

# opinion

## Candidates to head Senate GOP emerge

by Wesley G. Pippert  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The maneuvering already has begun to see who will succeed Howard Baker as Senate Republican leader.

Sens. Robert J. Dole, 60, of Kansas, Pete V. Domenici, 51, of New Mexico, and James McClure, 58, of Idaho, and Richard G. Lugar, 51, of Indiana, are the likely candidates — and probably are favored in that order, too.

McClure probably starts with the most votes, but the ultimate winner may be Dole, who has shed his acerbic image to become one of the most respected and powerful senators. His tongue has alienated a few over the years, but he commands the respect of all.

Many senators shun the floor. But Dole, who has kept his sharp wit, loves the give-and-take of debate, and standing at his back-row seat he frequently grabs the ball even when his legislation is not involved.

When an agricultural measure was foundering in the last Congress under Senate Agriculture Chairman Jesse Helm's management, Dole took over and pushed it through.

He has vastly changed from the days when as Republican national chairman he tongue-lashed George McGovern in the 1972 presidential race, and when he was President Gerald R. Ford's running mate in 1976.

Dole joined McGovern in pushing food stamp legislation. He heads the

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powerful Finance Committee and took the lead in writing a \$100 billion tax reform bill last year.

Many attribute his softening to his second wife, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole.

Dole tipped his hand about the leadership role in Kansas, but when asked about it at a Capitol news conference he squirmed and finally acknowledged he had told a questioner back home, "Yes, I'm interested."

Domenici, a former Albuquerque mayor, would be most like Baker in style, at least outwardly. Domenici used gentleness and quiet determination to harness the unwieldy Budget Committee and get fiscal blueprints through against great odds.

Domenici's heavy smoking — he would go through six cigarettes in a half hour — betrayed tension and nervousness. But after a chest operation to remove a lesion that proved benign, he stopped smoking. Even President Reagan pleaded with him to stop.

His staff said that Domenici, too, is interested but for the present is focusing

on legislation and his own re-election race in 1984.

Lugar, the dark horse, is one of four Rhodes scholars in the Senate and was

*Whoever succeeds Baker's Tennessee twang and pencil-tapping will follow a tough act.*

President Richard M. Nixon's "favorite mayor" as mayor of Indianapolis. He has been praised as the consummate senator, but his speech and demeanor lack flair.

But Lugar already demonstrated his popularity among colleagues last winter by ousting liberal Sen. Bob Packwood of Oregon as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

Lugar acknowledges his name has been suggested as leader but he tells inquirers he thinks it is important now to concentrate on his role in helping Republican senatorial candidates.

McClure, chairman of the Energy Committee and chairman of the conservative, informal Senate Steering Committee, also but keeps his cool even under

McClure comes from the stronghold of Republican strength he is much more in the mold of Laxalt of Nevada, Reagan's choice than of liberals Mark Hatfield, Packwood of Oregon.

McClure is interested but has public announcement.

Assistant Republican leader Stevens of Alaska says he would move up, but there is almost no agreement that his flashes of anger the floor have removed him from

Whoever succeeds Baker's twang and pencil-tapping will follow a tough act. The unflappable Lugar comes from a family of past members Congress, has been the most leader since the days of Lyndon Johnson and his own father-in-law, McKinley Dirksen.

## What Reagan says not what he does

by Helen Thomas  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — As the saying goes, "Foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." The White House cannot be accused of that.

In fact, it is the mindboggling contradictions that defy all logic, and makes one realize that it is an administration where the words "watch what we do, not what we say" may apply.

President Reagan has no problem in bridging the gap. He told the National Council of Negro Women last week that nothing frustrates him more than the "false image" that has been created "that I am prejudiced if not an outright bigot."

"I've lived a long time and I can't remember a time when I didn't believe that prejudice and bigotry were the worst of sins in the sight of man and God," he said.

*The contradiction between Reagan's rhetoric when discussing the Soviets and his actions also speak louder than words.*

On the same day, Reagan accepted with "regret" the withdrawal of the nomination of Thomas F. Ellis to the Board for International Broadcasting.

Ellis asked that his name be withdrawn after disclosures in a Senate confirmation hearing that he had been executive secretary of a foundation that studied whether whites were genetically superior to blacks.

On another score, Reagan has sought to play down as nothing out of the ordinary the dispatch of two naval battleship groups, along with other surface ships for naval maneuvers in Central American waters and 4,000 combat troops for joint training exercises in Honduras.

He told reporters "entirely too much attention" is being paid to the show of strength and not enough to the U.S. peace efforts.

The military muscle flexing, administration officials, said was to bring about a

negotiated political settlement of the civil strife in El Salvador and to curb the Marxist government in Nicaragua.

Reagan has repeatedly condemned Cuba and Nicaragua for aiding the insurgents in El Salvador against the government in power. But the United States is covertly funding 10,000 Nicaraguan rebels bent on overthrowing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, claiming the Sandinista's "stole the revolution."

The contradiction between Reagan's rhetoric when discussing the Soviets and his actions also speak louder than words.

In a speech in Orlando, Fla., Reagan described the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil in the modern world." But last week, he approved a long term grain sale agreement with the Kremlin, which will make farmers happy. Some critics of the deal said he was feeding the Russian army.

But the president manages to have it both ways. The day after the White House announced the five-year grain pact, Reagan slapped the Soviets, telling the Future Farmers of America in a Rose Garden speech:

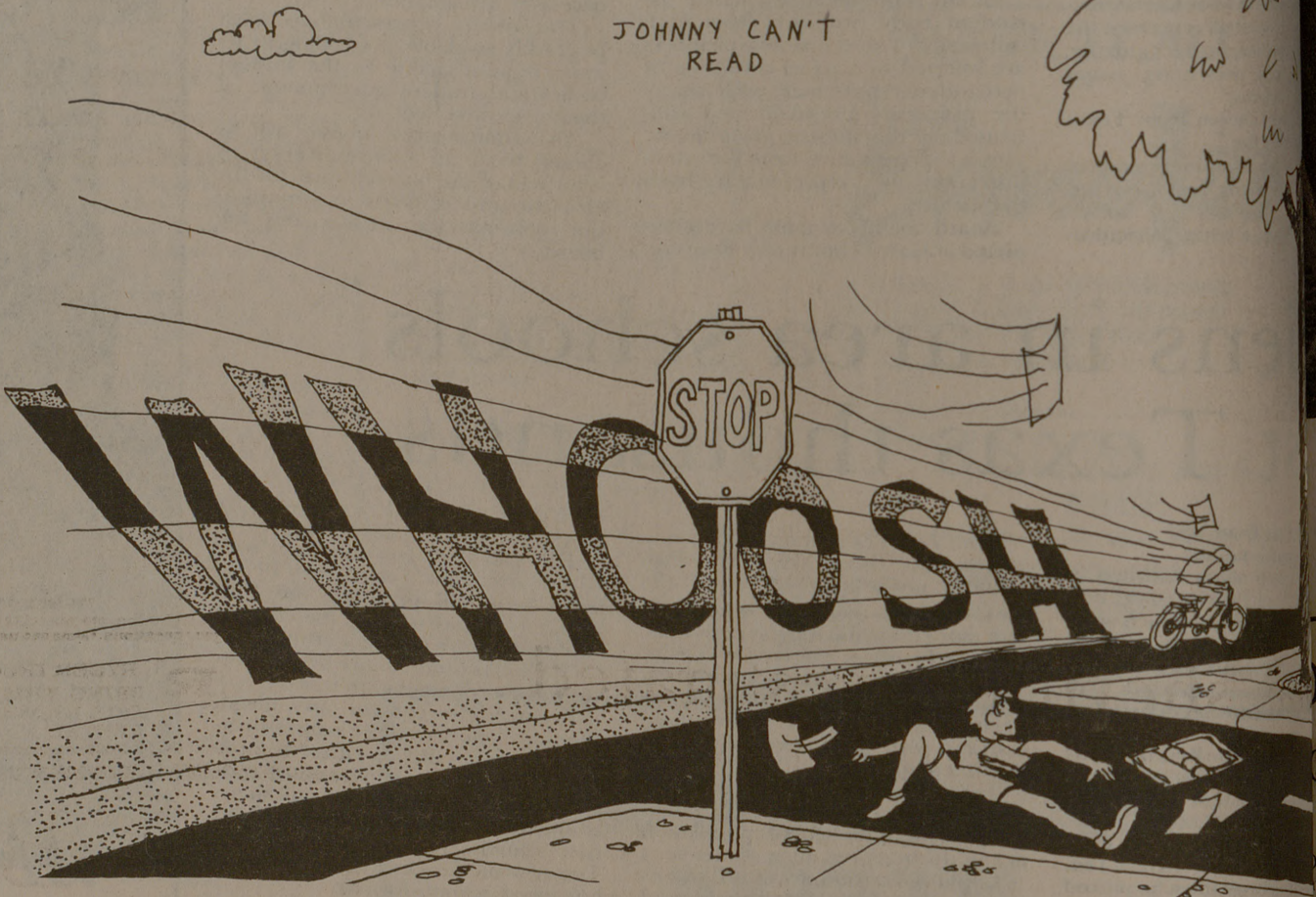
"There's another country with resources just every bit as much as our own, a major power. Its citizens are decent, hard-working people, but they have no freedom. And that lack of freedom is matched by the lack of productivity."

There is no lack of other examples where the contradictions loom.

The president recently established a new crime commission to "break the power of the mob" in the United States. In fact, he has used that expression on several occasions in relation to the campaign against crime.

But he had high praise for the leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association in Hollywood, Fla. ILA leaders have been identified in senate testimony by federal prosecutors as being connected to organized crime. And he has also had friendly contacts with leaders of the scandal-ridden Teamsters Union.

For some observers all of this adds up to Orwell's "newspeak" in "1984" but then again in Washington, where consistency is not necessarily a virtue, it can just be called good politics.



## Ronnie's 'Babes in Arms' show livens up Americans' summer

by Art Buchwald

Ronald Reagan was sitting in his backyard with his pals the other day, when suddenly he said, "Hey, guys, let's put on a show."

"Gosh, Ronnie, what a great idea! What should we do it on?" someone asked.

"What about Central America?" Ronnie said.

"That would be neat. What do we need, Ronnie?"

"We need military advisers and ships and airplanes and U.S. Marines."

"Gee whilickers," someone said. "This is going to be fun."

"Who we going to fight, Ronnie?"

"The Nicaraguans. They're being supplied with guns and equipment by the Cubans and the Soviets."

"Oh boy, it will be like old times going into Nicaragua again."

"I didn't say we'd go into Nicaragua," Ronnie said. "I thought we'd quarantine them for awhile to make sure they know we're not just a bunch of kids putting on a show."

"Heck, Ronnie, I thought you were talking about a real production with war songs and parades and everything."

"I can't put on a real war show until the

people say they'll all come to see it."

"How do you propose to do that?"

Ronnie thought hard as everyone looked towards him. Finally he got a big smile on his face. "I've got it. I'll appoint a committee."

"That's going to take time. I thought we were going to have a show this afternoon," someone said.

"No," Ronnie said. "This one has to be thought out carefully. I'll get Henry Kissinger to head up the publicity."

"Henry Kissinger?" everyone said in disgust. "Why would you want Henry Kissinger to get involved?"

"Because he has a lot of experience in show business. If he reports to us on how we can justify this one, we could rehearse the bombing of Managua by Christmas."

"Anything you say, Ronnie. What should we do now?"

"We're going to write a script. We have to prove the Nicaraguans are getting all their arms by sea, to supply the rebels in El Salvador."

"Is this going to be a comedy?"

"No, it's going to be a musical, but it's going to have a message in it for the Cubans and the Soviets."

"What should we call it?"

"How about 'Babes in Arms'?"

"That's a neat name, Ronnie."

"Our plot will be that if we do the Nicaraguans in Central America, everyone from El Salvador will be coming toward Texas in their boats."

"That's a big number."

"It's only the first act finale."

"What do we do for a second act?"

"When the naval quarantine work, we send in American troops."

"Congress won't let us put on a show of show."

"They'll have to if the audience it."

"Okay everybody, let's go to work. Wait until the grownups see what we've done."

"Gosh, Ronnie, I don't know what would have done this summer hadn't thought of putting on a show."

## Berry's World



"The doctor will see you now"

## Letter: Accident victim lauds bicycle crackdown

Editor:

I'm glad to see that the University is finally enforcing this state's bicycle laws by ticketing cyclists who run stop signs.

I was run down four years ago by a maniac on two wheels, knocked out, and transported via ambulance (at that time a station wagon) to the health center, where I spent one of the most unpleasant nights of my life.

The cyclist who perpetrated this evil deed couldn't be bothered to leave his name with bystanders, and it's probably a good thing for him that he didn't, as I would undoubtedly have sued him.

I was urged at that time to instead sue the University for failure to enforce bicycle laws. I know not whether such a suit would have been successful; I refused to sue because I happen to like this school in spite of its shortcomings.

However, I have always worried that a visitor might suffer the same fate as I and relieve the school of a large sum of money.

The time of the campus police is far better spent in protecting students from injury than in enforcing parking regulations. Hooray for the K.K.!

Mary Hart '83

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