

House may tie money to testimony

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House International Relations Committee Wednesday approved a warning to South Korea that the House would consider denying that country economic aid if former ambassador Kim Dong Jo does not cooperate in its investigation of alleged bribery attempts.

The wording of the resolution, which does not have the force of law, was a compromise on the issue of how strongly to threaten the Asian ally with economic consequences for failure to cooperate. The resolution, passed by a unanimous vote of the committee, now goes to the House.

It spells out the need for the former ambassador's testimony and says it is the sense of the House that Korea should cooperate.

The resolution continues: "If Kim Dong Jo should refuse to provide at an early date the information necessary for that investigation, the House, when considering any proposed appropriation of funds for non-military assistance for the Republic of Korea, will regard such refusal as of serious consequence for United States-Korean relations and will be prepared to deny or reduce such assistance

unless it finds that such a denial or reduction would harm the national security of the United States or imperil the territorial integrity of the Republic of Korea."

The resolution adds that the House does not think such harm would be done if non-military aid were ended or reduced.

Comments by members of the committee reflected the division of opinion within the group.

Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., said of the resolution: "It does amount, despite its altered language, to a threat to our ally, the

Republic of Korea."

But Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., commented: "I would say this is a plea. It is a signal, not a threat."

Investigators say they need testimony from the former ambassador to pursue circumstantial evidence that some current House members took envelopes stuffed with \$100 bills from him.

"Congress is about to lose control of this investigation and we're about to have charged that we're covering up," Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., said Tuesday in supporting the threat to cut off the aid.

World at a glance

From Associated Press reports

Residents don't feel shakes

ADAK, Alaska — Residents of this remote Aleutian island, most of them earthquake connoisseurs, say they barely noticed the "strong earthquake" that shook their community Tuesday night.

"It wasn't that big of a thing," said Cheryl Moore at the Adak Naval Station.

The earthquake's epicenter was 100 miles west of the island, according to the Palmer Observatory. It occurred at 8:18 p.m. Bering Time, 2:18 a.m. EDT.

Advised that the earthquake registered 6.4 on the Richter Scale, she said incredulously, "The one at 8:30? 6.4? Let me check on that. Nobody felt it here. A lot of us didn't even know it was happening."

An operator at the site said, "It didn't knock anything over. It was just a little mild one." Asked her name, she said: "I'm not allowed to give you my name. I'm operator No. 198." The island is the site of three naval installations.

GAO challenges forest service

WASHINGTON (AP) — The fundamental credo of the U.S. Forest Service that local experts know best has been challenged by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

In a report on shortcomings in the Forest Service timber-planning program, the GAO says timber growth has suffered because federal foresters in the field have too much freedom and too little economic expertise.

Forest service Chief John McGuire told the GAO he "strongly disagrees" with conclusions of the report. He said the agency must be decentralized because of the size, diversity and multiple purposes of the national forests.

The GAO review is a sequel to one written in 1974. It concentrates on the Pacific Northwest region of the Forest Service, with special attention to the Willamette, Mount Hood and Umpqua national forests of Oregon and the Gifford Pinchot Forest of Washington.

Zaire massacres generate white fears of racial war

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The massacre of whites in Zaire has churned up old fears in white-ruled southern Africa, the century-old dread that racial war will finally rid the continent of European domination.

"The Shaba invasion in Zaire is proof positive that little sand is left in the hourglass in this part of the world," South-West Africa's white leader Marthinus Steyn told a farm group there.

"The tiger of violence is loose in Africa."

Dire warnings like Steyn's and the headlines in the region's newspapers this past week — "Zaire Horror Orgy Revealed," "Drunk Boys on Rampage" — have sent shudders of apprehension through many of South Africa's 4.4 million whites.

For some here it strengthened their resolve against easing white control over the 18 million blacks in South Africa and against turning South-West Africa, also called Namibia, over to guerrilla-backed black militants.

In Rhodesia, the Zaire bloodbath may bolster the conviction of many whites that Prime Minister Ian Smith's "internal" settlement, with safeguards for whites, is the correct path to black majority rule.

"It will strengthen the determination of Rhodesians of all races to see that the forces of law and order are maintained in a state of disciplined efficiency," said the pro-government Rhodesia Herald newspaper. "Without that presence, any government, new or old, will be easy prey for the enemy."

"No Kolwezis Here," the pro-government Johannesburg Citizen headlined an editorial in which it said, "The Zaire drama should be a warning to the ProgFeds (the opposition Progressive Federal Party) and other liberals in this country. The conti-

nent, in fact, is still possessed of an inherent savagery."

Commenting on the siege mentality, the liberal Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg said white fears growing out of the Zaire violence are the "wrong kind of emotion to exploit."

"One should be cautious in one's reaction to such events not to leap to unjustified conclusions and generalizations, particularly in a country like South Africa, where public emotions can so easily tip over to destructive racialism."

An estimated 100 or more white residents were slain by rebel invaders who occupied Kolwezi, in Zaire's Shaba Province, last week. The French, who sent a paratroop force in to rescue trapped foreigners, said about 150 Zaireans, both soldiers and civilians, also were killed, along with some 200 rebels.

South Africa and Rhodesia, meantime, are preparing for wider war south of the Zambezi, the river that divides black-ruled Central Africa and the white-dominated south, and they fear new Cuban involvement.

After a recent Rhodesian raid on a suspected guerrilla camp in Zambia near the Zambezi, the biracial Rhodesian government indicated it will step up cross-border pre-emptive attacks against the guerillas.

The South Africans, too, seem to be following this "forward strategy," sending their forces across the Angola border from South-West Africa on May 4 to strike at Namibian guerrilla camps 150 miles inside Angola.

South Africa rules South-West Africa under an old League of Nations mandate rejected by the United Nations. It plans to grant independence to the territory but wants to keep the guerrillas out of power.

Suit dismissed in 'veto' issue

SALEM (AP) — A suit by state Senate leaders to establish their power to veto the governor's appointments was dismissed on procedural grounds Tuesday by the Oregon Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Arno Denecke said in the unanimous opinion that the suit should properly be filed against Ron Wyden instead of against Gov. Bob Straub.

Straub appointed Wyden last summer to the state Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators.

Straub, saying the Legislature had no constitutional authority to veto his appointments, swore in Wyden anyway after a Senate committee voted against Wyden.

Wyden, a nursing home critic and a senior citizens lobbyist, was opposed by nursing home owners.

Senate Pres. Jason Boe and members of the appointments committee sued Straub to force him to appoint someone else.

It was the first time the Senate's confirmation power — given to the Legislature by itself — had been tested in court.

Voters will decide next November whether to add the Senate's confirmation power to the Oregon Constitution.

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