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White makes proposals for state budget

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Saying the state bureaucracy is overweight and needs to go on a diet, Gov. Mark White on Tuesday offered the Legislature an "austere" budget and promised no new taxes.

"We could raise taxes," White said in his state-of-the-state address to a joint session of the House and Senate. "But I think there is not a person in this room — myself included — who intends to do that."

White said trimming the state workforce, reducing expenses and increasing user fees are better ways to deal with the state's financial troubles.

"Frankly, there was little incentive

during those years to save," he said.

State Comptroller Bob Bullock has predicted that state income will fall up to \$1 billion short of what currently is being spent on programs and services.

But White said an economy drive can keep the state out of the red.

"We can tighten our belts and bring our spending levels down to our income levels," he said. "And I believe we can do it without major disruptions or undue hardships or layoffs or governmental chaos."

White said he would submit a budget to lawmakers totaling \$36.1 billion for the 1986-87 fiscal year. That total, he said, would fall within the comptroller's revenue predictions without a tax hike.

White's proposals called for reductions in state spending and workforces rather than increasing taxes. He also asked legislators to enact a statewide water plan calling it "important to economic development" as well as necessary for "human survival itself."

In a speech interrupted by applause 14 times, White said he would support adding government workers "only in the most essential areas." He called on every agency and institution to immediately begin cost-cutting measures, including:

- Reducing the number of employees when possible.

- Cutting rent, travel and other overhead expenses.

- Beginning energy and water conservation projects.

- Reviewing fee structures to make sure that those using services are paying for them.

In a separate budget document, White recommended fee increases

totaling \$184 million for such things as marriage licenses, park use and utility companies seeking rate increases.

Although he branded his budget plan as "lean" and "austere," White did seek support for some new measures.

He said he wants lawmakers to finally enact a statewide water plan.

"Water resources are as important to economic development as they are to human survival itself — as important as anything we have done to improve our schools, upgrade our highway system or preserve a low tax base," he said.

White called for a 150 percent increase in funding for organized re-

search, from \$31 million to \$80 million.

He urged the Legislature to increase the number of law officers in the state Department of Public Safety, particularly in narcotics enforcement, and to enact a strong anti-racketeering law to combat organized crime.

The governor proposed trimming higher education spending by \$460 million, while increasing tuition for some students. He proposed raising tuition for non-resident students, foreign students and students in some graduate school professional programs.

Cheating at A&M: a serious problem

By KAREN BLOCH

Reporter

"Aggies don't... cheat..." They don't even "tolerate those who do."

The Aggie Code of Honor. It's printed inside the front cover of the Texas A&M University Regulations handbook, and everyone in Aggie-land lives by it. Right?

Wrong. Although 25 cases of cheating were reported to the Texas A&M Office of Student Affairs during the 1983-84 academic year, Assistant Director of Student Affairs Bill Kibler estimates the number of cases that actually occurred is much higher.

"Cheating cases are handled by the individual colleges," Kibler said. "After the case is resolved a copy of the report is supposed to be filed with the student affairs office."

"But the number of cases reported to us could be any percentage of the number of cases that actually occurred. A lot of cases are probably handled informally between the faculty member and the student."

Although there was an increase in the number of cheating cases reported last year, Kibler said he doesn't think that the actual number of cheating incidents has increased.

"The policy of reporting cases to our office is relatively new," Kibler said. "I think the colleges are just beginning to report a higher percentage of the cases."

Besides convincing the colleges to report cheating, the University also has the problem of defining cheating.

The official definition of cheating, or scholastic dishonesty, is given on page 13 of the 1984-85 regulations handbook. Section 34 outlines the actions — all 10 of them — that are considered scholastically dishonest.

Scholastic dishonesty is defined under six categories:

- Acquiring information.
- Providing information.
- Plagiarism.
- Conspiracy.
- Fabrication of information.

- Violation of departmental or college policies.

While some of the specific offenses mentioned under these categories probably fit the classic definition of cheating, others may be more surprising. Many things most students do regularly may be considered cheating.

Having someone edit an English paper, telling someone the type of questions that were on a test and working on an assignment with someone, according to regulations, can be considered cheating.

The punishments assessed for the different offenses vary in relation to the seriousness of the offense.

"Punishments (reported to the student affairs department last year) ranged from a grade penalty to removal from the University," Kibler said.

Dr. Candida Lutes, associate dean of students in the College of Liberal Arts, said she believes that many professors don't report cheating incidents.

"It's our policy (in the College of Liberal Arts) to report all cases of cheating to student affairs," Lutes said, "but I doubt it's done."

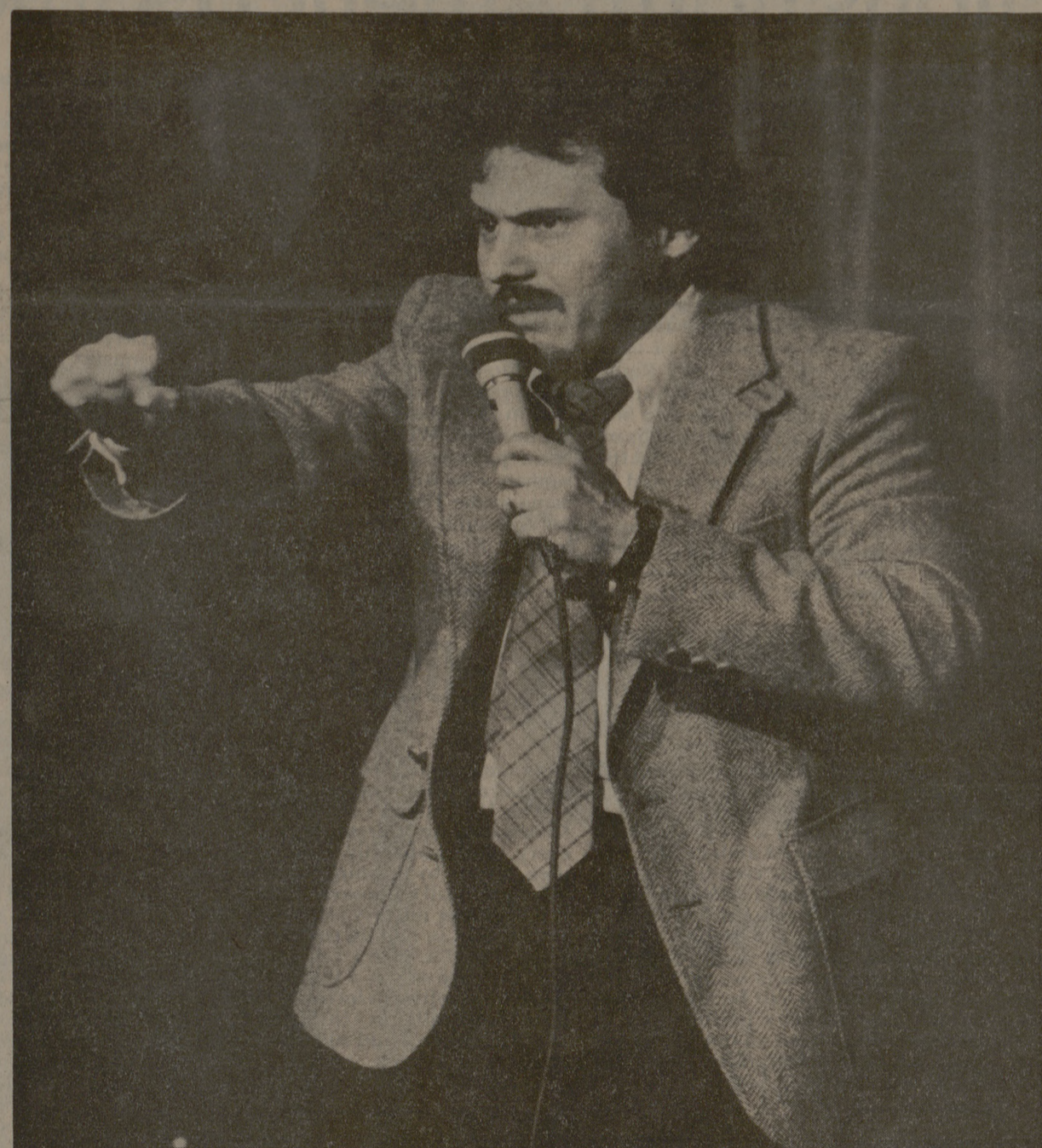
"It's very important to contact student affairs, because that's the only way we can know if the student is a previous offender. The only reason the college doesn't report all cases of cheating is because the professors don't report them to their department heads."

Lutes said she feels many of the professors are hesitant to report cases because they are concerned that the student may be assessed a very serious penalty.

Professors don't want to ruin someone's college career if the student isn't a "chronic cheater," Lutes said. "They tend to wonder if maybe this was just a case where a basically honest student used poor judgement."

But, she said, the professor's fears are unfounded.

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Crazy Driver

Photo by PETER ROCHA

Comedian Ray Martinez tells the crowd at A experiences Tuesday night. See related Good Humour Bar about his wild driving story page 5.

Movement supports refugees

By KIRSTEN DIETZ

Staff Writer

No one can live a Christian life unless he is free to reach out to the needy and oppressed, Rev. Jeffrey Schiffmayer told about 20 people Monday at a Sanctuary Movement forum by Radder Fountain.

The Sanctuary Movement is a nationwide network of churches that give refuge to Central Americans, who are considered illegal aliens by the U.S. government.

Schiffmayer, a minister at St. Francis Episcopal Church in College Station, was the main speaker at the forum. Sponsored by a coalition of community members, students and religious leaders, the forum was to focus attention on the pre-trial hearings of Jack Elder, a leader of the Sanctuary Movement.

Elder was indicted last April on three felony charges for transporting Salvadoran refugees. Immigration law prohibits individuals from transporting people whom they know are illegal aliens if the intent is to help them remain here illegally.

Schiffmayer said that, according to the Bible, any human being deserves care and assistance and, in the name of humanity, other people are obligated to help.

Alex Madonik, a member of Amnesty International at Texas A&M, said the United States has always been a sanctuary and should not stop taking refugees now.

Brann Johnson, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, said the government must impose restrictions on consistently.

Former cadets recall yesteryear's Corps

By MIKE DAVIS

Reporter

Almost 50 years have gone by since Gen. Ormand R. Simpson, Class of '36, graduated. In that amount of time, the administration of the Corps of Cadets and the lifestyles of its members have changed dramatically.

Formations, uniforms, mobility and policy making are all major differences between the Corps of 1936 and the Corps of today, said Simpson, assistant vice president of student services.

"Today your leaders in the Corps have a great deal to say about the daily running of the Corps," Simpson said. "In that Corps (1936), we had none. We had Saturday morning classes. We had three meal formations a day... and they did it seven days a week."

Saturday morning classes no longer exist at Texas A&M, and the Corps does not hold formations three times a day, Saturdays and Sundays are generally free also.

The Corps, however, does have formation twice each weekday to raise and lower the U.S. flag and then marches to morning and evening meals.

Don Powell, Class of '56, said one big difference between his Corps and the Corps of today is where cadets may wear their uniforms. When both Simpson and Powell were cadets, they were required to wear their uniform until they were 20 miles off campus.

"If you went home for the weekend, you wore your uniform all the way home," Powell said. "You might wear it to church Sunday, too, be-

cause all the girls thought it was really terrific."

One of the highlights of the senior year was when seniors could go "non-reg," Powell said.

"It was a big deal that finally for the last month or two that you were going to be here, you could go non-reg in the evening if you were a senior," Powell said.

Today all Corps members must wear their uniform only when going into a building on campus other than a dormitory.

Powell said that having to wear the uniform when leaving campus came in handy because the most popular mode of travel was hitchhiking. Both Powell and Simpson said that most students had to hitchhike because few cadets had cars. The increased mobility of today's Corps is one of the most significant differ-

ences, Simpson said.

"The school was entirely different in those days," Simpson said. "It was not a mobile student body."

Mobility was restricted by the Depression, Simpson said, "but nobody felt poor because nobody else had any money."

Seven out of the 4,100 students owned automobiles, Simpson said. The keys to the cars were kept in the commandant's office, and the car owner's could only use their cars if they had a pass to go off campus.

"There may have been a few people that had some money, but they disguised it pretty well," he said.

Corps Commandant Donald Burton, Class of '56, said one reason for the increased mobility of the Corps is the affluence of students' parents today.

"The big thing that I see is that

students are more affluent today by a large margin than we were," Burton said.

Cadets frequently borrowed other cadets' cars, Burton said. "There was always a lot of double-dating," he said.

Because no women attended Texas A&M, the cadets either imported women or went out of town. "The highways were generally crammed on Saturdays and Sundays," Burton said.

Another major difference is the leadership of the Corps. Simpson said that when he was a cadet the commandant ran the Corps.

"The commandant ran it essentially through a group of tactical of-

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Correction

A headline and article in The Battalion Tuesday incorrectly described a statement on campus gun control made during a Faculty Senate meeting Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Battalion headline said the Senate proposes no guns on campus.

The Senate in fact took no action. The story said the Senate considered a proposal by senator Phanindramohan Das that would forbid Texas A&M police from carrying guns on campus.

However, the Senate did not consider such a proposal. At the end of the meeting, during the committee of the whole, senator Das read a resolution during which stated it was inappropriate for University Police to carry guns on campus.

Following a discussion, the committee recommended to the Senate to extend an invitation to University Police Director Bob Wiatt to come and speak on the issue of gun control at the next Senate meeting.

The Battalion regrets the error.