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Final Review marks end, beginning

By JAY BLINDERMAN
Reporter

"Down in front, down in front case," a parent yelled from the stands at final review on Saturday afternoon. Those words were repeated by parents, friends and spectators, eagerly awaiting the start of activities that would bring to a close another year of activities for the Corps of Cadets.

Spectators crowded on each side of the grandstand, which was filled with parents of Corps staff members, special guests, and reviewing officer retired Lt. Gen. Ormond R. Simpson.

The event officially started at 3 p.m. when members of the Corps began to "step off" from the Quadrangle, but the rows of khaki pants and white gloves did not appear on the main drill field until twenty minutes later.

Three F-4 fighter planes flew over the drill field in tribute to the 1984-85 Corps, starting the day's ceremonies.

Final review takes place in two segments. In the first part, review is officiated by parents of Corps staff and the reviewing officer.

The 15-member Corps staff led the procession of 42 units past the reviewing stand. At the end of the procession, the units "fall out" and the "sergebutts" return to the dorms to put on their boots.

The other members of the Corps also return to their dorms to change into their new uniforms, signifying the start of a new year and an advancement in Corps classification.

Second review started one and a half hours after the first review was finished.

This procession was led by the new 18-member Corps staff, including the first woman to be a member of this group. The staff led 40 units past a new reviewing stand, a wall of "dead elephants" — the outgoing seniors.

No airplanes flew over the field for the second part of review, but that did not matter. The ear-to-ear smiles of the seniors and the new officers were entertainment enough for the spectators who braved the 90 degree heat of the day.



Atten... shun!

Photo by JAIME LOPEZ

A last look was given to the Class of '85 boot line as the senior cadets lined up for Final Review Saturday. The second time around

the seniors were reviewing officers for the incoming seniors, the Class of '86. The second review is held without freshmen cadets.

Out-of-state students may qualify for tuition-hike waivers

By JUNE PANG
Staff Writer

Out-of-state students who currently qualify for in-state tuition may be forced to pay non-resident tuition beginning next fall.

A bill approved by the state Senate on May 1 would triple college tuition and change the conditions that exempt non-resident students from paying out-of-state tuition.

According to Jim Yancy, a legislative aide to Sen. Grant Jones, D-Abilene — the sponsor of the bill — only three groups of non-resident students would be qualified for the exemptions under the bill:

- Professors, teaching assistants, research assistants, their spouses and their children.
- Students who receive a competitive academic scholarship of \$200 or more.

- Students who are in any branch of the U.S. Armed Service.

Currently, non-resident students who work 20 hours or more for an institute of higher education on academic related work may pay resident tuition. The bill would disallow that exemption, Yancy said.

The bill would also nullify the exemption that allows a non-resi-

dent student who is married to a Texas resident to pay in-state tuition.

According to Donald Carter, associate registrar of admission and records of Texas A&M, a non-resident student has to be the following in order to be a resident: independent from his parents, 18 years or older, and employed full time for 12 months prior to going to school in Texas.

"It's felt that non-residents whose parents are not tax-payers for state's higher education should pay their share," Yancy said. "We've given education to both residents and non-residents. With the shortfall of state funds, we finally decided non-residents should pay their share."

The bill would raise out-of-state tuition from the current \$40 per semester hour to \$120 next fall. Non-

resident tuition would remain at \$120 per hour.

The bill has been approved by the Senate and will be sent to the House for approval.

If the House concurs, the bill will take effect this fall. Otherwise, a conference committee will be drawn from both the House and the Senate to reach an agreement.

Arms race cost discussed at conference

Grim predictions made at Cassandra

By MICHAEL CRAWFORD
Senior Staff Writer

The cost of the arms race with the Soviet Union may reduce the United States to Third World nation status, and Americans have resigned themselves to a future which, they feel, they cannot control.

Those were some of the predictions leveled against world leaders by participants in Texas A&M's Cassandra Conference which concluded Tuesday afternoon.

Ken Watt, University of California professor of zoology and environmental studies, says he has developed a global economic computer simulation. This simulation differs from earlier attempts to predict the world's economic future, Watt says, because it ignores areas stressed by most economists.

"We want to be able to account for almost all the year-to-year variation in the key economic indicators, using none of the things that economists look at," Watt says. "We're

doing this in terms of the real stuff."

But the information developed by the computer doesn't always agree with traditional thought. Watt says some of the lessons disturb him.

"One of the things that has been a terrible revelation for me is that wars are not a terrible accident, but that they are a normal working-out of the normal operation of the system . . ." he says. "There's a kickback effect after a war which leads to a depression. So a depression is a response to a previous war."

The same factors which cause a depression after a war, cause an expansion of the economy before the war. Knowing that, Watt says, leaders can cause wars in order to boost their economies and direct attention away from domestic problems. According to Watt, that's the way World War I started.

Most students have been taught that the first world war started with the assassination of Austrian Archduke Ferdinand by a Serbian radical. That interpretation of history, Watt

says, is incorrect. Instead, he says that the war began when countries realized that their economies were stagnant and that they needed a war to bring them out of the slump. The assassination provided an excuse for leaders, particularly those in czarist Russia, to use patriotism to stop the flood of protests taking place in their cities. Because of treaties in the area, Watt says, what started out as an economic solution became a humanitarian nightmare. More than one million American soldiers went to Europe after the United States entered the war in 1917.

"Within a matter of days," Watt says, "90 percent of all the people on the planet were involved in a war. Not because of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, but because nation states were using war as a means of dealing with an economic crisis."

But the war cycle which forces governments to spend more money on armaments during war, may cripple the United States in peacetime, Watt says. The U.S. government is

spending billions of dollars a year on military equipment in order to balance what the Reagan administration calls the enormous buildup in Soviet military might. Spending like that may finance protection for a nation of paupers, Watt suggests.

With the United States and the Soviet Union reduced to poverty, nations such as Japan, China and Brazil would become the leaders of the future.

But predicting things like the country sliding into poverty often leaves people feeling as though they have no control over their destinies, a Dartmouth College adjunct professor says.

Dana Meadows co-authored a book 15 years ago called "Limits to Growth" which sparked a controversy in political and economic circles. The book stated that growth was not always beneficial and that natural resources were limited. What appeared to be

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Democrats say farmers require price supports

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A dozen congressional Democrats on Tuesday proposed sweeping changes in U.S. farm policy.

The Democrats said the changes would offer suffering farmers higher incomes at the expense of about \$13 billion more on consumer food bills.

The changes proposed by the Democrats would include sharply higher government price supports for commodities like wheat and corn, together with provision for farmer-imposed curbs on production.

Sponsors contended the changes would help get rid of price-depressing surpluses and give farmers a way to earn their way out of the current financial stress in rural America.

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower appeared at a news conference at the U.S. Capitol with congressional sponsors of the mea-

sure, which he called "a new idea in agriculture."

"What we've been doing for the past 12 years has not been working," Hightower said. "Everybody agrees with that. Unfortunately the proposals for the 1985 farm bill that have come forward thus far out of the administration and elsewhere work only for taxpayers or farmers, but not for both."

The legislation is sharply at odds with a stack of other suggested farm bills being proposed to replace the law that expires Sept. 30. Those bills, for the most part, would reduce price supports in order to make U.S. commodities more competitive in the export market.

"This is the only bill that would increase net farm income immediately," said Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, the bill's primary sponsor. He said higher commodity prices might further cut into the volume of already slumping U.S. farm exports.

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Water

Senate OKs bill allowing rights to be reappropriated

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Amid debate reviving memories of the long court fight over Stacy Dam in West Texas, the Senate approved Tuesday a bill that would allow unused Texas water rights to be reappropriated.

The bill, by Sen. John Montford, D-Lubbock, was sent to the House on a 29-2 vote.

"This is a bill to try to prejudice the holders of old water rights," said Sen. Carlos Truan, D-Corpus Christi, who with Sen. Oscar Mauzey, D-Dallas, opposed the bill.

"The purpose of this legislation is merely to restore a workable state policy on handling water permits and prevent waste of water," Truan said. "If the state supreme court's ruling is allowed to stand there will be no more reservoirs built in Texas."

Montford said his bill originated

from the long controversy over a permit for Stacy Dam on the upper Colorado River, which would furnish water to Abilene, San Angelo, Midland, Odessa and Big Spring.

The permit was approved by the Texas Water Commission although testimony showed the amount of water in the Colorado had already been appropriated, on paper.

The Lower Colorado River Authority filed suit claiming the permit would decrease the amount of water available to LCRA lakes by 15 percent. The Texas Supreme Court overruled lower courts by saying that since all available water had been appropriated on paper, the state had no right to issue a permit for Stacy Dam.

Later, the LCRA and Stacy Dam builders reached an agreement in

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Phil Gramm gives speech to graduates

The Battalion reported May 2 that U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm would not speak at graduation ceremonies held Friday.

However, Phil Gramm was able to speak at Friday's commencement ceremonies because the Senate adjourned earlier than was expected.

Larry Neal, Gramm's press secretary, said Tuesday that the initial report on May 2 was that the budget debate would last until the evening hours of May 3 and that Gramm would not be able to attend commencement.

"Fortunately the Senate adjourned earlier than was expected (Friday)," Neal said. "So Sen. Gramm was able to catch a plane and be present at the graduation ceremonies."