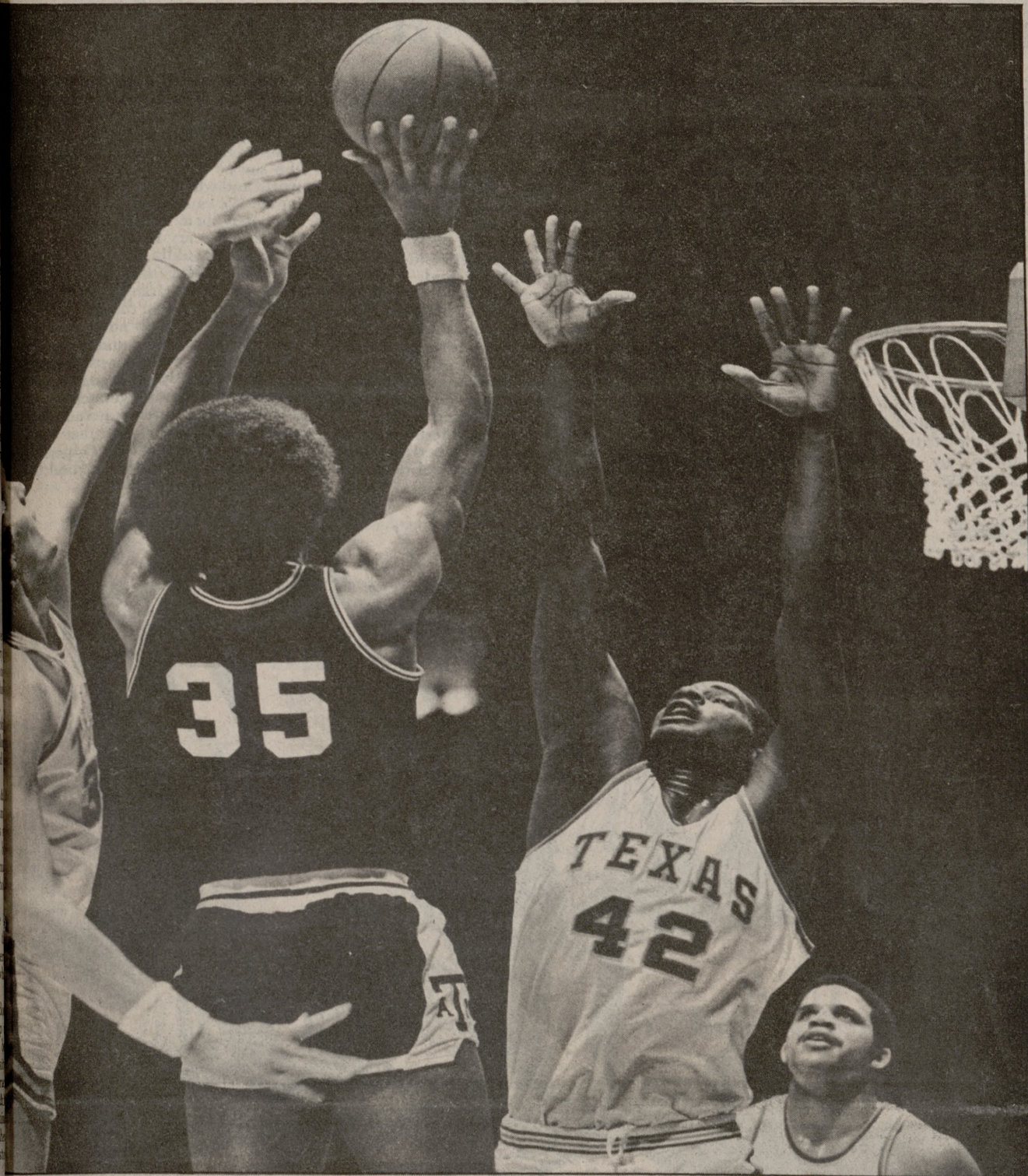


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Wright was all right

Texas A&M forward Rynn Wright weaves through the University of Texas defense and shoots a jump shot. Wright scored points Saturday, leading the

Aggies to a 65-62 win over the Texas Longhorns, keeping A&M at the top of the Southwest Conference race.

Photo by Pat O'Malley

Bani-Sadr shifts stance on hostages to hardline

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, holding an insurmountable 6 million-vote lead in Iran's first presidential contest, has apparently backed off from a moderate stand on the American hostages — calling it a crisis Washington can best resolve.

Incomplete returns in early counting gave the finance minister and close friend and adviser of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini 7 million votes out of the 9 million reported counted Sunday by Tehran Radio monitored by the BBC in London. There were 22 million eligible voters in the election Friday.

If Bani-Sadr continued to reap such a large share of the ballot he was expected to take 77 percent of the votes cast giving him the necessary majority to negate the need for a run-off election in the contest of seven main candidates.

Bani-Sadr, 46, apparently hardened his earlier moderate stance on the U.S. hostages who were in their 86th day of captivity in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran today at

a news conference Sunday carried in Western press reports.

"The greater part of the solution lies with the Americans," Bani-Sadr said.

Only when America "abandons its expansionist policies and respects the sovereignty of other nations" and "allows" Iran to pursue criminals abroad will the crisis in American-Iranian relations be resolved, Bani-Sadr said.

The reference to criminals abroad clearly referred to the exiled shah of Iran whose extradition from the United States for trial in Iran was demanded by the Moslem students who seized the embassy and the hostages Nov. 4.

Admiral Ahmad Madani, former governor of the southern province of Khuzestan trailed far behind in second place with approximately 15 percent of the vote or about a million votes in the race for the largely figurehead position.

Khomeini, under Iran's new Islamic Constitution, wields virtually all the power including the right to fire the president and

it was unclear what power the new president would hold.

Khomeini remained in the Tehran hospital where he was taken last week for a heart ailment. But the 79-year-old leader was reported by his son to be improving and that he may soon be moved from the intensive care ward of the hospital to a regular ward.

In a recorded interview on Tehran Radio Khomeini said doctors who examined his father in the morning found his pulse and blood pressure normal.

Bani-Sadr did not explicitly demand that the deposed shah be returned to Iran in exchange for release of the hostages but his position seemed more hardline than his approach during his 18-day stint as Iran's acting foreign minister.

Bani-Sadr at that time suggested using the U.N. Security Council as a forum to consider the shah's alleged crimes without necessarily making the return of the shah a prerequisite for releasing the hostages.

Committee discusses giving students more elective hours

Whether or not undergraduate students at Texas A&M University need nine free elective hours in their curricula was the subject of discussion at an ad hoc committee meeting Friday.

A resolution that suggested nine free elective hours will be investigated by the committee, consisting of eight teachers and two students, appointed by Jarvis E. Miller, president of Texas A&M.

The committee, chaired by Dr. Robert E. Stewart, professor of agricultural engineering, met for the first time Friday afternoon, to investigate if more free elective hours would broaden the Aggies' education.

The resolution was made by Dr. John C. McDermott, head of the philosophy department, at an Academic Council meeting last October.

McDermott's resolution would require that each undergraduate student have nine free elective hours in his curriculum, that are not in the major field of study.

Stewart suggested that the committee

first try to answer three questions.

"We need to ask ourselves first, if the education here is broad enough, if not, how we can change it, and if more free elective hours is the way to broaden it," Stewart said.

"Free choice of electives does not guarantee breadth of education," Dr. Melvin Friedman, professor of geology, said.

"If students had more free elective hours, they would take more technical courses," Stewart agreed.

To decide whether the education is narrow, Friedman suggested to look at each department's curriculum.

Dr. Garland Bayliss, director of academic services, said a comparison with other universities was also needed.

Retired Marine Gen. Ormond R. Simpson and the heads of the ROTC departments offered to furnish the committee with comparative data of schools like Purdue University, Indiana, Ohio State University, and others.

Simpson said the school of military sci-

ences favors more free elective hours, because it would help Corps members gain credit for their military science hours.

A survey of each department and its amount of elective hours that was done by Dr. Diane W. Strommer, associate dean of liberal arts, will be used by the committee to determine which colleges are restrictive in their curricula.

The survey, that distinguishes between free electives and restricted electives, shows that they vary from 39 in geography to 0 in geophysics and 23 other departments.

A truly free elective, according to the survey, is one that a student can take without consulting an adviser or other restrictions. Most electives, including the 39 geography electives, have such stipulations.

Before its next meeting Friday, the committee wants to find colleges that have to meet accreditation standards with their curricula and that might be endangered by adding more free elective hours.

Olympic board suggests alternative to Moscow

United Press International
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The executive board of the U.S. Olympic Committee says it will suggest hosting a national sports festival if American athletes do not attend the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow.

USOC spokesman Bob Paul said Sunday that the board met this weekend and considered "viable alternatives" to possible U.S. withdrawal from the Moscow games. "The executive board had considered viable alternatives — one conducting a national sports festival if the U.S. does not participate in the games," he said.

Paul added that a "full report on this alternative will be made to the House of Delegates to the USOC in its meeting in Colorado Springs April 12-13." He said the executive board had not considered a date or site for the possible sports festival.

Now that the withdrawal of the American team from this year's Summer Olympics in Moscow seems a virtual certainty USOC officials fear the Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union and its comrades in other Communist countries will stage a retaliatory boycott of the 1984 games scheduled for Los Angeles.

The USOC, under increasing pressure

from the White House, voted Saturday to support President Carter's position that the Summer Games should be moved from Moscow postponed or canceled if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its invading troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

USOC President Robert Kane said the committee would carry the proposal to the International Olympic Committee at a meeting of the two groups Feb. 8-10 in Lake Placid, N.Y. However, Kane conceded he did not expect the IOC to alter its position that the Olympic games this summer will be held in Moscow and nowhere else.

Kane and other USOC members also said an American-led walkout — a move which is drawing increasing support from other western nations — could ultimately

destroy the games.

"It is conceivable the Olympics could be destroyed," Kane said. "There is also the question of a boycott by the Eastern bloc nations in 1984."

However, a high-ranking Soviet Olympic official Sunday said that whether an American team is in Moscow or not this summer the Soviet Union has no intention of pulling out of the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid next month.

"We operate on the principles of the Olympic Charter," said Vladimir Popov, first deputy of the Soviet Olympic Organizing Committee. "Thus there cannot be any talk of a boycott of Lake Placid. We will take part in the games as planned."

The USOC resolution supporting transfer, postponement or cancellation of the

games received unanimous approval following the committee's closed door meeting with presidential legal counsel Lloyd Cutler.

However, the USOC steered clear of endorsing a full-fledged boycott of the Summer Games. Instead Kane said it was likely the committee would choose simply not to enter a team at Moscow, an option provided for in the Olympic Charter.

"The word boycott has an unfriendly hostile meaning that we do not accept at all," Kane said.

Unless the Soviets withdraw their troops by the Carter-designated deadline — a possibility an administration official termed "a longshot" — the USOC will convene to formally consider rejecting the Soviet invitation to the games.

Kane said the USOC still held out hope the issue could be resolved but conceded the American athletes had become a "flesh and blood weapon against the Big Bear."

Those athletes, many of whom have trained for years for the opportunity to compete in the Olympics, remained confused and bitter toward the Carter administration's position.

"We still feel the Olympics do not have a place in foreign policy," said Peter Schnugg, a water polo player and nonvoting member of the USOC.

Weightlifter Bob Giordano summed up the feelings of many of the athletes that Carter was using the Olympics as a political move.

"I would like to know what other alternatives the president is considering to deal with the Soviet invasion," Giordano said. "Luckily for President Carter this is an Olympic year. If he has no other guns than the Olympics to throw at the Russians we are in trouble."

Texas universities may raise tuition

By DEBBIE NELSON
Campus Staff

A recommendation to increase tuition in the state's public and senior colleges and universities, effective in the 1981-82 school year, has been accepted by the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System.

The recommendation and accompanying optional rate changes prepared by the board will be sent to Gov. Bill Clements and the Legislative Budget Board. No specific tuition rate increase was proposed.

The recommendation was made Friday. Debby Bay, director of the Coordinating Board's publications, said the issue will be in the hands of the 67th Texas Legislature, which convenes in January, 1981.

Present resident tuition rates of \$4 per credit hour, with a minimum of \$50 per semester, rank Texas 46th in the nation in the amount of tuition and fees charged.

There have been no substantial tuition increases for resident full-time students since 1957, when tuition went from \$25 to \$50 per semester. Legislation changed the \$50 per semester rate to \$4 per credit hour in 1971.

Also in 1971, tuition for foreign and out-of-state students was raised from the previous \$125-to-\$200-a-semester range to \$40 per credit hour.

The optional rate changes prepared by the Coordinating Board chart the results of increasing resident tuition to \$6 per credit

hour (50 percent), \$8 (100 percent), and \$10 (150 percent). The corresponding changes for out-of-state and foreign tuition would be \$60, \$80, and \$100 per credit hour, respectively.

However, these figures were meant merely to be guidelines for the governor and the legislative committee.

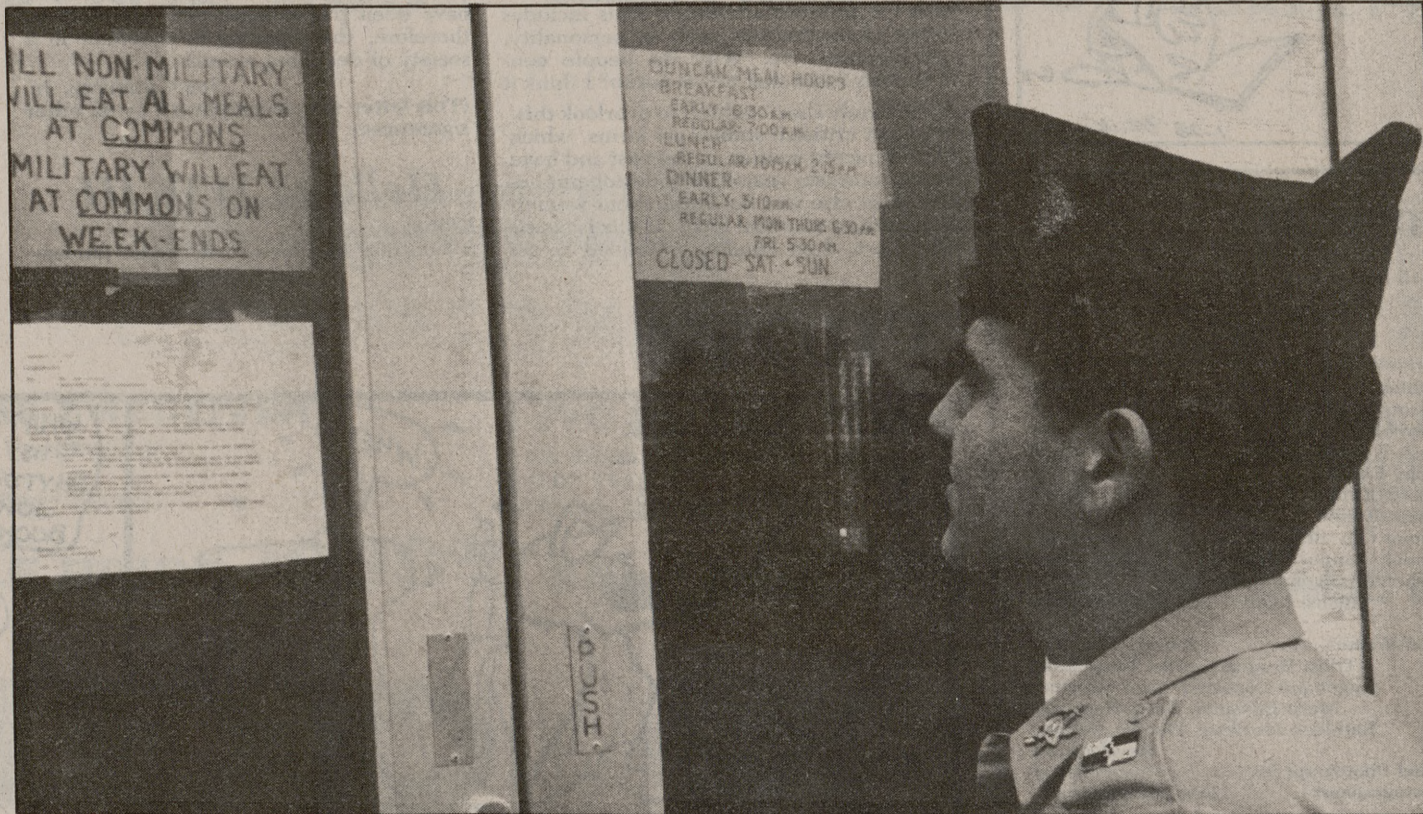
The board also approved an increase in the funding formulas for financing colleges and universities in the 1982-83 school year.

The increase, meant to compensate for inflationary pressure on university budgets, call for a 12.6 percent increase in funding for both 1982 and 1983. In addition, a 7.5 percent "catch-up factor" was added to the 1982 fiscal year.

The new formula is a guideline for universities in preparing budget requests. The guidelines also are useful to the legislature in evaluating proposed budgets.

In other action, construction requests were approved for construction of the Texas A&M University Southwestern Great Plains Research Center at Bushland (a metabolism laboratory), and the Texas A&M University Agricultural Research and Extension Center at Chillicothe (two greenhouses, a support facility, and a headquarters building).

Also approved was acquisition of a 98.5-acre tract for a division of the Texas Engineering Extension Service, Texas A&M University System, in San Antonio.



Locked out

Photo by Brian Blalock

Tony Diaz, a freshman in the Texas A&M Corps of Cadets, learns cadets will not be able to eat in Dun-

can Dining Hall on weekends. The cadets will eat in the Commons on Saturdays and Sundays.

Almanac

United Press International

Today is Monday, Jan. 28, the 28th day of 1980 with 338 to follow.

The moon is moving toward its full phase.

The morning stars are Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Venus.

Concert pianist Artur Schnabel was born Jan. 28, 1889.

On this day in history:

In 1878, the first commercial telephone switchboard was put in operation in New Haven, Conn.

In 1915, the U.S. Coast Guard was established under legislation passed by Congress.

In 1932, a song symbolizing the plight of millions of Depression-hit Americans was sweeping the United States. Its title: "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

In 1979, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in first official U.S. visit by a top Chinese leader.

World War II Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, later president, said: "Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers and the sacrifices of his friends."