

THE BATTALION

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Weather

Partly cloudy skies and warm with a high in the upper 90's and a low in the mid 70's. Winds will be S.S.E. at 10-15 m.p.h. 20% chance of rain.

Clements urges Senate to reject SALT II treaty

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Gov. William Clements Jr., a former deputy secretary of defense, called Tuesday for Senate rejection of the SALT II pact and the reopening of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Republican governor said he was appearing not in "a partisan role" but "as an interested American who feels deeply that this SALT treaty is not in the best interest of our nation."

Clements, who held the high defense post from 1973 to January 1977 under former Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, said he strongly favors nuclear arms limitations.

But he said the strategic arms limitation pact should be rejected by the Senate because the United States "is falling behind" the Soviet Union in military power and would be further weakened by the treaty.

The treaty, he said, would allow the Russians to proceed with military programs just as they had already planned but would not allow the United States to go ahead with needed weapons programs.

"We may well be setting the stage for an atomic confrontation between the United States and Russia," he said. Such a confrontation, he said, could occur in the early 1980's.

"We in the United States are in greater danger today than we were in December 1941 — after Pearl Harbor," Clements said.

In urging the treaty not be ratified, Clements said negotiations should be reopened to make six major changes.

These included:

—Replacement of a provision allowing the Soviet Union, but not the United States, to have 308 "heavy" intercontinental ballistic missiles with one allowing both countries to have that number.

—Limiting the number of Soviet "backfire" manned bombers by counting them as strategic nuclear delivery vehicles.

—The removal of range limitations on U.S. sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles that are not to be deployed prior to 1982.

—Clarifying the definition of prohibited

"mobile ICBM launchers" to allow each side to have 308 launching sites for "multiple aim point" missiles.

—Prohibition of the encoding of telemetry, so that both sides can read communications between missiles and controllers.

—Inclusion of "on site" inspection for both parties so each can better verify the other's compliance with the treaty.

With those changes, Clements said he would "fully support" the SALT II pact if the Senate also gave its support to strengthening U.S. strategic weapons programs to help restore the balance of mili-

tary power between the two countries.

Such a commitment, he said, would cost about \$25 billion more a year for "the next several years" but "we assure ourselves that we will avoid the 'crisis of confrontation' that otherwise is probable in the early 1980's."

The testimony drew praise from Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, who asked Clements whether he believed the U.S. negotiating position had been weakened by President Carter's scrapping of the B-1 bomber and other weapons programs.

"The answer is yes — I don't think there is any question about it," Clements said.



Milking the cows

This Holstein cow is moving along a shoot into the milking barn at the Texas A&M University Dairy Center. For related pictures and text see page 6.
Battalion photo by Clay Cockrill

Record fire razes Houston apartments

United Press International
HOUSTON — Several hundred apartment dwellers were left stunned and queezy Tuesday by a raging fire that raged where men were working and spreading rapidly through 25 buildings causing an estimated \$20 million in damage.

Frank W. Tyler was seriously injured in the wind-whipped, seven-alarm blaze that started at Woodway Square about 3 p.m. Tuesday. He suffered second-degree burns over half his body while trying to save his personal belongings, officials said.

He was one of a dozen residents and firefighters hurt or overcome by smoke in the fire that was brought under control in four hours by 300 firefighters using 70 pieces of equipment.

Fire Chief V.E. Rogers said the fire was one of the biggest in the city's history and damage tentatively was estimated at \$20 million. The cause remained under investigation and two workmen who were replacing an air conditioner on the roof were questioned.

Many residents, a substantial number of which were young couples or singles, were away at work when the fire started. One

woman said that by the time she made it home, it was too late.

"We got there, looked across the bayou and ours was already to the ground," she said.

"It was awful," said Virginia Hodge, who drove by to check on her sister's apartment, which was destroyed. "There was lots of smoke. You could see it from a good way away."

"When you looked out the window in the back, you could see all the roofs were on fire, caved in," said Mike McGrath, 21, who heard about the fire at work and rushed home to remove his belongings. His apartment escaped destruction.

"It was just too much fire, too fast," said Deputy Fire Chief Robert Clayton as the blaze smoldered through the night. "We pulled just about everything we could possibly pull without stripping the city."

Officials said roughly one-third of the city's firefighting equipment — plus a dozen pieces from surrounding communities — were used to fight the blaze in 14 mph winds. Clayton said the fire seemed to stop only when it ran out of wood shingles.

Ironically, the City Council — hours before the fire started — had tabled a proposal to tighten building code fire-proofing requirements for wood-shingle construction.

Schlesinger says windfall tax needed

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Declaring that the United States is running out of time, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger Tuesday urged the Senate Finance Committee to approve the windfall oil profits tax.

Schlesinger said the revenues from the tax are needed to help finance development of alternate sources of energy.

"The problems we face today are very serious," Schlesinger said. "We are running out of time."

Schlesinger said it would be difficult to achieve President Carter's target of keeping imports under 8.5 million barrels, but it was not impossible.

He said the nation spent \$42 billion for imported oil in 1978, and predicted Americans would spend \$60 billion this year and \$70 billion in 1980 — and even more if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raises prices again.

He also conceded under questioning he administration has no comprehensive energy plan, but added, "A comprehensive energy plan is difficult to achieve simply because it touches everyone."

The committee was not expected to act on the oil profits bill before Congress leaves later this week for its traditional August vacation.

Oilslick nearing Texas; Coast Guard orders floating barrier erected

United Press International
CORPUS CHRISTI — Two ribbon sheens of oil, the lead edge of a huge oil slick massing in the Gulf of Mexico since a Mexican oil well blew out on June 3, moved to within 90 miles of U.S. waters Tuesday and the Coast Guard ordered in two 612-foot floating barriers as a precautionary measure.

Although a spokesman for a 200-man team from a dozen federal, state and local agencies still declined to predict if the oil might make landfall in Texas, the U.S. Response Team readied its equipment.

The team has predicted that a one-by-five mile patch of sheen leading the huge slick could arrive 30 to 40 miles offshore at the U.S.-Mexico border at Brownsville, Texas, by Friday.

Roger Meacham, from the environmental Protection Agency's Region VI office in Dallas, said daily flights over the slick in specially equipped planes were continuing to monitor progress of the oil slick — moving northward in patches from where the Mexican oil well is gushing 20,000 barrels a day in the Bay of Campeche.

Meacham said a report that monitoring team that has been in Corpus Christi three weeks still has not predicted that any of the oil would strike Texas, contrary to a nationwide report by one television network.

Meacham said that a strip of sheen was spotted from the air as close as 15 miles from the Mexican coast. Reports from Mexico indicated the oil well might continue to feed the slick until September or October when the well can be capped.

"Going farther toward Tampico there were numerous ribbons of sheen with some mousse (oil globules), and offshore from Tampico there were sheens with heavy concentrations of mousse," he said. But they ran into bad weather so the plane had to turn around and come back to Corpus yesterday.

Meacham said the Coast Guard was bringing in from the Atlantic Strike team, headquartered in Elizabeth City, N.C., two 612-foot floating barriers, commonly called booms — one of which would be used to contain any oil and the other designed to contain and mop up oil.

Given away \$142 million

Financial aid head retiring

Bob Logan figures he has given away \$142 million to Texas A&M University students. After 16 years, he figures it's time to quit.

Nearly 136,000 students have attended the University on scholarships, grants and loans Logan has handed out since organizing the student financial aid office in 1963. Logan retires August 31.

In his first year Texas A&M gave 498 students awards totaling \$478,000. Last year 9,600 students received \$15.2 million.

Much of the aid now comes from federally-insured loans and federally-funded grants. The generosity of former students continues to provide large numbers of scholarships and the gratitude of students sometimes results in even more gifts.

Logan likes to tell the story of one cadet who received a scholarship and called on the donor "just to say thank you." That visit and the student's courtesy led to additional contributions and scholarships for another 40 students over the next 10 years.

Contributions by former students supported a loan fund and scholarships long before the Texas Opportunity Plan (TOP) or government insured loans became available. Student repayments allowed the early loan fund to "turn over" rapidly.

The percentage of Texas A&M students repaying federal loans today is far above the national average, prompting the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to send investigators to learn why.

"The basic ingredient is the caliber of student at Texas A&M. The training they received at home — from parents, church and school — is responsible," Logan said, who will be honored with an Aug. 8 reception and dinner at the Brazos Center.

"I think the university still tries to instill a sense of

responsibility, a sense of comradeship in its students," said the 1940 Texas A&M graduate. "This leads to a recognition of duty, that if an Aggie does something that's detrimental, it affects all Aggies."

"We also have an office motto: A loan is paid the day it's made," Logan said. "If the loan is made correctly, the borrower understands his responsibility. We treat them as adults."

A retired U.S. Army colonel who specialized in personnel research, Logan said he has seen a philosophical change in the public during his student aid directorship.

When Logan and Joyce Kutach, temporary clerk who still works in financial aid, opened the office in 1963, "we worked on the basis that support would be provided to a family's and student's efforts to meet his educational costs. A stipulation was that the student receiving aid was expected to work and earn part of the cost. Dining hall jobs were the standard work offering," he said.

Some students still put themselves through, under work-study programs. But the majority now come from families which never saved for college educations. They instead borrow to cover college expenses much as if they were buying a new car.

Under federally-insured loan, the U.S. government guarantees the interest.

The student aid office brought together loan and scholarship operations from the Association of Former Students and development, fiscal and placement offices. Federal dollars began arriving in quantity with the 1965 higher education amendments. Texas' TOP program, now called the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan program, was enacted in 1967-68.

At about the same time, a Texas A&M program was born that Logan says "contributed tremendously to the growth here, in both quantity and quality of students."

Academic Services formed

General studies, the Academic Counseling Center, preprofessional advising and related activities will be combined in a new unit at Texas A&M University to be known as Academic Services.

The action is designed to provide more effective response to student counseling needs, said university officials.

The new Academic Services unit will be directed by Dr. Garland Bayliss, associate professor of history. The veteran faculty member was nominated for the post by Dr. John M. Prescott, vice president for academic affairs and appointed by President Jarvis Miller. The appointment takes effect August 1.

"Along with a variety of student serv-

ices, Academic Services will expand to provide assistance to faculty members who desire to improve their teaching and counseling abilities," Prescott said.

The Academic Services office will assimilate the functions of the former General Studies Program with its other operations. Students in the General Studies Program have not declared a major area of study, are undecided on a major, or are changing majors.

The Academic Counseling Center and summer new student conference also will be included in Academic Services.

"This new grouping of tasks under a respected teacher-counselor will continue a tradition of good counseling that has been

attained by the Academic Counseling Center," Prescott said. The unit will also provide general guidance to students preparing to enter professional schools with the understanding that those students will continue to receive the majority of counseling from the individual departments.

"Academic Services will also coordinate, advise and counsel students for the various competitive awards, such as the Danforth, Rockefeller and Rhodes scholarships," Prescott said.

Other responsibilities will also include advanced placement, co-ordination of credit by examination, institutional research on student characteristics, performance and academic survival, counseling and teaching seminars.



Only her hairdresser knows

Sherry Chamblee, a senior at Texas A&M models a hairstyle given to her by a stylist in a hair show in Dallas last weekend. Although it looks like a hat, Sherry's hair is wrapped around wire to give us a glimpse of the "hairstyle of the future."

Battalion photo by Amy Davis

