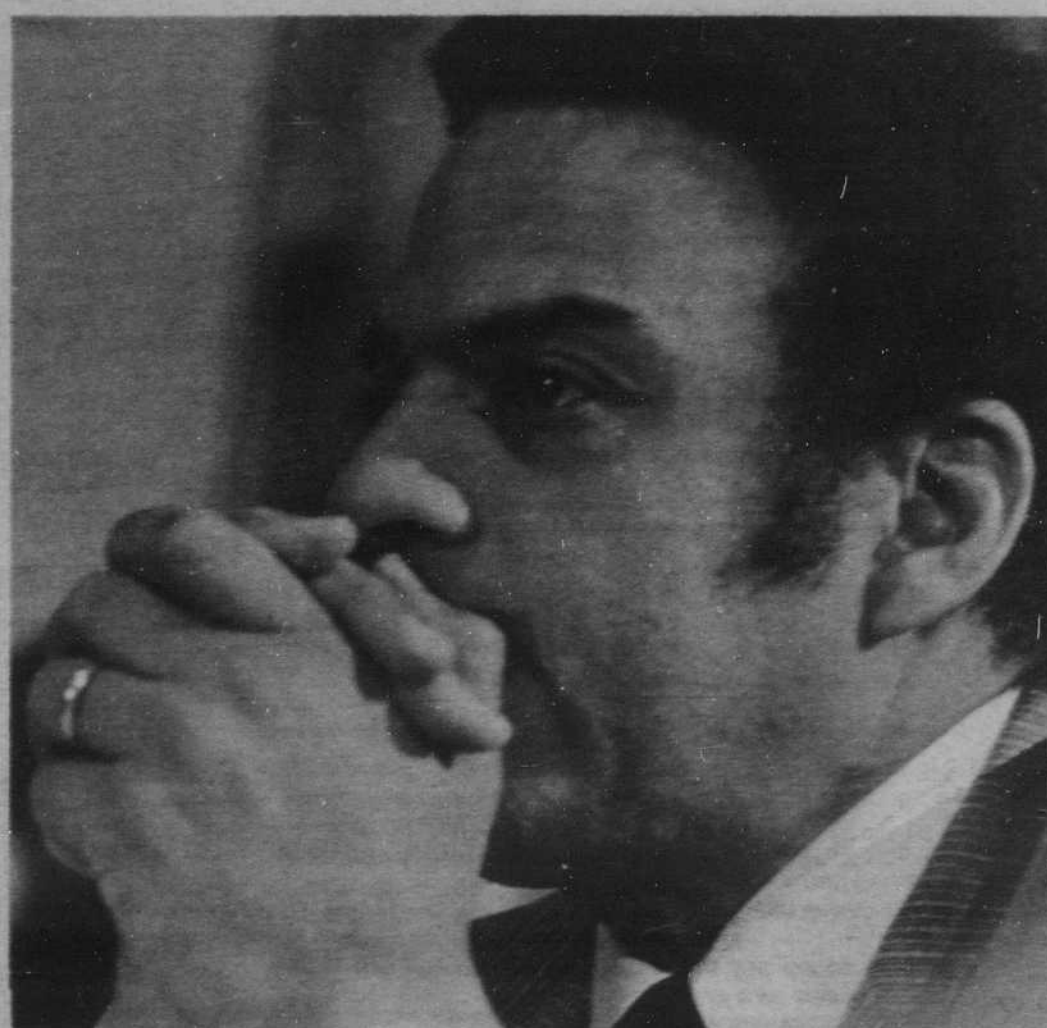
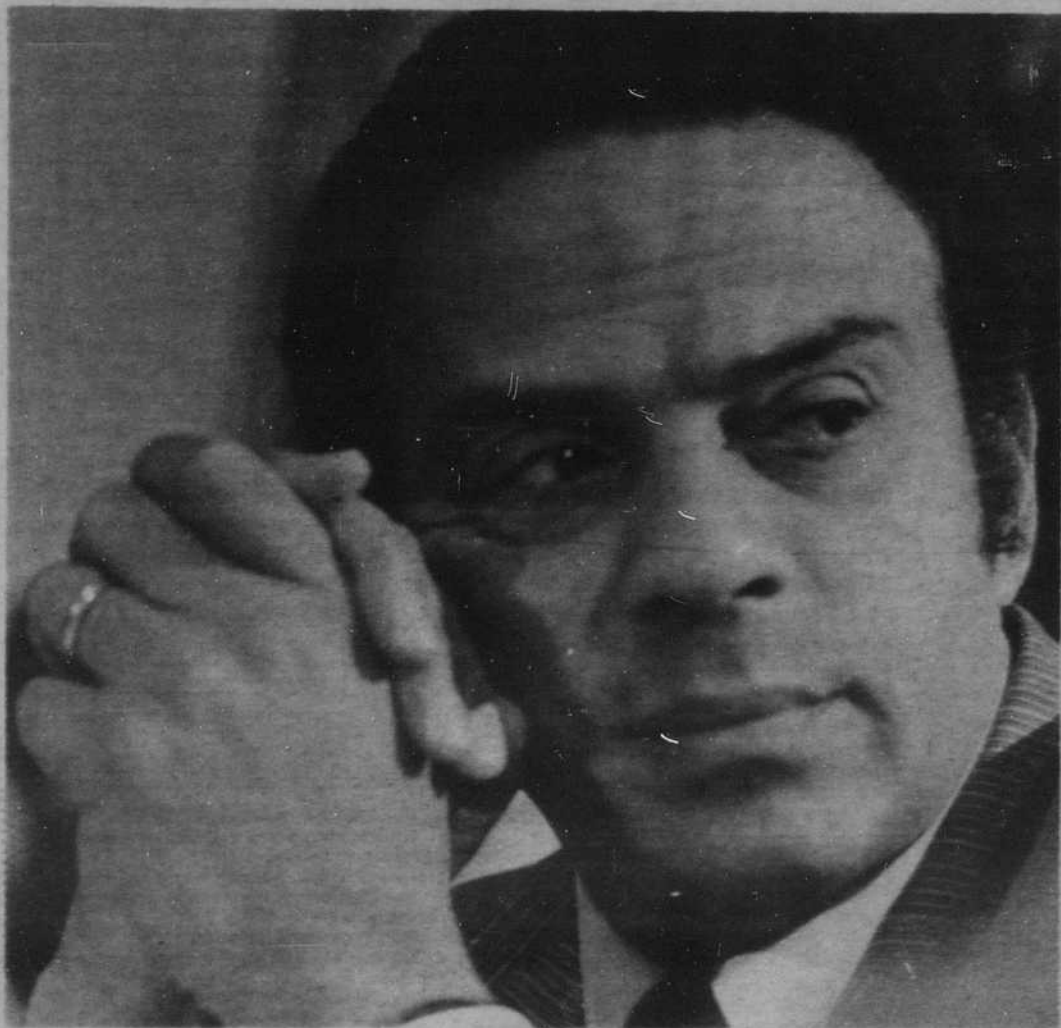


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United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young told 500 Democrats Saturday night that neither he nor Pres. Carter have any easy solutions to problems in Iran, South Africa and

the Middle East. He says no alternative besides supporting the Shah of Iran exists for the president.

Young declares Carter must aid Iran

By KEVIN HARDEN
and ANN TRENEMAN
Of the Emerald

If there was a message in what United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young told a crowded room of Democrats Saturday night it was that no one really knows the answers to the trouble in Iran and South Africa.

"What would really worry me most of all is if the president of the United States would know all the answers," Young said.

Young pointed out that although the rest of the world still leans toward the U.S., expecting solutions, the Carter administration and Andrew Young don't have the solutions and probably won't for some time.

Before addressing the 500 person crowd at the Wayne Morse dinner on the delicate subject of Iran, Young smiled and spread his arms to quiet the applause. "Let me go ahead now and get in trouble again," he said.

Young, who has been noted for his extreme candor in a post usually marked by secrecy, opened his mouth too wide several times in the past year. Carter chastized the veteran of the civil rights movement for telling a French newspaper that there were "hundreds, maybe thousands of political prisoners" in U.S. prisons. The remark came at the same time Carter was attempting to show the Soviets his distaste for the dissident trials in Moscow.

Young said that the president's support for the Shah of Iran was the result of carefully weighing the consequences of that country's unrest.

The trouble in Iran will continue, he said, until "there is a voice that can articulate the anger in Iran's streets to the rest of the world."

"We don't have all the answers. That's (Continued on Page 3)

today

A not-so-conventional pastor, John Fry, was dropped "like a hot potato" 10 years ago by Chicago's First Presbyterian Church, due to his political notoriety. Now here in Eugene he publishes "frying pan," a no-nonsense magazine that candidly addresses social problems and battles "Mary Worth-ism." See Page 6.

Elizabeth Claire Prophet, leader of the Church Universal and Triumphant, stumped in Eugene for "the coming revolution in higher consciousness." She encourages her followers to find their "inner light." On Page 7.

In what Oregon football coach Rich Brooks called a "country ass-kicking," the Ducks ended their home season with a dismal 24-3 loss to Arizona State. For all the sports, see Pages 9 and 10.

Misgivings stirred by budget rise

By KELI OSBORN
Of the Emerald

Almost lost in the shuffle of other last-minute work by the 95th U.S. Congress was the approval in both the House and Senate of a Selective Service budget more than \$1 million greater than last year's.

The \$7-million-plus budget which is still smaller than the figure Pres. Jimmy Carter sought is viewed suspiciously by many who fear the Department of Defense is looking towards a reinstatement of the draft or, at least, of draft registration.

The San Francisco office of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors warns that the Selective Service is now readying "the system" for draft registration.

The Senate originally passed Carter's request for a \$9.5 million budget, CCCO says, so that the Selective Service could increase its personnel, expand to 10 regional offices and establish a computer system to update records and addresses.

The House first approved a substantially smaller figure and a conference committee of both bodies later developed a compromise budget that falls somewhere in between.

A special House subcommittee on the draft budget had suggested \$17 million for the purpose of reinstating draft registration, but many members of Congress con-

\$7 million received by Selective Service

sidered such funding "premature."

Discussion in Congress and the Department of Defense of reinstating draft registration arises from the widespread belief that the volunteer army is failing.

Last February, the Senate subcommittee on manpower and personnel met to hear testimony on the costs of the all-volunteer force.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia cited a comptroller general report, which shows that the volunteer force has cost an additional \$18.4 billion since 1971 when conversion from a draft force began.

"Clearly the...report with its estimates by the government's accounting experts indicates that costs have indeed been significant," Nunn said. "I think many people will be surprised that the volunteer force has cost \$18.4 billion."

Nunn said the number of personnel brought into the military who then fail and are forced out is also significant. The rate of failure has increased to about 40 percent, he charged, which increases the turbulence within "the system at the expense of a large number of young people."

"The real question we must face is the

future capability to meet our national security problems," Nunn said.

He quoted Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who earlier said, "Inflation, increased pay and the need to modernize our forces have meant curtailed funds for operation and maintenance."

Nunn concluded his statement by saying that a return to the draft was not the only alternative to current problems. In the short run, he said, management initiatives by the defense department can help.

Former Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke submitted his own assessment of the volunteer force to the subcommittee.

Brooke's essay outlined the major problems of the AVF, one of which he called the "numbers problem." He said a shrinking youth population, personnel turnover and the generally lowered quality of recruits creates a serious national security problem.

Brooke said a volunteer force is a "peacetime concept." "In case of a national mobilization, the Defense Department intends to rely on draftees," he said, adding that the Selective Service is currently not capable of conducting an effective stand-by draft.

Brooke also claimed the volunteer program heightened the "normal" problems of discipline and attrition in the armed forces.

(Continued on Page 11)