

The Battalion

Cloudy and warm

Thursday — Cloudy, intermittent rain showers and thunder showers. Southerly winds 10-20 mph. High 77°, low 68°.
Friday — Cloudy to partly cloudy. Northerly winds 10-15 mph. High 71°, low 57°.

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Dictatorship established by premier of Thailand

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP)—Premier Thanom Kittikachorn took over absolute power in Thailand today. He dissolved the Cabinet, abolished Parliament and suspended the constitution. An announcement broadcast nationwide said Thanom heads a new Revolutionary Council consisting of personnel from the army, navy, air force, police forces and some civilian elements. Martial law was declared. The premier, a field marshal who has headed the predominantly military government eight

years, declared himself the head of the Revolutionary Council. The action amounted to a coup d'etat against Parliament. It was in effect a return to the conditions that prevailed before Parliament was reconstituted in 1969. There were 10 years of military rule before that. Thanom's predecessor, Sarit Thanarat, also was a field marshal. He died in 1963. The action was a surprise, but it reflected the government's previously expressed dissatisfaction. There was no indication of a change in status for the air bases

the United States operates in Thailand. Besides allowing the bases for Indochina operations, the Thanom government has given support to ground operations in South Vietnam. The decree was broadcast shortly after a full police and military alert was ordered throughout the country. That spread rumors of a coup d'etat. Cabinet ministers seemed unaware of what was coming. Thanom Kittikachorn, who has been foreign minister, heard the announcement on a portable radio at dinner.

The announcement said there was no change in the structure of the military and police commands. The Revolutionary Council ordered all officials to continue working and asked that the people remain calm. While Thailand has been a backer of U. S. policy in Southeast Asia, it also has started to reappraise its views toward Red China. The Thais assert that China is behind an insurgency which has threatened to wrest northern areas from Bangkok's control. "We are not the enemy of the people in China but we are

against those who export Communist doctrine to our Kingdom," the premier has said. As foreign minister, Thanom Khoman sought more than two years ago to arrange talks with China to consider coexistence for this and other Southeast Asian countries. No response from Peking was ever announced. Thailand abstained in the U.N. vote expelling Taiwan and seating Peking. This country is a kingdom, and King Bhumibol Adyadej is considered above politics. He took the throne in 1946.

C. K. Esten

They don't recognize him, just his voice

By CLIFFORD BROYLES

The car has stopped after leaving Interstate 21 at the Madisonville exit. The man's foot hits the accelerator and he proceeds down U.S. 190 with his destination, College Station, only about 35 miles down the road. It's nearly 2 a.m. and the man is anxious to get home. It's early Monday morning and he has to teach a class at 8 a.m. As he wheels his auto onto the highway past Madisonville he is followed closely by another car. The car comes closer. The man speeds up to about 55 miles per hour and the trailing car does the same, keeping only a short distance between the two vehicles. The lead car nears the speed limit and still the other auto is riding his bumper. As the man increases his speed to about 75 mph, his curiosity as to what kind of prank the guy behind is trying to pull is ended. The trailing car turns on his siren and the man pulls over to see what he wants. The officer asks the man if he was speeding and the man agrees. A conversation ensues and the driver of the car tells the officer that although he was speeding, the officer was also tailgating. The officer seems a little shook by the accusation and begins to leave warning him to slow down. The man demands a ticket to the astonishment of the officer. "I want a ticket." The officer pleads with the man to go on and forget about it. But the driver is insistent. "Make me out a ticket, I'm fixing to make a citizen's arrest." The perturbed officer nervously writes the ticket. "This is just a warning now. You don't have to go anywhere. This is just a warning," he emphasizes as he hands the man the

ticket. The officer turns to leave. But then he stops. "Hey, don't I know you from somewhere?" "I've done quite a bit of work directing traffic at the stadium. Aren't you the guy who announces?" That's the way it is for a guy who stands out in a crowd because of his voice. C. K. Esten, who joined the Department of English at A&M in 1946, has been announcing football games at the home of the Aggies since 1950. Esten, originally from New England, attended college at Brown University in the Ivy League and then came to Texas, where he attended both Baylor and the University of Texas at Austin.

Before he finished his education, he had earned two master's degrees—one in theater and the other in English criticism. While at Baylor, Esten ran on the Bear track team. A miller, Esten recalled running on Kyle Field back in the '30's and considered it one of the best stadiums of its time. With his unique style of announcing, plus his deep tone of voice, Esten is widely known around the state of Texas. They don't know who he is but they recognize his voice. "I can get a phone call from someone I don't know and the first thing they ask me when they start talking is 'Say aren't you the guy who announces at Kyle Field?'" His beginning was a rather slow one.

"They had a high school state playoff. I don't remember who was playing. The local officiating chapter in College Station asked me if I would announce the game and I agreed." When one hears the man with the famous voice, the first thing they hear is the introduction. "Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Kyle Field, the home of the Fightin' Texas Aggies" is the way it traditionally goes.

Esten said he started it by accident. "I didn't know what to say. I figured everybody there was either a lady or a gentleman so I said that. I also figured I better welcome them. I knew the place was called Kyle Field so I said that. I also recollected that the Aggies played here and that they were referred to as the Fightin' Texas Aggies so I threw in that, (See Esten, page 5)

Texas A&M University employees to receive delayed pay adjustments

Thousands of A&M System employees will receive delayed pay adjustments, effective November 14, W. C. Freeman, Jr., System vice president and comptroller, announced Tuesday. The higher salaries had been temporarily frozen by presidential order. "Salary adjustments made by the Board of Directors in approving the 1971-72 budgets of the various parts of the University System are to be made effective at 12:01 a.m. November 14," Freeman said. "The salary adjustments for November will be made by a supplemental payroll check in as much as the regular November payroll already had been processed." All employees have previously been notified of their salary ad-

justments, Freeman pointed out. Between 7,000 and 8,000 employees were approved for pay changes by the Board of Directors. Since the adjustments vary from individual to individual, total dollar impact of the pay increases was not estimated by University officials. Legislature-approved increases in travel expenses also will become effective November 14, Freeman reported. The in-state per diem travel rate increases to \$16 per calendar day. Each employee traveling on University business out of the state shall receive reimbursement for actual costs of lodging, meals and incidental expenses not to exceed \$35 per day.

Zwolinski foresees problems from overflow of information

Dr. Bruno J. Zwolinski believes the "pollution of literature" can be made useful to science through critical analysis. Speaking at the opening of the University Lectures Tuesday, the A&M chemistry professor noted "the information explosion poses critical problems for science." Dr. Zwolinski used 25 slides to illustrate his points and to show how the Thermodynamics Research Center, which he directs, organizes and verifies data. His lecture was entitled "A New Breed of Scientists: Data Epistemologists." "All fields of knowledge are facing similar problems," he said. "Perhaps our experience," he continued, "which has indicated the need for a new type of scientist—which I have called 'data epistemologist'—whose knowledge and experience crosses both a technical field such as chemistry and the technology of information design, verification, control and management, will be of use to others." He noted that science requires enormous quantities of selective,

evaluated and reliable data. "Before our efforts to organize and verify data for chemistry," Dr. Zwolinski continued, "we had good, hard information on about 5,000 substances. There is now literature on 3,500,000 substances, much of which contains more or less conflicting information. The literature must be checked, conflicts resolved and accurate data published in a useable and easily retrievable form." Dr. Zwolinski's public lecture demonstrated the process and products of the Thermodynamics Research Center's effort, which has resulted in publication of more than 15,000 sheets of verified information disseminated worldwide. "The Russians have a similar project," he said, "but only for inorganic substances. Ours includes organic as well. Interestingly, we have had the cooperation of the Russians in this effort for some time." Dr. Zwolinski has recently been to Moscow and a Russian is one of the technical advisers to the center.

THE CENTER-POLE of the Bonfire went up Tuesday afternoon. The pole, 100 feet long, is set in the ground 10 feet. It was donated by the Navasota plant of the International Paper Company. (Photo by Mike Rice)

No undergraduate classes will be taught on Monday

Undergraduate classes will not be held on Monday, according to James P. Hannigan, Dean of Students. "This is to allow undergraduate students an extra day to work on the Thanksgiving bonfire," he said. Graduate classes and classes in the professional curriculum in Veterinary Medicine will not be dismissed, however. Junior and senior students who do not have afternoon classes on Nov. 17, 18 or 23 can work on the Bonfire on those afternoons. Freshmen and sophomores can only work from Saturday through Sunday, Nov. 20-22. "Monday cannot be considered a holiday for University employees," Hannigan added. At President William's request, the Office of the Commandant, the Environmental Safety and Health Committee and the Fireman's Training School of the Engineering Extension Service will cooperate with the safety aspects of the Bonfire. No official decision has been made about whether or not Monday will be a holiday if A&M beats the University of Texas Thanksgiving Day.

A coed speaks about being a black woman at TAMU

By LINDA ZEHL Staff Writer
At first, when someone calls you a "nigger" it ruins your whole day. After a while, you say, "I'm not a 'nigger' and just let it off," Bargar Buchanan, a black freshman recalled from her earlier years at Bryan High School. "There never had been a black at the Bryan school, when about 10 blacks and I began attending. We got called 'nigger' so many times." "Being called 'nigger' is worse than being called something like 'dirty dog,' because it is derogatory name people have branded you with. They mean somebody black." Seemingly shy, Barbara changes into a person possessing an exuberant and ardent nature during a meeting with her. She is tall and extremely slender and graceful, as well as being sensitive to every gesture and amplification of others. Becoming deeply involved in all of her

thoughts, Barbara manipulates her hands and controls the pitch of her voice and her laughter harmoniously to express her ideas. After her experiences as one of the few blacks at a predominantly white school, Buchanan has been able to adjust readily to college life. She explained, "When most blacks first come to A&M, they have to become adjusted and psyche thier minds to become accustomed to the atmosphere; whereas, I, since the seventh grade have been the only black in the class. Maybe it's just me, but fitting in hasn't been hard." While at A&M, Buchanan has kept mostly to herself, except for her black friends. She continued, "I have some white acquaintances from high school attending A&M, but most of them are apathetic towards me. For example, a girl

in one of my classes turns her head when I look her way. Recently, a boy that I bumped up against came up with the remark, 'Don't touch me,'—as if I wanted to touch him anyway. These incidents are kind of stinky, but I expect it from some people. After awhile, I begin to recognize people like this. I let them set the pace." During her first semester at A&M, Barbara has noticed more of a barrier between black and white students. She remarked, "Around this campus, there are many hard, cold blacks. They know they are black, therefore, they have to try extra hard to break the color. All they want to do is strive and strive, so they can be something. Me? I do my best. If I have to strive to do my best, I strive. But, if I can get by without striving, I don't. I'm not the type that lets white people get me down, because they think they're better." By paying for college courses, Barbara has realized that com-

peting at A&M, rather than in high school, is much more of her own choice. "In college, you pay for what you do and perform if you want your money's worth. During my first semester, I have run into a slightly prejudiced prof, but that's just part of life." "The idea of somebody white telling me the way that I think isn't right bothers me. I had an English prof who was there to grade only the quality of my paper. When I wrote about the way I felt about something as being black, he didn't look at it the same way. For instance, something as trivial as money is different to the black people, because there is nothing much going around for them. My prof could not understand." In the area of courses at A&M, Barbara, along with almost all blacks, is requesting the addition of a black studies course to the curriculum. "I do think that we need a black studies course on this

campus," Barbara emphasized. "Even though we are black, we don't know that much about black history because we have been taught it. Most history is about white people, except George W. Carver and Booker T. Washington—thank heaven for them! Black studies really won't be any good unless white people take the course too." Even though all blacks are compelled to study white history, whites rarely notice the blacks' contribution, she said. "I'm sure very few whites ever think about what black people did coming up through history—but I'm supposed to know who George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were. I'm supposed to know! For instance, if a student had decided to major in history at A&M and received a degree at the end of four years, he would know nothing black." "Another example is psychology. A student could spend great lengths of time on the black mind,

a different kind of mind. Visualize a black shoe-shiner that had been pushed and shoved around all of his life, who finally pipped his way into owning the shoe-shine shop. This is the activity of a certain kind of people with a certain kind of mind. Just being black makes us strive harder. Our color is a barrier." Pride is becoming very important to blacks. Having risen from real and de facto slavery, they are very aware and very proud of what they are. "Most blacks pride themselves in being black because blacks have come from 350 years of slavery," Barbara said, "and have reached and surpassed the status of some white people. Not many people have attempted this and succeeded." Throughout recent years Barbara has been asked a "cute question" concerning God's color. "Some people think it's a cute question to ask whether or not God is black," she said. "The

same God made both races, I presume—if he did make them. He chose for us to be black and for white people to be the color they are. Concerning his color—he could be a rainbow for all I care!" "This question is truly ignorant, because nobody really knows. Even if he were white, it wouldn't make any difference to me. He has bestowed blessings upon me the same as he has all other people—including whites." In a few short sentences, Barbara expressed the thoughts of blacks concerning racism and equality. "Our problem involves two races of people—one, very much an underdog. This underdog has to pull himself up to the lowest level of the other race, just to start competing. People can tell you about being black, but you really don't know how it is until you are one. It's an experience growing up black." Continued tomorrow