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on school prayer
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Midterms available
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The Battalion

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Texas A&M

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Hart does it again

United Press International

Sen. Gary Hart buried Walter Mondale in a landslide in Vermont's non-binding primary Tuesday, grabbing his third straight victory in the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The race wasn't even close as Hart got about 70 percent of the vote, coming on the heels of last Tuesday's upset in the New Hampshire primary and his victory Sunday in the Maine caucuses. Hart became the candidate to beat.

With 65 percent of the 264 precincts reporting, Hart had 25,295 votes or 71 percent, Mondale 6,940 or 19 percent and Jesse Jackson 1,053 or 9 percent.

Campaigning in Florida, Hart noted that in Vermont a lot of Republicans apparently crossed over to vote for him and he said that meant

he could beat Ronald Reagan in November.

"I believe the result in Vermont shows this campaign does have a chance to reach out beyond the Democratic Party to expand the frontiers of our party and to expand the electoral base of our party," Hart said. "I intend to defeat Ronald Reagan."

Mondale still led in the battle for delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He had 132 to 29 for Hart. Many of Mondale's delegates were House members picked earlier this year to go to the convention and they could change their pledges.

Shrugging off the defeat, Mondale told a wildly cheering rally in Tampa, that he is in the presidential race to stay, saying, "I am what I am. What you see is what you get."

"This is not a horse race. This has become a battle for the soul of the

Democratic party and the future of our nation.

"I will stay in this race to the finish because of principle and not because of pollsters," he shouted.

Mondale dismissed the Vermont results, telling reporters: "We were not really contesting Vermont. No delegates were being selected in the contest."

Hart's stunning Vermont victory — his most impressive to date — gave the Colorado Senator a clean sweep in northern New England over the past eight days.

Indicative of Hart's lopsided vote was his 3 to 1 margin in the first results from three wards in Burlington, which was expected to be a pocket of strength for Mondale.

Hart was favored to score another victory Saturday in Wyoming, a friendly-western state adjacent to his

home state of Colorado.

That would mean he would be building on a string of four consecutive wins going into Super Tuesday — March 13 when 11 jurisdictions hold primaries and caucuses to pick 511 delegates.

There was already indication that Hart's building momentum and Mondale's failure to win anywhere since the season opening Iowa caucuses was having a strong effect on the upcoming events. A Boston Globe poll earlier this week showed Hart coming out of nowhere to lead Mondale in Massachusetts, a Super Tuesday state.

And in another, Florida, a Miami Herald poll Tuesday showed Hart moving up fast and Mondale sinking. Similar results were reported in Alabama, although no polls had been released.

Controversial item deleted from new appointment letter

By MICHELLE POWE
Staff Writer

A dispute over a revised version of Texas A&M's annual faculty appointment letter was temporarily resolved Monday when the vice president for academic affairs, Gordon P. Eaton, agreed to strike a controversial item from the letter.

The controversial item — Item 3 of the annual appointment letter — states what percentage of each faculty member's salary will be drawn from state teaching money and how much from other sources, such as research grants. The item also states that the University is only obligated to pay for the teaching part of each faculty member's salary.

The revised letter was the subject of much debate in the Faculty Senate meeting last month, the result of which was a letter of protest sent to Eaton by the Faculty Senate asking that the item be stricken from the letter.

Many senators expressed concern, both last month and Monday, that Item 3 could jeopardize the salaries and tenure of faculty members. Several senators expressed concern that if any research grants fell through, some faculty members could be left without a large part of their income.

Others worried that some department heads or deans might "punish" a tenured faculty member, or an untenured faculty member awaiting tenure, by manipulating assignments

between the University and state agencies. The senators charged that a department head might allocate part of a faculty member's salary to research funds, knowing that no such funds were available.

Eaton said, however, that the appeals process guarantees against such action. He said a faculty member can take a case to University President Frank E. Vandiver and to the Tenure Advisory Committee.

Eaton said the deletion of Item 3 won't change anything. He said Item 3, although a new addition to some colleges' appointment letters, is not a new policy.

The University administration, at the beginning of each academic year, distributes all teaching funds appro-

priated to it by the Legislature to the various colleges. State law, he said, prohibits all State institutions from committing funds it does not have. State law also prohibits converting teaching funds for other purposes, he said.

He said the University still won't be obligated for "more than the support from teaching funds indicated," as stated in the appointment letter.

Eaton said some of the appointment letters already have sent out but can be corrected.

The Senate's resolution requesting the deletion of Item 3 applies to the 1984-1985 academic year. But the Senate called for a study of faculty appointment letters in the future.



Photo by JOHN RYAN

Future Aggie All-American

Two-year-old Justin Wayne Sherrill receives some advice on the finer points of basketball during half-time at the Texas A&M-University of Texas game from his father Jackie Sherrill, head football coach and athletic director here.

The 'Battle of Twin Cities' is only beginning

By ED ALANIS
Staff Writer

It's two dogs fighting over the same bone, but that bone is growth and business, and the meat on the bone is the almighty dollar.

The two dogs, Bryan and College Station.

Good or bad, the good ol' days are over for Bryan. This sleepy railroad town has been thrust into the sophisticated realm of industry and big business, and it's up to its ears in a predicament few towns ever face. College Station has grown to meet Bryan at its city limits, and is challenging Bryan for every new business or industry coming to the Brazos Valley.

The bottom line — which city gets the generated tax revenues? College Station became a town in

1938, after growth around the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College justified the incorporation of a city. If only Bryan had been able to foresee the potential growth of that small military college across the prairie...

Instead, College Station sprang up overnight and stole the biggest thing in the Brazos Valley right out from under Bryan's nose — Texas A&M University and the steady influx of dollars from students. Of course, Bryan hasn't been left out in the cold completely. Bryan reaps many benefits from the University. However, College Station obviously has the upper hand in the game, and more important, College Station represents a threat to the healthy growth of Bryan.

James Gardner, a Texas A&M professor of urban and regional planning and a former College Sta-

tion city councilman, describes the twin cities as being plagued by a "rivalry syndrome." He calls it good-natured rivalry, though.

Good-natured or not, big dollars are at stake. With big money involved, "good-natured" can only be a temporary description at best.

Bryan founders probably never dreamed their city would one day be battling a neighboring city for everything from a chamber of commerce building to a hi-tech plant, but so it is, and the cities resemble two men deadlocked in an arm wrestling match, beads of sweat forming on the brows of both.

A combined Bryan-College Station Chamber of Commerce, formed in the early 1960s to unite the two cities and enable them to combine resources to achieve common goals, has backfired after twenty years and cre-

ated a dissension in city politics that will not disappear overnight. It's a full-blown fight, and someone has to lose.

The fight is over where the combined chamber of commerce will be housed. Since its formation, it has been situated in downtown Bryan, with a branch office in College Station. Now, College Station is no longer satisfied with its small branch office.

When one was finally formally proposed, College Station jumped at it. The city council voted to contribute \$400,000 towards the estimated moving cost of \$660,000. The proposed site had a central location very near the boundary shared between the two cities, but it was in College Station.

When put to a vote the proposal was favored by a majority, but not by

the required two-thirds majority. A temporary victory for Bryan, at the cost of diminishing unity with College Station.

"But there's more than one way to skin a cat," College Station Mayor Gary Halter told reporters after the vote was announced. And indeed, College Station has not given up the fight.

Another issue to finally surface this year has been the status of medical care in the twin cities. The existing two hospitals are located side by side, in Bryan.

The smaller, Humana Hospital Bryan-College Station, has filed a proposal with the Texas Health Facilities Commission to expand and move to a new location in south College Station.

The feelings on this issue are mixed. As a city, College Station rec-

ognizes its need for medical facilities, Halter said.

However, the value of size is also recognized. Hospital expansions are granted based on estimated overall community needs. If Humana moves and expands, a lot of growth will have to take place before St. Joseph Hospital will be granted approval for more expansion. Many think that one large hospital with a central location, like St. Joseph, would be of more benefit than two smaller hospitals.

The bottom line is city politics — twin city residents go where their needs can best be served, they don't necessarily go to one city as opposed to the other because of some sense of loyalty. And where the people go, well, that's where the dollars go.

Women make their mark at A&M

By ROBIN BLACK
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the first of a two-part series concerning women, both students and faculty, at Texas A&M University.

Although women weren't officially admitted to Texas A&M as teachers or students until the late 1960s, they have — quite unofficially — made their presence known in the past.

Wanda Farr, the wife of a professor at the University, began teaching biology in 1917 — without the rank of professor, of course.

Professor Charles Hutson's three daughters completed studies in engineering between 1893 and 1903 as "courtesy students." They were allowed to attend as a favor to their father. They did not receive degrees.

Almost 100 years after its genesis, Texas A&M finally admitted women to the University.

Bety Unterberger was hired as a full professor of history, with tenure, in 1968.

Unterberger, who was the only woman with such rank at Texas

Annette Lopez, director of affirmative action at the University, said although a shortage of women in administrative and teaching positions at Texas A&M is a problem, the trend lately has been to hire more women.

A&M then, said she was treated very well by her co-workers.

"I don't feel any sense of having been discriminated against — then or now — as far as my scholarship is concerned," she said.

Things were a little uncomfortable at first, though, she said.

"It was kind of like being a black in a white society," she said. "I was their 'token woman', but there was really no vindictive treatment. I think the other men just weren't sure how to behave; they had never worked with a woman before."

Unterberger said she wasn't really surprised by this, since she had worked in a similar atmosphere at three other universities before com-

ing to Texas A&M.

Women professors were rare until well into the 1970s, she said, so she learned to "pretty much be a loner."

More women have been hired in teaching and administrative positions, but, she said, she doesn't see many promising indications that the balance of men and women in faculty positions will ever be what it should.

"There has been such a long-standing tradition against it (hiring of women in high positions) at A&M," she said. "It's just really hard to overcome."

Annette Lopez, director of affirmative action at the University, said although a shortage of women in administrative and teaching positions at

Texas A&M is a problem, the trend lately has been to hire more women.

"We're still at an extreme shortage," she said, "but starting from nothing and going to something is an improvement."

The Texas Plan, which provides that the University must hire a certain number of minorities in administrative positions within the next four years, does not include women as a minority.

"Women are technically not a minority, because they make up about half of the work force," Unterberger said, "but realistically we are a minority where professional positions are concerned."

In a report compiled last September by the department of Institutional Analysis, out of the 1574 faculty members (which includes full, assistant and associate professors) at Texas A&M, about 13 percent or 108 of those are women, and 43, or less than half, of the women have tenure.

Of the remaining 1466 male faculty members, 965, or about 66 percent, of them are tenured.

In Today's Battalion

Local

- Corps' dining routines won't change despite higher costs of Duncan's family-style dining. See story page 3.
- The Aggeland Inn is opening a dinner theater. See story page 5.
- TAMU parking permit fees may double next semester along with an increase in dormitory rates. See story page 7.

State

- Corpus Christi businesses held a mock funeral and burial for one of the Cabbage Patch Kids in a protest Tuesday. See story page 11.
- Three children who befriended convicted killer James Autry have asked Gov. Mark White to spare him from execution. See story page 11.