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How do you spell tax relief?

Wayne Peveto, a state representative, spelled it A-M-E-N-D-M-E-N-T at Texas A&M University Thursday. See page 7.

A satellite designed to view what scientists call "the invisible universe" of X-rays will be launched Monday. See page 5.

Reporters explain superpower rights

An old joke in Soviet Russia goes like this: A student says he doesn't understand the difference between capitalism and communism. His teacher explains, "Under capitalism, man exploits man. And under communism, it's just the opposite."

— Washington Post journalist Robert Kaiser

By LIZ NEWLIN
Battalion Staff

The Soviet and American views of human rights are not "just the opposite," but they are based on different ideas. Two journalists — one Russian and one American — who have covered each other's country described the difference Thursday night in Rudder Theater during a program sponsored by the Great Issues Committee.

Melior Sturua, Washington bureau chief for the Russian newspaper Izvestia, said the first and most important human right to live, and to be able to obtain a living. The American said denial of expression and access to information creates mistrust between the countries critical to peace. He said that can only be alleviated by making Russians more rights.

Sturua and Kaiser, who work in Washington and have won top foreign reporting awards, have often discussed the different "freedoms" in their countries.

Sturua, a Soviet citizen, said a person must have economic means and possibilities to live, and Russia provides economic equality.

"In affluence we are behind," the 50-year-old journalist said. "But money really is a measure of rights."

Liberty and equality are different, he said. "We stress equality. You stress liberty."

Robert Kaiser, U.S. Senate correspondent for The Washington Post, said privileges separate Soviet leaders from the masses, just as private wealth — condemned by Sturua — can separate capitalists from the rest of society.

He agreed with Sturua that Soviet-American views differ because of cultural and historical differences. Kaiser said the Russian emphasis on government as protector and provider comes from the beginning of the country as a group of tribes looking for security from a Scandinavian invader.

"It gives rise to a theory and practice very different from our own." Now, he said, that outlook is reinforced as a matter of political expediency and policy.

The whole notion of human rights is

very different (in the U.S.S.R.)," he said. Freedoms Americans take for granted are not a part of Russian tradition.

For instance, he said, the basic belief in the sovereignty and worth of the individual is missing.

"This is simply not a Russian idea," he said. Americans expect rule by law, but Russians still employ rule by man and are only slowly evolving a system of rule by law.

Later in the debate, Kaiser said the banishment of Alexander Solzhenitsyn showed improvement over a few years ago, when the dissident would probably have been sent another direction. But still, he said, Russian leaders deny their citizens' rights out of insecurity.

The leaders of Soviet society, who are elected by their predecessors, are not confident they enjoy the mandate from voters that Western politicians have, he said.

"The leaders believe power depends on controlling the movement of people," he said, "of controlling the information in the newspapers." In 1976, he said, about 80,000 Americans visited the U.S.S.R. That same year, tourist visas for 577 Russians were granted by the United States.

Denial of the rights to know, to see for themselves and hear conflicting opinions leads to mistrust, said Kaiser, who was The Washington Post bureau chief in Moscow for three years.

Those rights are important, he said, because we are human.

But more practically, he said, they are important because they contribute to trust. And any true detente between America and Russia demands mutual trust, he said.

"Trust is more difficult than it should be," Kaiser said. As an example, the journalist explained that Soviets have easy access to U.S. officials in Washington, can watch debates in Congress and may lobby for their country's position.

"Everything is out in the open," he said.

By contrast, American embassy officials and reporters in Russia are denied access and may not lobby for their positions.

"We simply don't know what the arguments are in the Politburo (the policy-making body of the Communist party)," Kaiser said. "We have no access to non-government ideas."

"We are in a dark room much of the time and that makes it harder to trust them." The common Soviet's lack of knowledge about the United States also contributes to an underlying hostility, he said.

Sturua, whose father was once president of the Soviet Province Georgia, said his colleague put too much emphasis on the

right to know, to express himself and demonstrate.

"If you just shout and don't change anything," Sturua said, "is it a real right?"

He said leaders can change bad laws easily and that the laws prohibiting publication of books and other opinions protect the citizens.

Kaiser said that emphasis on freedom of expression is where the differences lie. He suggested that all Soviet censorship is not for protection.

"I'd like to see The Washington Post published in the Soviet Union," the reporter said, or history books that include Stalin and Trotsky.

"A country that can't take the truth about itself can't be trusted." Until Russians are granted more rights, he said, the climate will be "too tense for my nerves."

Dorm plan revised

By HARVEY LAAS
Battalion Reporter

A revised freshmen housing proposal that would reserve 80 percent of available space on campus for incoming freshmen, has been submitted to Dr. John J. Koldus, vice president for student services.

Current policy reserves 70 percent of available space for freshmen.

The proposal was submitted by Ron Blatchley, acting director of student affairs, and Ron Sasse, associate director of student affairs.

In addition, the proposal would reserve 10 percent of available space for returning off-campus students requesting dormitory space and 10 percent for transfer students. In the past no provision has been made for transfer students.

The proposal also establishes quotas for the allocation of space for each spring semester. Eighty percent of available space would go to returning students, 10 percent to transfers and 10 percent to incoming freshmen. Previously there have been no guidelines for the spring semester.

The proposal includes a statement that off-campus services need to be expanded to aid freshmen who cannot obtain rooms on campus.

This fall 1,800 freshmen received rooms. If this proposal had been in effect, about 250 more would have been able to live on campus.

Because the renovation of Legett Hall and the new women's dormitory will pro-



Two journalists, one American and one Russian, said different cultures and histories produced the different systems of human rights in their two countries. Their debate Thursday in Rudder Theater was sponsored by the Great Issues Committee. Robert Kaiser, left, won the Overseas Press Club

Award for best correspondent in 1974, when he was Moscow bureau chief for the Washington Post. Melior Sturua received a comparable award for Soviet journalists. He is Washington bureau chief for the Russian newspaper Izvestia.

Battalion photo by Pat O'Malley

Football tickets available today

In Thursday's ticket lottery for the Texas A&M-Arkansas game, 318 out of 377 tokens drawn for tickets were picked up. Students with lottery tokens that didn't pick up their tickets may get them at G. Rollie White Coliseum from 8 a.m. - noon today. If there are any remaining tickets, they will go to the general public at 1 p.m. today on a first come, first served basis at window 7 of the coliseum.

President says elections won't hurt him, SALT talks

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — President Carter Friday conceded the Democrats lost "some very key races," especially in the Midwest in Tuesday's elections, but thought his party did "fairly well" on a nationwide basis.

Carter said he did not look at the mid-term elections as a referendum on his presidency and said the fact the GOP picked up three new senators will not hurt the ratification of a new strategic arms limitation agreement expected soon with the Soviet Union.

He said he believes both conservatives and liberals want a new SALT agreement and said he would not hesitate to introduce controversial legislation to a more Republican, more conservative Congress. "I think the Democrats did fairly well on a nationwide basis," said Carter, two days

after the GOP added six governors to its current total of 12 and added a dozen seats in the House to go with its three new Senate seats.

"I think there is a general consensus of approval around the country for the Democratic Party," he said.

Carter noted his party retained a majority of 60 percent in House, Senate and in governorships and believes a SALT agreement will be approved by the Senate next year.

"It will be a tough battle in the Senate, but I don't fear failure," he said.

"I think liberals and conservatives favor an agreement with the Soviet Union which would limit the proliferation of nuclear arms in the future."

Carter said he thought a "well-balanced" SALT II treaty "would be infinitely superior to no treaty at all."

Carter said he had "no intention" of calling Congress into a special session to pass mandatory wage and price controls, as urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Carter said he will stick within his own proposal calling for voluntary wage and price controls to fight inflation and that he will strive to keep upcoming labor contract negotiations in line with that plan.

"Mr. Meany did not reject the voluntary wage and price standards that I proposed," Carter said when asked about Meany's attacks on the proposal.

But he noted Meany had strongly questioned the effectiveness of voluntary controls on prices and had called for a special session of Congress.

"I do not have intention of doing this," said Carter, "and I don't think Congress would approve."

Preregistration begins Monday

Preregistration for the spring semester begins Monday and continues through Friday for students currently enrolled at Texas A&M University.

Students should preregister as early as possible because courses fill up on a first come, first served basis.

"The system is designed such that those who come first will have a better chance of receiving the courses they request. There are some departments that fill up fast, but generally, during preregistration, we can honor about 75-80 percent of the requests," said Robert Lacey, Texas A&M registrar.

Lacey said that it is important for the students to see their advisers to be sure they are taking courses that will work towards their degree.

Fee slips for the spring semester will be mailed to those who preregister and must be paid by Jan. 2, 1979. Failure to pay fees by this date may cancel the student's preregistration.

Class schedules are available in Heaton Hall so students may arrange a tentative schedule before they preregister.

Registration card packets are to be picked up from the department of the student's major. Registration advisers in each department will help students in course selection and check the final schedule for time conflicts.

General studies students should see an adviser before the preregistration period, especially if they wish to declare a major, said Hilliary Jessup, a general studies adviser.

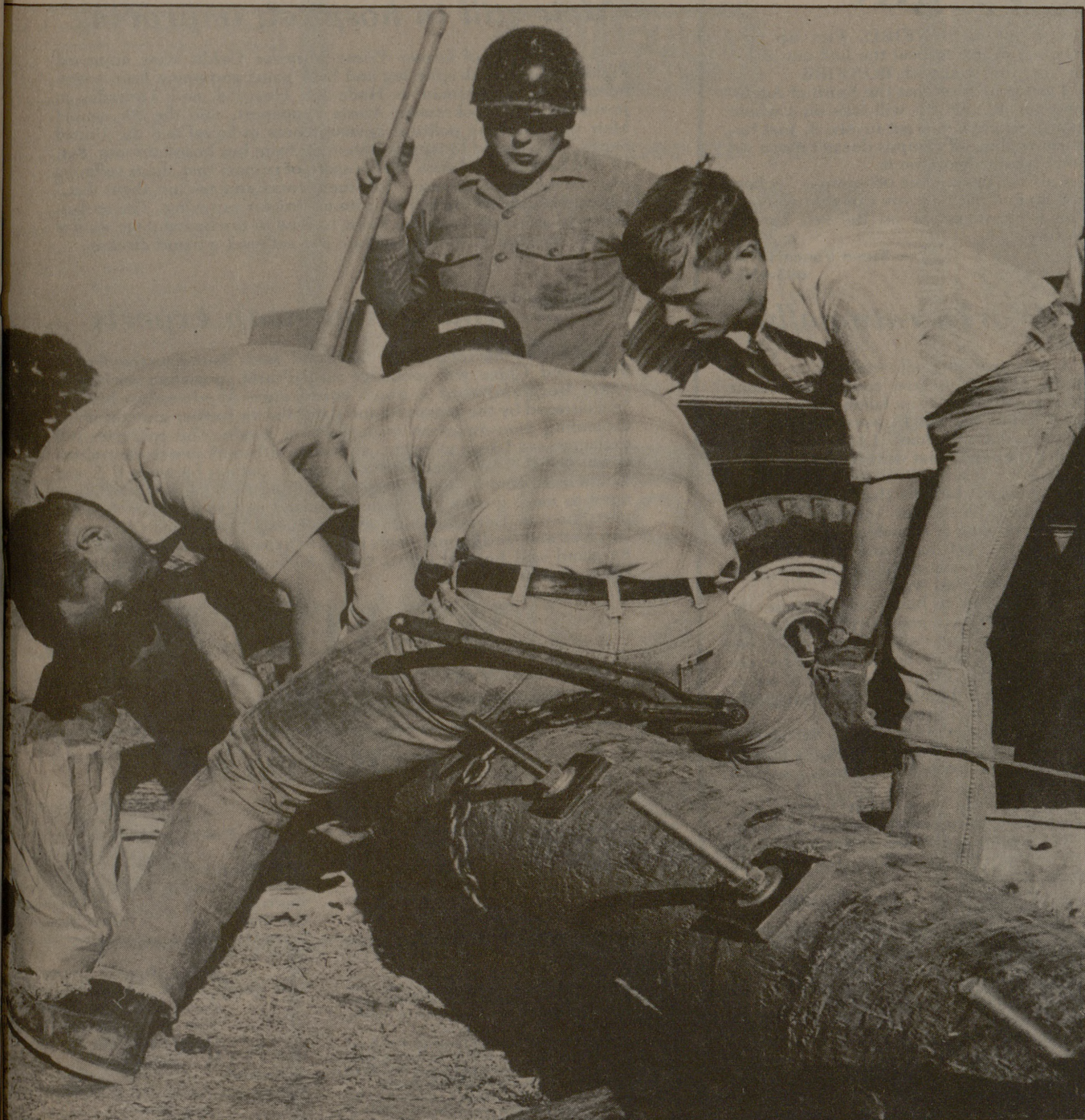
"The students should come in before

preregistration because we have over 800 students in the program and they will not be able to get much help after Friday," Jessup said.

"To help the student decide on what courses he will take, the Personal Counseling Service offers career planning workshops and the Academic Counseling Center gives interest evaluations," Jessup said.

Career planning workshops may be scheduled for Dec. 1 by calling 845-4427. Tests from the Academic Counseling Center may be arranged by calling 845-1651.

Students with physical disabilities who may need assistance in preregistration should call the Texas Rehabilitation Commission at 846-4781.



Here at last

The center pole of the bonfire is being raised today at noon. And with only 20 days 'til bonfire, the crew is working continuously to have it ready on time. They have breakfast at Duncan Dining Hall at 5

a.m., and leave for cutting sites at 6 a.m. Persons interested in helping out may call Wendall Pool at 845-1948 or Rod Luedeker at 845-5174.

Battalion photo by Mike Bailey

Norman Rockwell dies at 84; 'America's Rembrandt' gone

United Press International

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. — Norman Rockwell, whose hundreds of homey paintings depicted the fabric of American life like no other artist, died at his home late Wednesday. He was 84.

Rockwell, who drew 317 covers for the weekly Saturday Evening Post, was in failing health for two years and had been unable to work in the studio he kept in the Berkshire mountain town of Stockbridge.

On the easel at the time of his death was his last painting — an unfinished depiction of Stockbridge.

Rockwell's personal physician, Dr. Franklin Paddock, said the painter died at 11:15 p.m. EST, of an undisclosed illness.

"Norman Rockwell as a man was very much like his paintings," said Paddock. "He had a most delightful and charming personality and was a wonderful person. But in addition, beneath that, he was a very well-read man of much greater depth

than his illustrations would appear to show."

If he was sometimes dismissed as a panderer to sentiment — one critic called him the "Lawrence Welk of painting" — he also was praised as "America's Rembrandt" and its favorite painter.

His gaunt figure, wavy hair and ever-present pipe were as much his trademark as the signature that appeared on hundreds of his works. He consistently referred to himself as an "illustrator" or "a storyteller" but not an artist, although an original Rockwell fetched \$27,000 and he was once asked to make an even trade of one of his own paintings for an original Andrew Wyeth valued at \$50,000.

"If you can tell a story in a picture and if a reasonable number of people like your work, it is art," he said.

Born in New York City Feb. 3, 1894, Rockwell dropped out of high school at 16 and on the strength of a few months' edu-

cation at the Academy of Design, began illustrating youth magazines. In three years he was art director of Boys Life Magazine.

He sold his first painting to the Post when he was 22 for \$50. It showed a young boy reluctantly pushing a baby carriage and marked the beginning of an era.

Over the next four decades, he turned out throat-catching, eye-wetting scenes that caught Americans being American — a doctor patiently examining a little girl's doll, a bare-bottomed boy ready to receive a shot, a family solemnly giving thanks before dinner, Rosie the Riveter doing her part for the war effort.

"I didn't set out on purpose to paint a sunny America," he said. But gentle humor and charm characterized the Rockwell style until the troubled and divisive 1960s drove him to comment with his paintbrush.