

The Battalion

Cloudy
and
warmer

Friday — Cloudy. Winds south-
erly 10-15 mph. High 61°, low 48°.
Saturday — Cloudy. Northerly
winds 15-20 mph. High 47°, low
39°.

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Student opinion poll results

	Yes	No	Perhaps
1. Should both verses of the War Hymn be sung?	2,790	1,801	1,046
2. Should University laundry service be discontinued?	786	2,412	477
3. Should the Aggie Sweetheart be selected from A&M coeds only?	3,023	1,979	670
4. Should the present Bonfire activities be continued?	3,842	1,114	656
5. Should a shuttle bus service be rendered to cope with the parking situation?	3,841	649	1,215
6. Should The Battalion be printed on Monday rather than Friday?	2,955	948	1,663
7. Are the present university hospital facilities adequate?	843	3,392	1,231
8. Would you use the services of an A&M student credit union?	2,012	1,769	1,919

New constitution latest Senate subject

By JOHN CURYLO

The proposed constitution is the last item of business on the agenda of the Student Senate meeting tonight, with the vote scheduled for Feb. 17, and President John Sharp is optimistic about the outcome.

"I don't anticipate any trouble getting this passed," he explained. "It's been needed for a long time, and it satisfies everybody. Our present constitution is obsolete for modern-day student governments."

The new plan is for the organization, to be called the student government of Texas A&M University, to be divided into three branches and for Senate representation to be by a combination

of the college/class system and by living areas.

The three branches will be similar to the U. S. Constitution—executive, legislative and judicial. The Student Body President will be the executive head, and the job of presiding over the Senate will go to the Vice President.

"The President's job this year is legislative and administrative," Sharp said. "They need to be separated, so that everyone can do a one hundred per cent thorough job."

The representation in the present Senate is apportioned to each college by class, according to enrollment. The proposed system would have 50 senators elected in this way, including, for the

first time, graduate students.

The remainder of the Senate would be elected by living area in the ratio of one senator for every 500 students. If adopted, the Senate would decide the "districts" in the living areas from which representatives would be elected.

The Corps, due to the system of class distinction, would be assured six representatives, and university-owned apartments will be guaranteed two. The remainder of the off-campus seats will be divided equally among the four classes, sophomore through graduate student, with any left over to be elected at large.

Freshmen representatives will be elected in the middle of the

fall semester on the same 1:500 plan as the rest of the Senate. This would change the present system of electing five senators at large.

"This new plan for representation is satisfactory to both Corps and civilians," Sharp explained, "because it combines the class/college and living area methods. This should appeal to both sides."

The proposed constitution calls for the Student Body President, the "chief executive officer," adding to his present powers an appointment power for any administrative committees, the right to enter into agreement with organizations and agencies outside the university and the veto

power. He will have the responsibility for executing legislation and the obligation to present a legislative program at the beginning of each semester.

Instead of the present system of having ex-officio members of the Senate, the President will have an Advisory Council. This body will consist of the positions now classified as ex-officio and any other people the President wishes to appoint.

Four standing committees will be in the executive branch. The Student Body President Executive Committee will consist of the officers and the chairmen of the other standing committees. The Student Election Board replaces (See New, page 3)

Free university open to students during semester

A&M students this semester can take part in a unique experience in education, the free university.

A free university is a do-it-yourself non-institution, brought into being by teachers and students who want only to learn, without being obstructed by the computerized technicalities that usually accompany a college education.

The traditional limitations, such as credit hours, grade points, and course prerequisites are non-existent. The only prerequisite is a person's willingness to share knowledge.

The free university, although new to the A&M set, has found its place on many campuses across the nation. For some schools these experimental colleges, as they are sometimes called, provide an alternative to the structured education that many students find on college campuses. For others, they are just a place to take a course that is not offered anywhere else.

Several colleges around the state offer a free university curriculum of one type or another, including Texas Tech, Baylor, and the University of Texas. For the Houston area, a free school has been formed for the entire community, with participation from all of the local colleges.

At A&M, the Student Senate and the Memorial Student Center Council are cooperating in setting up the first free university on campus. Bill Heeter is in charge of coordinating the efforts.

The new university is offering 10 courses and may expand to include a course in judo and one in music appreciation.

Gourmet cooking, taught by Bill Fore, will examine the pleasures and pit falls of good eating.

Candlemaking, decoupage and ceramics is a general course on handicrafts in which students bring their own work to class and receive advice from experts.

Albert Schweitzer's Philosophy of Life explores his love for nature and how it reflected on his way of life. The course will be taught by Dr. Manuel Davenport.

Philosophy Discussion will be a free-wheeling discussion group led by Randy Purham which will have films and outside speakers. Topics will range from ethics to politics to contemporary moral issues as well as the classical problems.

In Revealing Revelations, Pastor Hubert Beck will give the student a non-denominational look at a controversial book of the Bible, Revelations.

Dr. R. D. McFarlane in Chemical Theology will give an interpretation of existing religions of the world in light of the quantum theory. The question "Is God a Wave Motion?" will be examined.

Political Ideology in the Post-Industrial Society will be a discussion led by Dr. Elis Thermos of political trends that are now developing in America. Alienation, the conflict of generations, communism, socialism and ethnic movements will be explored.

A course in reading skills will be offered to give speedreading training for improvement in study skills and better comprehension and retention.

In addition two courses from environmental design professors will be taught. They will include subjects ranging from art to self-awareness to metal work and handicrafts.

Professors and students have volunteered to help run the courses.

Registration for all those interested in A&M's Free University will be tonight in the MSC from 7:00 to 9:30. The instructors will be there to talk with applicants in order to establish more definite meeting times and places. Most classes will meet at night, usually once a week.

It is absolutely necessary that applicants be there tonight, although those enrolled may attend at any time convenient during the semester. Notices will be given throughout the semester as to exact meeting times and places for all the courses.

Further information may be obtained by calling the Student Programs Office at 845-1515 or Bill Heeter at 845-1495.



THE MOST IMPOSING STRUCTURE on the A&M campus at night is also its largest, the new Engineering Center. Illuminated by either white or yellow lights, it is visible over a large area. The new center has been open since the beginning of this semester, replacing and opening up for other classes many older buildings on campus. (Photo by Robert Williams)

By North Vietnamese

Nixon's speech termed political move

PARIS (AP) — The North Vietnamese have dismissed President Nixon's Indochina speech as a political maneuver and claimed it broke a promise by disclosing secret talks between Henry Kissinger and the Communist delegation to the Paris peace talks.

Initial Soviet reaction to the Tuesday night speech was negative, but the non-Communist world's response was generally favorable. Although some U. S. allies in Asia were cautious, there were expressions of hope that the plan would lead to settlement of the war.

The North Vietnamese delegation's angry reaction Wednesday to Nixon's address followed an unfavorable comment by the North Vietnamese radio. It said there was "nothing new" in Nixon's plan for setting a U.S. troop

withdrawal deadline and new South Vietnamese elections in return for release of U. S. prisoners of war.

But neither the statement nor the North Vietnamese broadcasts rejected the proposals.

Moscow's regular evening radio news program Wednesday said it "contains not a word on readiness of the United States" to withdraw its military units —

including air and naval forces — from the other countries of Indochina.

According to the Nixon plan text released by the White House, "withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina" would be one matter subject to international supervision.

The Moscow announcer said the statement indicates "the United States intends to attempt to keep in power the pro-American regime in Saigon." He predicted that Washington would approach the Paris peace talks "from a position of force and insist on unconditional acceptance of the plan."

A statement by the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks asserted Nixon made more threats and this was a "brazen challenge" to the American people. Moreover, it added, his speech "testified to his perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in this election year."

Turning to the talks with Kissinger, Nixon's advisor, the statement continued: "In deciding to unilaterally make public the content of the private meet-

ings that his delegation proposed and promised to keep secret, Mr. Nixon gave further proof that his administration was very easy to break engagements."

As to the secret talks themselves, the statement went on: "At the public sessions and the private meetings, through the intermediary of the chief of the U. S. delegation, and through the U. S. President's special advisor, Mr. Kissinger, the Nixon administration did not respond to two questions fundamental for the just and logical peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem:

"1. It refused to stop the Vietnamization of the war, to pull out from South Vietnam the totality of U. S. troops, military advisors, military personnel, armaments and war materials as well as those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, to dismantle U. S. military bases in South Vietnam, and to cease all air and naval activities as well as other acts of war against the Vietnamese people in both zones of Vietnam."

"2. It persisted in maintaining the group of Nguyen Van (See North, page 2)

New York office bombings leave one dead, others hurt

NEW YORK (AP) — Two midtown bookstores which import Soviet Russian talent were bombed with incendiary devices and set afire Wednesday. In one of the blasts, a woman was killed and an international impresario Sol Hurok rushed to a hospital gasping from smoke.

In the 33-story skyscraper housing Hurok's offices, nearpanic followed the explosion. Windows were smashed to let out dense smoke, and onlookers said screaming women appeared on the verge of leaping from upper floors.

Soon after the devices went off a few city blocks apart, an anonymous telephone caller told The Associated Press: "Two incendiary devices just exploded in the offices of Sol Hurok Enterprises on Sixth Avenue and Columbia Artists on West 57th Street. These two organizations bring Russian culture to this country. This culture destroys millions of Jews. Cultural bridges of friendship will not be built over the bodies of Soviet Jews."

Before he hung up, the caller voiced the "Never Again" slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League, which has conducted a

campaign of harassment of Soviet diplomats in this country in protest of what it terms mistreatment of Jews in Russia.

In the past, the JDL has endorsed bombing of Russian Property here, without accepting responsibility for such deeds. This time a JDL spokesman suggested the telephone caller was a provocateur trying to discredit the organization, and added: "We deplore an attack of this nature upon an American organization."

Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy said incendiary devices were used and called the bombings "outright murder."

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray called the bombings "reprehensible."

The fatality was a receptionist in Hurok's office, Iris Kones, 27.

She was one of three women overcome by smoke in the Hurok office, which occupies the entire 20th floor of a skyscraper at Sixth Avenue and 56th Street. Fire officials said had a window been smashed in time she might have survived.

The streamlined, modern building was designed so windows could not be readily opened.

Hurok was one of six persons taken to hospitals because of smoke inhalation. He was treated and released.

The 83-year-old impresario long has been one of the most ardent sponsors of Soviet culture in this country. He has brought here such attractions as the Bolshoi Ballet, the Soviet Union State Symphony and numerous famed Russian concert soloists.

May cause big scare

Doctor attacks pollution warnings

AUSTIN (AP) — A medical doctor on the Texas Air Control Board claimed Wednesday that broadcast warnings of dangerous build-ups of air pollution could scare many thousands of people "out of their wits."

Dr. Wendell Hamrick of Dickinson, near Houston, said he "questioned the whole wisdom" of the regulation to tell people when the air gets too bad.

The regulation proposes three levels—alert, warning and emergency—and at the emergency level, for example, prohibits all open burning, makes most businesses close and prohibits the use of motor vehicles except with the approval of police.

Hamrick said he could envision announcers "just shouting on the airwaves that you are in danger. This is not only useless, it's harmful," especially to old folks and persons with heart trouble and

breathing difficulties.

Hamrick said Texas had never had an air pollution emergency, "except maybe in El Paso," and that 99.9 per cent of the time such a regulation would be unnecessary.

Executive secretary Charles Barden mentioned that an "air stagnant alert" was issued recently in Houston "on one of the prettiest days I've even seen."

The air control board adopted the new regulation and a statewide plan to meet minimum federal standards for general air quality.

The board refused to listen to Dr. Walter Quebedeaux, Harris County pollution control officer and a persistent critic of the board.

Quebedeaux tried to speak after Hamrick had complained of a resolution adopted Jan. 20 by Harris County commissioners.

The resolution asked the board to delete a section of the new regulations which would allow persons until Dec. 31, 1973, to comply with the regulations.

"Realize," the resolution said, "that any relaxation of the air quality standards will of necessity be a step backward and lead to deterioration of the already contaminated atmosphere in Harris County."

The board authorized Barden to refute the resolution by doing his own tests of air quality in the Houston area.

"Good railroad job, sir," said Quebedeaux after the board denied him a chance to speak.

The new regulations include a provision that after July 1, 1974, each distributor of gasoline for motor vehicles must provide at least one grade of gasoline containing no more than .05 grams of lead per gallon.

The board deleted, however, provisions to require stations and autos to be equipped with "interlocks" that would make it impossible to put leaded gasoline into a vehicle requiring only low-lead gasoline.

Brazoria, Ector, Jefferson, Orange and Galveston counties were deleted from a regulation to control air pollution from volatile organic compounds and carbon monoxide, but Galveston was placed back under the regulation on the request of officials there.

The regulation also applies to Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Nueces and Travis counties.

Rep. Rex Braun of Houston wrote the board that the new regulations were "backward steps in protecting the public health," but Hamrick insisted that "this is not a step backward. We are absolutely not retreating."

Rush tea for A&M coeds planned Tuesday in MSC

An open rush tea for A&M coeds interested in learning about Omega Phi Alpha, national women's service sorority, will be held Tuesday in the Memorial Student Center.

TAMU Delta Chapter president Stuart L. Stewart of Bryan said the rush tea will be conducted in two sessions in the MSC Social Room.

Coeds whose last names begin with "A" through "L" are invited at 6 p.m. Others will meet with OPA actives at 8 p.m. Miss Stewart said the two periods will enable more individual attention and

understanding of the sorority's objectives.

OPA is the TAMU sister organization of Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity. Delta Chapter conducts a variety of service projects, including parties for the Bryan Day Care Center, Mexia School and Aggie Blood Drives and fund-raising for the Central Brazos Valley Mental Health Center in Bryan.

Officers serving with Miss Stewart this semester are Kaye Hodges, first vice president; Sandra Huebner, second vice president; Linda Todd, secretary; Carol Stock, treasurer; Karen Steele, historian; Pam Faulker, national representative; Nancy Ondrovik, chaplain, and Martha Bergoon, chaplain.

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