

## West Point cadets charge classmates with cheating

Associated Press  
WEST POINT, N.Y. — They pass along exam questions at meals. They lie about attendance. They steal athletic equipment. And, according to affidavits signed by cadets accused in the U.S. Military Academy's biggest scandal, they do so with abandon.

In the 151 affidavits shown to The Associated Press yesterday, some 60 cadets charge nearly 700 other cadets with flouting the honor code by lying, cheating, stealing, fixing cases before the cadet honor committee and tolerating those activities.

The affidavits allege that a member of the Class of 1974 accepted a \$1,200 bribe to return the single not-guilty vote needed to free another cadet of charges against him.

Other affidavits say mere friendship of a member of the 88-cadet honor committee is often enough to win innocent verdicts. Still others say incidents of cheating are far too numerous to list.

"It would be futile to try and

**Smile**  
It's not completely hopeless

document the exact times and dates that this occurred since it became habitual all the way until and including the term end exam," one cadet swore.

He referred to the practice of writing formulas, equations and various sample problems in the margins of the mathematics texts permitted during tests.

"I can remember many instances in which 'poop sessions' were given by someone who had already taken an exam. They size of these poop sessions ranged from 5 to 10 to literally entire companies, and from there it spread to other companies throughout the regiment, usually by word of mouth," an affidavit read.

The worst scandal in West Point's 174-year history has touched 226 cadets to date. Of that number, 149 have admitted their guilt in collaborating on graded homework, lost appeals of allegations they did so or left for other reasons. Four cases are pending.

The accused cadets assembled the affidavits to support their contention that the honor system here has failed, that cheating is so widespread that to punish them by forcing them to leave for a year or for good is unjust.



**THURSDAY**  
Rifle Team Tryouts, Rifle Range, Military Science Bldg.  
Flying Club CE 121, 8 p.m.  
Amateur Radio Committee, Rudder Tower 402, 7:30 p.m.  
Political Forum MSC 145, 7:30 p.m.  
Math Club, Harrington 100, 7:30 p.m.

Cepheid Variable "2001: A Space Odyssey," Rudder Auditorium, admission one dollar, 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

**FRIDAY**  
Rifle Team Tryouts, Rifle Range, Military Science Bldg.  
Aggie Players, "The Fantasticks" Rudder Forum, 8 p.m.

**SATURDAY**  
Football Texas A&M vs. Virginia Tech, Kyle Field, 4 p.m.

Cadet Corps Parade, 2:50 p.m.  
Aggie Players "The Fantasticks," Rudder Forum, 8 p.m.

Aggie Cinema "Cabaret," Rudder Theater, 8 p.m.

**SUNDAY**  
Chess Committee, MSC 140, 6 p.m.

**MONDAY**  
Community Education Course, to review mathematics for various entrance exams (SAT, GRE, etc.), A&M Consolidated High School, 7 p.m. (If questions, see Keith Tuttle, Harrington 410)

Introduction to Fortran Reed McDonald 003, 3 p.m.  
Rifle Team Tryouts, Rifle Range, Military Science Bldg.  
Economics Majors, 1201 Munson, College Station, 4:30-6 p.m.

**TUESDAY**  
Introduction to JCL Reed McDonald, 3:30 p.m. (for more information call Lucia Adams 845-4211)

Political Forum Alan Steelman, Rudder 601, 1 p.m.  
Flying Club, CE 121, 8 p.m.  
Rifle Team Tryouts, Rifle Range, Military Science Bldg.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Rifle Team Tryouts, Rifle Range, Military Science Building (weapons will be supplied).

**McClure urges work, not just participation**

Manpower will run the Student Senate this year, Fred McClure, student body president told a filled Student Senate audience last night. The meeting was the first meeting of the year.

"It will take more than just your presence at meetings to make this Student Senate run smoothly," McClure said adding, "We need manpower, people to run the Book Mart, rent refrigerators and compile housing reports."

"We shouldn't become engrossed in small insignificant items of business that have been discussed for the past ten years," McClure said. "We should work on items of business larger than the ones in the past that interest the students at Texas A&M." The Senate applauded as McClure walked briskly back to his seat.

# China's Mao Tse-tung dies

(Continued from Page 1.)

his countrymen but also became a model for revolutionaries in many of the backward regions of the earth.

A classical poet, calligrapher, hard-headed politician, guerrilla strategist and audacious thinker, he led the long struggle which ended with the triumph of communism in China and then broke with the Soviet Communist party in a schism that split the Communist world.

His passing raises the compelling question of how long his own brand of communism — called Maoism — will survive in China. Much will depend on how those who follow him interpret and apply his ideals and teaching.

A believer in the masses and permanent revolution, Mao spearheaded many revolutions during his long and turbulent lifetime. In one, he trampled upon and sought to destroy the rule of the centuries-old elite — the landlords, rich merchants, intellectuals, officials and warlords — whose privileges were defended by 25 centuries of Confucian thinking.

He aimed to turn over this power to the poor peasants, city workers and soldiers.

Besides ripping up the tightly sewn fabric of Chinese rule, he tore great rents in its long dormant society, insisting that the new proletarian overlords revolutionize their personal lives.

He tried to make them into a new kind of human, skilled in warfare, in farming, in industrial labor and in politics.

His own version of Marxism was heavily salted with nationalism, influenced by ideas from the Chinese past, and grounded in the long suffering peasant.

On the educational front, he sought to educate the poor at all levels of society, making it easier for them to enter advanced schools while leavening the already educated with the common sense and earthy experience of the peasant.

Born in the village of Shaoshan in Hunan province Dec. 26, 1893, Mao grew up, as did all China's nationalist leaders, in a period of great historical excitement.

As a youth, he saw the monarchy overthrown in 1911 by followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. While still a young man, he became one of the 13 founding members of the Chinese Communist party in 1921.

He was 42 and at the peak of physical and mental powers when he assumed leadership of the party in 1935 during its harrowing, 8,000-mile "Long March" from the east coast to Yenan in Shensi province.

Twelve thousand began the retreat under the battering of the armies of Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and only 2,000 finished it. Mao succeeded through discipline, political skill and good luck in rebuilding the Communist army to a strength of one million by the end of World War II in 1945.

Despite the efforts of the United States, which dispatched Gen. George C. Marshall to mediate, the civil war which had long been simmering, burst into full flame in 1946.

Three years later, at the age of 56, Mao proclaimed the People's Republic from the high red walls of the Forbidden City in Peking.

The thread of Chinese hostility to the Soviet party wound through Mao's long life. It was aggravated by the Korean episode, flared again when the Russians refused to help during the bombardment of the Nationalist offshore islands in 1958, and broke into the open after Russia's new party chief, Nikita Khrushchev, abandoned Stalinism and decreed peaceful coexistence with the West in 1956.

The last straw was the withdrawal of 10,000 Soviet technicians and blueprints for an atomic bomb from China in 1960.

Mao's way was that of independence from outside influences, the guerrilla mentality in the military, emphasis on agricultural development at the lower levels and recurrent shakeups in Chinese thinking through periodic purges, the most massive of which was the 1966-69 cultural revolution.

Mao threw himself enthusiastically into the struggles which these two lines precipitated.

Using his immense prestige and the cunning acquired in decades of political maneuvering, he arraigned and then crushed his enemies.

They included some of the most famous names of Chinese communism — Manchurian boss Kao Kang, Marshal Peng Tehhuai, Chief of State Liu Shaochi, Defense Minister Lin Piao and, in 1976, First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He de-

stroyed them all, but in the process left the party shaken and uncertain.

The only one who survived was Chou En-lai, his onetime rival and longtime collaborator, who represented the moderate wing of the party as against the radicals whom Mao encouraged.

Premier from 1949 until his death at 78 last January, Chou was content to be No. 3 most of his career, safely clear of the blows which descended on those in the less apparent position.

Chou was widely believed to be the architect of the policy of rapprochement with the West which culminated with the visit in 1972 of President Richard M. Nixon to Peking. Mao accepted the new policy because it promised to keep the Russians in check. Since 1969, they had massed a million troops on the 5,000-mile Sino-Soviet border.

Mao received Nixon warmly and was equally cordial when his successor, Gerald Ford, visited Peking in December 1975. Responding to Mao's invitation, Nixon went to the Chinese capital a second time, as a private citizen, in February 1976, the fourth anniversary of his historic first visit.

Mao's last public appearance was as chairman of the 10th Communist Party Congress in August 1973. From that time onward he received foreign visitors in his modest Peking home, talking with many of them for more than an hour. But by the spring of 1976 his audiences had grown shorter and the topics discussed more general. The decline, touched off by a series of small strokes, had set in.

At his death, Mao could look back with satisfaction on many major accomplishments. Full communism had not been achieved — he estimated it would take another century to do so — but China had moved forward along the road to that ideal.

## Cape Town patrolled

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The people fled when riot squads arrived in convoy with sirens screaming.

Police lined the main streets of the non-white Ravensmead township as municipal workers cleared debris from the rioting.

In one suburb in which both colored and whites live, more than 30 shops were looted after their windows were smashed. Several buildings and vehicles were set afire.

Violence was reported in at least four other areas of the city. In some areas, demonstrators threw up roadblocks, apparently to keep residents from going to work.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister John Vorster, in his first major statement since his weekend meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, ruled out a political role for blacks in white-ruled South Africa

and threatened tough new steps against antigovernment rioters.

The prime minister's speech to a provincial congress of his ruling National Party in Blomfontein disappointed some liberals who hoped for an announcement of significant relaxation of the apartheid policy of white supremacy, racial separation except during working hours and denial of South African citizenship to nonwhites.

Vorster said he was willing to meet with black leaders in urban areas to discuss complaints.

President Ford yesterday said in Washington that he would not decide whether to authorize the African diplomatic shuttle that Kissinger is contemplating until Assistant Secretary of State William Schaefele reported on his current visit to Africa.

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