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Reorganization planned for system branches

By ANDY WILLIAMS
Staff Writer

A proposal submitted to the Board of Regents by Chancellor W. R. Frank Hubert would return direct control of several agricultural and engineering offices to him. The offices currently report to Hubert through University President Jarvis E. Miller. The proposal, submitted this week, suggests creating a deputy chancellorship for engineering and one for agriculture. Hubert and the executive committee of the board will hold a series of meetings next week to discuss the idea. The deputy chancellors would do the same jobs as the present University vice presidents for each division. The nominee for each new job would be the holder of the

present one, Hubert said Thursday.

Dr. Fred Benson is now vice president for engineering, and was appointed when the office was created in January, 1978.

Dr. Perry Adkisson was made vice president for agriculture when that post was created in March, 1978.

Hubert said that it would be "premature" to comment on the proposal Thursday.

"In due course of time, I will be taking action on this proposal after the regents have discussed it," he said.

He said rule changes that have been made authorize the creation of a deputy chancellor's position.

With the advent of the vice presidencies, the offices under them began to report to

Miller. Previously, they had been directly responsible to then-Chancellor Jack K. Williams.

The proposal would put the deputy chancellor for agriculture in charge of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, of which Miller is the former director.

The position would also control the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, the Texas Forest Service, the Rodent and Predatory Animal Control Services, the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Lab, the Sea Grant Program, and the Texas Real Estate Research Center.

The deputy chancellor for engineering would control the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, the Texas Engineering Extension Service, the Center for Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Texas Transportation Institute.

Taiwan government seeks to silence dissident factions

By RICHARD OLIVER
Staff Writer

While most Americans are keeping an eye on the Persian Gulf and its problems, another section of the world is drifting into the spotlight.

The island of Taiwan, historically a political hot spot, has once again erupted in political turmoil.

The Taiwan government, also known as the Kuomintang, has cracked down on anti-government factions, resulting in numerous arrests on charges of sedition, and rumors of secret military trials and torture.

Hung Sin Ping, a Taiwanese Texas A&M University student who recently came to the United States to pursue his graduate degree, said the political crackdowns in his country have spread fear throughout the population.

"The opposition in my country wants to stop the martial rule there," he said. Taiwan is assumed to be democratic, but everything is controlled. The people protest the intervention, and I believe a big misunderstanding is occurring.

The trouble primarily began in December, when anti-Kuomintang factions protesting the repression of Taiwanese people began a riot which eventually resulted in 200 policemen injured.

Since that riot, Kuomintang secret police have arrested over 70 opposition politicians, and have reportedly harassed and rounded up several Presbyterian ministers.

Presbyterian organizations in Taiwan recently published a paper protesting the central government's persecution of the opposition forces.

"They had kind of an announcement in Taiwan that they feel Taiwan should be independent from the mainland," said Ping. "They do not like the Communists. At least, they feel, let the people of Taiwan decide their futures."

Ping said the government of Taiwan has a large Congress, but only 15 percent of the governmental body is elected by the Taiwanese people.

"Many of the congressmen have been there 30 years," he said. "They allow for only a small percentage of the elections, though. The reason they don't want a big change in members is they always say they're going to hold another big election when the Taiwanese take over Peking."

The problems in Taiwan have been recognized here in the United States, however.

Congressman Jim Leach of Iowa, in a congressional address Dec. 20, pointed out several of the problems.

"What has happened in Taiwan in the past... days is worthy of careful attention in the Congress," he said. "Last March, when the Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, it asserted in a provision that I am proud to have proposed that 'The preservation and enhancement of the human rights of all people on Taiwan, are hereby reaffirmed as objectives in the United States.'"

"I regret to say that, unless there is a fundamental change in favor of greater popular political participation in Taiwan, it may become increasingly difficult to maintain the historically close relations which the United States has had with Taiwan."

John Forbes, an aide to Leach who is handling the Congressman's research into the matter, said the speech has initiated some response in the U.S.

"You never expect miracles," he said. "There has been a varying weight of reaction in various quarters. Everyone here would hope to see these people treated in the fairest possible manner."

"The political prisoners are humans, and we are hoping the pressure from us would open a way for their release, or at the very most, open civilian trails and charge

them... with disturbing the peace."

Susan Arrigo, whose brother-in-law is currently being held on charges of sedition in Taiwan, said there are reports from "underground" sources in the country of further arrests and persecutions.

Arrigo, speaking from her home in San Diego, Calif., said fear is widespread in Taiwan.

"Apparently, many more people are being arrested," she said. "Presbyterian ministers and church officials are among them. They've (Kuomintang) allowed no visitors... there are reports of tortures, but by brother-in-law is reportedly still alive."

Arrigo's brother-in-law, Shih Ming-teh, has made national headlines in the U.S.

Shih, 39, despite recently altering his face by plastic surgery, was arrested and convicted of sedition after an island-wide man-hunt in Taiwan. Shih is the manager of Formosa Magazine, an opposition publication which demands include the right to form a new political party to oppose the Kuomintang, an end to martial law and freedom of expression and assembly.

Ping said Shih is sort of a hero to many Taiwan people.

"Shih is very popular," he said. "He's graduated from military school, and after that he was put in jail for 15 years for being against the government."

Now, Shih is in jail once again, and his relatives fear he will be executed soon. Arrigo said the time in Taiwan is critical, and time is limited.

"More and more are being arrested," she said. "We may not be able to directly free my brother and all the others, but we can at least make known the injustices to the international community. Some will be tried for sedition, and that carries a charge of execution or life imprisonment. That's not fair. It's all totally unfair."

Cadet grade averages rise again, Corps says

By MICHELLE MORREY
Campus Reporter

While grades of some students are falling, grades of the Corps of Cadets at Texas A&M are rising.

"The Corps average for this past fall was around a 2.38," Corps Scholastic Officer Mike Formby said.

The average for the university was 2.41. In the spring of 1979, the Corps average was also higher than the University's, Formby said.

For the past five consecutive years, the Corps' average has risen. One of the main reasons it rose so much last fall, compared to the fall of 1978 when it was a 2.23, is the Bonfire Scholastic Policy, Formby said.

Formby started the Bonfire Scholastic Policy which allowed no freshmen to work on bonfire at night, giving them more study time.

"The policy made a lot of people in the Corps feel like we were killing an old tradition," Formby said. "We're hoping we can get more civilians involved in bonfire and fewer cadets."

Formby said the grades in the spring are always higher than during the fall semester because of bonfire and football games.

All freshmen and sophomores with a grade point ratio below a 3.2 are required to study every night, Monday through Thursday during Call to Quarters. CQ lasts from two and a half to three hours. Corps staff sets a standard CQ policy for the entire Corps but allows minor differences within the outfits, Formby said.

"We allow the outfits to make CQ longer but not shorter," he said.

During CQ, the outfits have periodic un-

announced inspections to check that freshmen and sophomores are studying.

For any violation of CQ policy, such as lights on in the halls or freshmen not at their desks, the outfit receives a cut. Each cut decreases the chance of receiving a major award on Parent's Day, Formby said.

John Garcia, Scholastic Officer for the First Wing which consists of 13 outfits, said grades are higher because of the enforcement of CQ policies.

Garcia requires the freshmen and sophomores in his wing to report their major test grades each month to scholastic personnel in the outfit. The personnel compile the

grades and give them to Garcia.

Each outfit also has a military adviser. Captain Fred May, adviser for two Air Force outfits, said grades are better than in the past because cadets are setting their priorities toward school.

Lt. Dan Thigpen, Navy ROTC adviser, said there is a greater emphasis on grades and the cadets are stressing it more themselves.

Squadron 12 has had the highest grade point ratio in the Corps for the past eight years. It is a pre-professional outfit. Their average for last fall was 2.74.

Almanac

United Press International

Today is Friday, Feb. 1, the 32nd day of 1980 with 334 to follow.

The moon is full.

The morning stars are Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Venus.

Those born on the date are under the sign of Aquarius.

American composer Victor Herbert was born Feb. 1, 1859.

On this date in history:

In 1970, the United States Supreme Court convened in New York City for its first session.

In 1899, the first insurance policy covering an automobile driver was

issued to Dr. Truman Martin of Buffalo, N.Y.

In 1970, two trains collided near Buenos Aires, killing 141 people.

In 1979, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, symbol of Iranian revolution, returned to his homeland and urged expulsion of all foreigners.

Also on this date in 1979, Patricia Hearst was released from prison five years after she was kidnapped from her apartment. She had served 22 months of seven-year bank robbery sentence.

A thought for the day: French man of letters Victor Hugo said, "Greater than the tread of mighty armies is an idea whose time has come."



Beauty from the beast

Cold, wet weather settled into the Bryan-College Station area this week, and forecasts indicate that it plans to stay at least through the weekend. But, even though such weather makes life miserable for pedestrians, it occasionally creates a work of art.

Staff photo by Lee Roy Leschper Jr.

Textbooks treat minorities shallowly, professor claims

By CAROL THOMAS
Campus Reporter

High school history books may be printing more material about hispanics and white ethnic groups, but they could do a much better job, says a Texas A&M University professor.

Dr. Jesus Garcia, associate professor of the department of educational curriculum and instruction, has been reviewing high school American history books for seven or eight years. Garcia who recently reviewed 20 high textbooks says there's more material about the hispanics and white ethnic groups and more treatment of the concept of the American ethnic experience.

"However, treatment is still incomplete, shallow, and at times, stereotypic," he says.

Most textbooks seem to key on one minority leader who might not be representative of the whole group, says Garcia.

One example of this, he says, is in the book "The American Way," where Cesar Chavez, leader of the National Farm Workers Association is one of the few Mexican Americans listed. "The author suggests the Mexican American population is rural when in reality about 80 percent is urban," says Garcia.

Another example, Garcia says, is the textbooks' shallow representation of the American Indian. "The authors don't really spend as much time as they should on the urban Indian, the changing Indian," says Garcia.

Garcia also says that between 1890 and the 1960s the Indian disappears from American history and doesn't reappear until the civil rights movement during the late 1960s.

Garcia says the reason that white and non-white ethnic groups are not treated properly in the textbooks is that the authors

are working from a chronological model of history. "Most history books still present history from a chronological point of view and it's difficult to include a social history when you follow that model," says Garcia.

Garcia says most history books follow an east to west approach to American history, from colonization to westward expansion. "When you start looking at the experiences of Mexican Americans," says Garcia, "that's really a south to north experience."

With authors writing history chronologically, says Garcia, only political and economic events are emphasized, and characters are described only in relation to those events.

Garcia's solution to the problem would be for the authors to put forth a new text book on the social history of America. "I think it would make history more interesting to students and more readily absorbed by the students," Garcia said.

Texas to gain 2 House seats

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Florida, California, and Texas will be the big winners and New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania will be the major losers in the next reapportionment of congressional seats, preliminary Census Bureau data shows.

Overall, 14 congressional seats will be shifted from northern and central states to the South and West after the 1980 population count, the bureau projected Tuesday.

The bureau predicted New York will lose four of its seats; Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania will lose two seats each; and Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and South Dakota one seat each.

The West will gain eight of the seats and the South six under the bureau's projections.

The states that would benefit if the estimates hold up are Florida three additional seats; California and Texas two; Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah and Washington one each.

The Census Bureau based its projections on 1979 state population estimates and the bureau cautioned that the actual reapportionment will be based on official state populations determined by the 1980 census.

California has the largest state delegation with 43 representatives of the 435 who

serve in Congress. Under the projections New York's delegation would remain second in size with 35 members even after losing four.

The Texas delegation would grow from 24 to 26 members and become third largest displacing the Pennsylvania delegation, which would drop from 25 to 23.

The census will be taken April, and the new apportionment totals must be sent to President Carter by next January.

State legislatures will then reapportion districts under their control so there are about 500,000 citizens in each district.

Reapportionment is done every 10 years after each national census.

U.S. House may ignore draft issue

United Press International

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill D-Mass. said Thursday the House would not vote to register women for the draft and that he had urged the White House not to ask for it.

"As I read the Congress, I would think the registration of women wouldn't go," he

told reporters.

It would be "anathema around here," he added.

O'Neill said he had conveyed his wishes to the White House when the administration asked for his opinion.

President Carter would be "better off" not even asking for the authority to register women, O'Neill said.

Asked who at the White House had asked his opinion he said, "You may be assured the president knows my opinion."

However, O'Neill indicated that registration of men would easily pass the House.

"There is a strong feeling as far as the registration of men is concerned," he said.