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The Weather

Today	Tomorrow
High 92	High 90
Low 68	Low 68
Chance of rain 10%	Chance of rain 20%

Vandiver reflects on role at A&M

By ANGELIQUE COPELAND
Battalion Editor

It's been one month since Dr. Frank Vandiver took over as the 19th president of Texas A&M University. As Vandiver becomes more acquainted with the pleasures and problems of running a university with an enrollment of more than 35,000, he talks about his goals for Texas A&M.

Q: You have become well known as an active supporter of research in all the colleges at the University. You have said that you believe a professor can be both a good researcher and a good classroom teacher. However, many stu-

dents here feel like there is a problem with teachers receiving tenure solely on the basis of their research and as a result there are fewer good teachers on the campus. How will you respond to this concern?

A: It doesn't matter if I see it's a problem or not, if the students see it as a problem, it is one. They feel like they're getting cheated. Some universities, I don't know if this is a good idea here or not, have help sessions for teachers who are trying to improve their classroom technique. They will take movies and videotapes of their performance in class and then counsel them on how to improve their classroom instruction. I

don't know if the faculty here would be willing to accept this kind of thing. Another way would be to use student input through a properly designed questionnaire in the discussion of tenure and promotion.

Q: What do you see as the role of the president in student issues such as the recognition of Greeks and night-time tests?

A: I think the role ought to be flexible. When Student Government comes up with some piece of major legislation that they want to have enacted or made a University regulation, then it would be my function to be a fact finder. I would also talk with the departments

involved and see if we can't work out a way that both students and faculty work together in implementing this. I would hope that I could be a facilitator, which is a word I hate, but to work as a go-between for Student Government and student problems and the University and faculty. I certainly see one of my main roles as being responsive to student concerns. I don't intend to sit up here and say, "the hell with you."

Q: You have said you would like to maintain an "open door" policy with students. How will you do this on a campus of more than 35,000 students?

A: I've had a couple of them already drop in. I just try and work them in. If

they have a really serious problem, I'd like to talk with them.

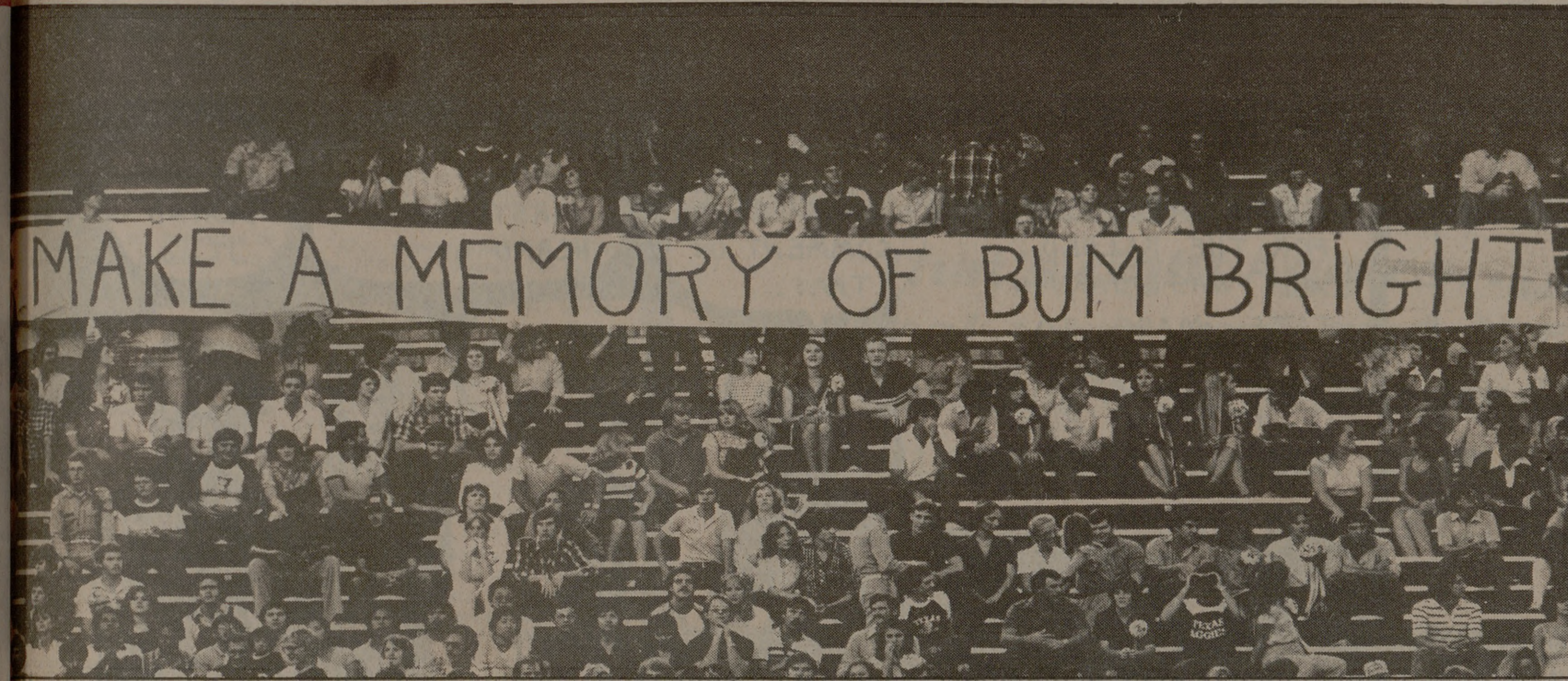
Q: What would you say is your philosophy of administration of a major university, the "Golden Rule" you try to follow?

A: The basic rules that I operate on are try and get all the information behind any decision you have to make, listen to all the sides you can find and then make a decision. One of the worst things in University administrations is the lack of willingness a lot of administrators have to make a decision. The buck-passing syndrome, I call it. Harry Truman had a sign on his desk that said the buck stops here. Well, it almost

stops here. (Laughter)

The president's role is to be a fact finder and a decision maker. And of course one of the main roles in a university of this size and complexity is to be a kind of symbol. The presidency of Texas A&M is a very public position. You are at the beck and call of all kinds of constituencies. Not just the students and faculty, but various elements of the public. And I've always seen one of the roles of university administrator, perhaps the most important one, is to be a buffer

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Students speak out

Staff photo by Greg Gammon

A group of students in the second deck of Kyle Field exercise their freedom of speech during the Texas A&M football game against Louisiana Tech. The students were reacting to statements made

last week by some university officials that H.R. "Bum" Bright, chairman of the Texas A&M University System Board of Regents, caused the resignation of Athletic Director Marvin Tate.

'Smilin' Jack,' former A&M chancellor dies

Dr. Jack K. Williams, former chancellor of the Texas A&M University System, today died in a Houston hospital after suffering a heart attack a week ago.

Williams, 61, served as System chancellor from May 1977 until January 1979 when he resigned from his administrative duties. Prior to that he was president of the System and the University.

At the time of his death he was serving as executive vice president and director of the Texas Medical Center, Inc. in Houston. Funeral arrangements are pending.

Williams, who was known on the Texas A&M campus as "Smilin' Jack," came to College Station in 1970. Prior to that he served as vice president of the University of Tennessee System and chancellor of the University of Tennessee's health education campus in Memphis. He spent 19 years in teaching and administration at Clemson University in South Carolina, leaving there as vice president, and he was the first commissioner of higher education in Texas.



Dr. Jack K. Williams

During World War II, he was an officer with the 4th Division, United States Marine Corps.

10,000 A&M students receive financial help

By TERRY DURAN
Battalion Staff

It takes money to go to college.

Even in Texas, where Education Commissioner Ken Ashworth says "tuition is inordinately low," not everyone can afford to go to college without help. More than 10,000 Texas A&M students received some kind of financial aid in the school year 1980-81.

That aid, in different forms — grants, scholarships, guaranteed loans — added up to some \$35 million in financial assistance for Aggies.

Bill McFarland, director of Texas A&M's Student Financial Aid Office, says \$2.7 million of that was in Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, an outright gift from the federal government based on students' financial needs. Scholarships totaled about \$4.3 million, and McFarland said about \$1 million was in short term loans, handled directly by the University.

Guaranteed student loans — those usually secured through a hometown bank or credit union — amounted to about \$19 million in 1980-81. These loans are guaranteed by either the state or federal government. The 10-year repayment period on the low-interest (7 percent to 9 percent) loans do not begin until nine months after graduation. The average guaranteed student loan request was about \$2,100 for the 1980-81 school year, McFarland said.

In June 1981, Texas created the

Texas Guaranteed Student Loan Corp. to approve and guarantee student loans at the state level. Before the summer of 1981, students in all 50 states had to have their forms processed through a central federal facility in Norfolk, Va. Processing time for the loan applications generally ran eight to 10 weeks.

"The state felt it would have better luck on collections and processing time if it was done at the state level," McFarland said.

Texas A&M "has never had any collection problems," he said. The default rate for Aggies on federally and state insured student loans is between 2 percent and 3 percent, compared to a state average of 9 percent to 11 percent and a national average of 15 percent to 17 percent.

"Aggies seem to repay their debts very well," McFarland said, "something we're all very proud of here."

An increase in the number of loan applicants started in the school year 1979-80. During that period, 4,025 applicants received \$9.6 million in guaranteed loans, up from \$6.1 million awarded to 2,768 applicants the previous year.

"People were finding out at that point about the Middle Income Student Assistance Act. It didn't help (the students) for 1979-80 much, because most of them already had their paperwork in being processed."

According to the act, the Carter administration removed restrictions in

1978 on maximum family incomes for students eligible to receive federally insured loans.

But the big jump came with the 1980-81 school year, when about \$19 million in guaranteed student loans was awarded to more than 10,000 Texas A&M students.

With the large increase in the number of loan applications being turned in — more than 10,000 applicants, two and one half times the number of applications the year before — the financial aid office "had to play catch-up," McFarland said.

The delay while they caught up, in addition to the several weeks taken by federal agency processing, meant some students had to start the semester without that loan check.

The Student Financial Aid Office added eight employees in October and December 1980 to help with the backlog. Additional personnel were also used at some points during the spring semester.

McFarland said employees brought in during May 1981 to work on the backlog of applications — which were anticipated this time — managed to catch up by the end of June.

"By having these personnel come back and keep working (on loan applications), we were able to get down to about a two-week processing time by the end of the summer and stay there," McFarland said.

College Bowl to begin in October

You can spell "inoculate" or describe the shape of an amoeba, College Bowl wants you.

College Bowl, an MSC Council project, is a question-and-answer game between opposing teams. Each team comprises four players who compete by answering questions on general science, history, the fine arts and trivia.

Good spellers, history experts and trivia buffs are in high demand by this year's College Bowl competitors. Chairman Kathy Westerfield said.

Interested persons can sign up in 216 MSC through Wednesday. A registration fee of \$15 per team or \$3.75 per individual is required at that time, Westerfield said.

Thirty-two Texas A&M teams parti-

cipate in College Bowl competition on campus. Each team comprises four members and an alternate. Tournaments will run every Wednesday night in October, with the championship match to be held on Nov. 11.

The team that wins this match, along with the four highest scoring individuals, will represent Texas A&M at the February regional championship at Rice University.

The College Bowl teams also need faculty members to run the matches as well as to be judges. For more information about the event, call 845-1515, or go by the Student Programs Office, 216 MSC.

15-years for April stabbing death

Jury sentences former student

By RANDY CLEMENTS
Battalion Staff

Joel Aniceto Quintans was sentenced to 15 years in prison Friday for voluntary manslaughter in the April stabbing death of Frederick Axel Youngberg IV.

Quintans, who was charged with capital murder, was convicted of the lesser charge by a jury Thursday.

Before delivering the sentence Friday, the jury heard closing arguments from Doug Mulder, Quintans' attorney, and Brazos County District Attorney Travis Bryan III.

Seeking a probated sentence for his client, Mulder told the jury that Youngberg had "set the wheels in motion" for his death by using and dealing in drugs.

"I feel Joel (Quintans) got caught up in a situation beyond his control," Mulder said.

He told the jury it held the key to Quintans' future — the power to destroy him or put him on the right track.

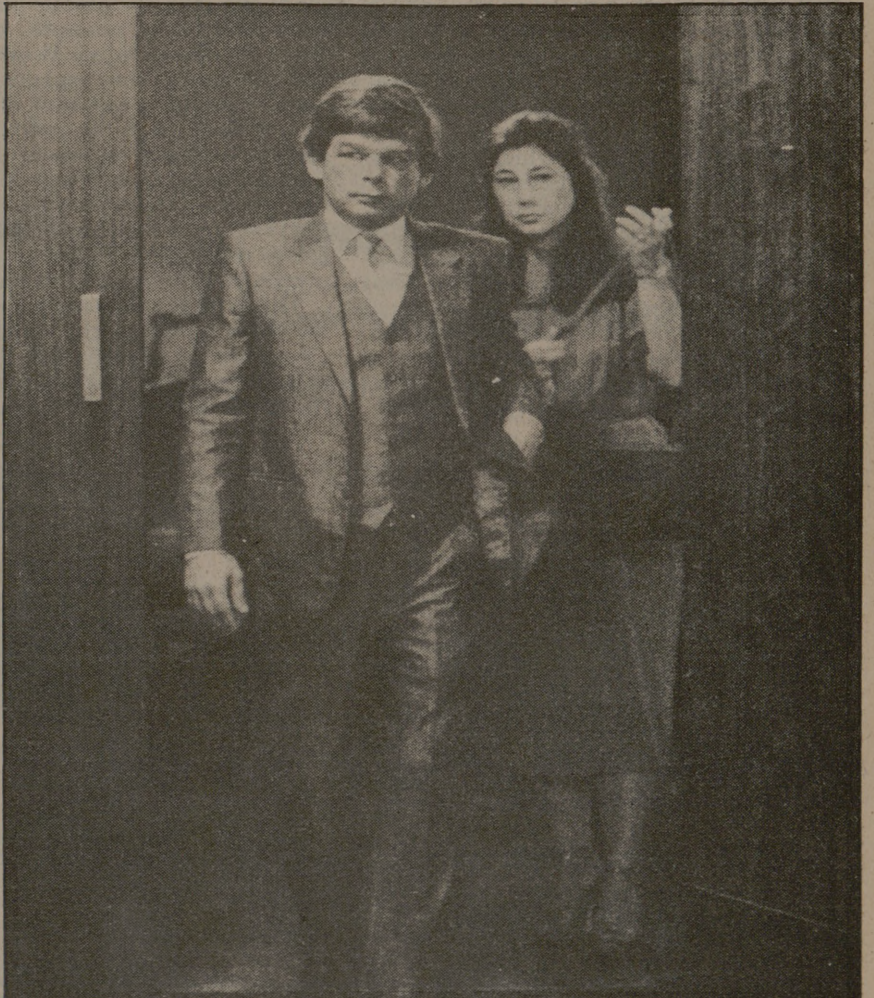
"He has a contribution to make to this society, and it will serve no purpose to put this boy in the penitentiary. This boy is salvageable," Mulder said.

Bryan contended the jury had already given Quintans all the breaks he deserves by finding him guilty of the lesser charge of voluntary manslaughter as opposed to capital murder or murder. Quintans deserves a 20-year sentence, he told the jurors.

The reason for the rise in crime is because juries in the past have not had "the intestinal fortitude" to put teeth in the law after someone is convicted, Bryan said.

"They (the defense attorneys) are asking for mercy. I am asking for justice — justice for the Youngberg family, the people of the community and for Quintans," he said.

In closing, he urged the jury to return a sentence of at least 15 years and a day. Such a sentence would have disqualified Quintans by one day from being eligible to be released on bond during an appeal.



Staff photo by Becky Swanson

The parents of Frederick Axel Youngberg IV leave the courtroom Friday while the jury takes a break after hearing character witnesses in the punishment phase of the Joel Quintans trial.

However, after four hours of deliberation, the seven-woman, five-man jury assessed the 15-year sentence.

As of Friday evening, Mulder said he and his client had not yet decided whether they will appeal the verdict. If the defense moves for an appeal, Quintans could be released on bond as early

as today, Bryan said.

The prosecuting attorney said if Quintans appeals the case, bond will probably be set without a hearing since he had been free on bond earlier.

The defendant was out on bond during the trial, but it was revoked upon his conviction Thursday.

Friday is last day to Q-drop

Friday is the last day that students can drop courses with no penalty (Q-drop). Deadline for mid-semester grades is Oct. 19.