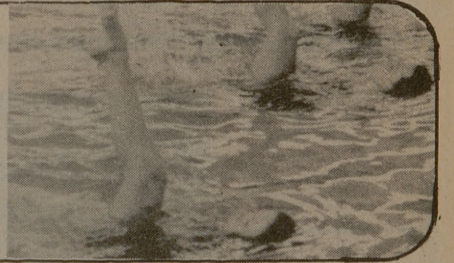


# The Battalion

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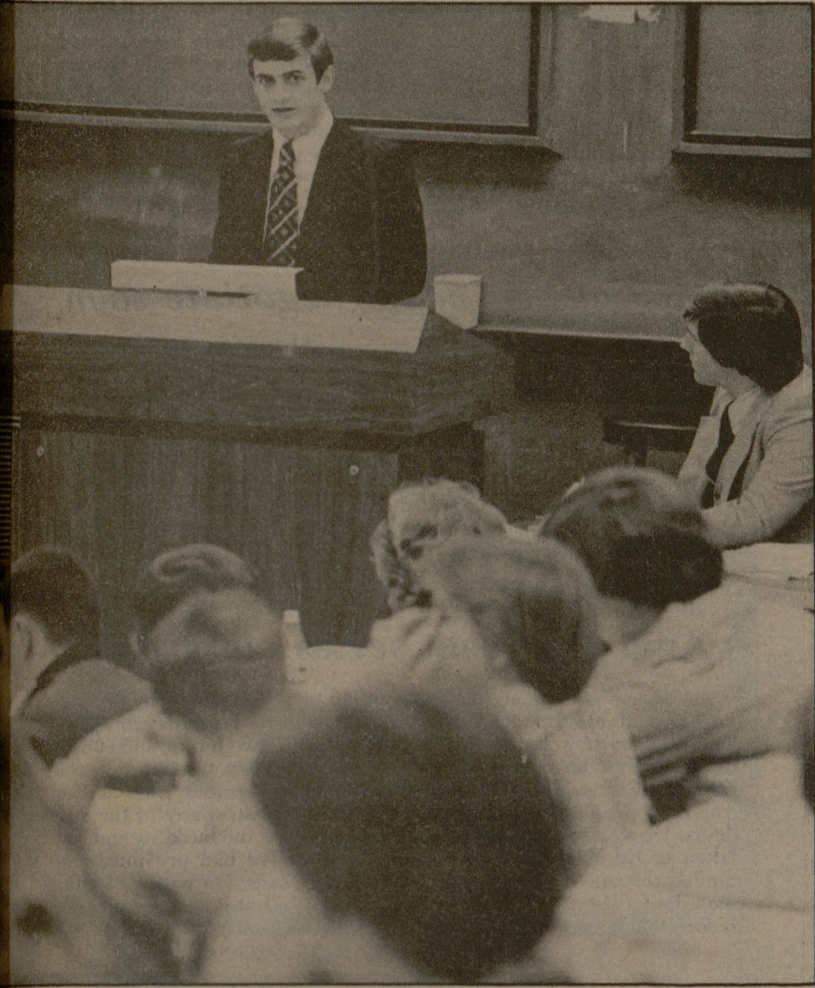
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Vol. 71 No. 84  
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Thursday, January 26, 1978  
College Station, Texas

News Dept. 845-2611  
Business Dept. 845-2611



Robert Harvey, student body president, tells senators his goals for the new year and confirms rumors that he did not post a 2.0 grade point ratio last semester.

## Harvey admits not posting 2.0; doesn't resign position

By KIM TYSON  
and LIZ NEULIN

Student Body President Robert Harvey said Wednesday night he did not post a 2.0 grade point ratio last semester, adding he did not plan to resign because the student government constitution is not clear on the matter.

"I've attempted to determine through the constitution and by talking to several people about what I should do," he told the senate at the end of his "state of the campus" report.

"I do not plan at this time to resign from my office," he said.

After the three hour senate meeting, Harvey said, "It's not productive to require officers to post their GPR while requiring them to perform other duties."

Harvey said he plans to present a bill to the student senate rules and regulations committee next week which will clarify the constitution and set up procedures checking academic qualifications for elected student officials. Harvey, prohibited as president from introducing legislation on to the senate, distributed the unsigned bill in the chamber.

In his speech, Harvey pointed to two parts of the constitution which appear to be in conflict.

One states that executive officers, including the student body president, shall

"post at least a 2.000 GPR during their term of office."

The other section, found within the article describing the legislative branch, says:

"No person elected within the provisions of this constitution may be removed because of scholastic reasons unless he is placed on scholastic probation, in which case he shall be removed from office immediately."

Harvey said he believed the latter provision is the only one which should apply and called it "more workable."

Scholastic probation is defined by University regulations as a provision allowing a

student to continue in school after he has become academically "deficient." Scholastic deficiency is generally defined as having below a cumulative "C" average, or below a "C" average on courses in a major. The student's dean must decide to place him on scholastic probation.

Waivers authorizing a check on both overall and last semester's GPR were passed out at the end of the meeting. Tom Paterson, subcommittee chairman in charge of the waivers, said that if someone is found in violation of grade requirements, a letter will be sent to the person, the student body president and the judicial board.

Stan Stanfield, judicial board chairman, said the board would then probably call hearings to consider removal.

Stanfield concluded from his check with three lawyers that refusal to sign a waiver would be grounds for removal hearings.

Harvey and a number of senators did not sign the form. Harvey said later that Paterson's subcommittee, part of the rules and regulations committee, does not have the power to issue the waivers.

According to the constitution, the rules and regulations committee, "shall be responsible for rules revision in the senate and in the University."

## Progressive legislation urged in 'State of Campus' address

Just as President Carter gives his "State of the Union" address to begin the new year, the University's student body president delivered a "State of the Campus" report last night at the first student senate meeting of the semester.

Robert Harvey praised senators for accomplishments but he criticized them for taking up too much time with "petty legislation and administration of on-going programs."

He said several areas need special attention in outlining his legislative goals for the semester.

"In the area of academics," he said, "the senate can work to improve such areas as academic counseling and the registration process."

"The curriculum required by many parts of the University is more than what you would expect of a vocational school than a first-rate university. The honors programs still extends to only a small minority of the classes offered by the University."

"A restructured student academic council could provide part of the solution."

He said more student input is needed in local affairs like zoning, liquor curfews and ward systems.

"Such programs as food co-ops and housing co-ops could make a significant

difference in the cost of attending this university," Harvey said.

Investigation into the feasibility of a campus credit union, open-air radio station and a Watts line for students also was suggested. He encouraged students to become more concerned with all areas of student life.

Each piece of legislation, he said, should either provide the University, community or some other external agency with the student viewpoint.

In their only decisive business, student senators narrowly approved a bill requesting that students not taking courses on campus be exempt from paying building use fees.

Jay Wellman, graduate in engineering and former student teacher, said 107 students are now student teaching, more than 50 in the Bryan-College Station area. They pay \$72 to \$90 each to get credit for courses not taken on campus.

Cooperative students, 165 engineers and 75 others, pay \$6 each. Under present law, each student in the College of Medicine will pay about \$600 in building use fees during the two years of studies in a Temple hospital said Susan Rudd, senator from the medical school.

Much of the money helps pay bonded indebtedness on campus buildings while

some of it goes toward the Memorial Student Center and Kyle Field.

Last year the Board of Regents asked for clarification of the matter, and the Coordinating Board of Texas Colleges and Universities said off-campus students must pay the fees to receive resident credit for courses.

Several senators in the education field said the fees were a financial burden. They supported the bill, calling it a "step in the right direction."

Wellman and Phil Sutton, vice president of external affairs, said students should pay the fees.

Overall, Wellman said, students pay about 4.5 percent of the cost of their education. Figures from 1976 show the average cost is \$2,925 per year, and students pay about \$133 in tuition and fees.

This semester, students taking courses away from campus were not charged MSC activity and student services fees. The health center fee was optional.

In other business, senators heard first readings on bills concerning teacher retirement plans for graduate assistants, election filing fees, campaign funds, senate duties, university regulations and by-law amendments and budget changes.

Action on these items is scheduled for the next regular senate meeting on Feb. 8.

## Smith doesn't heed polls; chances to improve

By BILL WILSON

Preston Smith is back and he's still the dog.

Then, that's his style. The major polls had him to finish last in the 1968 gubernatorial election. Smith served as governor from 1968 until 1972.

Smith, a candidate for governor, spoke to a dozen supporters Wednesday afternoon at the College Station Ramada Inn. "I know, I don't pay much attention to the polls," Smith said. "Texas lost to Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl."

Smith said his chances of getting elected were "real, real good, and as time goes on we will get better."

Dolph Briscoe and John Hill, the other candidates for governor, have been attacking each other's records. Smith spoke against the records of both.

He said that although Hill is currently attorney general, Hill has no experience in the executive branch of government.

Smith had said during the 1972 campaign that Briscoe doesn't like people. He just wants to be governor." Smith said there was a lack of communication between the people and the executive office during Briscoe's term as governor.

Smith hailed Briscoe as the "champion leader of all times." He called the governor's claim of no new taxes "purely a farce." Taxes have been increasing because of in-

flation, he said, pointing to the state budget's \$6 billion increase in four years.

Smith favors an automatic reduction system for state taxes. That means any money not spent from one budget would be subtracted from the next year's budget, thus lowering tax payments. Smith said if the plan had been in effect earlier, sales taxes could be as low as two percent.

He said Briscoe did "the poorest job that could have been done" by the governor's office in helping to decide the national energy policy.

Smith favors total removal of all federal controls on the oil industry. "Free enterprise made this country," he said. He said prices would find their own equilibrium level in the open market.

Farmers "have my complete sympathy," Smith said. But he admitted he didn't know if striking is the right method for drawing attention to the farmers' plight. He expects the federal government to supply some kind of aid to the farmers. He also mentioned that Briscoe never met with striking farmers.

Smith expects most of his support to come from rural areas. He lived in small towns most of his life and says he relates easily to rural people.

When questioned about the chance of the Sharpstown ghost coming back to haunt him, Smith said the scandal would have no effect because no evidence was found



Preston Smith

against him. The Sharpstown scandal involved the illegal sale of bank stocks.

Smith said he favors illegal aliens paying tuition to attend public schools. He conceded that "the (Rio Grande) river is too long" to be effectively patrolled.

When asked if age would be a factor in the race, he replied, "Yes, Briscoe and Hill are too old."

## FBI records imply that Ray inclined to racist behaviors

United Press International

WASHINGTON - James Earl Ray turned out a relatively soft assignment at the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., other than live in an integrated prison territory, and once he approvingly paraphrased George Wallace's beliefs in a "racist manner," FBI files show.

Papers amassed in the manhunt for the convicted killer of Martin Luther King Jr. support the FBI's belief that Ray fished his two-month escape to Mexico, Canada and Europe through crime, robbing several establishments in London.

The bureau estimated Ray spent \$12,000 between the time King was gunned down on a motel balcony in Memphis on April 4, 1968, and Ray's arrest on June 8.

Insights into Ray's motives and methods came to light in an inspection by UPI reporters of the FBI's massive file on the King murder.

But, as with so much known about Ray, the evidence sometimes points both ways.

Some fellow inmates thought Ray was "incapable of murdering Dr. King," one FBI agent reported to headquarters. Other

prisoners challenged the characterization of him as a racist.

One former prison mate pictured Ray as an admirer of German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, progenitor of a superman theory. He said Ray admiringly claimed to be quoting Wallace, a presidential candidate at the time, this way: "I have nothing against Negroes; everyone should own at least two."

Documents dealing with his incarceration at Leavenworth said Ray was offered a transfer to the prison's honor farm in 1957, "but was never actually transferred to such assignment due to the fact he did not feel he could live in honor farm dormitories because they are integrated."

After Ray's capture in London, Scotland Yard linked him to two robberies and considered him a suspect in several others. J. Edgar Hoover reported to then Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Ray also was believed to have been involved in the sale of drugs in Los Angeles in the year and a half between his escape from prison and the King slaying.

The files also show the FBI considered unusual means to discredit King's widow, Coretta and Ralph Abernathy, his successor as leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Two days after Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve 99 years, Cartha DeLoach, a top aide to Hoover, suggested the bureau quietly sponsor the publication of a book presenting "the true history of the case" against attack from those who disputed the bureau's version.

"O.K.," Hoover wrote on the memo, but there was no further indication the plan was carried out.

## Weather doesn't deter students from setting add/drop record

By BETH DZIKOWSKI

On Jan. 16 the spring semester opened with cold rainy weather. But this did not deter students from drop-add registration at Texas A&M University.

Last spring, records showed 17,891 drop-add registrations. This spring the number of drop-adds is estimated at 19,407. Because students often go through drop-add more than once these figures reflect the total number of courses dropped or added.

Drop-add registrations in fall, 1976 totaled 20,065 and rose to 22,201 in the 1977

fall semester. These figures include courses at Moody College.

James D. Worley, assistant registrar of admissions and records, said students have various reasons for going through drop-add. Students are becoming more concerned with the courses they are taking, he said.

Worley said classes fill up early as students go through preregistration. Drop-add is the student's way of getting his preference of class times and professors, he said.

Increased enrollment has also caused

drop-add figures to increase, said Worley. According to official records, the 1976 fall semester enrollment totaled 28,083 on both campuses of Texas A&M. Enrollment increased to 29,414 in the fall of 1977. The spring of 1977 shows an enrollment of 26,407. Figures for spring 1978 will be released Jan. 31.

Worley said drop-add figures are proportionately higher in the fall because students have had several months to think about the courses they're taking. Also, drop-add registration lasts 10 days during the fall semester as compared to eight days in the spring.

## County residents receive dated defense publication

By CONNIE BURKE

Citizens of Brazos County are receiving dated civil defense publications because county officials think the United States is in immediate danger of being attacked.

A map of the community's fallout shelter is published in 1969 and a booklet titled "FALLOUT PROTECTION: What to Do and Do About Nuclear Attack" published in 1961 are distributed to Brazos County citizens wanting information on civil defense.

A fallout shelter list published in 1974 is the most recent according to James Presswood, civil defense director for Texas A&M University. Jake Canglose, the county's civil defense director, said the list is revised every five or six years depending on the county's rate of building growth. Asked why fallout shelter lists are not

posted in dormitories, Ron Sasse, housing office manager, said he had never seen the 1974 list of fallout shelters.

Sasse said he would be happy to post the lists, but Canglose said, "The lists do not need to be posted until the United States' international situation heats up."

Three years ago, Presswood met with Student Affairs Director Charles Powell to give him information on tornado protection. Presswood said "No consideration was given to nuclear attack." Asked why, Presswood said "Because the idea (of nuclear attack) seems pretty far-fetched now."

Right now educating citizens about the location of fallout shelters is a low priority item," Canglose said. "If the United States were being threatened with nuclear attack we would upstep education but there is not need for it now."



How's your love life

This was the question Jeff Hinesly put to passers-by Wednesday as he walked around the Memorial Student Center "disguised" as a giant heart.

Hinesly and his friend were promoting a multimedia presentation, "How's Your Love Life."

Battalion photo by J. V. ...