

# THE BATTALION

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## The Weather

Yesterday	Today
High . . . . . 75	High . . . . . 77
Low . . . . . 44	Low . . . . . 50
Rain . . . . . none	Chance of rain . . . none

## Spanish coup attempt 'fizzes out'

MADRID, Spain — Rebellious civil guards released Spain's 350 parliamentary deputies today, ending a 17-hour night coup attempt with the sudden surrender of the insurrection's leader.

"Walk out unconcerned," Antonio Tejero, 47, the Francoist leader of the failed coup, told the deputies before being taken to civil guard headquarters. "The only thing happening here is that I'm going to land 30 or 40 years in jail."

The bloodless end of the bizarre coup was a triumph for Spain's 5-year-old democracy and a personal victory for King Juan Carlos, who has guided from dictatorship to parliamentary rule.

The deputies filed out of the Congress of Deputies row by row as parliament president Landelino Lavilla, who began the seizure with a rebel gun at his temple, quietly urged: "Calm, calm."

Landelino ordered the deputies to reassemble today to continue the business of electing a prime minister to end a month-long leadership crisis.

Thousands of Spaniards crushed behind riot barriers outside the downtown parliament cheered, wept and applauded

as the deputies filed out.

As word of the negotiated surrender boomed from hundreds of transistor radios in the crowd at Neptune Plaza, drivers honked horns. The masses on foot surged forward against police lines and had to be beaten back by officers on horseback.

The rebel leader, Army Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, decided to give up his bid for a return to military rule after a simultaneous rebellion in eastern Spain crumbled and Juan Carlos stood firm behind democracy.

Tejero, a hardline anticommunist and sworn foe of Basque home rule, told army negotiators he would release his hostages on the condition he be permitted to surrender in the nearby town of El Pardo where his mentor, dictator Francisco Franco, lived and in 1975 died.

Tejero demanded that no photographers witness his departure from the parliament building. He insisted he alone be held responsible for the dramatic seizure Monday of 350 deputies meeting to elect a new prime minister to end a monthlong government crisis.

As it became clear that Tejero's bid to crush democracy had failed, dozens of his rebel civil guards left the parliament

building. More than 50 jumped from first-floor windows and were driven off in buses.

The stocky, mustachioed officer earlier permitted 15 female deputies to leave the parliament "to let everyone know no one had been harmed."

The death knell for the coup attempt came when King Juan Carlos, the constitutional head of state of Spain's 5-year-old democracy, denounced the attempt to derail Spain's constitutional experiment. The army sent troops loyal to the monarch to surround the parliament building.

An attempt at a wider insurrection apparently fizzled when Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch in Valencia declared a military government but then pulled his troops and tanks off the street.

Earlier, sneering at government attempts to end the rebellion, Tejero said an army negotiator offered him a plane to leave Spain but he refused because, "I get very dizzy on planes." Twelve hours into the siege, he told a friend by phone he felt "fresh as a daisy."

The insurrection failed to spark any widespread support. There was no action in the Basque country, site of 114 of 128 political killings last year, or any other part of Spain.

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who has led Spain's government since the death of Franco in 1975, was seized along with his entire Cabinet as the 350 legislators were voting on Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to replace Suarez as prime minister in an effort to end a month-old government crisis.

In the midst of the debate, Tejero's guardsmen burst into the Chamber of Deputies, positioned themselves beside each row of deputies and fired their submachine guns into the ceiling.

"Nobody move. Everyone on the floor," Tejero shouted, firing a pistol and jumping to the podium, said a journalist who witnessed the takeover, which was eerily broadcast on national radio.

"A lieutenant colonel of the civil guard is right now walking up to the podium and pointed a pistol at the head of the parliamentary President Landelino Lavilla," the broadcast said.

"Police and more police are coming in. They have sub-machine guns and pistols. We can transmit no more because they are pointing at us."

The civil guard later released three deputies, as crack antiterrorist troops surrounded the downtown building and snipers took up positions on nearby rooftops.

## Zumwalt: U.S. not prepared

By TERRY DURAN

The United States and the Soviet Union have returned to the times of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis — but the U.S. is the underdog this time around, former naval chief Elmo Zumwalt says.

Zumwalt painted a dark picture of U.S. military unpreparedness before an attentive Monday night audience of about 300 in Rudder Auditorium. He also expressed hope that the new administration would make a significant start toward regaining at least equality.

Zumwalt, 60, who served as chief of naval operations from 1970 to 1974, said the United States stood only a one-in-three chance of winning a military confrontation with the U.S.S.R. He said the United States had a ten-fold military edge in 1962, i.e., a war at that time would have resulted in ten Russian casualties for every American death. However, he said, "the tables have been exactly turned."

He said the U.S.S.R. has equaled and surpassed American military strength by outspending: The Soviets, he said, spend 18 percent of their gross national product on the military, as opposed to a four percent figure for the United States.

Zumwalt heavily criticized former President Jimmy Carter for decreasing military spending, and said it would be "a long and slow process to rebuild" the American military. He added the "great need to fix our economy" might result in defense spending "less than prudence would require."

"If (President Ronald) Reagan remains in office eight years, we might regain parity," he said.

He cited a ten-to-one Russian advantage in tanks and a four-to-one naval numerical edge as evidence of "the decades-long struggle that faces this generation and the next."

He said the all-volunteer armed forces "never really had a chance to

work" because Carter let pay scales fall too far behind what was available in the civilian world.

He also expressed doubt Reagan would reinstitute the draft anytime soon.

Zumwalt said an immediate U.S. arms buildup would cause the Soviet Union to "practice partnership, pay lip service to detente, try to put the sleeping giant back to sleep," rather than instigate an immediate Soviet attack before the United States regained military parity or superiority.

He compared the Carter administration's policies to Neville Chamberlain's efforts just before World War II — efforts which were supposed to bring about "peace in our time." Zumwalt added the People's Republic of China was more of an American ally than a friend of the U.S.S.R., contrary to popular belief.

Zumwalt said he had "always been a very strong advocate of women," and said what the military often needed was "a brain, not a body."

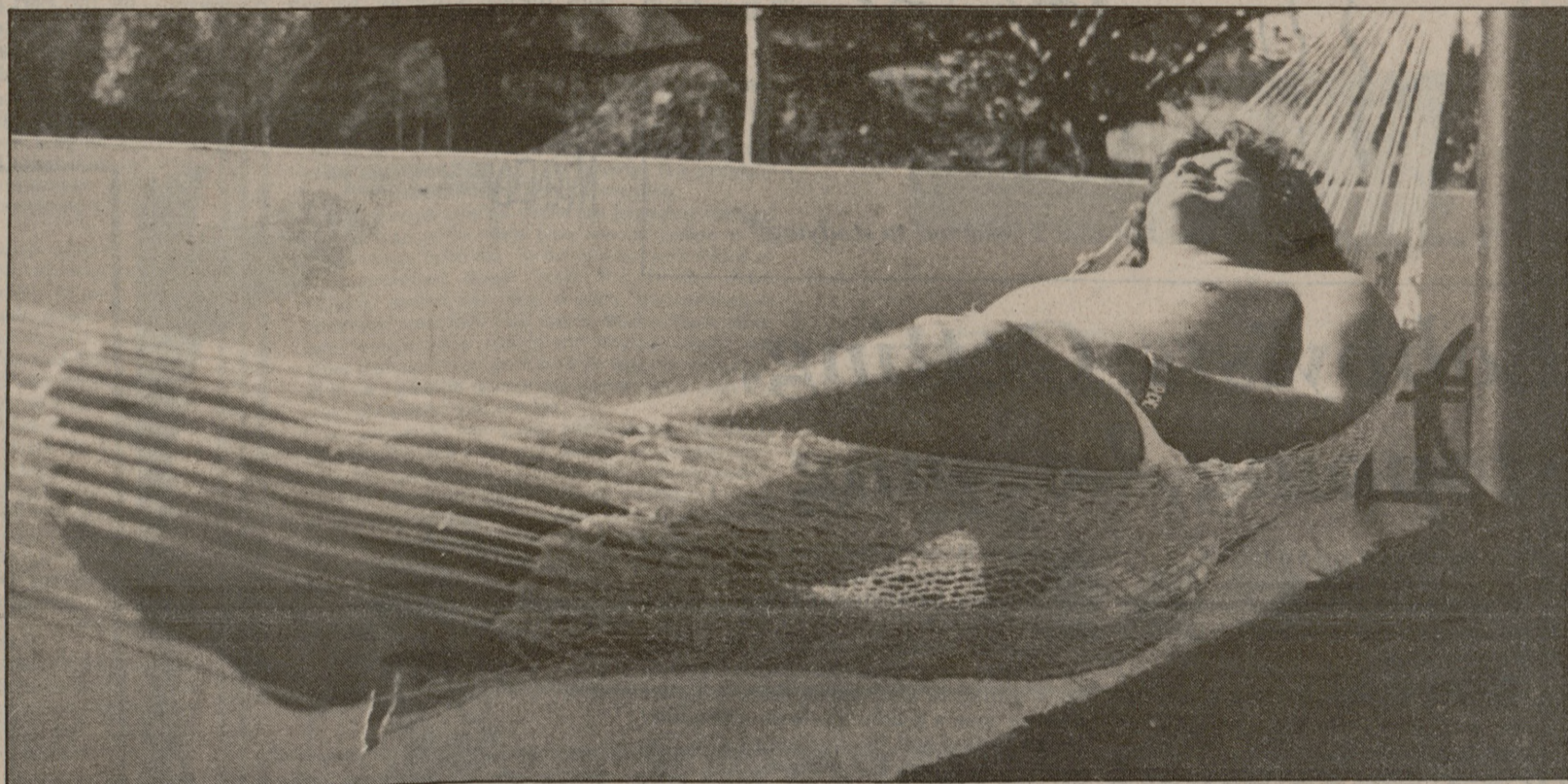
"My most vicious and cunning enemy ever was a Viet Cong woman," he said, but he skirted the question of women in combat positions.

Zumwalt said the KGB (Soviet intelligence agency) far surpassed the efficiency of the CIA, partly due to the differences in the two societies.

"No foreign agent trusts us anymore," he said. "Too many of them got shot for doing that."

The retired admiral condemned defense spending cuts that shot down the B-1 bomber, and warned against ratifying the SALT II treaty.

"We've got four years to cut the discrepancy," he said. "If the next generation can avoid the mistakes and problems this generation had, then the chances are high for a world where our form of government can prosper and survive."



Hanging around

Staff photo by Chuck Chapman

Pre-medicine major John Mathis has his own ray-catching style — from a hammock between two light poles — as the sun beams down Monday.

## Networks help transmit information

By LAURA HATCH

The Texas A&M Women's Network and the Texas A&M Minorities Network are just two of the programs set up to increase communications between the administration and the faculty, said Dr. Elizabeth Cowan, assistant to the president.

Rather than being defined organizations, these networks are a form of communication among and between women and minorities in the University, said Cowan.

The networks originated last fall when Cowan and Dr. Clinton Phillips, dean of faculties, were asked by Acting President Charles Samson to come up with suggestions of how to increase communication. The networks were just one of the suggestions made, Cowan said.

"The overall effort to increase communication is to benefit as much as possible from our faculty," Samson said. "Also, good communication minimizes misunderstanding," he said.

Faculty receptions, question and answer columns in Fortnightly, the faculty newsletter, and open discussions after Academic Council meetings are also being used to increase communication, Cowan said.

The faculty receptions, not restricted to women and minorities, are held periodically in the president's home, she said. Invitations are sent out on a rotating basis and all the colleges are represented. Thirty faculty members are invited, Cowan said, and can ask the University president questions.

The function of the networks is to acquaint new faculty members with the university and its surroundings and to help to department heads in their decisions of hiring if the department heads want help, Cowan said. They do not provide a means for finding women and minorities to hire, she said.

"As far as the networks are concerned, if we have prospective women or minorities, we want them to have an accurate picture of what it's like to work here," Phillips said. "By talking with people already in their department, they can know."

When a department head has a person he wants to hire, he can use the network to help get the person acquainted with the campus and the community by introducing him to other people. This gives them the opportunity to ask about non-academic things, such as what it is like to live in College Station, Cowan said.

"It's almost incidental that they're women," Cowan said. "What they're trying to do is bring together

people with common interests. We are concerned with increasing communications for all members of the faculty."

The networks are "very definitely" working, Dr. Gwen Ellissalde, veterinary clinical associate, said. Ellissalde said being out at the veterinary school isolates her from other women faculty. Through the women's network she is able to get in touch with women on campus and find out what is available to both faculty and students. Therefore, she said, she is more knowledgeable about the campus and this makes her a better teacher.

Some of the ideas the networks want to implement are help with recruitment for departments, a child care center for women faculty and acquainting new women with what is available for them on campus, Dr. said Mary Herron, associate professor for veterinary anatomy.

Ellissalde said the network also wanted to serve as a problem-solving group. In some photo essays that departments put out, the content may include only Corps members or only men, she said. The network, she said, wants to make those in charge of these programs more sensitive to the percentages of women and minorities involved as faculty or students.

## Affirmative action requires 'good faith'

By LAURA HATCH

There is evidence that the increase in women and minority faculty members from last year can be attributed to the affirmative action plan and efforts of department heads.

The affirmative action plan was set up in 1978 by the Department of Labor to enact final regulations for employment guidelines. The plan requires all federal contractors to set goals for filling professional positions with women and minorities.

Texas A&M University has been involved with affirmative action since 1973. Daniel Hernandez, affirmative action officer, said employers may be following the guidelines and goals of the affirmative action plan but may have problems finding women and minorities to hire because of past discriminatory practices.

Employers are supposed to align hiring goals with the number or percent of qualified women or minorities available rather than with their general representation within the population.

The regulation of the affirmative action plan is done by "good faith effort," Hernandez said. Quotas for

hiring women and minorities are illegal unless they are assigned by a court.

When there is evidence of a pattern of discrimination, the burden of proof is on the employer who must show the job criteria are strictly job-related and they do not have a discriminating effect.

The employer must also be able to show records documenting those efforts.

"We (Texas A&M) have been urged to try to increase our women and minorities," Dr. Clinton Phillips, dean of faculties said. There has been about a 15 percent increase in women in the faculty since last year. Minority faculty membership increased by about 18 percent.

The first four ranks of faculty, professor, associate professor, assistant professor and instructor, increased by 2.8 percent over last year. Women account for 13.3 percent of that increase, while minorities account for 15.6 percent.

Hernandez said each year the departments go through a self-analysis that summarizes where they stand in percentages of women and minorities.

In 1977-78 women in the faculty didn't increase at

all. There was about a three percent increase in men hired.

A "chilling affect" from discrimination may have occurred in the past that would keep women and minorities from applying now, Hernandez said.

The affirmative action office at Texas A&M helps make available positions known to women and minorities, he said.

As a university, Texas A&M is subject to three federal regulatory agencies.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is the authority that enforces the Civil Rights Act.

The Department of Labor is the enforcement authority for three acts which provide for Vietnam veterans, handicapped people, females and minorities.

The Department of Education enforces the Title IX and Title VI of the Civil Rights act that protects students as well as employees.

When a federal contractor is thought to not be complying with the affirmative action plan, these agencies go into action, Hernandez said.

The Texas A&M University System has not received notification of noncompliance, he said.



Staff photo by Brian Tate

## Under a watchful eye

Austin Elsner, age 21 months, seems content as he plays with his toys. His father, Jurge Elsner, a baker at Duncan Dining Hall, enjoys watching his son at play.