



## GTE move to Texas may create 8700 jobs

IRVING (AP) — GTE Corp. announced Wednesday that it will move its consolidated telephone operations division from Stamford, Conn., to this Dallas suburb in the largest business relocation ever to the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

The move will begin in January and take four years to complete. It will bring more than 3,000 current GTE employees to Texas and could create up to 8,700 more new jobs locally, GTE officials said.

"What all this tells us is that the Dallas-Fort Worth area was simply the right place for us to be, for all

the right reasons," said James L. "Rocky" Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of GTE Corp.

Kent Foster, group vice president of GTE telephone operations, said several criteria were used in the selection. Among those was finding a central location with 700,000 square feet of available temporary office space to house operations while a permanent facility is being built.

Other cities considered included Tampa, Fla., Thousand Oaks, Calif., and Westfield, Ind.

GTE will construct a 1 million-square-foot "campus-like" facility on

a 112-acre site in the Las Colmas planned development area of Irving, Foster said. The facility, to be completed by mid-1991, will accommodate more than 4,000 employees and includes 1,000 jobs that will be created as a result of the relocation.

Until the next facilities are ready, GTE will operate from four office buildings within two miles of the permanent site.

"The Dallas-Fort Worth area was ultimately chosen because of its central location, the proximity of the

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## Lecture on legalizing drugs draws opposing opinions

By Fiona Soltes  
Staff Writer

For every statistic presented, another showed equally rational arguments; for every opinion voiced, another was equally as strong.

"Tune In, Turn On, Find Out," part of the E.L. Miller Lecture Series "Drugs, A Modern Dilemma," was a panel discussion on drug decriminalization. The event was sponsored by MSC Political Forum and Center for Drug Education and Prevention.

About 100 people came Wednesday to listen to and argue opinions with Richard Cowan, member of Advisory Board on Drug Policy Foundation; John P. McDermott, of the International Association of Narcotics Officers; Dr. Ethan Avram Nadelmann, assistant professor of politics and public affairs for Princeton University; and Sue Rusche, executive director of the National Drug Information Center of Families In Action. Dr. John Talmadge, from the Sandstone Medical Clinic, served as moderator.

Nadelmann and Cowan, arguing for legalization, were careful not to advocate drug use, but rather to ad-

vocate ways of ending drug abuse.

"It's time to make a distinction between results of drug abuse and results of the prohibition of drugs," Nadelmann said in his opening remarks. "People are dying from dangerous drugs because they're illegal. If they're legal, they'll be controlled, and those that use them will know what they're getting."

Rusche and McDermott disagreed with the idea of legalization.

"Legalization would be a serious mistake," McDermott said. "The problem is not that there's a law that forbids them, but rather that they are dangerous."

"Society should condemn the legalization of drugs, keeping them illegal and immoral, not giving them our stamp of approval."

Each side presented statistics. From those for legalization, figures were given concerning the tremendous amounts of money spent on drug enforcement by police and narcotics officers.

"One-fifth of state and local expenditures are on the enforcement of drug laws," Nadelmann said. "One-third of the people in prisons are there on drug-related charges. In 10 years, the prison population is

projected to double, with one-half of the inmates there because of drugs."

From those against legalization came statistics on drug-related deaths, using often the "legalized" drugs of tobacco and alcohol as examples.

"There is a wall in Washington, D.C. listing the names of all those who died in the Vietnam War," Rusche said. "We would need two such walls for those killed by alcohol, and seven to ten walls for those killed by tobacco."

Most questions from the audience were directed toward those against legalization. Several students suggested that drug use should be a personal choice and one should be able to abuse one's own body if not harming others. Evaluations turned in following the program showed 52 people were in favor of legalization, 25 were opposed and 25 were undecided.

Cowan summed up the war on drug abuse, regardless of opinions on legalization.

"No one here is pretending to have a magic wand," he said. "We can't change the drug problem overnight. But it is not just a Utopian idea that it can change."



Photo by Dean Saito

### Working hard!

Bonfire building continued after the thunderstorm Tuesday night. Workers had to leave the

stack for more than hour and a half following the storm.

## Co-ed dorms at A&M move closer to reality

By Kelly S. Brown  
Staff Writer

The Student Government, after much debate, passed a resolution endorsing the Residence Hall Association's proposal to establish at least one co-ed hall at Texas A&M University beginning 1989 Fall semester.

David McDowell, 1987-88 RHA president, said the dorms in mind include the two new modular halls on Southside. The way it would work is that males would be on one floor, females on the next — meaning every other floor.

Christi Choat, a junior speech communications major who introduced the bill, said co-ed dorms would not admit freshmen.

"This is aimed at upperclassmen to make it more appealing for them to remain on campus. In four separate surveys, Texas A&M University students have overwhelmingly endorsed the establishment of co-ed halls."

McDowell said with 7,000 spaces on campus now — 46 females spaces

aren't filled, while thirty-six males are living in study carrels in the commons.

"We surveyed 30 schools — studies show that safety increases and vandalism decreases, while greater unity and quality programming exist in a co-ed hall."

McDowell said initial results of a survey taken at A&M showed that 73 percent of the students want co-ed halls.

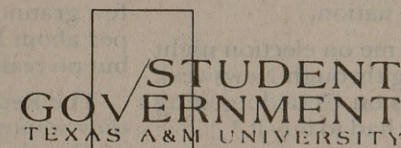
"A vote will be taken at the November 30 RHA meeting," McDowell said, "and if approved it will go to the Department of Student Affairs and they will probably pass it on to the Department of Student Affairs."

Mike Lister, a junior finance major, said he thinks the resolution would be a change in a positive direction.

Lister said, "I'm sure years ago when the subject was brought up to allow women in the Senate every one said, 'no way — it will never work,' now women comprise half of the leaders in here."

Also passed in Wednesday nights meeting was a resolution introduced

by Michael Kelley and Kenneth Niederhofer that would officially congratulate the University of Arkansas



football team for winning the Southwest Conference.

The resolution stated, "The Texas A&M Student Senate congratulates the University of Arkansas on their championship victory and A&M, as members of the Southwest Conference wishes the Arkansas Razorbacks good luck in the 1989 Cotton Bowl."

The resolution caused a lengthy debate. Those opposing it basically said the resolution seemed to be con-

Mark Williams, a graduate student in land development, said, "It seems like we're saying that we allowed them to go the conference."

Kelley, a senior political science major and Speaker Pro-Tempore, said it's just a friendly gesture and didn't see how Arkansas could take it any other way.

Three bills were introduced at the meeting and it was the "Yell Practice Sexual References Bill", which drew the most questions.

Because it was the first reading of the bill — debate was not allowed. Greg Duewall, a freshman business major, and Patrick Janis, a sophomore chemistry major, introduced the bill because they don't approve of the sexual references made by yell leaders during the yell practice.

The bill states, "As A&M is striving to maintain its worldclass University status, it states under "Sexual Harassment" in Section I, Regulation 52 of Texas A&M University Regulations: 1988-89" — "Conduct constituting sexual harassment is

hereby specifically prohibited and will result in appropriate sanctions . . . (1) Definition . . . Some examples that might constitute sexual harassment are . . . sexual innuendoes or statements made at inappropriate times or disguised as humor, or obscene gestures."

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Student Senate strongly suggest that the yell leaders refrain from making sexual references in their remarks at all future yell practices, and that should a sexual reference be made and a complaint registered with the yell leader advisor, he or she shall decide on the action to be taken."

Steve Coan, a junior yell leader, said it is not the intention of the yell leaders to offend anyone, and if anyone does have a complaint that they should contact any of the yell leaders and they will work with them.

Duewall said they plan to take a survey to see how the overall student body feels about it, as the bill was sent to the Rules and Regulations Committee.

Ty Clevenger, sophomore genet-

ics major, introduced a bill whereby, if passed, the Student Senate would, "find it necessary to eliminate the \$25 application fee for admission."

The Board of Regents approved a bill to charge a \$25 application fee for incoming freshman to receive an application.

Williams said that part of the reason for such a fee is the intention to reduce enrollment, but students who can't afford it can have the fee waived.

The bill was sent to the Academic Affairs Committee.

Leanne Rogers, chairman of the Rules and Regulations Committee, introduced a bill that reappointed the Senate for the 1989-90 term.

Rogers said, "The Student Body Constitution requires that the Student Senate reappoint itself annually, and the Rules and Regulations Committee is responsible for submitting a reappointment proposal."

Membership of the Student Senate will consist of 88 senators this Spring.

## Text buying process complicated for bookstores

Editor's note: The following story is the second in a two-part series.

By Scot O. Walker  
Staff Writer

The book buying and selling process begins at the end of each semester when departments on campus place requisition orders with the Texas A&M Bookstore. Rosalyn Mauk, textbook manager for the Texas A&M Bookstore in the MSC, and her staff then compile master lists to distribute to other major bookstores in Bryan-College Station: University Bookstore, Loupot's, Rother's and Texas Aggie Bookstore. Each store then decides how many of each textbook to keep on hand based on the number of sections of each class, the number of students per section, and the expected number of students who will request the book at that store.

Mauk said that some students don't want to sell their used books.

"I've noticed that engineering students

are less likely to sell their books when the class is over," Mauk said. "Those texts are also more likely to be used year after year, while political science, sociology and psychology texts seem to change a lot."

If the store cannot find enough used books, Mauk said they order from used book wholesalers and then resort to buying new books from the publishers.

"We want to keep some new books on hand because a few students just refuse to buy used books," Mauk said.

New textbooks are ordered by the bookstores directly from the publisher, as are new editions of older textbooks. Mauk said that occasionally a student will request a used older edition to avoid paying for a new revised edition. She said that she will honor the request if she has the older edition in stock, but that the student loses out in the long run.

"Since it is an older, unrevised edition, no bookstore will want to buy it back when the student is through with it," Mauk said.

"If they go ahead and buy the new edition, they can still sell it back for half price later."

Shortages can occur if a professor is unsure how many students will be in a class or if a professor decides to change the book required for a class. Sometimes the error can be corrected by phone and a new order will arrive in about a week, she said.

But many times a company is unable to fill the order because a book may need to be reprinted, may be out of print, or a new edition may be coming out. At those times, the bookstores are at the mercy of the publishers.

Students and publishers often criticize professors for selling their complimentary copies of textbooks to used book stores, thus driving down the value of the students' used texts and driving up the cost of new ones.

Mauk said that her store won't buy complimentary or "desk" copies from professors and that the professors know not to bring them in. But she said that she under-

stands why the professors want to sell them.

"It's a promotional thing for the publisher to send the free copy so that the professor can see the text and hopefully choose it for his class," she said. "There is no way the professor could keep all these desk copies in his office, so what is he supposed to do with them?"

John Raney, manager of the Texas Aggie Bookstore in Northgate, said that he sees no problem with buying any book a professor wants to sell him.

"Publishers are unhappy that the professors are reselling these books that they never got any royalties from," he said. "But it is just a matter of economics to the professor."

He said that the law provides that anything a person receives unsolicited through the mail immediately becomes his property, to use or dispose of as he sees fit.

"That certainly applies to complimentary textbooks, too," he said.

Raney said that he would never know-

wingly accept a stolen book, but that he sees no moral dilemma in a professor selling his desk copies.

"The publishers are going to have to stay unhappy with the situation until they change their marketing strategy and stop sending out so many free books."

Mauk agreed, saying, "The publishers should realize that they aren't going to get any money out of these desk copies, so it is their own fault."

But some students may still say that \$30 for a text is a rip-off. Cremer said that they should think of it in different terms.

He said a student pays \$30 for the book, uses it for a semester and then sells it for \$15, leaving a net loss to the student of \$15.

"Fifteen dollars is comparable to what a binge of pizza and beer would cost," said Lawrence Cremer, former president of William C. Brown College Publishing Division. "Don't get me wrong; I love pizza and beer as much as anyone. But the value of a textbook and a quality education lasts a lifetime. Pizza and beer adds bulk, but a textbook can give you depth."