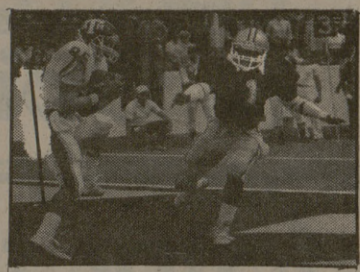




Post Oak Mall sponsoring  
trick or treat Halloween night

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Sherrill hopes A&M impresses  
bowl scouts against SMU

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# Texas A&M The Battalion

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College Station, Texas

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## Juan spares Texas coast, hits Louisiana

Associated Press

HOUSTON — Erratic Hurricane Juan backtracked and drifted into southeastern Louisiana early Tuesday, sparing the Texas coast its heavy rains and high winds.

"The worst for us is over," said Bill Patterson, spokesman for the National Weather Service office in Port Arthur.

After stalling off the western Louisiana coast Monday, the storm turned and crossed Louisiana's desolate marshlands, then moved toward more populated areas.

Three people were dead and at least nine were missing, including five men aboard a 100-foot crew boat.

By midday Tuesday, the storm's center was wobbling northward and was well inland northwest of New Orleans. Juan's maximum sustained winds weakened to 75 mph, mostly in squalls over open water, the weather service said.

Hurricane warnings remained in effect from Port Arthur to Mobile, Ala., and gale warnings were posted from Port Arthur to Brownsville and from Mobile east to Appalachicola, Fla.



Photo by GREG BAILEY

## Beat The Hell Outta' Bottle Caps

Peter Collins (left), Jeff Mentzer (center) and Benjamin Smith flatten bottle caps Sunday to make spurs, which the cadets attach to their shoes. Corps of Cadets freshmen are required to wear the spurs during the week prior to the Texas A&M — Southern Methodist University football game.

## Soviets accept limited testing of "Star Wars"

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has offered to halt construction of a suspicious Siberian radar and to accept small-scale tests of the controversial U.S. "Star Wars" program, Reagan administration officials said Tuesday.

But the offer to halt work at the Krasnoyarsk site, which President Reagan branded as illegal in a report to Congress, is drawing a skeptical U.S. response because it would depend on the United States not going ahead with the modernization of early-warning radar in Greenland and Britain.

"They have made us an offer we can refuse," an official said, stressing the importance of upgrading the Thule and Fylingdales radars in alerting the United States to a nuclear attack.

The Soviet gesture on Star Wars, however, is considered a positive move in dealing with the main impediment to progress on a new nuclear arms control treaty. Reagan's \$26-billion program to develop a high-technology anti-missile shield

has slowed arms negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland.

Both proposals, through diplomatic channels in Geneva, appear to be part of a concerted public relations campaign by the Soviets in advance of Reagan's Nov. 19-20 summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The Soviets are resisting cuts in offensive nuclear weapons unless curbs are also applied to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The president concluded this month that research, testing and development of anti-missile technology does not violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Soviet negotiators in Geneva acknowledged that tests of "small-scale mockups" could not be challenged when they essentially are extensions of laboratory research.

However, Gorbachev informed Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., in Moscow in September that fundamental space research cannot be verified — or thereby challenged by the Soviet Union.

## Terror relived

Auschwitz survivor recounts experiences, Nazi atrocities

By ED CASSAVOY

Staff Writer

A survivor of Auschwitz described for a hushed audience in Rudder Theater Tuesday night a journey that began at the age of 12, and has remained as vivid today as the number 7739 tattooed on his left arm.

"The trip from Auschwitz to Houston is one you will never understand," said Marc Berkowitz, a survivor of the Holocaust, who said his purpose was not to tell a story but to share one little boy's life.

Berkowitz, now a retired New York furniture salesman, was born in Czechoslovakia in 1932, the youngest of seven children — three boys and four girls — who had a brutal introduction to the realities of World War II.

"Right after the Passover, I was looking out the window and saw soldiers running," Berkowitz said. They were around all the houses and I tried to tell my father what was happening.

"It only took five minutes when two soldiers pushed their way in and said that we had five minutes to pack. . . I tried to ask my father how I could help when one of the soldiers said, 'Where you're going, you don't have to worry, you may not come back.'"

Carrying odds and ends tossed in a tablecloth, Berkowitz said his family was loaded into a cattle train and deported in 1941 to Koloniai.

Later that year, the family now living in Chotkow, Berkowitz said the Gestapo took 300 men, including his father, and executed them.

"I found (my father) because I recognized his leather jacket," Berkowitz said. "The leather jacket looked like a grater after the bullets had gone through — all uneven. . . ."

"I said to myself that I would make this a better world, but also asked my father why he hadn't made the world better either."

Berkowitz said that it was the true beginning of his journey.

"I am a victim who will be a victim for the rest of my life," he said. "What has been learned in the U.S. recently is that once a hostage, always a hostage, once terrorized, always terrorized."

Berkowitz and his mother went to work at a Gestapo agent's house on the edge of the Chotkow Jewish ghetto until his family fled the city in 1942 when they discovered the Germans' plan to "liquidate" the ghetto.

Constantly on the move, Berkowitz said his mother, sisters and brothers were skin and bone after nine months of living off of whatever they could find.

"I would take scraps thrown out to the pigs," Berkowitz said. "The pigs would not scream and that's beautiful. They said nothing."

In 1944, Berkowitz's family was turned over to the Gestapo and then sent to the next stop of the ordeal — Auschwitz.



Marc Berkowitz

Looking out of the cattle car, Berkowitz said he told his mother that the concentration camp did not look like it belonged on the planet.

Berkowitz said they were herded out of the cars like cattle, with glaring lights, screams and gunfire swirling all around them. Berkowitz said he ran through the lines of people looking for his grandmother.

"The thing that my mother said to me was, 'this is not a place for you to run around, you might hurt yourself,' he said. 'I said to my mother, 'this is not exactly a kosher place.'"

Berkowitz said his mother started to scream at that point, asking the Germans not to kill her twins — Marc and his sister Francesca. He said the

Jewish word for "twins" was very similar in German and the word got an immediate response.

"Two men came up at that point," Berkowitz said, "and said that we were very lucky. That's when Josef Mengele (a doctor conducting medical experiments at Auschwitz) arrived."

"He spoke to my mother — he made Shakespeare sound like an amateur — and asked if we (the twins) were from the same father. . . he told us that no one would harm us now because we were his."

Berkowitz and his sister were subjected to a variety of medical experiments administered by the "Angel of Death," ranging from freezing baths, chemicals smeared on their skin, and hundreds of injections.

"Whatever he (Mengele) did, he smiled to us," Berkowitz said. "That smile was very important. We were his guinea pigs, I call it his zoo."

Berkowitz said that as his mother was being led to the gas chambers she asked him to promise to do three things for her: That if he survived he would always love God and humanity, be faithful to his people, and not to be a bitter hateful person.

Berkowitz was liberated by the Russians in January 1945, and he says from then on he has tried to speak out of love not hate, and to tell the next generation that the world is in its hands.

"With thoughts of love, we have nothing to fear," he said.

## Preregistration at A&M begins Monday, Nov. 11

By SCOTT SUTHERLAND

Staff Writer

Texas A&M preregistration will begin Monday, Nov. 11, and students should check with their departments early to find out when advisers will be available. A&M's associate registrar said Monday.

Don Carter said students must preregister on their designated days from 8 a.m. to noon or from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Preregistration will begin with the graduate students.

Spring semester class schedules will be available Tuesday in Heaton Hall and in the registration center in the Pavilion.

Carter said advisers will be available to students Monday through Thursday. But Carter warns that advisers may not be available for all four of those days.

"Every department is going to have its own schedule," Carter said. "So students can do themselves a favor by checking with them early."

The registrar's office also said advisers will not be available after Nov. 11.

The registration center in the Pavilion will be equipped with the same computer system that was used for late registration in Au-

gust, Carter said, so students can pay their fees right away or defer payments.

With the deferred payment plan students can pay fees in two or four installment payments rather than paying in one lump sum.

There will be a minor change in registration procedures this year, Carter said. Students can now sign up for a physical education section at the time of registration. In the past students had to register for a P.E. time and then meet in G. Rollie White Coliseum the first day of class to choose sections such as scuba, tennis or golf.

The schedule for preregistration is as follows:

- Nov. 11 — graduate students.
- Nov. 12 — seniors with last names beginning A-G.
- Nov. 13 — seniors with last names beginning H-O.
- Nov. 14 — seniors with last names beginning P-Z.
- Nov. 15 — juniors with last names beginning A-D.
- Nov. 18 — juniors with last names beginning E-K.
- Nov. 19 — juniors with last names beginning L-R.

See Preregistration, page 5

## 'Aggies in Spain' see relaxed, laid-back lifestyle

By JUNE PANG

Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the first story in a three-part series about Spain.

When a group of Texas A&M students and faculty members spent six weeks in Spain this summer, they learned that exploring a different culture can be interesting.

The group spent two weeks traveling around the country and four weeks taking classes at the University of Santiago, earning six credit hours while studying the Spanish culture.

Dr. Bart Lewis, associate professor of modern languages, says the Spanish follow a different schedule than Americans. Lewis, along with Dr. Antonio Martinez, accompanied 39 students to Spain as part of A&M's "Aggies in Spain" program.

"They (Spaniards) get off work at 7 p.m. or so," he said. "From 7 to 9, they go out strolling with friends

*"I really do think Spanish people are happier. People there laugh more, smile more and seemingly pause more.*

Dr. Bart Lewis.

and family. Then they eat supper at 10.

"They go out again after supper to the cafe talking with people. They sit in the cafe until 2 o'clock."

Lewis says this pace of life is what he likes most about the Spain.

While the Spaniards work about the same number of hours as Americans, there are differences in the amount of pressure they are under and the way they spend their free time, Lewis says.

"They're taking it much easier

than here," Lewis says. "The pressure of promotion is not as serious as here and people don't have the restlessness as here.

"We've been told that in order to succeed, you've got to move, you've got to change jobs. You've got to be available."

But in Spanish culture, he says, . . . being satisfied with oneself and a happiness with others is of prime importance to their lives."

Lewis says he thinks Spanish people are more social and they know their friends longer since they don't move as much.

"I really do think Spanish people are happier," he says. "People there laugh more, smile more and seemingly pause more."

"Europeans generally are like that. America is a young country. We're in the process of making history and our future is unlimited. They (Spaniards) just enjoy the present."

The students also noted the close relationships between people and relaxed atmosphere.

Minette Riordan, a junior Spanish major says, "Spaniards are more open, more affectionate and warmer. The life there is very relaxed and laid-back."

William Grimes, a senior history major, says Spaniards aren't afraid of showing emotions.

"They build bonds with people that way," he says. "If they are mad, they show it. A minute later they calm down."

If there is something we can learn from the Spanish, he says, "we probably can learn the sense of community, the closeness of the people, the openness, the frankness."

Grimes said the laid-back attitude of the Spanish was reflected in their universities.

"The biggest difference is that the class often starts late," he says. "If the class starts at 9, you expect the

*"Spaniards are more open, more affectionate and warmer. The life there is very relaxed and laid-back."*

Minette Riordan, a junior Spanish major.

teacher to be there at 9:10 and the class actually starts at 9:15."

At first, Grimes says, he tried to be on time, but found he was the only person to get to the class on time.

"They (Spaniards) were never in a hurry for anything," he says. "It's funny. On the streets, you see cars go fast, and you hear the beep of cars. They seem to be hurrying but no one cares if you are late."

Sound contradictory? Grimes says that is just the way he feels. Lewis

agrees with Grimes but offers an explanation to this phenomenon.

"Spanish people in general are not very punctual. . . . Cars go fast there because their cars are smaller and there is no speed limit," Lewis says.

Although Spaniards are comparatively more relaxed than Americans, Spain has been undergoing a change in industrialization that has brought a faster pace in daily life and a higher crime rate, Lewis says.

"It is a more industrialized country now," he says, "so the pace of life is also changing."

"Spain never used to have the problem of crime. But now petty theft is more of a problem. Also, the democracy they have now is having less restrictions on people, so people are abusing their freedom in some ways."

"I really think the slow pace and industrialization is not compatible"