

The Battalion

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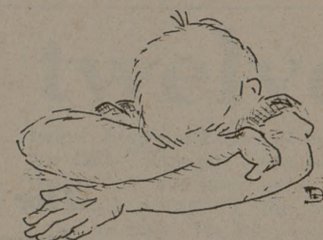
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New copyright law affects libraries but not students

Editor's note: This is the first article in a two-part series on the new federal copyright law. Thursday's Battalion will explore the still-unclear effects of the law on the music industry and university programs.

By LIZ NEWLIN
Battalion Staff

Copying Aggie jokes from a book for a nickle is okay if it's for class, but it's illegal to distribute the copies as season's greetings or send them as birthday presents. A new copyright law effective Jan. 1 puts limits on photostats, microfilm and copying for other than educational or scholarly use. The law, which replaces the 1909 copyright law, affects music copyrights as well as books, magazines and journals. Guidelines to be reviewed in five years have been issued for interlibrary copying, but negotiations are still going on about music.

"The student should basically not be affected," said Mel Dodd, head of the Interlibrary Services Division. The service secures copies of articles in journals and magazines not available at Texas A&M, and receives about 400 copies a month.

"The effect of the copyright law on libraries is going to be primarily on interlibrary services and acquisitions. The central idea is that we may copy in lieu of lending. We may not copy in lieu of purchase," Dodd said. Guidelines state that a library may borrow or have copied five articles from a single magazine or journal in five years. If the library copies more than five articles in five years, it must pay the magazine publisher.

Formerly, interlibrary loan systems copied freely and without concern for copyright laws, Dodd said. The law also refers to the rights of teachers and students.

"A portion of any material may be copied if it is for educational, research or scholarly purposes," he said. Teachers' guides say the copied material must be brief, spontaneous in nature and that the material copied cannot comprise the whole article or book.

"The library as an institution is not a watchdog. It is not the duty of a library or its personnel to say this is illegal use... The library or companies owning copy machines will be required to post warnings at machines about the new law," Dodd said. The library will also begin keeping formal records of interlibrary loans.

"Copies the library does for someone must meet the spirit of the law in your use of the material. We're responsible to see we're not ordering excessive copies of materials," Dodd said. Graduate students may be affected if the library has reached its limit of articles for a particular magazine.

Fields like medicine, which the library has not been concerned with, might also be affected. Dodd said a study by the University of Pennsylvania showed only a small percentage of journals will fall into the category of magazines requested more than five times in five years.

He said parts of the law were vague, but that readings in the library reserve room may be affected because of guidelines imposed on teachers.

"A number of librarians have stated this will be a blessing to libraries because it will cause them to look more closely at what they acquire and what they borrow and the relationship between the two," Dodd said.

The records of interlibrary loans will be used to help determine what the library

needs, said Noreen Alldred, assistant director for collection development. The Texas A&M library subscribes to about 16,000 periodicals, she said. Another 4,000 titles are "dead" - publication or subscription to the magazine has stopped.

"The records will tell us where we have gaps in our system," she said. "If a title gets, say, five requests in a month, we'll check to see if we need it." Now recommendations for new subscriptions are made mainly by faculty and librarians.

The records may occasionally be checked by the government, but compliance with the rest of the law will probably be voluntary, Dodd said.

"There will not be a monitoring agency peering in your files," he said, noting that most negotiation with the government has been "friendly." "It will take a little more work, but it will not break up the flow too much," he said.

The new law was approved by the U.S. Congress in 1976 to keep up with changing technology. The 1909 copyright law did not mention Xerox machines, cassette tapes, microfilm or phonographic records.

"Courts have had to litigate this and have come up with a doctrine of fair usage throughout. The new law has tried to invoke the general purposes of the court decisions.

"It is really a lot better than the ones that have been passed in other countries," he said. The Australian law holds the library liable for its patrons' use of copying machines in the library. A library can be sued when patrons violate the law.

"Congress didn't want to do that. It put the responsibility on the person making the copy. The law clearly states the library is not responsible for the behavior of its patrons. This is an important part of the spirit of the law," Dodd said.

He said the basic guide to the new copyright law is, "Are you trying to rip off the publisher and author, or are you trying to get the information out?"

U.S. backs Cairo talks; policy shifts

United Press International

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a major policy shift, is throwing full U.S. support behind the peace initiatives of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Sadat vowed today to carry negotiations with Israel "through to the end."

Vance chided the Soviet Union at a news conference Tuesday for its condemnation of Egypt and support of Arab hard-line nations, saying Moscow's actions had "raised questions" about its intentions in the Middle East.

He said the United States would fully support Sadat's peace talks next week in Cairo and no longer believed resumption of the Geneva conference was necessary for Middle East peace — a major change in U.S. policy.

Sadat, in an interview published today, said he would carry on his negotiations with Israel alone if Syria and other Arab nations refused to negotiate. He accused Moscow of goading hard-line Arabs in an effort to obstruct a settlement.

In an attempt to heal the worsening rift in the Arab world over Sadat's peace initiatives with Israel, Jordan's King Hussein

headed for Syria today for talks with President Hafez Assad.

Vance was leaving the United States today to attend a NATO meeting in Brussels and make a tour of six Middle East capitals. He said his trip would support the "breakthrough" made by Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in their unprecedented talks in Jerusalem last month.

"Our proper role is to support their progress and help broaden it to all fronts in the continuing search for a final settlement," he said. "It's possible to have a settlement without a Geneva conference."

"However, we have first the Cairo conference. And we have to see how much can be accomplished during the Cairo conference," Vance said.

Only the United States, Israel, Egypt and the United Nations have agreed to attend the Cairo talks, scheduled to begin Dec. 14. The Soviet Union and Arab nations intend to boycott.

In Cairo, acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said the "door is open" for Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part in the Cairo meeting.



Battalion photo by Esther Cortez

'Deck the halls . . .'

A group of third and fourth grade students from College Hills Elementary School entertain their audience in the MSC lounge with a medley of Christmas carols. The students visited Texas A&M Tuesday at noon.

FBI makes public reports of assassination investigation

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Fourteen years after John F. Kennedy was slain in Dallas, the FBI is making public masses of raw report which led the Warren Commission to conclude his killer was Lee Harvey Oswald acting "alone and without advice or assistance."

The files total 80,000 pages. The first 10,000 pages were being made available to the press and the public today. The rest are expected to be released in January. The files contain the results of 25,000 FBI interviews and re-interviews.

The files, being released under the Freedom of Information Act, may shed light on what Oswald told police and FBI men when he underwent intermittent questioning during two days in custody — before he, too, was murdered.

The FBI said that at the time Oswald denied shooting Kennedy. No stenographic record of the interrogation was kept.

Much has been excised from what was released, however.

Parts of the documents are inked out under the provisions of the law permitting government agencies to keep secret information, which would tend to reveal investigatory sources, or methods, or to needlessly violate privacy.

Americans, when polled, express skepticism that the full truth about the assassination is known. Many believe that Oswald was the agent of a conspiracy. Some question whether Oswald was the killer.

A number of persons earn their livelihood from lectures or books challenging the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

Oswald was shot by Ruby Nov. 24, 1963 as police were taking him from the Dallas municipal building to the county jail.

Ruby, 52, a nightclub owner who said to

have been an ardent Kennedy admirer, died Jan. 3, 1967. He was suffering from cancer and was awaiting retrial for Oswald's murder.

Kennedy, 46, the 35th American president and the fourth to be killed in office, was shot at 12:30 p.m. CST on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963 as he was riding in an open White House car in a motorcade through the streets of Dallas.

With him were his wife, Jacqueline, and Gov. and Mrs. John Connally of Texas. Connally was seriously wounded but has recovered. The women were not injured.

Following the shooting, Oswald left the Texas Book Depository, where he was employed as a \$50-a-week warehouseman, went to his small apartment, changed clothes, rode a bus back into the city, gunned down police Patrolman J. D. Tippit as he was approaching Oswald, who went into a movie theater and — less than two hours later — was taken into custody.

Oswald, 24, was an ex-Marine who had gone to Russia and in 1959 tried to renounce his American citizenship. He had not completed the process and after living in Minsk for two years, he married a Soviet citizen, Marina Nicholaevna, a pharmacist, and returned with her to the United States in 1962.

Rearing in poverty, he had described himself as a Marxist and as secretary of the pro-Fidel Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He had gone to Mexico in September 1963, to attempt to arrange a trip to Cuba. But he had also attempted the previous July to join the anti-Castro Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans.

The Warren Commission was chaired by the late Chief Justice Earl Warren. It conceded its inability to prove that no conspiracy existed. It said:

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved . . . cannot be established categorically, but if there is any

such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

Population increases to over 40,000

College Station 'handles' growth

By DEBBY KRENEK

Accommodating population growth has been a major problem for many cities. But this doesn't hold true for College Station. College Station is experiencing growing pains, but none the city can't handle, City Planner Al Mayo said last week.

The population in College Station has increased from 17,676 in 1970 to more than 40,000 in 1977.

"The city has experienced a 10 to 12 percent annual growth for the past seven years," Mayo said. "Frankly, it's unbelievable for a city to retain that growth rate for such a long period."

Austin has two percent growth per year, a healthy growth figure for any town, Mayo said.

The major reason for the rapid population growth is the increasing enrollment at Texas A&M University. Texas A&M has been cited as one of the fastest-growing universities in the United States.

The growth rate for College Station is based on an arbitrary figure arrived at by former city planners.

"For every two students enrolled in the University, College Station gains three in population," Mayo said. The figure has proved to be fairly accurate, he said.

Students who live on campus as well as in College Station are counted in the city's census. But many students live in Bryan, and the number of students living on-campus remains between 8,000 and 9,000. Therefore, students are not responsible for College Station's large population jumps.

"The University is by far the largest employer in this area and its growth creates new jobs that in turn bring in more people," Mayo said.

Texas A&M has been growing at an average rate of 2,000 students per year for the last seven years. Although enrollment at A&M is still increasing, the percentage of growth has dropped.

"We're still looking at another three to four years of growth before the University's attendance levels off and before College Station growth does the same," Mayo said.

To combat this population increase, College Station has been developing to the south and east — the only land available for growth. Any expansion northward is

prohibited by the Bryan city limits boundary.

Westward development beyond Wellborn Road is limited. A ridge that follows the railroad tracks along Wellborn makes drainage to the sewage treatment plant from any part beyond the ridge expensive. The sewage must be pumped over the ridge to the treatment plant, located east of the East Bypass.

"Most of the development in the next five years in both business and residential sections alike will be to the south," said Vergil C. Stover, head of the College Station Planning and Zoning Commission.

Three major centers will be constructed south of Highway 30 in the next five years.

A million-dollar office and warehouse complex will be built as an addition to Culpepper Plaza, located at the intersection of Texas Avenue and Highway 30. John C. Culpepper Jr. said the complex will be built in two stages, with an identical 32,000 square foot building in each stage. In the front of each building will be 16 office suites overlooking two small fountain courtyards.

Constantine Barbu of the Cruse Corporation that owns part of the project said the first offices will be completed by early 1978.

Richard Smith Realty is developing an outdoor shopping mall for College Station called the Boardwalk. The mall will be located across the street from Culpepper Plaza. Construction has not begun on the site.

Boardwalk will be a specialty shopping center of 25 retail shops separated by gardens, trees and wooden walkways. The Boardwalk should open in August 1978, said Dan Acree of the company.

Another smaller shopping center south of Southwest Parkway on Highway 6 is being planned by James E. Jetts and Associates. Although construction has not started, the center should be completed within five years, Jetts said.

A prime area for development within the next 10 years is the land across from Plantation Oaks apartments on Highway 30.

"The property has excellent access roads and utilities," Mayo said. "We hope a developer will build a regional shopping cen-

ter there similar to Manor East Mall."

The number of businesses in College Station has increased along with the population growth. In 1974, there were 187 businesses in College Station. Now there are 238.

"One area in which College Station has been lagging is in industrial development," Mayo said. College Station had eight industrial firms in 1974. No new ones have opened since.

"The main reason the growth has been slow is because College Station is not on an interstate highway," he said. "We have an airport, railroad and excellent research facilities, but being on an interstate is more important because the truckers have better access to the plant."

Mayo said College Station is working to promote industrial growth.

"We have no control over the population growth in College Station," he said. "The University could stop growing. When the city is geared up to meet the growth the city is geared up to meet the growth and it levels off, we may become overbuilt."

College Station officials are encouraging industrial growth so it can take up the slack when the University levels off.

The extension of the town southward should have little effect on Northgate businesses, Mayo said.

"Northgate depends on the University business and is not in near as much danger as downtown Bryan. College Station really has no downtown and probably never will because the city has grown around the university as its downtown."

Park to be given immunity for committee testimony

United Press International

SEOUL, South Korea — The United States and South Korea are drafting an agreement to let millionaire Tongsun Park testify under immunity in Washington on the Capitol Hill influence peddling scandal, official sources said today.

The accord could help ease strained U.S.-Korean relations. Park's refusal to discuss his role in secret lobbying efforts — including alleged bribes to congressmen — to gain favorable U.S. policies for Seoul's government in the early 1970s was the cause of the strain.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance warned Tuesday the "Tongsun Park affair" had

angered most Americans. Nevertheless, he appealed to Congress the approve \$280 million in military aid for South Korea — an increase of 77 percent.

Highly placed sources in the Foreign Ministry said U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider and Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong-jin would probably set down final terms of the agreement late this week or early next week.

"When the accord is signed it is most likely that an announcement will be made on a forthcoming trip to Seoul by U.S. law officials to start the necessary procedures involved," they said.

