

Texas A&M The Battalion

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photo by Bill Schulz

Students hold candles traditionally lit to honor Aggies who died in the past year. The 100th Muster was held in G. Rollie White Thursday.

Muster is 'rededication of Texas A&M values'

Every member of the Texas A&M Corps of Cadets memorizes the dedication of Muster from the Corps standard during his freshman year. On April 21 each year, on the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, Aggies gather together, wherever they are, to commemorate fellow Aggies who have died during the year.

Since 1883, Aggies have gathered each year to remember their college days. In that year, a "roll call for the present" was taken, and friends of Aggies who had died during the year answered "here."

That same roll call was taken again this year. The 100th Texas A&M Muster was held Thursday night in G. Rollie White Coliseum. A candle was lit for each Aggie from the Brazos County area who died during the past

year. The Ross Volunteers fired a 21-gun salute, and "Silver Taps" was played. The Aggie Band and the Singing Cadets also performed.

Muster Chairman Paul Cooper reminded the audience of the most famous Muster, held in 1942 on Corregidor Island in the Philippines, 15 days before the island fell to the Japanese.

Haskell M. Monroe, president of the University of Texas at El Paso, told the audience that coming back to Texas A&M to speak at Muster was like coming home. Monroe served as dean of faculties and associate vice president for academic affairs here until 1980.

He said Texas A&M had changed a lot since he'd been away, but the essential qualities are still the same.

"The fun is still the same — good bull is still good bull," he said.

Monroe describes himself as an

"Aggie by choice," and he challenged each student to ask himself: "What kind of an Aggie are you?"

"What does it mean to our lives to have been here?" he asked.

The people that have attended Texas A&M in the past have made it the special place it is today, he said, and for that reason students and former students pause once a year to remember them.

"Muster is a rededication of the values, not only of Texas A&M, but of the United States of America," Monroe said.

"The success of our efforts after leaving College Station is the purpose of A&M," Monroe said. For that reason, he said, students should strive to work hard and never be content with less than the best so that they will be worthy to be remembered at Aggie Muster.

13 students to serve as link with System

by Denise Richter
Battalion Staff

A student group that will serve as a "communications link to students about System issues and planning" was approved by Chancellor Arthur G. Hansen on Thursday and will go into effect immediately.

The Chancellor's System Student Advisory Committee will consist of 13 students from Texas A&M, Prairie View A&M University, Tarleton State University and Texas A&M at Galveston. The committee will deal with such System-wide problems as minority recruitment and fee increases, Hansen said.

In addition, a committee representative should attend meetings of the Board of Regents, he said.

"It's important that there is someone ... who becomes acquainted with the regents and System office," he said.

If the committee representative wanted to present a proposal to the regents, Hansen said he would call on the student during the portion of the meeting that is reserved for his comments.

The committee was proposed by the Legislative Study Group, a Student Government committee that represents the views of Texas A&M students in the state Legislature.

"The students came up with the idea, worked with great care and have put together a very fine proposal, which was enthusiastically endorsed by the presidents of each institution," Hansen said.

The group will allow students to voice their opinions on System problems of general interest and concern, he said.

"It's a vehicle for me to communicate to students some of the things that are happening," Hansen said. "So often things are talked about and rumors spread, but the students don't really know what's going on."

"It was the understanding of the presidents of each university that (the students) would bring System-type

on the committee) to be strictly based on population and we didn't want it to be equal because we wanted to take into account A&M's size. So we found a workable compromise. Representation is weighted by size, yet it still allows Prairie View, Tarleton and Galveston to increase membership on the committee as their enrollments grow."

The student body president of each university will serve on the committee. The remaining members will be selected by a panel consisting of two students, a representative from the administration and a representative from the faculty.

The committee chairman, who will be elected at the first meeting of each year, will act as a spokesperson for the group and function as a link between the students and the chancellor. Student body presidents are not eligible to be elected chairman.

An administrative adviser to the committee will be chosen from the same university as the chairman. He or she will be chosen by the university president and will not be a voting member of the committee.

Committee members, who will serve a one-year term, must have completed at least 27 hours of college credit, have attended his or her university for at least one semester and have maintained an overall 2.25 grade point ratio. The chairman must have completed at least 60 hours of undergraduate credit with the same attendance and GPR requirements as other committee members.

see related editorial

Struthers to visit A&M

by Angel Stokes
Battalion Staff

Sally Struthers will speak at the Christian Children's Fund at 8 p.m. Monday in Rudder Auditorium as part of her two-day visit to Texas A&M, which begins Sunday.

Struthers, who plays Gloria Bunker Stivic on the TV show "Gloria," has been CCF's national chairperson since 1976. Struthers is visiting Texas A&M to thank the Corps of Cadets for raising money to sponsor children.

Struthers was invited to visit Texas A&M by University President Frank E. Vandiver and Dr. Robert Scott Kellner, an English professor and local CCF sponsor.

Last year, the Corps sponsored five children. In February, cadets held a drive to raise money to sponsor four more. The cost to sponsor one child for one year is \$218, which pays for basic food, clothing and educational needs.

Struthers is visiting campus following a recent trip to Africa. She has



Sally Struthers

lived and worked with children there since March. Struthers' work with CCF also has taken her to the slums of Latin America in 1978 and to Southeast Asia in 1982.

CCF was founded in 1938 during the Sino-Japanese War to help needy Third World children. During the 1970s, CCF, with a decreasing sponsor base and declining revenues, was struggling to survive.

But since Struthers became chairperson in 1976, CCF has become the world's largest child-care organization, assisting about 325,000 of the world's poorest children, their families and their communities.

A tentative schedule for Struthers' visit includes a noon luncheon hosted by Kellner and MSC Great Issues members, and attendance at a Corps formation in the evening. During the luncheon, representatives from the Catholic Students Association, the Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Council will present a pledge for a Christmas drive to raise enough money to sponsor an entire village of children.

Struthers is scheduled to tour the Veterinary Medicine Complex on Tuesday before returning to Los Angeles.

Soviet diplomats expelled

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The expulsion of two Soviets and the voluntary departure of a third for trying to obtain U.S. secrets was not in retaliation for the recent ejection of an American diplomat from Moscow, officials say.

In cases fit for a spy novel, the FBI announced Thursday three Soviets were caught in separate incidents this month attempting to gather classified

material and were told to leave the United States.

The incidents involved one Soviet who approached an aide to Rep. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine; another who tried to retrieve film from a "dead drop" at the base of a tree, and a KGB agent who tried to get classified data about the U.S. aerospace industry from a double agent.

FBI director William Webster said the three men have left, or are in the

process of leaving the United States.

Officials denied the U.S. action was taken to get revenge for the recent expulsion of American diplomat Richard Osborne on grounds he was caught spying for the United States in Moscow.

However, a State Department official said the expulsions were announced in detail because of the publicity the Soviets gave to Osborne's case.

Artificial hearts draw criticism

by Maureen Carmody
Battalion Staff

On March 23, the world said goodbye to a latter-day Lazarus, and hello to another medical breakthrough.

Dr. Barney B. Clark spent the last 112 days of his life living this miracle — a permanent artificial heart. The two men held most responsible for the achievement are Dr. William C. Devries, the surgeon, and Dr. Robert K. Jarvik, the designer of the artificial heart.

Clark's surgery was just one of the rapidly progressing medical achievements that have helped some 200,000 Americans with heart disease during the last year. Other new medical equipment and drugs include the computerized axial tomography (CAT scan) that could be put to cardiovascular use, a group of such drugs as digitalis, which help the heart's pumping ability, and diuretics, which rid the body of excessive water.

But those achievements have not come about without criticism. Perhaps the most controversial treatment for heart patients is the

most radical of all — the heart transplant.

Presently, the limiting factor of transplants is the lack of donors. But attempts have been made to remedy this problem by creating an artificial heart or attempting to perform xenografts — transplants using hearts from animals.

Dr. Sam Black, professor and head of medical microbiology at Texas A&M, said he thinks xenografts are not the wave of the future because the tissue of an animal heart couldn't be readily accepted into a human host. He suggested that artificial hearts seem to be making more progress.

Heart transplants actually began 15 years to the day before Clark underwent surgery in Salt Lake City. Louis Washkansky was the first heart-transplant patient. Washkansky's surgery was the beginning of the controversy, but certainly not the end.

Shortly after Washkansky received his heart, the operation was being practiced around the world until it became evident that recipients didn't live long after the

surgery. The operation became more rare, and heart transplants did not regain popularity until the late 1970s and early 1980s. But complaints about the morality of transplanting — and creating — hearts remain.

Some people express concern that heart transplants are "man playing God." Others cite ethical problems, charging that medical professionals are using the patient as a guinea pig.

Many of the controversies lie in such questions as whether those costly medical techniques can be made available to everyone, and the potential over-population problem that could result from people living longer and longer.

Dr. John J. McDermott, professor of philosophy and medical humanities at Texas A&M, said the task of medicine is to prolong life. He said he feels science has not gone too far, nor has the medical profession suffered any loss of ethics. McDermott said, however, that it is important to keep certain things in mind when such operations as transplants are

being considered.

"For one, there is the extraordinarily sophisticated aspect of consent," he said. "All of the possibilities of the operation must be known (to the patient) — have the patient study the 130 days of Barney Clark ... The second point is that it (the operation) should not be done manipulatively or seductively; everyone has to tell the truth."

McDermott said the third important aspect of conducting such operations is that they should not be done solely for experimental purposes.

"They (the operations) must be experimentation with sufficient expectation of success," he said.

Clark's operation was successful in extending his life for more than 100 days. It also provided valuable information to surgeons and researchers working on the artificial heart, which is only in its infancy. The Jarvik-7, once described by its designer as "the Model T of artificial hearts," is already back up on

Set clocks up Sunday

An hour will be lost Sunday when daylight saving-time begins. Clocks should be set ahead one hour before going to bed Saturday night, although daylight saving-time actually begins at 2 a.m. Sunday.

Daylight saving-time originally was started to give farmers more daylight time to work. But the change, which began more than a century ago, only took place in certain states.

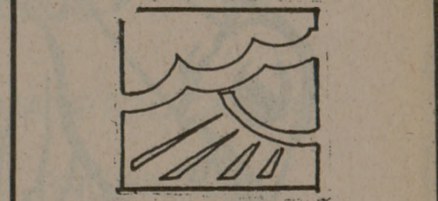
During the energy crisis in the 1970s, daylight saving-time was started again as a way to conserve energy. At that time, daylight saving-time became mandatory for all states and was observed year-round.

But problems occurred with states that were on the borders of time zones — it was too dark when children went to school and accidents occurred.

Daylight saving-time now is optional and includes the months of April through October.

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forecast

Cloudy to partly cloudy today with a 30 percent chance of showers and a high of 81. A decreasing chance of showers tonight with a low near 54. Clear to partly cloudy skies Saturday with a high near 79.