

THE BATTALION

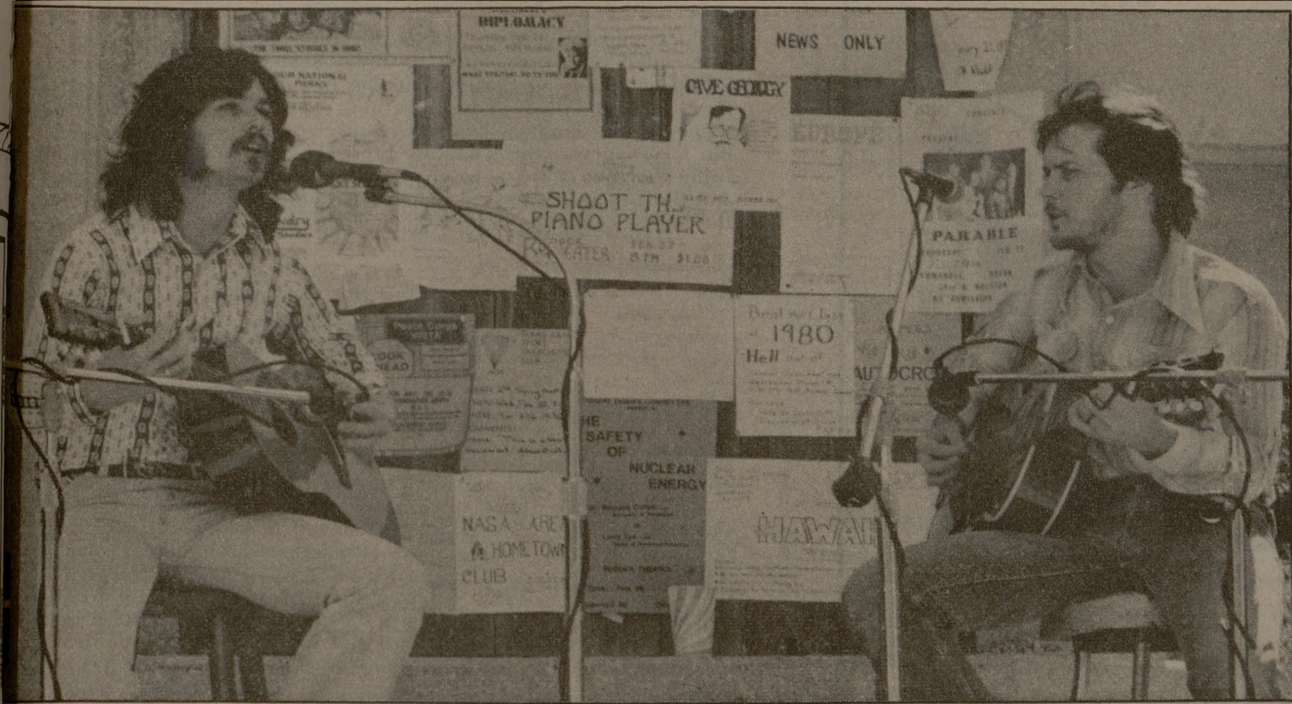
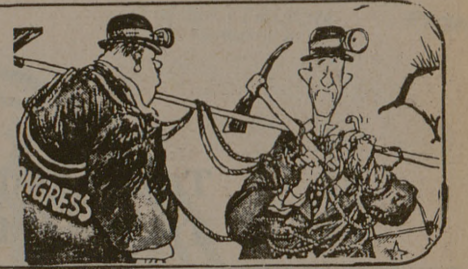
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Battalion photo by Dennis Billingsley

Good weather and good music

Mike Boone and Todd Griesenbeck take advantage of the fine weather as they perform for the lunch-time crowd in front of the Memorial Student Center. The Basement Committee, which

operates the Basement Coffeehouse, also sponsors the noon entertainment. Boone is a senior anthropology major at A&M and Griesenbeck is a senior psychology major.

Treaty changes found after Sorenson visit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate plans to look further into an unusual intermediary role played by Theodore Sorenson, President Carter's first choice to be CIA director, during a critical time into the Panama Canal treaty negotiations.

Some members are concerned the United States may have made major treaty concessions to assuage threats by Panamanians angered over press-reported comments by Sol Linowitz, chief U.S. treaty negotiator.

According to the reports, Linowitz commented about U.S. "intervention" rights once the canal came under Panamanian control — an emotional subject in Panama.

Senate sources said it was possible Sorenson was an unofficial Carter emissary and party to some of the reported concessions. The administration denies Sorenson played a negotiating role.

Sorenson, a former John F. Kennedy aide, had been selected by Carter to head the CIA, but his nomination ran into trouble because he had taken some Kennedy White House papers with him to write a

book. The nomination was withdrawn.

Treaty opponents told UPI of four major changes in the treaties that occurred after Sorenson's visit with Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos on July 16, 1977.

They were:

—Dropping a provision requiring priority passage for U.S. ships;

—Adding a provision requiring Panama's permission if the United States wants to build a new canal;

—Sharply reducing the number of Americans receiving diplomatic immunity in Panama;

—Eliminating a provision allowing a

prisoner exchange similar to that recently negotiated with Mexico.

In an interview with UPI Thursday, Sen. Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., expressed concern about Sorenson's role and called information provided by the administration in this area "very sparse."

Schmitt said during the closed Senate session, Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., made some "Excellent points on changes that did occur" after July 16, but Schmitt didn't know if they were related to Sorenson's visit.

Both Schmitt and Wallop are members of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

Council rezones land, allots money

By MICHELLE BURROWES

The College Station City Council Thursday rezoned tracts of land in the Southwest Parkway-Wellborn Road area, set the date for a \$9.1 million bond election, and agreed to donate \$15,000 to the Safety City project.

Several tracts in the Southwest Parkway area were down-zoned from R-6, a high density apartment zoning, to R-4 and R-5, low and medium density zonings. One tract that had been designated A-0, agricultural-open, was rezoned to R-2, a duplex zoning. This tract is surrounded by residential areas, and one commercial zone.

The Planning and Zoning Commission had submitted priority and alternate proposals for the City Council's consideration. After voting on the tracts in a piecemeal fashion to start, and then voting on the proposal as a whole, the council's final zoning plan closely resembled the alternate proposal.

A petition had been filed by property owners protesting the downzoning of their 75 acres from the high density apartment zoning to a single family unit zoning. However, councilman Cary Halter said the petition was invalid, because only one of the two property owners had signed the petition. If the petition were valid, a three-fourths vote would be required of the council to change the zoning. Since the council vote was 6-1, the petition had no effect on the zoning.

The council also tentatively set April 1 as the date for voters to approve a \$9.1 million bond issue. \$3 million will be paid by taxes, and the remaining \$6 million will come from revenue from utility sales. The bonds, if approved, will go to fund utility improvements, a street rebuilding project, park acquisitions, and a water revenue project.

Construction date set for new classroom-labs-office building

By CHRIS CAIN

Construction of a new, six-story building on campus is scheduled to begin February, 1979.

The building, now referred to as the Academic and Agency Building, will have 470,000 square feet of floor space, said E. Zenner Jr., project coordinator. It will be located where the barracks now stand behind the Reed McDonald Building. The cost is estimated to be \$16 million, said Zenner. This figure includes the cost of moving utilities and barracks and cost of furniture and equipment in addition to the total construction cost.

Bon Burke, project manager with the Houston architectural firm Koetter, Harp, Cowell and Bartlett, estimated the building and landscape cost to be more than \$13 million. His company received a contract with Texas A&M University last September to design the building.

Executive Vice Chancellor for Administration W. Clyde Freeman said funding for the project will come out of the Board of Regents' construction fund. This is divided into three separate funds: the University available fund, the permanent University bond proceeds, and the combined fee revenue bonds proceeds. The total cost of the building will be divided among these three funds, said Freeman.

The project originated out of a need for classroom and lab space, said Freeman. Increasing enrollment made the Academic and Agency Building a "high priority item" on the Board of Regents' five-year construction program, he added.

The Academic and Agency Building will be the largest classroom facility on campus, said Zenner. He said there will be about 37 classrooms on the first level, including one with the capacity to seat about 100 people. The total number of class-

rooms will be approximately 40, Zenner said.

The remaining space in the building will house laboratories and offices. The English and accounting departments will be located on the second level. The management, marketing, business analysis and research, and finance departments will be on the third level and the fourth level will house the Institute of Statistics, the Executive Development Program (EDP), and the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI). The TTI also will completely occupy the fifth level and part of the sixth. On the sixth floor will be the Research Foundation and the Texas Real Estate Center.

The building will house more than 1,000 staff members and about 2,000 students at one time, Zenner said. Student traffic will be confined mainly to the first level where most of the classrooms are located, he added.

To build the Academic and Agency Building, this summer four barracks will be torn down and four will be relocated for further use, said Paul W. Stephens, manager of the Facilities Planning Division. Those barracks will be moved east, closer to the Cyclotron Building, he added.

The people now using these buildings are from various departments and colleges on campus which have run out of space.

"There are little pieces of activities in these buildings," said Stephens. Some architecture students already moved into the Langford Architecture Building, he said.

Freeman said the remaining people will be moved later on this semester before the barracks are removed.

Bids for a building construction contract will be "let" six to nine months from now, said Freeman.

Zenner said the official groundbreaking will be in February or March of 1979. Construction should end in June or July

1981 and the move-in date is expected to be later that summer. The building is two months ahead of schedule now, said Zenner.

The architects have completed the preliminary design stage and have received permission to begin the blueprints, or detail design stage.

Burke said architects from his firm meet with faculty and staff members who will work in the new building, several times during the planning stage.

During these meetings, Burke said his firm obtains feedback and ideas about each user's designated space.

The English department, which will occupy the first level of the building, has planned to have 10 27-seat classrooms, said Zenner.

Dr. David H. Stewart, English department head, said smaller classrooms were designed for English classes which require a small student-teacher ratio, such as freshman English courses.

However, the rooms will be designed to be flexible, said Zenner.

The Academic and Agency Building will be an energy-efficient building, Zenner said.

The building, roughly the shape of a parallelogram when viewed from above, will have its longest walls facing north and south and its shortest walls will face east and west, said Burke. This minimizes the heat gain on the sides of the building with the most exposure to the sun.

The building is equipped with spandrels, board bands running between the columns above the windows so as not to block the view from the windows, said Burke.

Spandrels work on the same principle as the sun visors in cars, but they do not extend from above the window — they are separate from the window wall.

Other special features of the building

will be a remote computing facility, four classrooms containing computer terminals and a specialized study center with media centers, said Zenner.

The Academic and Agency Building will help consolidate offices for the College of Business Administration, the Texas Real Estate Research Center and TTI.

Flying high and long

Paper planes invade Zachry

By DEBBIE GOLLA

"Ya wanna enter it?"
"Well..."
"Come on, let's try it!"

The main ball room of Zachary Engineering Center became the runway for the Second Annual Great Paper Aeroplane Contest Thursday afternoon. The contest was limited to students, faculty and staff personnel of Texas A&M University.

A 50 cent entry fee was the cost for everyone entering the three categories. For each category in which they won, entrants were awarded a \$10 cash prize, plus a ticket for two to the Engineer's Ball on March 3.

The categories were: distance and accuracy, time in flight, and design originality and appearance. Robert Winkler, senior in the Corps of Cadets, was the contest director.

Professor Emeritus George Thompson of the mechanical engineering department, Dr. Dave Norton of aerospace engineering and Assistant Dean Ned Walton were judges for the event. The announcer was Dr. Alvin Meyer of the civil engineering department.

Cylinders, rockets, airplanes, and even a wadded-up, masking tape ball were seen gliding and spiraling through the air.

Glenn Baker, who entered his original masking tape ball just minutes before the deadline, was disqualified. His entry was not quite in the spirit of an aeroplane, Meyer said. Meyer later announced that Baker would be awarded a special prize of \$5 for his entry, for "guts if nothing else."

The first event, design and originality, brought to attention the various shapes and sizes of the entries. Rules for this category were the stability of the aeroplane, general neatness and appearance, and originality. The event was won by Doug French, with a yellow, indescribably-shaped entry. Robert Merrill took second place, and Doug French again took third with his second entry.

The second event was for longest time in flight. The contestants went to the second level of the ballroom and let their entries fly, glide, or fall down. Scott Pendleton's gyrocopter spindled to the ground in 11.63 seconds, winning the event. Robert Byrne took second at 9.4 seconds, and Doug French placed third at 7.52 seconds.

The last event, distance and accuracy, would have been won by Glenn Baker, who threw his

wadded-tape plane 79 feet, 11.5 inches, had he not been disqualified. First place went to Robert Merrill's cylinder, which flew 50 feet, 6 inches. Second place went to Greg Pekar, at 49 feet, 6 inches, and third

was taken by Gustavo O'Byrne at 48 feet, 9.5 inches.

The event was sponsored by the Texas Society of Professional Engineers, of which Meyer is the faculty sponsor.



Battalion photo by Susan Webb

A new dance step? No, it's the follow-through after Robert Merrill throws a paper airplane. The junior meteorology major demonstrated his technique Thursday in Zachry Engineering Center during the second annual Great Paper Aeroplane Contest. Merrill won first place on distance and second place for design of a paper airplane.

Communism to threaten U.S., Birch Society member says

By BETH DZIKOWSKI

"I don't want to live in socialist state," said Patricia Hurley in a speech Thursday night.

Hurley, a member of the John Birch Society, spoke in a Political Forum presentation.

Hurley said that through the Yalta Agreement, the Suez Canal incident and

Filing deadline ends Wednesday for city elections

Only two candidates have filed for College Station's city election.

Wednesday is the last day candidates may submit petitions to have their name placed on the ballot for the April 1 municipal election.

Four positions appearing on the ballot include mayor and councilmen for Places 2, 4 and 6.

Official candidates as of Thursday are: James H. Dozier, associate professor of finance at Texas A&M University, for councilman, Place 6.

Tony Jones, owner of Tony Jones Construction Co., Inc., for councilman, Place 4.

the focused attention on the Panama Canal, communism will become a threat to the United States.

Hurley's conclusion is based upon Nikolai Lenin's ideologies of the spread of communism. Lenin said Eastern Europe should be taken as a buffer. Next, the Suez Canal area should be taken, and finally the Panama Canal. Communism should work for Cuba, which is the door to the western hemisphere, according to Lenin. Communism, she said, then becomes a major threat.

Hurley said that China, through the power of Mao Tse Tung and his beliefs in communism, has made these ideas of Lenin work.

The Yalta Agreement launched the first threat of communism, she said. During the talks, Eastern Europe was to be taken and turned into satellite countries under Soviet rule, said Hurley.

She said the threat spread further when President Carter signed an agreement to return the crown of St. Stephen to the people of Hungary. The U.S. had agreed to hold the crown until the people could take back the land themselves. But Hurley said that by returning the crown so soon, the president placed it in the hands of Communists.

The Suez Canal incident was the next step in furthering the spread, Hurley said. Egyptian president Gamal Abdal Nassar,

took over the canal from the British, Israel moved in to claim her territory. This threat closed down the canal to shipping traffic, and Henry Kissinger was sent to settle and to negotiate peace. Hurley said the U.S. ended up giving \$300 million to Nassar to reopen the canal. However, she contended that revolutionaries are now trying to remove any kind of U.S. involvement with the canal. With this, she said, Nassar holds the key for any kind of traffic that passes through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. also was greatly hurt with the overtaking of Willis Air Force Base in Libya, Hurley said.

Hurley focused her last point on the Panama Canal. She said the U.S. needs better negotiations with Panama so naval bases and air force installations can remain in that country.

Hurley predicted that if the U.S. loses Panama, communism is only one step away from Cuba.

"Communism is the most ancient form of man's inhumanity to man," Hurley said. She said she wanted to see it stopped before Lenin's ideologies became reality.

Hurley is the daughter of the late General Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War and Ambassador to China. She was for years her father's confidante, with complete access to his records, reports and correspondence.