

The Battalion

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Reagan opens campaign with challenge to Ford

WASHINGTON — Republican Ronald Reagan announced his candidacy for the White House today, challenging President Ford and a Washington "buddy system" he blamed for major national woes.

"I believe my candidacy will be healthy for the nation and my party," the conservative Californian and former actor said as he began the active phase of his effort to wrest the White House from a Republican President.

Ford aides and allies contend the Reagan challenge could divide the GOP and thus help the Democrats in the end.

Reagan keynoted his personal campaign with a slap at the Washington establishment. While he didn't say so directly, he clearly included Ford.

The former two-term governor of California kicked off his complaints: high rates of inflation, unemployment and interest; big government he called coercive, meddlesome and ineffective; a diminished U.S. defense posture; détente with the Soviet Union, which he said is too one-sided.

"In my opinion, the root of these problems lies right there — in Washington, D.C.," Reagan said in a prepared declaration of candidacy. "Our nation's capital has become the seat of a buddy system that functions for its own benefit — increasingly insensitive to the needs of the American worker who supports it with his taxes."

"Today it is difficult to find leaders who are independent of the forces that have brought us our problems — the Congress, the bureaucracy, the lobbyists, big business and big labor," Reagan said.

"If America is to survive and go forward this must change," he said. "It will only change when the American people vote for a leadership that listens to them, relies on them and seeks to return government to them. We need a government that is confident not of what it can do but of what the people can do."

Reagan cited his years as governor of California as evidence that he can manage government more efficiently. "We found that fiscal responsibility is possible, that the welfare rolls can come down, that social programs can be met below the federal level," Reagan said.

Reagan, an activist liberal Democrat in his early Hollywood days, is making his second bid for the Republican presidential nomination. The first, at the GOP convention in 1968, was brief and futile against the commanding strength of Richard M. Nixon.

But Reagan was the only GOP rival who worried Nixon in that campaign, testament to the clout of conservatives in a GOP National Convention.

This time Reagan, now 64, has had a campaign committee at work for five months, and his insistence that he had not made up his mind about

candidacy didn't fool the politicians.

At the Ford campaign committee and at the White House there were early signals of an effort to counter the Reagan threat.

One of the first political moves the Ford team made was to sign up leading figures in the California GOP, many of them old Reagan allies, apparently in hopes that would dissuade the challenger.

On the road, Ford stressed his own conservative credentials. He put in a heavy schedule of Republican fund-raising appearances.

Indeed, it was opposition of conservatives, who could be mobilized only by Reagan, that led Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller to rule himself off a 1976 Ford ticket, to end what he called party squabbling.

The squabbling didn't end. Reagan's candidacy, and Ford's early moves to counter it, drew complaints from Republican liberals.

Reagan, who left office Jan. 6 after eight years as governor of California, has been traveling much of the time since, preaching conservatism, criticizing the Washington establishment — including Ford — and covering 34 states.

SG accepts new members

By DON ILOFF
Battalion Staff Writer

Scott Gregson and Richard Gungelman were approved to fill two vacant Senate seats, at the Student Senate meeting last night.

Scott Gregson is now the Davis-Gary, Moses, Moore senator. Richard Gungelman was accepted by the Senate as off-campus graduate student representative.

Four other bills were also voted on and accepted by the Senate.

The first was the MasterCharge Resolution. This resolution was designed to help students to establish credit ratings. The Republic National Bank, of Dallas, will work with the University to help seniors and graduate students receive MasterCharge cards.

Second on the agenda was the Expansion of a "491" Program. This program would allow academic credit to be earned by "pure research."

Another bill passed was the Off-Campus Internship Program, which would give students the opportunity to gain academic credit while working in jobs related directly with their major course of study.

The Double Major bill was also passed by the senate. The Double Major Program is not to be confused with the double-degree program. Under the Double Major Program a student would receive only one degree with two majors, not two separate degrees. Also, a student is not required to take any extra hours beyond the requirements for one degree.

Three bills will be considered at the next senate meeting, Dec. 2.

The Centennial Fair Support Bill was the first to be considered. An organized all-night student celebration is to be held in the Spring of 1976 in the MSC. The Senate voted to lend its full support to the organizers of the fair and are now obligated to provide the \$15 fee requested from all the organizations participating. This \$15 will be used for publicity and the use of a booth.

The Student Publications Board Recommendation was also considered. If passed it would cause students to remain mandatory subscribers to The Battalion through their student services fees. It would also place five students on the Student Publications Board. Currently, students are a minority on the board.

The Senate will consider the Senate By-laws Resolution at the next meeting, also. If it passes, the Senate will approve the needed additions and corrections to the By-laws.

Franco's death signals start of power struggle

MADRID, Spain — Spain today began 30 days of national mourning for Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Western Europe's last surviving dictator, who died early today after a month-long battle for life.

Heads of other West European governments expressed the hope that the death of the man who had ruled Spain with an iron hand for 36 years would mean the rebirth of democracy in his country. But his reactionary supporters were already gearing up for a determined fight against the advocates of a new and liberal Spain.

The government announced that Franco would be given a state funeral on Sunday and that the successor he designated, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, would be installed on Saturday as Spain's first king in 44 years.

The 37-year-old prince, who has been acting chief of state since Oct. 30, is a grandson of King Alfonso XIII and was educated and trained under Franco's supervision from the age of 11. The dictator designated him his successor in 1969, but many Spaniards expect him to try to move the political system toward democracy.

Juan Carlos will take the name King Juan Carlos I since his father, Don Juan, the Count of Barcelona, has refused to renounce his own prior claim to the throne.

Franco's 26-man medical team in a final bulletin said the generalissimo's condition deteriorated throughout the night until he suffered "irreversible heart arrest" at 5:25 a.m. Informed sources said his only child, his daughter Carmen, was at his side with four of his grandchildren.

Franco's wife of 52 years had returned home, exhausted by her long death watch.

Although the doctors' bulletin gave the cause of death as heart failure, they listed nine ailments from which Franco was suffering in his final illness. They were Parkinson's disease, which he had for several years; coronary disease, acute digestive ulcers with massive repeated hemorrhaging, bacterial peritonitis, acute renal kidney failure, thrombophlebitis, bilateral bronchial pneumonia, endotoxemic shock and heart arrest.

The 5-foot-3-inch generalissimo died just two weeks before his 83rd birthday.

He had been ill since Oct. 17 and had suffered repeated heart attacks, had undergone three major abdominal operations and for days had been kept alive by massive blood transfusions, a respirator, an artificial kidney machine and other mechanical devices as well as his own indomitable will to live.

The government said Franco's body would be taken today from La Paz Hospital where he died to the chapel of the Pardo Palace, his residence north of Madrid. It will be brought to the National Palace in downtown Madrid Friday Morning to lie in state from 8 a.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Sunday "so all who want to can pay their final homage before the body," the government said.

A requiem mass will be celebrated on Sunday in the Plaza de Oriente, in front of the National Palace, and then the body will be taken for burial in the Valley of the Fallen, the vast underground cathedral which Franco had built into a mountainside 35 miles north of Madrid as a monument to the dead of the Spanish Civil War.

The funeral is certain to bring out a massive demonstration by the political right, a show of strength to warn Juan Carlos against the liberal reforms which many expect him to initiate.

The right's drive against political change has already begun. Conservative leaders are making speeches demanding that the authoritarian system established by Franco remain unchanged. The police are arresting scores of opponents of the regime. Leftist leaders claim the civilians of the right have been armed. Ultra-rightist Blas Pinar tells his audiences to be ready to battle the Communists in the streets.

The centrists and leftists are keeping quiet about their plans. But if democratic reforms are not forthcoming, strikes and terrorist attacks are likely. Already the illegal opposition parties have announced that they oppose the restoration of the monarchy and called for the return of the republic which Juan Carlos destroyed in the 1936-39 Civil War.

Sources close to Juan Carlos have reported that he believes the regime must give some satisfaction to the leftists despite the threat of the

Franco diehards. As a first step he has been reported planning an amnesty for some of the political prisoners.

In the years he waited in Franco's shadow, the prince made occasional pronouncements which indicated to his critics his allegiance to the authoritarian system but indicated to others that he would work for democratization of the regime.

A number of Spaniards and foreign observers believe that Juan Carlos does not have the personal strength or following among the public to push through political reforms even if he wants to.

The man he succeeds as chief of state, Francisco Paulino Hermedogildo Tedulo Franco y Bahomonde, was born to a naval family but entered the army and became a brigadier general at 34. Serving in North Africa in 1936, he took command of the military uprising against the Republican government when the general leading it was killed in a plane crash.

In a rehearsal for World War II, Hitler and Mussolini backed his rebellion with troops and planes, while the Soviet Union supported the Republicans, but the Nazi-Fascist support was decisive. Victory for the forces of fascism came on March 28, 1939 when Franco led his troops into Madrid.

During the world war that followed, Franco supported his Axis allies in various ways but his only contribution to the fighting forces was one division he sent to the fighting front.

In the immediate postwar years, he was an outcast to the democracies. But as the fear of Soviet Communism grew in the United States, his militant anti-Communism changed Washington's attitude and the Eisenhower administration welcomed him as a friend and ally.

From 1953 to 1963 the United States poured more than \$1.5 billion in economic assistance and half a billion in military help into Spain.

Economic progress brought some relaxation of repression, but the Civil War's horrors were still fresh in too many memories for the anti-Franco opposition to attract widespread support.

Senate committee to propose punishment for federal plots

WASHINGTON — A Senate intelligence committee report will propose that any future government plots to kill foreign leaders be punishable under domestic murder laws, but the panel is fighting a Ford administration drive to suppress or censor the rest of its assassination findings.

White House lobbyists and CIA Director William E. Colby sought Wednesday to persuade key senators that publication of specific names and events would expose the men involved to revenge and would damage U.S. intelligence operations.

The committee's report on the extent of CIA involvement in assassination plots and attempts under four presidents is to be presented to a secret session of the Senate today. Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, who headed a commission which also investigated the alleged plots but never released its findings, is to preside.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Wednesday it was unlikely that a majority of the Senate would vote to keep the report secret since it had been approved by the committee without a dissenting vote.

The 400-page report is expected to deal with allegations of the CIA plots against the lives of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba, South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem, Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo and Gen. Rene Schneider, chief of Chile's army. All but Castro met violent deaths.

Church has said the CIA was never directly responsible for the murder of any foreign leader

which argued that revelation of the names "will place those persons and their families in danger, will have long-range effects on United States intelligence activities, and appears to violate the fundamental due process of those individuals."

The document says nine persons mentioned in the report "face a real possibility of physical harm" and each should have a chance "to offer such evidence as is available to justify deletion of his name."

The last-minute lobbying came as Colby held a rare press conference at CIA headquarters to appeal for deletion of the names. Church rejected the appeal, saying the committee decided to make public only the names of those "inseparably involved in the decisions which involved our government in assassination plots and assassination attempts."

Colby wrote to Armed Services chairman John Stennis asking him to persuade the Senate to reject all sections of the report except the recommendations, or at least to strike all names mentioned in the report, a Senate source said. An administration source said a similar message had been sent to Senate Appropriations chairman John McClellan.

Two sources with first-hand knowledge of the report said its sole recommendation was that legislation be enacted to make it a crime subject to the same penalties as murder to conspire, attempt, or engage in assassination.

White House aides circulated among Republican senators a 2½-page briefing paper

alternatives to the council on how councilmen could be elected. They will be the ward system of election, an at-large system, currently used in College Station, or a combination of both.

If the council approves the recommendations, they will go before the voters next April during the city election.

The present at-large system allows voters to randomly elect councilmen without special representation to a particular area.

Voting by the ward system would divide the city into special districts with a councilman representing his own district. The wards would be population and size of the areas. A combination of the two would have the councilmen elected at large but assigned to the different wards.

Another proposal to be submitted to the council, according to Cashion, is to define the authority the council has with making emergency purchases for the city.

In unusual situations the proposed revision would give the city council more leeway in making such purchases, Cashion said.

CS city charter revisions readied

By JACK HODGES
Battalion Staff Writer

Proposals to revise the College Station city charter are being readied for submission to the city council.

Revision commission chairman M. L. Cashion said Thursday night the language of the charter will be revised for "conciseness and easy understanding. That is one of the reasons why we didn't have the revisions ready Nov. 1," he said.

Councilman Gary Halter, during the Nov. 13 city council meeting, charged that the revision committee was "stalling and didn't want to make any revisions." A letter from Cashion read during the Oct. 9 council meeting stated the revisions would be ready prior to Nov. 1.

"Halter is entitled to his own opinion but we want the best job done without rushing our work," Cashion said.

One of the more important and controversial issues is how the city councilmen are elected. Cashion said the committee will submit three

Bonfire cutting goes full-time this weekend

Friday evening, Nov. 21, marks the beginning of around-the-clock construction of the '75 Aggie Bonfire. This weekend Corps and civilian students will be cutting and loading in the Esterwood Field cutting area, with selected Corps units working in the Navasota cutting area. Breakfast will be served at 5 a.m. at Sbis and Duncan on Saturday and Sunday.

First stack construction has begun and work on the second stack will begin with the arrival of a diesel truck and cherry picker Thursday evening. The equipment is again donated this year by H. B. Zachry, '22. Voluntary work on the stack will be needed starting Monday morning.

Events related to Bonfire include a Yell Practice scheduled for 10:30 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 20, at the Bonfire site behind Duncan Hall, and Elephant Walk for seniors beginning at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26, in front of the Academic Building.



Campus

MARILYN HORNE, one of opera's greatest sopranos, will perform Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Rudder Auditorium. Her performance will include arrangements of "Bei Dir!" by Seidl and "Beau Soir" by Bourget. Admission for A&M Students will be \$5, \$4.50, and \$3.70; General Public admission will be \$6.75, \$5.70, and \$4.60. Tickets available in the Rudder Box Office.

"DESTROY ALL MONSTERS," part of the Cepheid Variable, will be shown Thursday at 8 and 10 p.m. in Room 701 in Rudder Tower. Admission will be 50 cents.

THE PRESIDENTS of the largest humane societies in the country will speak Friday at 9 in Room 701, Rudder Tower, to the Second Annual Animal Control Personnel Development Program. Speaking will be Joseph Q. Betzendorfer Jr., president of the American Humane Association at Denver, Colo., and John Hoyt, president of the Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C. The program is sponsored by the Center for Urban Programs at TAMU.

EMPLOYEES of the K-Mart store in College Station will host a Christmas party Dec. 7 for residents of the Brenham State School.

THE AGGIE BAND, Ross Volunteers, Fish Drill Team and Company W-1 will participate in the 1975 Holiday Parade Saturday morning down Texas Avenue from University Drive to Post Office Street. The parade steps off at 10 a.m.

Texas

THE STATE JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION resumed its inquiry today in Corpus Christi behind closed doors into charges of official misconduct against suspended District Court Judge O. P. Carrillo. The Texas Senate recessed the Carrillo impeachment trial until Jan. 5 to give the qualifications commission, headed by Judge James Meyers of Austin, time to conduct its inquiry.

National

LT. GEN. JAMES R. ALLEN, superintendent of the Air Force Academy, predicted in San Antonio yesterday, that the U. S. Air Force may see its first female military pilots in the near future. On a recruiting trip for the first women cadets at the academy, he said that the academy will probably train women as non-combat pilots eventually, "perhaps by the time the first class graduated."

Turner blames White House Ex-agent tells of death plots

By LISA JUNOD
Battalion Staff Writer

Political assassination became an instrument of U.S. foreign policy during the final stages of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, former FBI agent Bill Turner said last night.

Turner said that the Senate Intelligence Committee is expected to release a report possibly tomorrow that will describe assassination plots against Castro. He added that the CIA initiated attempts to kill Castro after receiving the go-ahead from the White House.

"I do believe the CIA would not have undertaken the assassination of a foreign head of state without getting the green light from the executive branch," Turner said.

Turner spoke to a Great Issues crowd of more than 1,500 in Rudder Auditorium. The program was originally scheduled for Rudder Theater, but was moved when the theater became filled.

The former FBI agent urged the examination of timing and motive in assassination attempts and illustrated the importance of both in the Kennedy, Wallace and King incidents.

John F. Kennedy was not shot when the polls showed his popularity was at a low ebb shortly after his election. He was shot when he was reappraising the American commitment in Vi-

etnam. John Kennedy was shot when he was considering dumping Lyndon Johnson as his vice-presidential running mate," Turner said.

Turner said that the Warren Commission ignored facts surrounding Lee Harvey Oswald's connections with the FBI but added that the commission was boxed in and "had no way of arriving at the truth."

Turner indicated that Oswald was associated with several figures in organized crime who didn't want to see Kennedy re-elected in 1964.

He added that the address stamped on pro-Castro literature Oswald passed out on New Orleans streets in 1963 was also the headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Council — a CIA-sponsored organization for ongoing anti-Castro activities.

Turner showed the Zapruder film, the only known sequence of the entire Kennedy assassination. The film was taken by a spectator and was immediately purchased by Life Magazine.

The film shows Kennedy being hit by three bullets in an interval of 5.6 seconds. Turner said that ballistic experiments conducted by the Warren Commission proved that even expert marksmen could not fire so rapidly. He said that Oswald was a proven poor shot and could not possibly have fired so rapidly and accurately at a

moving target.

Turner said that the film also clearly shows Kennedy being knocked backward by a shot, indicating it could not have come from behind him.

"A shot came from the frontal zone. There were at least two shooters; ergo: conspiracy," Turner said.

Turner added that other suspects apprehended at the time of the assassination were released by the Dallas Police Department.

Martin Luther King was killed, Turner said, "shortly after he became a very vocal critic of the Vietnam War." He said that King's assassin, James Earl Ray, was a "mean and petty criminal" who had a history of "always being caught."

Turner said that Ray, a fugitive from the law, would have little cause for shooting King unless the benefits were financial.

"I see no indication that a man would have crossed the street to shoot Martin Luther King unless there was a large amount of money at stake," Turner said.

He added that shortly before the assassination the CIA had sent Mrs. King an anonymous letter giving Dr. King a certain amount of time in which to commit suicide. He also added that the FBI had a bitter feeling toward Dr. King and had him under electronic surveillance.

Turner said that he believes Sirhan Sirhan, the man convicted for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, acted as a robot when he fired the shot in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen in Los Angeles. He said that a psychological test indicated that Sirhan was susceptible to hypnosis and more likely had acted in a hypnotic trance at the time of the shooting.

"I believe that Sirhan was hypno-programmed and that day was nothing more than a puppet in the whole thing," Turner said.

Turner added that all witnesses claimed Sirhan accosted Sen. Kennedy from the front, but the fatal shot entered in the rear of his head. He said that a second party probably fired the fatal shot.

Turner said that the White House tapes of May 15, 1972, the day of the Wallace assassination attempt, be subpoenaed by Congress in order to determine possible implications of people in the Nixon Administration with Bremmer, Wallace's would-be assassin. He said that there is evidence that Nixon aide Charles Colson planted leftwing literature in Bremmer's apartment on the night of the Wallace assassination attempt.

"In each case there are enough parallels to indicate the same criminal agent at work," Turner said.



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