

# THE BATTALION

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## Inside Friday

- The Texas Rangers — the state FBI, p. 3.
- The Star Spangled Supernatural, p. 12.
- Ags take on Arkansas for the SWC baseball championships, p. 12.



## Russian U.N. diplomat quits

UNITED NATIONS — Arkady Shevchenko, the highest-ranking Soviet official at the United Nations, has formally quit his job because of "serious differences" with Communist ideology and says he will now settle in the United States.

"Shevchenko is welcome to stay," State Department spokesman John Trattner said in Washington Wednesday.

Shevchenko, an undersecretary-general and disarmament expert, made clear in a statement that he would remain silent about his rift with Moscow, since his family is in the Soviet Union and he does not wish to disturb Soviet-American relations.

Shevchenko left with \$76,000 in severance pay and benefits "strictly in accordance with U.N. staff regulations," a U.N. spokesman said.

He met with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the United Nations Tuesday night to talk over his situation and parted after reaching "an amicable mutual agreement" on his resignation from his \$87,000-a-year post.

"I now intend to take the necessary legal steps to establish residence in the United States, where I hope to be free to lead a normal and productive life," Shevchenko said.

Trattner said the Soviet U.N. diplomat has not yet requested asylum and may not be required to do so in order to remain in the United States. He is free to stay "for a reasonable length of time," Trattner said. He did not elaborate.

The paunchy, 47-year-old diplomat rocked the United Nations earlier this month by leaving his of-

fice abruptly and announcing he had "differences" with the Soviet government and needed a rest.

A Soviet spokesman said Shevchenko was being held against his will by "U.S. intelligence services" and Moscow demanded his immediate return home.

But the United States and Russia sought to avoid a public argument on the case for fear of endangering talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow.

A few days later, Shevchenko reappeared in New York accompanied by an attorney and came on his own to see Waldheim at the United Nations.

"I have refused to accept instructions from the Soviet Government to go to Moscow on an official trip. I consider they have no right to give such instructions to an official of the U.N. Secretariat," the Soviet diplomat said in his statement.

"As is also known, I have serious differences of political philosophy and convictions with the present Soviet system, which have led me to the decision not to accept instructions to return to the Soviet Union."

Shevchenko labeled as false any talk that he was either a ladies man who broke up with his wife, an alcoholic with a loose tongue, or a double agent.

"Rumors and speculation about my personal life, past conduct or future intentions are most distressing," he said, and could expose his family to serious risks.

Shevchenko had no choice but to resign since his U.N. Secretariat post was one assigned to the Soviet Union.

## A&M officials recommend KAMU-FM go off the air

By LIZ NEWLIN  
Battalion Campus Editor

Only the Texas A&M Board of Regents can save KAMU-FM, the University radio station.

University President Jarvis Miller said Wednesday that he plans to present a budget to the board that would force the station to go off the air by the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 31.

Dr. J.M. Prescott, vice president for academic affairs, said in an interview Wednesday that the budget recommendation he made for the station in January still stands and now Miller has affirmed that

recommendation. Miller will present the entire University budget to the board at its June 8-9 meeting. The budget goes into effect Sept. 1, 1978.

These budget decisions will not affect student government station KANM because its funds come from student service fees.

Closing the station would not affect the teaching of broadcasting courses, said Bob Rogers, head of the Communications Department. Eight students work part-time as disc jockeys for KAMU-FM.

Dr. Mel Chastain, director of educational broadcasting services, said "I have

no comment on what's going to happen to the station. That's pretty obvious."

KAMU-FM, which has been on the air less than a year, carries National Public Radio programs. NPR is the radio counterpart to the Public Broadcasting Service.

Montine Clapper, director of station relations for NPR in Washington, D.C., said the station would lose its NPR affiliation if it goes off the air.

"We certainly don't want to lose KAMU," Clapper said in a telephone interview Thursday. "KAMU has been very active in our membership program. We would miss them."

Clapper said that if the radio station goes off the air now it could rejoin NPR later.

"At such time as the station could meet the criteria again, there would be no problem in getting the membership." One requirement for membership is an annual minimum operating budget of \$80,000, which would be eliminated if the board

approves the recommended budget.

Texas A&M could lose its license to operate an educational radio station if KAMU-FM folds. The acting chief of the radio branch of the Federal Communications Commission, Robert Hayne, said the commission would not renew the license for a station which is not broadcasting.

The University's three-year license for KAMU-FM expires in August 1980. At that time, Hayne said, the license would be open to other applicants.

The University could "surrender" its license if KAMU-FM goes off the air, or it could file an application to assign it to somebody.

"We usually just wait until the renewal application comes up," Hayne said. "The renewal could be deferred if we knew the station would be going back on the air after 1980." Otherwise, he said, "The commission may very well deny the renewal application from the University and declare the license open."

## Two Texas labor leaders indicted

United Press International

AUSTIN — A special task force has concluded its three-month investigation of the Governor's Office of Migrant Affairs with an indictment against two South Texas labor leaders.

Travis County District Attorney Ronald Earle, who led the investigation, said no more indictments were expected. He said no criminal offenses were found in GOMA's operations.

Brothers Don and Clarence Gray of Harlingen were indicted Thursday for conspiring to steal more than \$10,000 from the state. Assistant District Attorney Steve Brittain said attorney Tom Upchurch has indicated the Grays will surrender to authorities today in Austin.

Earle said he expects to prosecute the case during the first part of the summer. Conviction on the conspiracy charge would mean a prison sentence of two to 10 years and a fine of up to \$5,000 for the Grays.

In 1973, Gov. Dolph Briscoe appointed

Don Gray to a six-year term on the state's advisory plan for vocation-technical education.

Both men already face multiple theft charges in Brownsville in connection with government training grants to Manpower program.

"In effect we've alleged a misappropriation of state funds," Brittain said. "It involves their contracting with the Texas Department of Community Affairs to provide on-the-job training in the name of the union, Plumbers and Pipefitters Local No. 823. The union had not authorized them to contract with TDCA and in fact never received the money."

Brittain said the state checks went into a bank account controlled by the Grays.

"It ends up in a slush account," Brittain said.

Earle declined comment on whether investigators found mismanagement of federal grants by GOMA or TDCA.

"Our role is not to comment on management," he said.

## A&M desegregation to be investigated

By CHRIS PICCIONE

A nine-man investigative team from the Department of Health Education and Welfare will begin a week-long investigation of Texas A&M University's desegregation policies May 22.

The investigators will also be on the A&M campus May 1 to interview minority group students, an HEW official said.

Remnants of racial segregation are found at Texas A&M or at any other state institutions, Texas will be asked to submit statewide desegregation plan in accord with HEW criteria.

HEW funds may also be withheld from Texas A&M if violations are found until a plan is approved. This would affect a number of programs, said Clark Diebel, Texas A&M controller.

The investigators will be checking six areas for equal treatment of student and faculty according to University President Jarvis Miller. The areas are student recruiting, admissions, financial aid, counseling and tutoring services, athletics, and employment of faculty and staff.

Miller told Academic Council members Wednesday that he believes HEW has already written its report on Texas A&M and will be "looking for information to justify their conclusions."

"We don't know what we're in for," he said.

HEW has requested statistics from the university, including the number of minority students on campus and the number of minority students who apply for admission. The only figures the University can furnish are those provided by students voluntarily at registration, Miller said.

Sandra Stephens, Equal Opportunity specialist, said HEW will take into consideration the fact that these figures are only estimates.

If Texas A&M is required to submit a desegregation plan, the plan must "promise realistically to overcome the effects of past discrimination and to disestablish the dual system."

A few of HEW's guidelines are that the proportions of black and white high school graduates must be equal to the proportions that enter state colleges and universities; that the same percentage of black college graduates must enter graduate school as white students; and that the proportion of white students who attend traditionally black institutions be increased.

Miller says he knows of no state in which these guidelines are achieved. He said other HEW guidelines are "just as absurd."

Miles Schultz, HEW branch chief in Dallas, said the investigators will not be looking at quotas but are checking to see what a desegregation effort has been made.

Texas A&M is one of four Texas schools selected for especially rigorous investigations. HEW has asked for additional data,

including information about academic programs and financial resources.

"We want to get a complete view of the system — including Prairie View," Stephens said.

Dr. Haskell Monroe, dean of faculties, said he learned of the planned investigation April 21.

"I believe A&M has acted in good faith in its policies of admissions and recruitment," Monroe said. "I have no idea if A&M has a segregation problem."

The 1977 Texas A&M fall enrollment was 29,414 students, including 111 blacks (0.37 percent) and 224 Spanish-surnamed students (0.83 percent). There were also 917 international students representing 76 countries.

These figures, based on an optional ethnic information question on registration material, were supplied by the Office of Admissions and Records.

Monroe said he feels that Texas A&M has made a genuine effort to hire minority group members.

Presently, Texas A&M has 1,831 faculty members: 11 (0.6 percent) are black, 23 (1.25 percent) are Hispanic, 37 (2.0 percent) are Asian, and 9 (0.49 percent) are American Indian or Alaskan. These figures include faculty employed in Texas A&M agriculture experimentation, engineering extension, and engineering experimentation.

Monroe said the lack of minority group faculty is due to the lack of qualified applicants and because possible candidates may receive higher wages elsewhere.

Texas A&M does not have a minority recruiting program. The office of admissions does provide a type of minority information service under the direction of Daniel Hernandez, assistant director of admissions.

In 1976-77, this service reached more than 200 high schools across the state, including some predominantly black and Mexican-American schools.

"We are making contacts with the high schools, but it is a slow, tedious process," Hernandez said. "But we have laid the groundwork."

Hernandez also said that minority students on campus are making efforts to recruit high school minority groups. Over spring break, minority students from Texas A&M visited 20 high schools.

"We have had some people working very actively with minority enrollments," Monroe said. "They haven't always been successful, but our efforts have been considerable."

After a similar investigation in North Carolina recently, sixteen state universities were found to contain vestiges of segregation. Formerly all-white institutions were found to have a disproportionately high percentage of white students (91.2 percent) and formerly all-black schools had a similarly high percentage of black students (91.6 percent). In 11 traditionally white universities, 2 percent of

the faculty was black.

North Carolina now must write a plan that will increase the number of blacks attending traditionally white universities, eliminate the duplications of programs in black and white institutions, increase the number of blacks on faculty and on governing boards, and institute programs and resources that will make black institutions more attractive.

Some HEW funds to North Carolina colleges may be stopped if the state fails to write a plan acceptable to HEW. An HEW report says that \$10 million of the \$68 million from HEW may have been financed continued segregation in North Carolina during fiscal year 1977.

HEW's desegregation effort began in 1969 when it was alleged that 10 states were still operating segregated higher educational systems. The 10 were Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The states were charged with violating Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This

act states, "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

HEW ordered the 10 states to comply with the act. The agency took no action when the states submitted unacceptable plans or failed to submit plans, said David Tatal, director of the Office of Civil Rights, in a telephone interview.

After a 1973 Supreme Court decision, HEW was told to take enforcement action and "to secure acceptable desegregation plans from the 10 states before commencing enforcement proceedings."

The Supreme Court ruled that the plans failed to achieve desegregation April 1, 1977. As a result, HEW extended its investigation to other states in the South, including Texas.

"If discriminatory practices are found at institutions, immediate corrective action is required," Tatal said.

## Ehrlichman released from prison

United Press International

SAFFORD, Ariz. — Smiling and posing for photographers, John D. Ehrlichman, once one of the most powerful men in the nation's government, left the Safford Federal prison camp Thursday after serving 18 months for Watergate crimes.

Ehrlichman, wearing a blue baseball cap, breaker and tan pants, walked out of the minimum security prison at 6 a.m. MST, and was surrounded by reporters in the road.

Asked how he felt, he smiled and replied, "can't you see how I feel?"

He declined to answer further questions, saying he had promised his first interview to a network reporter.

"I'm not going to have any statements at all for you this morning. I'll answer all the questions when I do an interview," he said. "I'll let you all get pictures. Step back a pace or two, you'll get pictures until everyone is out of film."

Ehrlichman, who published one novel while in prison, said he would have another book "coming out at Christmas time, a novel."

He waved and said, "I'll see you all," as he entered a car with Lois Boyles, a reporter for a Phoenix newspaper, and her son, Vance. Mrs. Boyles, a divorcee, has been friends with Ehrlichman for some time. Ehrlichman is separated from his wife, who lives in Seattle, where he practiced law before joining the Nixon administration.

Ehrlichman, 53, was Richard Nixon's chief domestic adviser. He was described as a model prisoner during the 18 months he spent at the prison in southeastern Arizona, where most of the inmates are illegal aliens and drug offenders.

Ehrlichman originally was sentenced to 2.5 to eight years, which was reduced last year to one to four years. The U.S. Parole Commission approved his release in December but delayed its effect until today.

Ehrlichman entered prison voluntarily on Oct. 28, 1976, while lawyers were still appealing his conviction and those of H.R. Haldeman — the only aide who outranked Ehrlichman in the Nixon White House — and former Attorney General John Mitchell.

They went to prison nine months later, when the appeals were denied, and it appeared their paroles will be correspondingly delayed.

Ehrlichman served six months beyond the earliest possible parole date, which may indicate what the other Watergate prisoners can expect.

