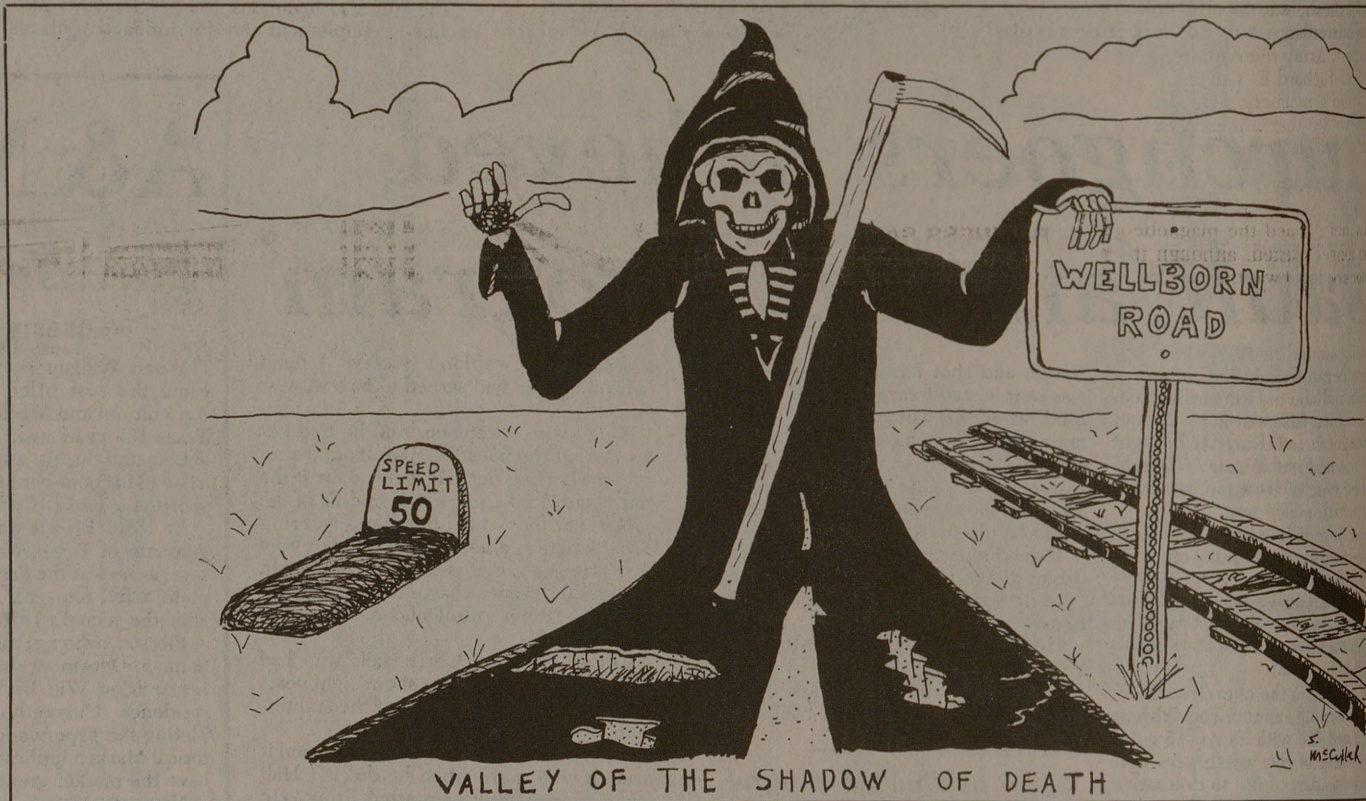
What is true of Culver is true of many Democrats. Sen. Tom Eagleton of Missouri, also running in the fall, has written a protesting his party's efforts to derail Anderson. Indeed, the advantage to Democratic dates from the Anderson candidacy is that Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, who is no liberal ideologue, has rebuked White House efforts to treat Anderson as an imposter.

Byrd understands that chances of a Democratic majority in the Senate are far better with both Carter and Anderson on the ballot than they would be if it is Carter facing Reagan.

The situation is developing in a way almost decrees that Carter will be running more as a "loner" in 1980 than he was in 1976 campaign. Then, it was Carter seemed deliberately to keep his distance from Democratic congressional candidates, year, it is likely to be those candidates who the other way when Carter's name is mentioned.

John Culver is not the only Democrat finds it preferable to link himself in the state headlines with the Anderson campaign than with either Carter or Kennedy.

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White Russians: They're fleeing a system they don't understand

by PAUL LOONG
United Press International

HONG KONG — They fled Russia to escape the Bolshevik Revolution more than half a century ago and made their way to China. But then the Chinese revolution caught up with them, and today they are still on the move.

They are the "White Russians," one of the oldest groups of refugees in the world. With the recent massive outpouring of people from Indochina and Cuba, the silent and orderly migration of these exiles has been going on almost unnoticed by the world.

More than 20,000 of them have passed through Hong Kong since 1956 when they first were allowed to leave China, said Paulette Tsiang, a relief officer in charge of their resettlement. On any given month, about 200 "White Russians" are in Hong Kong waiting for final clearance to migrate to recipient countries. Now that the Chinese have relaxed emigra-

tion procedures, Tsiang said, "Maybe we will have many, many more."

Already some 2,000 of them are known to be waiting to leave China.

"White Russia" is another name for Byelorussia — one of 15 republics of the Soviet Union.

...the silent and orderly migration of these exiles has been going on almost unnoticed by the world.

But "White Russian" is a term left over from the 1917 Russian revolution when the "whites" fought the "reds" or Bolsheviks.

The exiles were mainly traders, craftsmen, ranchers, shopowners — the middle class. They could not understand communism and, when the Bolsheviks triumphed, they left Russia with their families.

One of these families recently passed through Hong Kong en route to join a relative in the United States. Their self-exile in China had lasted three generations, nearly 50 years.

"Andrei," the head of the family of more than 20 people, is a hale and hearty 57-year-old with a deeply furrowed face and slightly graying hair. He asked not to be identified by his full name.

Andrei was a boy of eight in 1930 when his parents and aunt decided to leave all possessions in their prosperous home in Tashkent to flee communist rule. They headed east and eventually settled in a small town about 200 miles south of Urumchi, capital of China's Xinjiang region.

The family had some money and bought a ranch on the windswept grasslands, keeping a herd of 2,000 sheep, 150 horses and 80 cows. Andrei met his Tashkent-born wife in 1940. The wholesome-looking woman with dark, deter-

mined eyes bore him 11 children.

"We were a big family, and we all lived together," Andrei said. "We worked morning to night. But it was a good life."

The rest of the world was embroiled in the time.

The success of the Chinese communist revolution in 1949 took a few years to reach remote ranch in Xinjiang. But when Andrei could not comprehend its meaning, "They took the animals, but did not take the money," Andrei said, still with amazement.

Not realizing that the order of things had changed, Andrei's family used all its savings to build a three-story inn, hoping to go into the hotel business. But that, too, was nationalized and confiscated.

Andrei was instead given a job in a factory.

A few years later, the government began granting exit visas to "White Russians" and their Chinese spouses and children. Mixed marriages also were allowed to stand once they had been accepted by the government.

Most at first migrated to South America as farm workers. But since 1971 Australia has taken in the majority of the emigrants. The United States accepts those with close relatives in America, and some elderly Russians have been admitted by Switzerland and New Zealand.

All "White Russia" resettlement efforts are handled by the Hong Kong Christian Service. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration helps the migrants' passages once all immigration procedures have been completed.

Andrei's family left Xinjiang last December and arrived in Hong Kong after a three-train journey that cost the family \$3,000. "When we reach America, we hope to finally settle down," he said.

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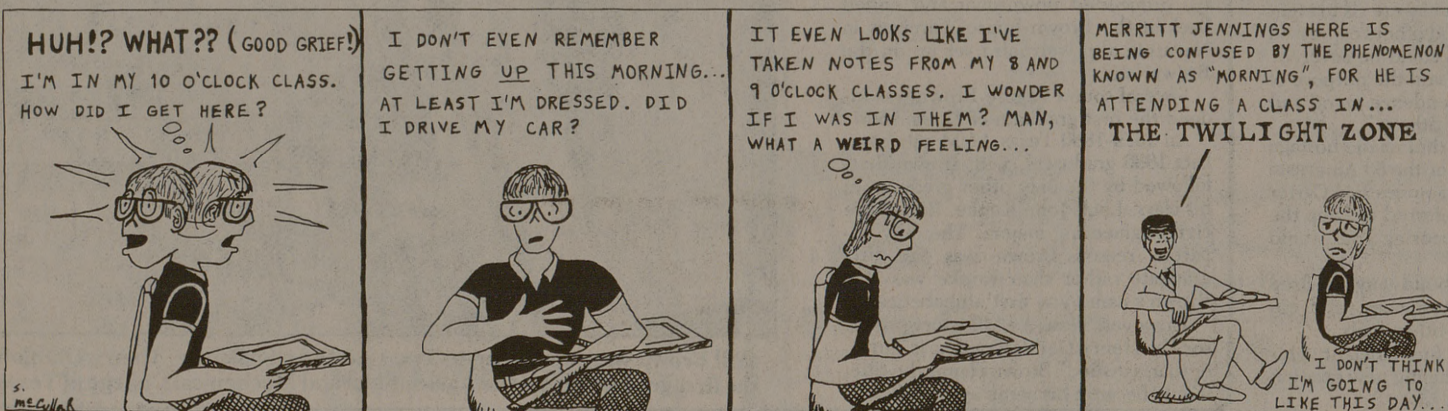
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Warped



by Scott McCullar