

The Battalion

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Cooling,
but
slowly

FRIDAY — Partly cloudy to cloudy, afternoon thundershowers. Wind easterly 10 to 15 m.p.h. High 89, low 71.
SATURDAY — Partly cloudy, high 88, low 68.
KICKOFF — Partly cloudy, high 86. Wind easterly 5 to 10 m.p.h. Relative humidity 60%.
845-2226

Senate hears rent complaints from marrieds

The Student Senate was requested Wednesday night to attempt to lower rents in college owned apartments by a delegation of those living in the apartments.

Approximately 50 persons requested that the senate ask President Jack K. Williams to "follow the spirit of the wage-price freeze and freeze the rent on student apartments at the Aug. 1, 1971 level."

Graduate student Charles Johnson, spokesman for the group, said that most students were not aware of the rent increase until just before school began.

"We knew the pay raises had been frozen," he said, "but having the rent increase appear with the same salary came as a shock."

The rent increases did not affect all the apartments. Those raised were: new College View, \$115 to \$125; old College View (furnished), \$48 to \$55; old College View (unfurnished), \$40 to \$45; and Southside, \$52.50 to \$60.

"A five dollar raise may not seem like much," said one wife, "but when you live on a \$300 a month fellowship it becomes quite a lot."

Johnson acknowledged that the university had a good legal stand when it raised the rent, though he said it came under a "real shady, Mickey Mouse ruling."

The ruling said that if a higher rent had been paid by at least one of those living in an apartment complex then all others in the apartments had to pay the higher rent.

"In our case five people, one per cent of those living in these apartments, had the money to pay the higher rent in advance.

This was enough to qualify under the ruling," he said.

A&M had once interpreted the price-wage-rent freeze as affecting the college apartments, Johnson said, but that was before the new ruling came out.

Johnson also said that their case would be submitted to the Dallas Internal Revenue Service in hopes of receiving a ruling more favorable to the students.

"We understand other universities have the same trouble," he said, "it may be a big enough problem to warrant more attention on a national basis."

"In case it does turn out that way," he added, "we are trying to get the American Civil Liberties Union interested."

The proposal was deferred by the senate so that the university could present its side of the argument.

"This doesn't seem to be a legal issue," said John Sharp, senate president, "but more of an ethical one."

The senate also studied a proposal made by Randy Ross, welfare chairman, to reapportion the representatives allowed to some of the colleges.

The proposal, in the form of a constitutional amendment, calls for the annual apportionment of senators as equitably as possible among the colleges. The apportionment would be made according to total enrollment of juniors, sophomores, and freshmen during the fall semester.

The amendment also calls for the ratio of senators to students be set each year. Also, it provides an equal number of senior, junior, and sophomore senators within each particular college.

Coupled with the amendment

was a resolution to change the apportionment within five colleges in order to have a more equal representation between the colleges.

"Some colleges have far too many senators," said Ross, "while others don't have near enough."

The proposal asks for one more senator to be added to the College of Agriculture, four more to Engineering, two more to Science, and one more to Pre Veterinary Medicine.

The only college to lose senators would be Education, which would drop from six senators to three.

The new senators, which would serve this year, are to be named by the senate president, subject to the approval of two-thirds the Student Senate.

Education would continue to be represented by six senators for the remainder of the year.

The reason for the reapportionment is to maintain a balanced senator to student ratio throughout all the colleges.

The colleges of Science, Agriculture and Pre Veterinary Medicine will each receive at-large senators. Engineering will receive one senior, one junior, one sophomore, and one at-large senator.

The Student Senate also formed a Sweetheart Revision Committee to review the manner of selection and funding of the Aggie Sweetheart.

The senate also approved the members of the Business Relations Committee. They are: Barry Bowden, Mark Cuculic, Judy McConnell, Paul Nauschutz, Ralph Reed, Dudley Vickers, and David Wagner.



THE DANCING SITUATION looked critical at the University Women's dance last night. The Greenhouse, a local rock group, plays faithfully for the small audience. Apparently most men anticipated dancing with themselves and failed to appear. An afternoon rainshower also took its toll on the size of the crowd. (Photo by Joe Matthews)

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Freshmen lose II-S deferment

By Bruce Black

A&M freshmen are no longer eligible for the II-S draft deferment, Robert A. Lacy, registrar, announced yesterday.

In a recent Selective Service news release, registrars were asked to halt all traffic of Federal Forms 109, requesting a draft deferment on the basis of college enrollment.

President Nixon has asked that all undergraduate deferments be phased out, the news release states. A bill of this type is now before Congress and is expected to become law next month, Lacy said.

"I will still automatically request a deferment for any upperclassman who is registered with a local board in Texas and provide a Form 109 to any out-of-state upperclassman who requests it," he said.

Thirty semester hours are required to attain an upperclassman classification at A&M.

Under the proposed bill, students may still attain a student deferment, but such action would extend a person's induction liability to age 35.

The bill would also contain a provision allowing students, if called upon to serve, to complete their present semester, or if in the last academic year, to graduate

before entering the armed services.

"The Selective Service System feels that halting all II-S deferment requests until the bill is decided upon is in the best interest of the student as well as the local boards," Lacy said.

"If the pending Selective Service legislation does not pass," Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Selective Service Director said in the news release, "it would not be in the registrant's best interest to obtain a student deferment which would

extend his liability until age 35. Should Congress change the legislation to provide for deferments for new incoming freshmen, which is most unlikely, applications for deferments will not be jeopardized by delaying their submission until after passage of the new law."

All freshmen in the corps of cadets will be unaffected by the legislation, Col. Thomas R. Parsons, commandant, said.

"Last year we had to wait until the first semester grades were

in before we could recommend a freshman student for a deferment," he said. "But as of August 20, we received word that deferments could be issued to the new freshmen."

The corps student would receive a I-D deferment as being in the Army or Air Force Reserve.

"It is my opinion that an act such as the one before Congress will be passed in the near future," Parsons said.

UT newspaper subject of a control controversy

AUSTIN (AP)—University of Texas regents and publishers of The Daily Texan agreed Wednesday on a settlement which should do away with the need for a Sept. 20 court fight over the student newspaper.

Regent Jenkins Garrett of Fort Worth said lawyers for the university and for Texas Student Publications, Inc., could work out the technical details.

Garrett said a proposal by TSP lawyer Joe Latting of Austin gives regents control over TSP's assets, makes TSP subject to regent rules and gives the university president the final voice on controversies between student editors and the journalism faculty over content in the paper.

It also insures, Garrett said, that "day to day operation of the paper will be under the control

of the students . . . and safeguards against censorship, which was never the desire of the regents."

Latting said the agreement merely replaces the non-profit corporate setup with two boards of trustees—the regents and TSP, and the student-controlled TSP could still determine what could be printed in the paper.



FURNITURE FOR THE NEW DORMITORY is currently undergoing a testing period by A&M students. This configuration, one of three possible types, is designed for maximum utility. The bed comes apart into singles and the furniture, all of the same height, makes one long table or a stack of drawers and desks. (Photo by Joe Matthews)

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Effect of drunks on society far worse than pot smokers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Marijuana Commission, still months away from its first formal report, is proceeding on the hypothesis that drunks are a far worse social problem than pot smokers.

"We do know this: The most severe drug-abuse problem we've got in the United States is alcohol," the commission executive director, Michael Sonnenreich, told The Associated Press.

"Does marijuana turn you into a foaming maniac? No. Is it physically addicting? Well, all the indications we have right now is, no, it is not. We know that alcohol is. But that isn't the criterion of a danger. The danger is social impact.

"We know certain things about alcohol. We know about loss of time on the job, break-ups of families, impact on our medical facilities. We know a greater range of the problems of alcoholism. Nobody's really tried to assess, effectively, the impact of marijuana."

Sonnenreich, former deputy general counsel in the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, discussed the first seven months work of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse.

The commission, set up by Congress to investigate all forms of drug abuse and to recommend

new laws as needed, is to report on marijuana next March with findings on other drugs due a year later.

President Nixon has said he will ignore any recommendation to legalize marijuana use, but the commission chairman, Raymond P. Shafer, Republican former governor of Pennsylvania, says Nixon's views won't influence the commission.

So far the commission has held public hearings in Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. In closed sessions it has heard confessions from marijuana users.

The commission has let contracts with pollsters to conduct a nation wide survey of what 2,500 Americans think about marijuana. Other researchers

have contracted to study the medical effects of marijuana, the effects of jail terms on young pot smokers and other aspects of the problem.

The 13-member commission has come to no conclusions yet, Sonnenreich said, adding that Shafer has discouraged the other commissioners from taking firm stands that they might later find hard to change if contrary evidence turns up.

But some things already seem clear to Sonnenreich. "We probably will not discover that marijuana absolutely makes your eyeballs fall out and your nose quiver, nor at the same time are we going to find that it is a harmless drug. So the point is it falls in a gray area."

TIS in financial straits; bankruptcy close at hand

DALLAS (AP)—Bankruptcy Referee Dean Gandy has recommended that Texas International Speedway near Bryan be declared bankrupt and its assets absorbed by Holloway Construction Co., a major lienholder.

Bankruptcy trustee Talbot Rain said there are indications of securities violations which may be followed by a lawsuit. He did not elaborate.

Rain had proposed a reorganization plan for the speedway in an effort to salvage the \$6 million operation but his plan was rejected by Gandy Tuesday when it was shown the raceway could not be saved.

The 770-acre raceway cost \$6 million but only has had two races since it opened 18 months ago. The operation acquired some 1,500 creditors and indebtedness of \$5.56 million which it was unable to repay.

The company's debts included \$1,490,000 in promissory notes with first, second and third liens

on the property. John S. Tuschman of Houston, financial analyst and real estate manager who is president of Speedway Associates, Inc., had proposed a refinancing plan for the speedway.

Tuschman had proposed getting a loan, secured by more than 1,000 acres of land adjacent to the speedway, to pay off creditors.

He estimated Texas International Speedway could earn \$2 million in five years.

But John L. King, counsel for Holloway, objected to Tuschman's financing plan and Rain's reorganization schedule.

After ruling Rain's plan was unacceptable, Gandy ordered Rain to attempt to sell the property but was unsuccessful.

The speedway was built in 1969.

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