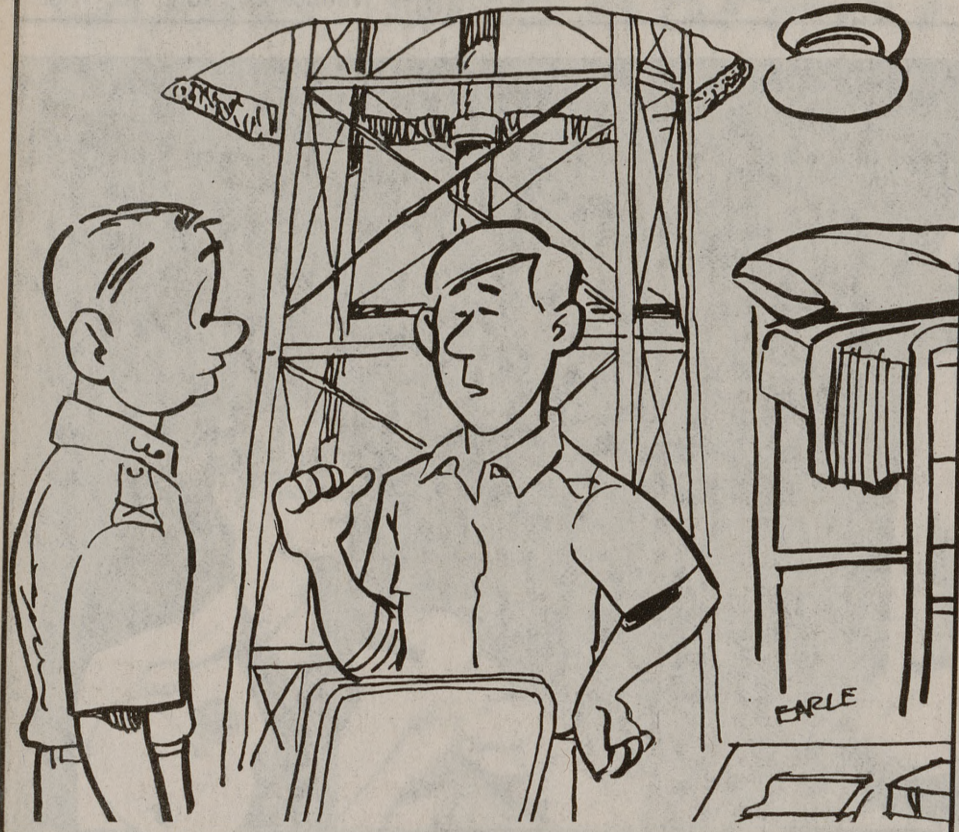


Slouch By Jim Earle



"I don't care for it too much but they say our room is directly over a rich oil deposit, so what the heck, it may be worthwhile."

Free education for illegals — Absurdity of the Century

Yesterday's landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court should most certainly receive the 1982 vote for Absurdity of the Century.

In a 5-4 decision, the court has declared it illegal to deny a free education to persons who are in this country illegally. Such a thought might actually be worthy of a good laugh if it weren't so sickening.

There were certain rights long ago written into this nation's constitution which were intended to promote the welfare of all.

All citizens, that is. At the risk of sounding selfish, sometimes you just have to watch out for number one.

Granted, the immediate results of this decision are bad enough. It involves taking a right formerly reserved for individuals who deserve it and giving to individuals who don't. But that's by far not the worst part. There is bound to be a snowballing effect whose results won't be seen for some time. And those results won't be correctable through any amount of 20-20 hindsight.

The decision carries with it implications which reach even further toward



bernie fette

the point of no return, somewhere in the darkest realms of absurdity. In all of its infinite wisdom, the Court has opened the door to those illegal aliens who will do all in their power to take a mile after they've been given an inch.

Medicare. Food stamps. Medicaid.

The list could go on. It shouldn't, although it probably will.

There are a lot of people who may find the court's decision disturbing, but most of them will simply dismiss it as something that will never directly affect them. Perhaps it will only be fully understood if it hits closer to home.

Picture this.

If you were to host a party for a group

of close friends and the party was by a group of strangers from the street who found the sound of the and the smell of the beer and the appealing, how would you feel? were obligated by law to entertain strangers just as you would your friends, feed them and offer them a place for the night?

Nobody likes a freeloader. The justices have declared the constitution's "equal protection" applies to illegal aliens.

But, simply stated, people who are not citizens have no right to be here in the place (isn't that why we call them illegals) have no right to take advantage of the privileges normally afforded these citizens.

For this nation to prosper, it can't must work diligently to cure the problems which are inherent in our society.

But such a task is impossible when our nation's panel of judges seems to be working diligently to create new problems to solve.

On second thought, watching a number one doesn't seem so selfish all.

Arab-Israeli fuse shortens once again

I have always had a large reservoir of respect for Israel. This is in part because of my admiration for her tenacious will to survive, which the world witnessed in four Arab/Israeli wars, and in part it derives from an appreciation for her stable democracy, a rarity in that part of the

homeland, itself, will the elimination of the PLO remove the thorn from Israel's side?

The first point to be emphasized in answering the question is that the PLO is an effect of Palestinian grievances, not their cause. The Israelis are therefore left with the dilemma of not curing the Palestinian disease but rather simply treating its PLO symptom.

There are millions of Palestinian refugees in and out of occupied territories who still suffer and grieve. From their ranks, there are undoubtedly many ready to take the places of Yasir Arafat and his army. Moreover, the Arab states, for their part, will remain active by financing whatever group follows.

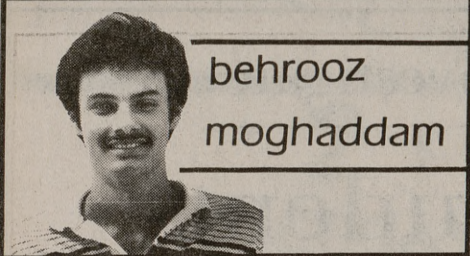
Finally, what about the human costs incurred? For every Israeli killed, hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese died. Cities were razed and hundreds of thousands were left homeless.

The justification Israel repeatedly puts forth is the principle of self-defense, one which follows the old cliché that the best defense is a good offense.

In theory, I think most of us agree with and subscribe to this position. In practice, however, we have a different ballgame. Where Prime Minister Menachem Begin sees no end to its application, we do. Consequently, where countless Arab lives for one Israeli life is fair play for Begin, it is barbarism for us.

In summation, the Israeli invasion puts the Middle East on a most precarious footing. Strategic, regional and humanitarian factors all have dire potentials as more and more states act and react from reflex rather than reason.

Perhaps as a way of doing just that with Israel, that is reasoning, I would ask Prime Minister Begin to consider the inexplicably pressing circumstances engulfing the United States. Once done, I would ask him if he is all that certain America would come to its aid again, if worse came to worse.



behrooz moghaddam

world. It is this Israel that duly deserves support.

Yet, there is another side to the Israeli coin, one which depicts a disproportionately powerful country unilaterally wreaking havoc when and where it pleases. Furthermore, as such, Israel reflects a nation which pays little heed to potentially grave consequences by risking the West's vital strategic needs, dashing hopes for regional peace and running over humanitarianism with armored personnel carriers. The June 6 invasion of southern Lebanon is in line with this trend.

Today, more than ever before, a healthy western economy is dependent on the steady flow of oil from the Middle East. Anything hampering that lifeline threatens the security of the free world.

The West, particularly the United States, therefore, had good reason to tremble as Israeli and Syrian troops clashed. These scattered exchanges risked no less than a full-scale war between the two powers, and thus inevitably a widening of the conflict to other Arab states. Simply put, this scenario would be the American-Middle East nightmare.

As concerns the issue of a Palestinian



Party politics in Senate elections

by David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Sometimes, covering politics is no more complicated than listening to what the people in politics say. Sometimes, they know what they are talking about.

Back on Jan. 6, a couple of us paid a call on Vince Breglio and Susan Bryant, who run the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. My notes from that day include this sentence: "Senate races will provide the real referendum on Reaganomics."

Five months later, with about half the Senate nominations settled, it is clear that Breglio and Bryant were right. But don't take my word for it. Ask Leon Billings, the director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. "The public is going to have a clear choice this fall," Billings said the day after last week's final big batch of spring primaries. "Almost all the Republicans are pure or relatively pure supply-side on Reaganomics. And almost all of our candidates will make that the issue of their campaigns."

They are already doing it. The night he was nominated, Frank Lautenberg, the businessman who captured the Democratic nomination in New Jersey and will face Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R) in November, put it this way: "The voters have a clear choice between a staunch supporter of Reaganomics and a staunch supporter of what's good for New Jersey."

In California, Gov. Jerry Brown (Dem.) began his uphill fight for the Senate against San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson (Rep.) with a full-scale assault on the "disastrous, unfair economic policy" of Reagan. So obvious was Brown that Wilson told him in their first joint appear-

ance, "Jerry, no matter how you try to run against Reagan, it's me against you."

It's not surprising to find sharp partisanship on economic issues in urbanized states with big and diverse electorates. You didn't have to be a genius to figure that in states like Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, which went Democratic in 1976 and Republican in 1980, and where unemployment is high, Reagan's economic policies were bound to be at the center of the debate.

But who was to know that in Montana, Sen. John Melcher (Dem.) would draw a Republican challenger, Larry Williams, who is an investment counselor and the author of a book titled, "How to Prosper in the Coming Good Years?"

And who was to know that in Virginia, where moneyed gentlemen usually arrange for both parties to nominate safe conservatives, the consensus would end with the retirement of the Senate's lone Independent, Harry F. Byrd?

Rep. Paul S. Trible Jr., the Virginia GOP nominee, pledged to uphold "the time-honored conservative principles." But Lt. Gov. Richard J. Davis, the Democratic senatorial choice, said more than "me, too." He said, "it is unsatisfactory to me that we have the highest unemployment rates since the Depression, the highest interest rates internationally since the time of Christ and the highest rate of business bankruptcies."

So, suddenly, Virginia was added to the list of states where the Senate candidates were offering a choice — and not an echo.

In this instance and others, it is the Democrats who are pushing the economic issue to the forefront. But Reagan and the Republicans also deserve credit for making 1982 a significant referendum year.

Reagan set his economic program the centerpiece of his 1980 campaign for 17 months has kept it at the top of political and governmental agendas. He has used his persuasive powers and the Republican Party's resources of money and organization to keep Republican legislators lined up, for the most part, behind Reaganomics.

Even those Senate hopefuls who may be tempted to stray have found it difficult to do so. Despite the current economic strains, Reagan retains a hard core support in the country. Among those who vote in Republican primaries, loyalty to Reagan is still a litmus test of acceptability.

Wilson found that to be the case in California, and Fenwick in New Jersey. Both of them are moderate Republicans who backed Jerry Ford over Reagan in 1976. But in order to defeat primary opponents with better Reagan credentials, both Wilson and Fenwick had to identify themselves strongly with Reaganomics. And their Democratic opponents will not let them forget.

The reverse side of the coin can be seen with some of the Democratic senators running in 1982. Last year, such as Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Robert Byrd of West Virginia and John C. Stennis of Mississippi voted with Reagan on some of the key economic roll-calls.

But all of them have been outflanked on the right by Republican challengers much more ardent in their advocacy of Reaganomics that, willy-nilly, the Democrats look like critics of the President.

The result is, as Billings said, that at least on the economic issues, we're going to have party politics" in this autumn's Senate elections. And that debate will serve the country well.

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