

Heading to Houston
Hickey's Ags meet Cougars again

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Silver Taps ceremony
Linda Ellen Bryan honored tonight

Texas A&M The Battalion

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SG to review A&M blood collection policy

By TRENT LEOPOLD
Staff Writer

In 1983, the Texas A&M Student Government decided to allow the Wadley Institute of Dallas to be the sole collector of blood on campus, despite protests from Red Cross officials.

A re-evaluation of blood drives on campus will begin Wednesday and continue through next spring, says Student Government Chairman for Blood Drives, Elizabeth Hill.

Red Cross officials, who have not been allowed to collect blood here for two years, say they want to conduct one yearly blood drive here to help replenish the blood used at local hospitals by Texas A&M students and faculty.

"We've never been told exactly why we are not allowed to collect blood at Texas A&M," says Sherry Beheler, director of Red Cross blood

donation programs in Waco. "We would like to collect just a small portion of what Wadley collects at Texas A&M."

Beheler says the Red Cross is constantly facing a shortage of blood here and a yearly campus blood drive would solve the problem.

Student Government representatives said in 1983 they did not like the idea of both the Red Cross and Wadley collecting blood at A&M. The representatives said they felt it could confuse students accustomed to donating blood to Wadley each year.

Linda Thomas, who was the assistant continuing programs coordinator for Student Government in 1983, said Wadley was given the exclusive rights to A&M because a joint blood drive would promote unhealthy competition between the two organizations.

Aggie blood donations help other needy Texans

By KENNETH SURY
Reporter

More than 2,200 Aggies donated a pint of blood during the Aggie Blood Drive Mar. 18-21.

But it's all gone now. Or at least it has changed form.

It's not a bag of dark red liquid anymore. The blood donated during the drive by now has been

processed, frozen, distributed and used.

Pete Smith, administrator of the Blood Center at Wadley, said each pint of blood can serve up to four people, because each pint is broken down into five different components: white cells, red cells, platelets, plasma and cryoprecipitate.

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"We don't necessarily want to come to Texas A&M at the same time Wadley does," Beheler says.

"We would just like to come once a year."

Beheler says the Red Cross would

not be able to use as much blood as Wadley collects.

"We aren't trying to compete with Wadley, we just want to get enough blood from Texas A&M to cover what is being used in Brazos County," Beheler says. "And the Red Cross is the one supplying the actual blood in Brazos County."

"We try to provide the blood as it is needed, but it is hard to do when we can't get it."

Hill says Wadley gives Texas A&M students a good deal through the Aggie Blood Club.

According to the Aggie Blood Club system, for each blood unit donated by an Aggie, a credit is added to the blood club account. When an Aggie needs blood, the accumulated credits are exchanged for blood from the Wadley Institute.

Blood processed at the Wadley Institute is shipped to hospitals nation-

wide, but is not used in Brazos County hospitals and 27 other counties because they are not associated with the American Association of Blood Banks as Wadley is.

The Red Cross, a non-profit organization, must charge a processing fee of \$33 to cover the costs of collecting blood. Wadley charges \$35 per unit.

These processing fees are almost always covered by health insurance, and the patient almost never has to pay them, Beheler says.

"It really doesn't make any sense when you stop and think about it," Beheler says. "Wadley can send a slip of paper to a patient in a Brazos County hospital who is covered by the Wadley promise to Aggies, but that piece of paper doesn't do the same thing for you as a pint of blood can."

Drifters find work, shelter at Mission

Editor's Note: This is the first part of a three-part series examining the plight of the Brazos County homeless.

By DAINAH BULLARD
Staff Writer

The popular image usually portrays Americans as upwardly mobile people striving for success, wealth and acceptance in society.

However, a growing number of people are forsaking the traditional goals of career and family to spend their lives drifting from city to city. They sleep under bridges, in crates, on park benches or in public buildings. No place is home.

In Brazos County, the only shelter available for these people is the Twin City Mission in Bryan. The mission is the only place in a 100-mile radius of Bryan-College Station where transients can find shelter overnight.

The mission is a member of the International Union of Gospel Missions found throughout Canada and the United States. About 48 men find shelter each night at the local shelter for homeless men.

The men's shelter is the largest of four shelters sponsored by Twin City Mission. Other shelters are Sheltering Arms (for children), Phoebe's Home (for abused women and their dependent children) and a family shelter (for transient families).

February was the peak month for the mission in 1984. During that time, 98 men, four women, nine children and 30 family members were housed in the four shelters.

June was the mission's slowest period, with 75 men, nine women, five children and 16 family members housed in the shelters.

Alice Stubbs, acting executive director of the mission, and Joann Sebesta, assistant director, say their residents drift because they cannot cope with American society.

"Many people don't understand this," Stubbs says. "They don't understand why they (the homeless men) don't get out and work. They're nice men, but they just can't cope."

Transient men are allowed to spend two nights at the shelter, and during that time, they must seek employment. Some men join the mission's work program and stay longer at the shelter. Sebesta says these men collect and repair donated items, work in the mission's stores, and work as night watchmen, janitors and cooks.

"About three-fourths of these men do stay and work in our program for a while," she says. "We have some who have been here since 1970, or 1972. About eight to 10 (men) have been here that long."

Six of the men living at the mission are "room-and-boarders," Sebesta says. Because of age or handicaps, these men cannot find commercial jobs, she says. They live on Social Security and "Grant in Aid," an allowance which the mission gives its workers.

The size of the allowance depends on the work done, Sebesta says. Permanent mission resi-

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Woody prepares meals for the homeless in the kitchen of the Twin City Mission.

Photo by DEAN SAITO

First U.S. free trade pact set

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning to initial this week a free trade pact with Israel, the first such accord by the United States with any country, U.S. and Israeli officials said Monday.

The agreement provides for elimination over a 10-year period of all tariffs, subsidies and other barriers to trade between the two countries.

U.S.-Israel trade reached a total of \$3.944 billion in 1984.

The free trade pact is to be initiated Thursday in a private Washington ceremony by U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock and Israeli Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai, according to Candace Strother, a special assistant to Brock.

Victor Harel, press counselor at the Israeli embassy, said Monday there were still a few "technical" points to settle.

Modai is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and congressional leaders during his four-day visit.

Brock said last week that he hopes there will be more American free trade agreements. He added that the idea is to show countries that are reluctant to open up their markets how much mutual benefit can result from freer trade.

Israel, in addition to eliminating tariffs on American goods, would undertake to end the subsidies it pays on many goods it ships to this country. American business people see these subsidies as unfair competition, making their own products comparatively more expensive to prospective buyers.

Details of the U.S.-Israeli agreement have not been officially released, but Keim said duties would continue to be collected for some time on Israeli goods that compete with U.S. products considered to be "sensitive." Textiles, shoes, orange juice and tomatoes are included in that category.

The United States sells more goods to Israel than it buys — with exports totaling \$2.194 billion in 1984 compared with imports of \$1.75 billion.

Correction

In the Thursday Feb. 28 issue of The Battalion, part of Student Government's information in its 1984 bank study was incorrect.

Student Government incorrectly stated that Republic Bank A&M does not cash University checks, however, a customer service representative for the bank said that the bank does indeed cash University checks.

Student Government and The Battalion regret any inconvenience which might have been caused to Republic Bank A&M.

Department head selections

Faculty Senate discusses changes

By KIRSTEN DIETZ
Staff Writer

The Faculty Senate discussed a proposal to recommend changes in the department head selection process and approved the formation of a subcommittee to study a standardized evaluation system at Monday's meeting.

The Senate also tabled a proposed geology curriculum change and heard a report from the parking committee.

The proposed department head system discussed by the Senate calls for the establishment of a standardized procedure to select, evaluate and retain department heads. The Senate will vote on the final proposal at the April meeting.

If it is approved by the Senate, the recommendation will be sent to President Frank E. Vandiver for final approval.

Currently, each college has its own criteria for selecting and retaining department heads. The proposal would allow the faculty to participate in the system.

In the proposal, a seven-member selection committee will search for candidates, which are ranked and presented to the dean, who makes the final selection. If the dean does not select the top-ranked candidate, he must submit a written explanation to the search committee.

Each department will review and evaluate the department head halfway through his first four-year term. If the department head seeks a second term, the department again evaluates him and votes whether to retain him. The department head must be approved by a 66 percent faculty vote.

The dean appoints an interim head if the head is not approved,

and a new search is begun.

At the request of the Student Senate and the recommendation of the Academic Affairs Committee, the Faculty Senate approved a resolution to form a subcommittee to study the development of a standardized course and instructor evaluation system.

The policy would be used to encourage and reward good teaching. The subcommittee also was instructed to study and recommend other similar policies.

The subcommittee will be composed equally of faculty and students and co-chaired by a member of each senate. Selection of members will begin immediately.

In other business, the Senate tabled the proposed geology curriculum because of confusion about the curriculum's computer science requirement. The proposed curricu-

lum would delete 10 hours of classes and replace them with 12 hours of different classes.

Parking committee chairman Dr. George Miller reported that, in response from faculty, Vice President for Operations Charles R. Cargill has established 24-hour reserved parking spaces for faculty in eight lots. Three other lots will have these spaces in the near future, Miller said.

Also, Miller reported that Texas currently is funding a study of the feasibility of a five-story parking garage on the current physical plant site.

But Miller said Cargill is not in favor of the garage because parking fees would be raised to cover the costs. Instead, Cargill recommends using current surplus parking funds to build a single-level parking lot on the location.

Miranda decision revised

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a major victory for law enforcement officials, the Supreme Court said Monday prosecutors sometimes may use as evidence the confessions of criminal suspects not initially told of their rights.

By a 6-3 vote, the court said confessions given to police by criminal suspects who receive the police warnings required by the court's 1966 Miranda ruling may be used as trial evidence even when earlier confessions by the same suspects were obtained without the required warnings.