

# THE BATTALION

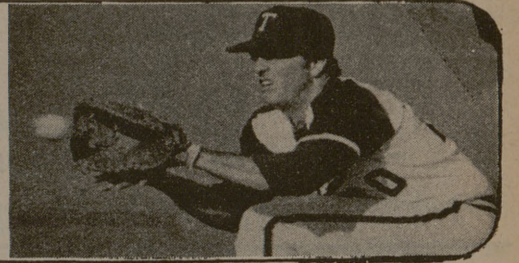
Vol. 71 No. 122  
8 Pages

Monday, March 27, 1978  
College Station, Texas

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

## Inside Monday:

In defense of the oil corporations, p. 2.  
Fires on campus over weekend, p. 4.  
Aggies sweep three-game series, p. 8.



## Mines 'ready'; operating today

United Press International

Striking construction workers shut down at least seven large underground mines, employing about 3,000 miners, in Ohio early today but United Mine Workers' members returned to work at other mines throughout the Buckeye state.

to return to work on the midnight shift. However, mines operated by Consolidation Coal Co., Peabody Coal Co., and the Southern Ohio Coal Co., were reported open at midnight and hopes are the construction workers will have a contract today. A hungry union rank and file ratified a new miners pact by a 57 percent margin Friday. But few of them had good words for the agreement as they headed back to work — and desperately needed paychecks.

"The majority says we have to go back to work and the majority rules," said Pennsylvania local officer Frank Dwyer. "I am willing to uphold the contract, although I'm not all that enthused about it."

"We bit it off and now we got to chew it. We were sold out." John Guzek, president of the construction workers, UMW District 6, which has 16,000 members in Ohio and the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia, is the chief negotiator for the UMW construction contract, which covers about 10,000 UMW members who build coal tipples and other facilities.

"We hope to get this contract wound up today," Guzek told UPI from Washington in a telephone interview. "There are no hangups. We just have to put a lot of stuff together. We have a real good chance of getting the contract today. We are real close."

Guzek said if an agreement is reached, it could be passed on by the UMW Executive Board by late Tuesday and returned to the coal fields for ratification vote next weekend.

Dynamite blasts during the weekend shattered union and management operations alike, and UMW retirees, unhappy with pension provisions in the new mining agreement, threatened their own picketing action. Early today, none had appeared.

## Proposal covers not-check writers with savings

United Press International

WASHINGTON UPI—The agencies which regulate the nation's banks are considering proposals that could make check-writing a thing of the past for many consumers.

If the proposals are made final, banks would be allowed to transfer money automatically from savings accounts to checking accounts to cover overdrafts—provided the customer has given the bank approval to do so.

Banks would not be required to offer the service, but if they did, the cost to consumers who overdraw their checking accounts could be considerably less than the present "bad check" charge banks levy.

The Federal Reserve System, to which 99 percent of the nation's 14,709 banks belong, issued a proposal under which automatic transfers would be allowed. The customer would lose any interest actually earned during the previous 30 days by the savings account funds that get transferred to checking.

That means if \$50 were transferred the customer might lose only a few cents in interest, compared to several dollars if a "bad check" fee were levied. The bank would still be allowed to charge its "bad check" fees or other handling charges, but competition among banks may make that unlikely.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which controls the rest of the banks, is considering similar rules but it is less sure how to tackle the penalty provisions.

It is considering one option, under which there would be no forfeiture of interest at all so long as the check is covered, and another that would simply levy a fee for such transfers.

Public comment periods for both the Federal Reserve and FDIC proposals ended last week, and the agencies are now reviewing the statements received from the industry, public and others.

In a related move, Rep. Fernand St. Germain, D-R.I., said he would introduce legislation after Congress' Easter recess that would allow banks to pay interest on money in a checking account.

Federal rules have outlawed that since the Great Depression.



Battalion photo by Barbara Richerson

## To bee, or not to bee

Dr. J. W. Smith, Entomology professor, shows his beekeeping class a frame from a beehive. The bees build a honeycomb on the frame and store food in certain cells and raise young in others. This course is being offered to students who want to learn beekeeping.

## Kidnappers release Empain without collecting ransom

United Press International

PARIS — The kidnappers of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, one of Europe's wealthiest men, released the industrialist Sunday night without harming him and without collecting their \$8 million ransom.

Empain was forced to wear chains and a hood and had part of his little finger chopped off by his abductors before his liberation Easter Sunday, police said.

The kidnappers freed Empain in suburban Ivry on the southeast edge of Paris after holding him two months and three days. He took a 20-minute subway ride to the square in front of the Opera House in central Paris where he telephoned his wife.

The abductors released Empain after one captured gang member, Alain Caillol, 36, was convinced by police Sunday the kidnappers would never receive the ransom and Caillol would be charged with murder if the baron were executed.

In the presence of police, Caillol telephoned the kidnappers, dialing several agonizing times before getting an answer. He then said, according to police, "Let the baron go. It's useless. You'll never get the ransom."

Commissioner Pierre Ottavioli, head of the police criminal division, smiled broadly after he questioned the freed 40-year-old tycoon in his luxurious apartment Sunday night.

Caillol was captured in a police shootout Friday when some of the gang showed up at a rendezvous on the highway from Paris to Orly Airport to pick up the ransom. A second kidnapper was killed.

Ottavioli quoted Empain as saying he was "treated badly" in his "prison" which

moved to several locations during the two months.

He wore chains and a hood. The lower third of his left little finger was chopped off by the abductors and sent to his wife three days after the Jan. 23 kidnapping as proof they held him.

The liberator of the handsome baron, blond and square-jawed, was as colorful as his life.

The kidnappers gave Empain a little money when they freed him on a sidewalk in Ivry. The multimillionaire took the subway to the brilliantly lit Place d'Opera square and with the remaining money telephoned his wife from a public booth in the Opera Drugstore on the square.

The black-haired, Italian-born baroness sped with police to the Opera square where she and the baron were reunited.

## Wary mayors await signing of new urban policy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — With some 50 wary mayors on hand, President Carter today was ready to unveil his program for America's cities and call for a new partnership between federal, state and local governments to solve urban ills.

The long-awaited comprehensive urban policy was to be outlined at a late afternoon signing ceremony in the White House. The total cost was not yet known and various reports pegged it anywhere from \$2 billion to nearly twice that amount.

More than 50 mayors gathered in Washington to be on hand for the long-awaited plan. The president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Lee Alexander of Syracuse, N.Y., said his colleagues feared the new policy might "result in cities being caught in a squeeze between the states and neighborhood groups."

Alexander said the yearlong policy development process "has seemed awkward," but mayors "are certain that the urban proposal . . . will be a significant step in the right direction."

The Urban and Regional Policy Group, headed by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris, recommended a 10-point program. It stressed improving existing urban programs but it also called for greater state involvement in defining urban policy, and direct funding of neighborhood groups in urban revitalization efforts.

"The bottom line of the Carter approach is to make better use of what we already have on the books," one summary of the policy said.

Among the major innovations of the Carter program is a kind of "urban impact statement" under which all federal programs and activities will be evaluated to determine they are in line with the urban policy before they are approved.

On the state level, the recommendations include a call for incentives to states "to help implement comprehensive urban policies" through revenue-sharing funds channeled directly to the states, plus "flexible additional funds" to states "when and if needed."

At the private sector level, the recommendations include a call for "strong incentives" in the form of government-sponsored industrial expansion and improvement loans at lower rates for businesses to remain, expand or relocate in economically troubled areas.

Increased federal purchasing targeted to such firms also is being proposed.

Stressing "the federal government alone does not have the resources" to implement its plan, the URPG said the federal government "must work to forge a close partnership" with all those involved.

## A&M Consolidated insurance premiums to be raised this year

Vehicle insurance premiums will be almost four times higher this year for the A&M Consolidated School District, because of high vehicle losses last year.

The premium for last year's insurance was \$3,984, but the claims paid by the insurance company totaled \$10,325. During the previous two years, the claims had been less than the premiums.

Theft and vandalism decreased last year, compared to the previous two years, but the claims resulting from property damage went up from \$1,285 to \$5,861. Also, there were two claims totaling \$1,325 resulting from collisions last year.

In the previous two years, no claims were paid for collisions.

The school district has had problems finding an insurance company willing to write a policy for them because of the high losses. The only bid the district received was for \$15,465, almost four times higher than last year's \$3,984 premium. The additional money will come from the budget, which was increased Feb. 20 to cover the difference.

M.L. Cashion, of Anco Insurance, told the board March 6 that other school districts in the state are having similar problems. He said that in the past, buses were used mainly for rural routes, and smaller buses were used. In recent years, there has been a change in bus use, and losses have increased, resulting in rate increases.

Fuller said that she hopes to get police to patrol the area permanently. The detective working on the case said he had no suspects as of Sunday.

## Graphic notes, threats found in women's dormitory Friday

BY DANA GARDINA

Graphic sexual notes and threats of murder and rape were found written on the memo boards of first floor Fowler residents, a women's dorm on the North side of campus. A College Station police detective said that the threats were written Friday between 12 a.m. and 6 a.m.

There also were reports of someone jiggling door knobs and peeking in the women's windows.

Gwen Fuller, head resident advisor for Keathley, said that a psychiatrist from the Psychological Counseling Center assumed

from the information gathered that the person is an exhibitionist and is probably not harmful.

R.A.s from Keathley, Fowler, Hughes and Davis Gary are taking shifts patrolling inside the quad at night while the campus police patrol the outside of the quad. They plan to continue patrolling at least through the week.

Fuller said that she hopes to get police to patrol the area permanently. The detective working on the case said he had no suspects as of Sunday.

## Illegal aliens: a 'sought after' people

By ROLANDO SANTOS

Approximately 5,000 Mexican illegal aliens reside in Brazos County, say local law enforcement officials.

And although many illegal aliens say Bryan-College Station is safe and that pay for skilled labor is good, their primary reason for coming is that local construction, industrial and agricultural employers send for them.

Maria, a Bryan resident, smuggles illegal aliens from Mexico to Bryan. According to Maria, who prefers to remain anonymous, the illegal alien comes to Brazos County in one of two ways. He either travels on foot, making his way across the state through the rural areas and woods, or he is transported by smugglers.

In perfect Spanish, Maria said, "The smuggler gets the word from 'la calle' — on the street — that a particular industry or agricultural operation needs some laborers. The word never comes directly from the employers," she said, "but rather through other illegal aliens working there. The foreman or someone in charge will mention that it looks as if they will be needing more help."

"The foreman says this knowing that the illegal alien will go back and tell the smuggler, or write home and tell his family and friends to come to Bryan. Sometimes white men from the farms come and ask me if I know of anyone needing work, but they never ask me to bring them some wetbacks," she said. "They want wetbacks, but won't say so directly."

A smuggler charges the illegal alien for his or her transportation from Mexico to the United States. Maria said the going rate for transportation to Bryan is \$250. The cost is \$500 to Dallas, and nearly \$800 if the illegal alien wants to get to Chicago. She said the smuggler makes the trips as often as necessary, transporting an average of five illegal aliens at a time.

"They are in groups of five usually, but sometimes only one or two are brought back," she said. "They are transported in cars, campers, or rented U-hauls, from Laredo through San Antonio, up to Bastrop and on to Bryan."

The illegal alien can pay for his transportation in advance but that doesn't happen very often. After he finds a job, a portion of each pay check is sent to the smuggler. The smuggler does not assure the illegal alien employment, but the trip to the border is not made unless workers are needed.

"I don't risk getting caught or losing money unless there are jobs for the men," Maria said. "We are lucky here,

there is always a need for workers — in construction or on the farms."

What if the illegal alien does not pay the smuggler after arriving in the United States?

"There is always the Border Patrol," Maria said. Bryan's Mexican-American community borders on downtown, and its streets are rough and potholed.

Signs reflect the predominately Mexican-American population — Se Vende, tamales y barbacoa cada Sabado, and Viva la Raza. Spanish music blasts forth from bars with names like El Conquistador or Los Momentos.

In the back yard of one of the residences is a two-room shack. Its windows are boarded up and its screen door hangs from one of the hinges. Much of the screen mesh is missing.

Inside, a small heater provides warmth, and furniture consists of two cots and two bunk beds. For Emilio, 25, and five other illegal aliens, this shack is home.

Emilio has been in Bryan just over a year working as a concrete finisher for \$2.75 an hour. He says he came here because friends told him Bryan was safe and the jobs were well paying. Emilio came here the hard way, on foot, from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in the interior of Mexico.

"I left my home because I needed money to feed my family," he says. "In Mexico I could not find a job."

"My friends told me this was a good place to make money — good money." Emilio sends most of his paycheck home to Mexico, keeping just enough to live on and to buy some beer for weekends.

Emilio says he is not afraid of being caught by the Border Patrol.

"I was caught once already, the first time I tried to get here," he said. "I was getting on a bus in Cotulla, when two Border Patrol officers picked me up. All they did was send me home." Four days later Emilio was back in the United States and on his way to Bryan.



attempt to enter the United States. Juan was picked up in El Paso, three hours after being released in Mexico he was back in the United States.

Juan, who works with the local trailer industry, said "I came here because my family was hungry. I need the money to feed them. Now they are fed. I miss them, but they are fed."

Juan considers Bryan to be a safe place to work. "I think they actually want us to work here, they don't give us any trouble," he said. "The long walk, thirst, and hunger I suffered to get here was worth it."

All the illegal aliens interviewed shared the same basic reason for coming to the United States: their families needed the money to survive. They chose Brazos County

because it has a variety of construction, agricultural, and industrial jobs. In addition, the county is far enough removed from regular Border Patrol checks to be termed "safe" by illegal aliens.

According to Maria, the illegal alien is not taking jobs away from the unemployed American, and most unemployed Americans would rather live off welfare programs.

"If the government would become more strict on the regulation of food stamps and other welfare programs, then the illegal alien could not find jobs," she said.

In addition, Maria said, "The illegal alien is hired by the employer because he (te employer) knows the webback will wor hard."

(See Bryan, p. 4)