

The Battalion

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To Ease Campus Unrest New Approach Needed

By Tony Huddleston
Battalion Staff Writer

New college frameworks are needed if the problem of campus unrest is to be solved, a Berkeley administrator told a Great Issues audience Wednesday night.

Dr. Kenneth E. Goode, assistant chancellor for special programs at the University of California at Berkeley listed the establishing of minority academic departments, the placing of students on university administrative boards, a broadening of entrance requirements and a better cooperation with surrounding communities as examples of these frameworks.

"The non-establishment of these principals has caused students to find colleges and universities lacking and inadequate and forced them to riot and protest," Goode said. He added that he supported any kind of student protest as long as it was within the boundaries of the U.S. Constitution.

stitution.

"How can we adequately teach the student the true history and social structure of the world if we don't show the character and conditions of the minority?" Goode said. He added that at Berkeley not only were Afro-American studies taught, but American Indian and Latin American studies as well.

Goode said that he thought students should be placed on college administrative boards because the issues and decisions that these boards make directly affect the students.

"Students want to voice their ideas on how their tax money is spent, the types of instructors they desire, and the rules and regulations that govern them," Goode said. He added that he supported students who protested for these principles because they made the university a greater in-

stitution for learning the true picture of student problems.

"Students are tired of being treated as computer numbers," he said. "They want to be treated as individuals as specified by the due process clause of our constitution."

He added that he expected to see riots and protests until students received these rights. He cited the successful riots and protests at Berkeley as examples of the success students have had with the riot method in obtaining demands.

"Entrance requirements must be based on the type of environment a person comes from," Goode said. He listed as an example a black from a ghetto who couldn't pass a test given in an atmosphere of a white culture, but who was highly culturally educated in his own language.

He added that by the changing of requirements, he did not advocate lowering standards for qualified students. He proposed that secondary schools between the high schools and colleges be established to prepare these students to meet the normal requirements of the college.

"College administrators must encourage students to express their sentiments on issues to community leaders," Goode said. He added that city government officials must listen to student opinion because students are citizens

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G. I. SPEAKER—Dr. Kenneth Goode speaks Thursday night on student riots. (Photo by David Gawthorpe)

WEATHER

Friday — Cloudy, intermittent light rain in the morning becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon. Winds: Easterly 10-15 mph, becoming northerly in the afternoon, low 37 degrees, high 52 degrees.

Saturday — Partly cloudy. Easterly winds 10-15 mph. Low 37 degrees, high 54 degrees.

\$20 Parking Fee Proposed For Next Fall

By Hayden Whitsett
Battalion Staff Writer

A plan to raise to \$20 next year's parking permit fee was approved Wednesday by the A&M Traffic Committee.

The current parking permit fee is \$10 a year.

Don R. Stafford, associate dean of student affairs, recommended the fee increase to help finance new parking lots. Stafford said the fee would pay for the entire year and that any one leaving during the fall semester would be allowed to redeem the permit for its remaining value. No redemption will be possible in the spring semester, he said.

Final approval of the measure will come after it has been submitted to the Board of Directors.

The committee also heard reasons why parking code violators' cars should be towed away and have a heavy fine levied against them.

Dr. John W. Allen, acting head of the Economics Department, proposed that the University Police tow away violators of the parking codes and require them to pay for the tow-away as well as pay a heavy fine.

Allen said that a \$25 tow-away charge and a \$20 fine would probably be enough to prevent a

student from repeating a violation. He added that he believed that if violations were made often enough the student or faculty member should lose his parking permit, and if the violations were excessive he should be suspended from the university.

The committee, composed of both students and administrators, expressed the belief that while it would be an effective means of preventing violations, they considered it to be excessive.

Allen also proposed that reserved parking space be sold to faculty and staff members for \$40 to \$50 a year. He added that the price would probably assure that only those needing the permit would buy a reserved spot.

Chief Ed Powell of the University Police said that there were not enough parking spaces available to make this quite as simple as was thought. Powell added that there will be a limited number of reserved parking spots available to those who qualify.

The proposals came on the heels of figures on tickets given out during the past semester by University Police. Stafford, who read the figures to the committee, said that during the period of Sept. 1

to Jan. 30, 6,913 parking tickets were given out and a total of \$13,866 in fines was collected from them.

Penalty fines amounted to \$2,829 for 464 tickets and \$222 for 74 moving violations. The total came to 7,451 tickets and \$16,917 in fines.

Stafford said that, while the number was in keeping with the previous years, he still regarded it as an exorbitant amount. He said that the facts showed that there were many students who were apparently repeat violators of the parking codes and didn't care.

In other action involving parking lots, the committee approved the proposal to asphalt parking area 22, located south of the Biological Sciences Building. The paving should be done during spring break, and will help to alleviate the dust and mud problem prevalent in that lot.

The committee postponed action on the construction of a car pool lot for state vehicles in the Academic Building area and the construction of a lot in the Civil Engineering Building area for students and equipment until further investigation can be made.

NASA Scientist Says Life May Be Present on Moon

By Paul Recer
UP Aerospace Writer

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — Dormant life held in check by poisonous chemistry may exist on the moon, a space agency scientist said here Wednesday.

Spore-like organisms which may have traveled through space to the lunar surface and kept from growing and reproducing by the toxic effect of moon dust, Dr. Vance I. Oyama, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center, said at an aerospace medical seminar here.

"I think life is possible in the lunar regolith surface material but it would be in stationary form," he said. "It would be in suspended animation, so to speak."

He said the moon may be a testing ground for the theory of transperma, a concept formulated in 1965 which said dormant life forms move through space and settle on planets and other bodies.

The possibility "is extremely remote," he said, "that the moon could have originated life. The moon can only be a repository for collecting the debris of the universe and it could be a measure of the concept of transperma."

Dr. Oyama and other scientists at Ames tried for weeks to revive any micro organisms in 50 grams of the Apollo 11 moon samples. They place the soil in several types of growth medium and in several types of atmospheres. No life was found in the soil, not even Earth microorganisms which would normally be expected to

have been discovered in such an experiment.

Dr. Oyama said a cat-ion exchange was discovered during the testing and suggested this may have prevented any growth in the lunar material.

A cat-ion exchange, he said, would provide toxic elements which would kill micro organisms.

A cat-ion pronounced CAT-I-ON is a metallic element—such as chromium, titanium or nickel—which has its atoms charged positively and is stripped of some of its electrons.

"Cat-ions have destructive properties on micro organisms," said Dr. Oyama. "The moon material could be self sterilizing for

terrestrial organisms."

"If there were life in the universe and it did impact on the moon and survive the impact," he said, "just the process of trying to grow that organism out from the moon soil would result in these toxic elements overcoming that life."

Because of this, he said, any organism on the moon could be grown by scientists only after it is separated from the lunar soil. Finding the organism, however, is the major difficulty.

"The overwhelming problem right now is the size of the sample we're getting in relation to the size of the moon," Dr. Oyama said.

Campus Groups to Be Asked Tonight for Teach-In Support

Campus organizations will be asked tonight to give their support for an on-campus environmental teach-in, Bill Voigt, coordinator for the Symposium for Environmental Awareness, announced Wednesday.

Voigt said that all campus organizations are invited to attend the session at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Architecture Building.

"The Symposium," Voigt said, "was endorsed Wednesday by the Forum for Environmental Studies (FES), a departmental club in the College of Architecture. The

FES, headed by senior architecture major, Joe Flores, was called the Design Student Society last year.

This action, Voigt added, is a step toward gaining administrative approval of the teach-in scheduled to be held around April 22.

After starting off slowly in January with only 15 or 20 students at the first meeting, the second, last week, was attended by more than 100. Students, ministers, and professors gave suggestions on how a campaign may be waged against pollution.

Rudder: Unchanged

Redistricting 'Biggest Problem' For Legislature Next Year

By Pam Troboy
Battalion Staff Writer

The biggest problem the Texas legislature faces is redistricting for proper House and Senate representation next year, a veteran Texas lawmaker said here Wednesday.

Sen. J. P. Word of Meridian said that judicial districts also may need redistricting, but the issue probably will not come before the legislature until a special session in 1971.

"The courts tell us Texas must be redistricted on the one-man, one-vote principle," the former senate redistricting committee chairman told a Political Forum luncheon series audience.

Any attempt must be based on census figures, and the latest population count is now being made, he said.

"The legislature has already been advised by the Bureau of the Census that the 1970 census will not be available during regular session next year," Word explained.

The A&M speaker, substituting for State Sen. Ralph Hall who was awaiting court ruling Wednesday on his attempt to run for governor, said working out re-

districting in a special session will pose problems.

"When special sessions are called for legislation on specific items, strange and weird things have been known to happen," he observed, "but the courts probably will not grant an extension, so the special session will be necessary."

Previous redistricting attempts in Texas have failed because the legislature has not been acquainted with the rules, Word said.

"We try to arrive at a redistricting solution that will meet the test of the courts and haul it to the courthouse, where they apply a test and throw it out because it's unconstitutional," he described. "We've been through this two or three times."

He said that the state now has 325,000 people per legislative district with a 10 per cent deviation.

"In one case," he cited, "apportionment is being contested because of .0674 per cent deviation. The courts threw out one plan because it deviated by six per cent."

Having latest census figures may not be an answer either,

Word said. Though it will indicate Texas' population has grown by 20 per cent in the 1960s and Harris, Dallas and Bexar Counties are the largest population centers, the '70 census "will be good for about three minutes after it is made," the solon said.

He noted that House Speaker Gus Mutscher has asked that a study of population trends be undertaken.

"The hardest thing about redistricting is getting 21 out of 31 votes in the Senate," he said. "We do, as a rule, allow each house to do as it pleases in redistricting itself. The problem with this is that no legislator is going to cut his own throat."

Each house takes an active part in the revision of Congressional districts, he added.

Word said, that in 1967 as chairman of the Senate redistricting committee, he reviewed Rep. Olin Teague's district, which includes College Station.

"His district runs from Dallas-Fort Worth to the Gulf Coast in a narrow strip along the Brazos River and some people in Dallas felt they should be in

another district," Word said. "However the Dallas Chamber of Commerce appeared before the committee, requesting to be left in his district."

"Now, Rep. Teague is a good friend of mine," Word continued, "but they didn't want to be in his district just because he was a good congressman. He happens to be chairman of the House space appropriations committee and the Dallas area has many space industries."

Dallas-Fort Worth was left in Teague's district, he said. "Many people are concerned about rural-urban differences," he said, "but they are not all that great any more. However if we go to single member districts, we'll be opening up a new can of worms, because we'll be breaking up continuity of interest."

Word said that the Supreme Court advocates representation strictly by population, without consideration for county or city lines or special interest or ethnic groups.

"When the districts are drawn," he said, "they ought to provide accurate and adequate representation of what the people want."

Aimed at 'Professionalizing' the Organization Cadet Corps Revises Underclassmen Regulations

By George Scott
Battalion Staff Writer

Student leaders in the Corps of Cadets have revised regulations governing underclassmen in an effort to "professionalize" the ROTC organization, Corps Commander Matthew R. Carroll said Wednesday.

Carroll noted in an interview with The Battalion that major changes involved easing of requirements of freshmen and sophomores in meeting upperclassmen, dining hall conduct, study procedures in cadet rooms and haircuts.

These changes were recom-

mended by unit commanders because of concern for losses from cadet ranks between the university's fall and spring semesters, Carroll said.

Figures released by Carroll show that 692 students left the Corps during the past semester, and of that number 215 left the university.

Freshman attrition was set at 34 per cent of their class, and the sophomore loss was 16.2 per cent, according to the report.

The Corps lost 349 freshmen to civilian ranks and 124 cadet

freshmen left A&M. There were 91 sophomores who became civilians, and 16 who left A&M.

By comparison, the report showed that during the fall semester of 1968, the Corps lost 31.5 per cent of its freshmen and 14.8 per cent of its sophomores.

In the 1967 fall semester, there was a loss of 40.5 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of the two classes.

"It is too many people to lose though, and that is the reason we made the changes," Carroll said, although acknowledging that this

semester's loss was not too different from past years.

The revisions, effective this semester, were outlined by Carroll as follows:

- Freshmen may now greet upperclassmen the same way sophomores do. When freshmen introduce themselves, they will continue to say their own names with "fish" in front of them, as in "Howdy, fish Jones is my name, sir." Outside the Duncan area, freshmen will no longer have to ask upperclassmen their hometown and academic major

when they meet or "whip out" to them.

- In the dining halls, sophomores can now talk at the table and freshman may no longer give "meal service," that is, serve food to upperclassmen.

- Study periods have been extended to a 7 to 11 p.m. period compared to the old 7:30-10:30 p.m. time. Freshmen no longer

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University National Bank
"On the side of Texas A&M."
—Ady.