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Carter tells Soviets to keep their hands off the Persian Gulf area

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Using his State of the Union address to issue a 20th-century version of the Monroe Doctrine President Carter has sent the Soviet Union an unequivocal warning: Keep out of the Persian Gulf, or else.

To back up his tough words the president said he intends to push for legislation to finance the resumption of draft registration and end "unwarranted restraints" on America's intelligence agencies.

"An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America," Carter said affirming what may one day come to be called the Carter Doctrine.

In his nationally televised message to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night the president said "such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary including military force."

Carter's warning sounding much like President James Monroe's 1823 demand European colonial powers leave the New World alone drew a round of applause from the senators and representatives.

In the face of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and the anti-Americanism in Iran foreign affairs dominated Carter's message right from the start. Giving the Kremlin a taste of its own

propaganda rhetoric Carter accused the Soviet Union of seeking "colonial conquest" in defiance of the rest of the world.

"The Soviet Union must realize that its decision to use military force in Afghanistan will be costly to every political and economic relationship it values," he said.

Carter said the Soviet occupation force in Afghanistan was threatening an area of "great strategic importance" with more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil.

"The Soviet Union is now attempting to consolidate a strategic position," he said. "Therefore it poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil."

Carter who received warm applause during and at the end of his speech hinted he expects a prolonged superpower confrontation similar to the long-drawn-out Cold War conflict that followed World War II.

"This situation demands careful thought steady nerves and resolute action — not only for this year but for many years to come," he said.

In a move to put teeth into his warning to the Kremlin Carter said he will ask Congress for funds so the United States can resume registering youths for the draft.

Carter has the authority under the Selective Service Act to resume the draft but Congress must allocate funds to finance such a move. Congress also must approve

reimposition of the draft itself.

"I will send legislation and budget proposals to the Congress next month so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise," he said.

But the president said he doubted that the actual draft would be reimposed. He said he felt "volunteer forces are adequate for current defense needs."

Carter also appealed to Congress for "clear and quick passage" of a new charter defining the authority and accountability of America's intelligence agencies.

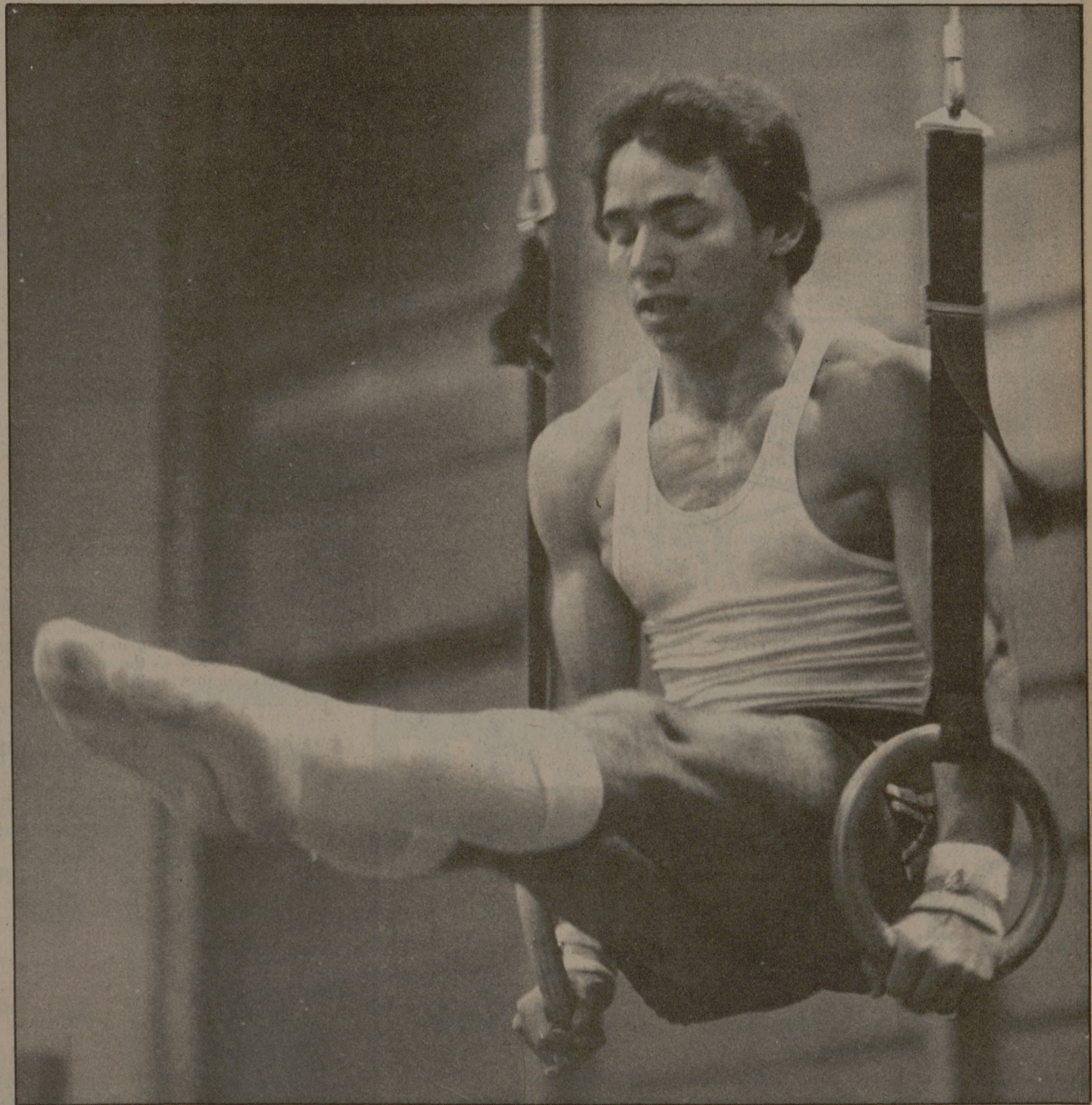
"We will guarantee that abuses will not recur but we must remove unwarranted restraints on our ability to collect intelligence and to tighten our controls on sensitive intelligence information," he said.

Carter said the United States "will never rest" until the 50 American captives at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are freed.

"If the American hostages are harmed a severe price will be paid," he warned.

But the president said he would try to persuade Iran's leaders "the real danger to their nation" comes not from the United States but from the Soviet Union.

Carter reaffirmed his previous support for human rights detente and SALT but such issues took a back seat to his calls for a strong America capable of containing the Kremlin.



Armed force

Lee Burcham, a sophomore majoring in petroleum engineering, performs a maneuver on the rings. The Texas A&M men's gymnastics team is gaining support and membership from student athletes. See related story, page 11.

Photo by Roxanne Smith

Election to decide bond issue on jail expansion Saturday

By RICHARD OLIVER
General Assignments Reporter

Brad Smith is a man with an important job to do, but he has no place to do it. Smith is the 272nd District Court judge, and since April of last year, he has held court in everywhere from a bank meeting room to the Brazos Center Lecture Room because he doesn't have a courtroom.

Saturday's Brazos County bond election may change that.

Brazos County voters are asked to consider two propositions on one bond issue: —\$8.6 million in bonds for the purpose of constructing additions and improvements to the existing courthouse and jail building.

—\$1.4 million in bonds for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, remodeling and equipping of property for parking and additional office space.

Although passage of the first proposition will guarantee Smith a new courtroom, county officials say the modification of the jail building is the most important item to be voted on.

"The main thing that's brought the issue to a vote is the jail," said Dick Holmgreen, Brazos County judge. "Our jail standards do not meet the standard of the Texas Jail Standards Commission. So, as you can see, the situation has become critical."

The Brazos County jail had three reviews last year by the Texas Commission on Jail Standards, and each time it failed to meet a number of major physical facility requirements. After the last inspection, Brazos County was put on notice by the Commission that certain requirements must be met, such as expanded jail facilities to meet the growth of the county, or they will issue a remedial order.

Smith said such an order would be difficult to follow.

"The most important thing, of course, is the jail," he said. "If we don't do something about it, and the citizens don't pass the issue, some outside force is going to make

us do it. The Jail Standards Commission or a federal judge will do it.

"We're making a good faith effort," he said. "We simply don't have any money to do it. They'll tell us and send the order, and the order means we are to get it done in any way possible. They don't care where we come up with the money."

The existing jail facilities were built in 1955, and have not been physically altered in any major fashion since that time. The jail currently houses 69 prisoners, but unless some expansion is made, that number must be reduced to 35 to meet the jail standards set by the 64th Texas Legislature in 1975.

The 272nd District Court was created last year due to a dramatic increase in litigation cases in the 85th District Court. Smith was appointed as district judge on April 12, when he found himself to be a judge without a courtroom.

"I'm going to vote for it, and I hope everyone else does, too," he said. "If it passes, I've got a courtroom. I have an

office now, but I don't have a courtroom. My courtroom's wherever I am. It's very frustrating and inconvenient."

Smith said should the bond issue be passed, three additional floors would be added above the first floor level on the northwest corner of the courthouse block.

Holmgreen said a courtroom is not the only additional space needed.

"We just do not have space available for anything," he said. "In the middle of last year, the 272nd Court was created, and it added a burden on us."

"Our intent is to incorporate all of the new space available, and use it wisely. We need additional office space. We have even closed some restrooms and made them into small offices, so the situation is indeed critical."

All Brazos County eligible voters can vote from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at all of the county's 31 polling places. For questions concerning polling locations, call 822-7373 (Brazos County Courthouse).



A blast from the past

No, he's not wolf in shiek's clothing. He's a member of the Society of Creative Anachronisms, which is a complicated way of saying this fellow is living in the wrong time. To come even close to understanding all of this, read our story on the SCA in today's Focus.

Senate passes bill to add lights to aerobics track

By MERIL EDWARDS
Campus Staff

In their first meeting of the semester Wednesday night, The Texas A&M University Student Senate passed bills for lights on the aerobics track, longer postal service hours and preregistration preference for seniors.

Brad Smith, vice president for student services, presented a need for six additional lights on the aerobics track.

Smith said the track has eroded resulting in hidden hazards to students who jog at night.

"These new lights will make the dark places at least visible," Smith said. "We're not trying to light up the whole place. We want to make it safer so joggers won't be twisting their ankles and running into trees."

Smith said a jogger was raped in a dark spot on the aerobics track before Christmas last semester.

Smith asked the Senate to support the additional lights and to recommend that \$3,250 from student service fee reserves be used to cover the costs of half of these lights. The bill passed.

Another bill Smith brought before the Senate asked that A&M negotiate with the Memorial Student Center postal service for longer hours.

The MSC post office window is open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on weekdays. Smith's bill pushed for an eight hour work day and a few hours on Saturday.

Smith said he talked to the postmaster whose main objection was that the self-center postal service on the west wall of the post office is always open and it cost \$20,000 to install.

"The postmaster doesn't think extending the hours will help," Smith said. "He thinks the personnel should be increased."

The bill passed with the recommendation that other alternatives other than extended hours be studied as possible solutions to long lines.

In other action John Calhoun, vice president for academic affairs, said A&M's present system of preregistration fails to acknowledge that seniors and graduates need to complete certain upper level classes for graduation.

"Some departments force seniors to preregister later in the week," Calhoun said. "This force them to go through add/drops which places a burden on them."

The bill passed giving seniors and graduates (95 hours or more) an opportunity to preregister on Monday in order to get the classes they need for graduation.

Other business included the emergency passing of the consumer guide funding bill.

A consumer guide listing services in the community was printed by student senate last semester. The bill said that money would be drawn from program development and the external affairs committee.

The final item of business was the intro-

duction of a night exam awareness bill.

Calhoun urged adoption of a notation in the class schedule booklet to tell students before registration if any night exams were scheduled.

American farmer is hurt by embargo, specialist says

The surplus grain caused by the U.S. embargo will have little effect on the overall U.S. economy, said Dr. Roland Smith, a Texas A&M economic specialist in grain marketing, but has already hurt the American farmer.

Smith said in an interview that the lower grain prices due to the embargo will probably not reach the American consumer. Bread, for example, has about four cents of wheat in an 80 cent loaf, Smith said. Much of the cost of bread, he said, is in baking and shipping.

Lower meat prices could result due to the embargo, he said, but the effect will not be felt for another six to twelve months. He said that it takes that long to increase herd size to take advantage of lower feedgrain prices. But, any price decrease in grain products and the goods they affect will probably be offset by inflation, he said.

Smith said that the embargo has hurt the American farmer already. The uncertainty that the embargo creates has dropped prices on the grain market. A bushel of corn was selling for \$2.80 before the embargo, he said, but immediately after dropped to \$2.65. Proposed government action has helped the price to rebound to \$2.70 a bushel. But at the current price of \$2.70, Smith said, farmers are losing \$2,000 for every 1,000 acres of corn. He said many farmers will have to make a change in their lifestyle to accommodate the loss of income.

The embargo removes an entire market from the farmer, he said. Farmers who have not been in the business long and are in debt to a great extent will be the hardest hit. Farmers who have paid off a large portion of their mortgage can cut back on their living expenses and make it.

"Nobody is going to lose their farm as a result of the embargo but some will have to make drastic changes in the way they live," Smith said.

Smith said Mexico has announced plans to buy more American grain. Chi-

na and India may make some purchases and take some of the surplus grain, he said.

Government programs will help lessen the embargo's impact on the farmer, he said, but will add to the uncertainty of the market in the long run. The proposed programs of more foreign-aid shipments, increased government buying and greater gasohol production are all designed to alleviate the surplus.

It would be better to have the government buy up all the Russian grain contracts and store it, he said. In that way, he said, the grain will be isolated off the market and prices will be supported.

"Nevertheless, the embargo does hurt the Russians," said Smith. "They relied heavily on the United States for imported wheat." Of the 35 million tons of grain that the Soviet Union was predicted to import, 25 million tons were to have come from the United States. U.S. grain makes up only 12 percent of Russian needs, but much of that was to be used for livestock production, he said.

The embargo will put more meat into the Russian market in the short run, he said. They will have to slaughter some animals before they reach true marketable weight to decrease Russian herd size.

Smith said that the United States will have to wait and see how effective the embargo is. "Although I don't think the embargo will bring the Russians to their knees, it will make them stop and think about the consequences of their actions," he said.

Despite the effect the embargo has on the farming economy, the outlook for grain and agriculture is optimistic, he said. "We are still going to have a record year as far as grain exports go," he said, "we just won't have a fantastic year as earlier thought." Smith said that the agricultural outlook for the 1980s is still optimistic. It was just more optimistic, he said, before the embargo.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, Jan. 24, the 24th day of 1980 with 342 to follow.

The moon is in its first quarter.

American sculptor Paul Wayland Bartlett was born Jan. 24, 1865.

On this day in history:

In 1908, the first Boy Scout troop was organized in England by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a general in the British Army.

In 1922, Christian Nelson of Onawa, Iowa, received a patent for his "Eskimo Pie," a brick of ice cream encased in a coating of chocolate.

In 1965, the world mourned the death of English statesman Sir Winston Churchill, known as the "first citizen of the free world" and leader of Britain during the darkest days of World War II.

In 1979, Iranian Premier Bakhtiar offered to resign and let people decide on government if in return Ayatollah Khomeini would agree to delay his return to Iran.

A thought for the day: Sir Winston Churchill said, "Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result."