

THE BATTALION

Serving the Texas A&M University community

Vol. 75 No. 34
12 Pages

Monday, October 19, 1981
College Station, Texas

USPS 045 360
Phone 845-2611

The Weather

Today		Tomorrow	
High	82	High	80
Low	60	Low	62
Chance of rain	20%	Chance of rain	20%

Senator calls tactics 'political bribery'

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, says the White House is using "political bribery" in an effort to get President Reagan's proposed Saudi arms deal through a divided Senate.

Glenn said there are still enough votes in the Senate to kill the \$8.5 billion deal, but noted the administration's court campaign has gained plenty of ground in recent days.

The fate of the proposed package is coming up for a conclusive Senate vote Oct. 27 or 28 that is expected to be decided by a razor-thin margin.

Unless the Senate follows the House lead and rejects the deal, the sale goes through. The package includes five AWACS radar planes plus other aircraft equipment.

"Some of the tactics being used now to switch votes I find deplorable," Glenn said Sunday on CBS' "Face The Nation."

He cited "promises not to come in and campaign against a certain senator — which was done not by the president but by high-placed White House people — and when another was promised 'that U.S. attorney you want will come

through if you just go along with us on AWACS."

"I deplore that kind of political horse trading," Glenn said. "It's political bribery."

The two incidents involved Sens. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., and Charles Grassley, R-Iowa. Reagan and official White House spokesmen have denied improper promises have been made.

Glenn's main concern has been who would control the planes — which have the capability not only to pinpoint any aerial intruder but also to direct a counterattack by friendly aircraft.

Two sources of A&M gifts raise \$2 million a month

By DENISE RICHTER
Battalion Staff
Chancellor Frank W.R. Hubert recently dubbed Texas A&M University a "mega-buck institute of higher learning," but, where do these "mega-bucks" come from?

Two major sources of funds for Texas A&M are the Development Office and the Development Foundation.

During 1980, the University received a total of \$26.4 million in gifts and donations. The majority of these funds were solicited through the efforts of the Development Office and the Development Foundation, housed on the 11th floor of Rudder Tower.

These two groups raise about \$2 million a month, said Dr. Robert Walker, vice president for planning.

"Both entities are here to serve Texas A&M and raise money," he said. "We're recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a public foundation for the support of Texas A&M."

Although all money raised by the two groups goes to Texas A&M, the type of funds solicited by each differs.

Funds solicited by the Office of Development are used primarily for current operation and are rarely invested, Walker said.

But, long-term funds, or funds that will be invested, are solicited by the Development Foundation.

"The Foundation is dedicated to trying to build a permanent endowment

where income is available to Texas A&M every year," Walker said.

Seven trustees selected and appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association of Former Students govern the Foundation. The trustees must be former students of Texas A&M and serve a 7-year term.

But trustees play no role in University governance, Walker said. They only are responsible for overseeing the money given to Texas A&M and investing these funds. Money is invested through professional fund-management organizations, he said.

The Development Foundation and Development Office also employ six full-time professional fund raisers.

The job of these employees differs somewhat from that of a typical fund raiser, however.

"Rarely do we (as fund raisers) have to sell the worth of Texas A&M," Walker said. "We only have to provide the opportunity to invest to people who have the ability to help."

One opportunity is presented through "Advance," the Development Office's quarterly newsletter.

The newsletter presents gift ideas to former students, Walker said. The Foundation also will provide information to the prospective donor's financial planners, tax attorneys and accountants, he said.

In addition, the Foundation presents eight to 10 estate-planning seminars

each year, Walker said.

"We invite alumni and the friends of Texas A&M to hear how they could do things to benefit Texas A&M," he said. "We're presenting these people with the opportunity to invest in the young people at Texas A&M."

Most of the money given through the Foundation is used to fund President's Endowed Scholarships, and endowed chairs and professorships, Walker said.

Endowed chairs may be created by a gift of \$500,000 or more. This donation will establish a chair, to be identified as the donor desires, in one of the disciplines offered for study at the University.

"An endowed chair is a type of scholarship to faculty members," Walker said. "It's an endowment fund to retain and attract outstanding faculty members to Texas A&M."

"The money is given to provide relief time so the professor doesn't have to teach all the time. It's not used to supplement salary per se, but is usually used for travel, research or for hiring graduate assistants."

An endowed professorship may be created with a donation of \$150,000. But unlike the endowed chair, this money is used to pay a portion of the recipient's salary.

Two endowed chairs were recently established by John R. Blocker, vice chairman of the Texas A&M System Board of Regents and by the Robert A. Welch Foundation.



Hear ye! Hear ye!

Staff Photo by Dave Einsel

Pulcinella, (Tom Caravello), beats his drum to attract a crowd to a performance at the Seventh Annual Texas Renaissance Festival. The actor is a member of a street performing troupe called

Victims of Circus Dance, from Blue Lake, Calif. Pulcinella, along with three other members of the troupe, treated the audience to a bawdy comedy about love potions.

Two Americans, Swede win Nobel Physics Prize

United Press International
STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Two American scientists and a Swede won the 1981 Nobel Physics Prize today for their work in atomic spectroscopy, the study of energy and matter, including the development of the laser.

Professor Nicolaas Bloembergen, 61, of Harvard University, and Professor Arthur L. Schawlow, 60, of Stanford University, shared half the \$180,000 award for their contributions to the development of laser spectroscopy.

Professor Kai Siegbahn, 63, of Uppsala University in Sweden, won the other half for his work in developing high-resolution electron spectroscopy.

Their work furthers the study of the properties of atoms to a higher precision, enabling measurements to be taken and testing chemical reactions of atoms, said a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, which decides on the prize winners.

The scientists follow in the steps of the renowned Albert Einstein, who in 1917 showed there are three kinds of radiation processes. Absorption and spontaneous emission processes have

been known for a long time, but the new laureates brought greater understanding to the study of spontaneous emission, the academy said.

The chemistry prize — the last of the 1981 Nobel awards — was to be announced later today.

The physics prize brought to five the number of Americans honored thus far in the 1981 series of Nobel awards and to 45 the number of Americans winning the physics prize since the awards were first given in 1901. Siegbahn was the fourth Swede to win in physics.

Bloembergen, 61, was born in Utrecht, Netherlands, and was educated at the universities of Utrecht and Leiden in the Netherlands and at Harvard.

Schawlow, 60, was born in Mount Vernon, N.Y., and educated at the University of Toronto and the University of Ghent, Belgium. He became a professor at Stanford in 1961.

"I am delighted. I only hope it's true," said Bloembergen, a Harvard professor of applied physics.

"I feel very happy. I am going to enjoy it," he said.

Quintans waives appeal, officially sentenced

By RANDY CLEMENTS
Battalion Staff
Joel Aniceto Quintans Friday waived his right to appeal a Sept. 25 voluntary manslaughter conviction and was officially sentenced to 15 years in the Texas Department of Corrections by 272nd District Judge Bradley Smith.

Quintans, who pleaded self defense throughout his trial, was originally charged with capital murder for the April 20 stabbing death of Frederick Axel Youngberg IV, but a jury found him guilty of the reduced charge.

Doug Mulder, Quintans' attorney, said the appeal was waived because they had already had sufficient opportunity to present their side to the jury.

The verdict wasn't what Quintans had hoped for, he said, but it was fair. "Joel will go to the Department of

Corrections, serve his time and begin rebuilding his life," he said.

However, Mulder said Quintans will still face revocation of a probated sentence he received several months ago in Dallas for the theft of a bicycle.

Quintans was on probation when he was arrested in connection with the Youngberg slaying.

"He obviously violated the terms of his probation. I expect probation to be revoked and for him to be sentenced accordingly," Mulder said.

He will probably be in Dallas only about two weeks for judgement, the attorney said.

Quintans, who already has 45 days credit to his 15-year sentence, will be eligible for parole after he has credit for serving one-third of his time.

Professor lectures via television

By GARY BARKER
Battalion Staff
Biochemistry 489 may not get the ratings "Mork and Mindy" or "Dallas" receive, but one thing is for sure, this is one television production that holds a captive audience.

Captive by choice or not, Texas A&M students enrolled in Biochemistry 489 participate in discussions from Temple via a two-way television transmission system while their instructor, Dr. Edward Harris, is more than 65 miles away.

The system was installed by the College of Medicine last summer and was designed so students in Temple can watch a College Station professor lecture from a special classroom, Biomedical Communications Manager Timothy Manning said.

Biomedical Communications, which provides audio-visual support for the College of Medicine, operates the microwave television transmission system for the college. The medical school has two classrooms, one in the Animal Industries Building and one in Teague Research Center, and a conference room in Teague; and all are equipped with video cameras and color television monitors to be used with the system.

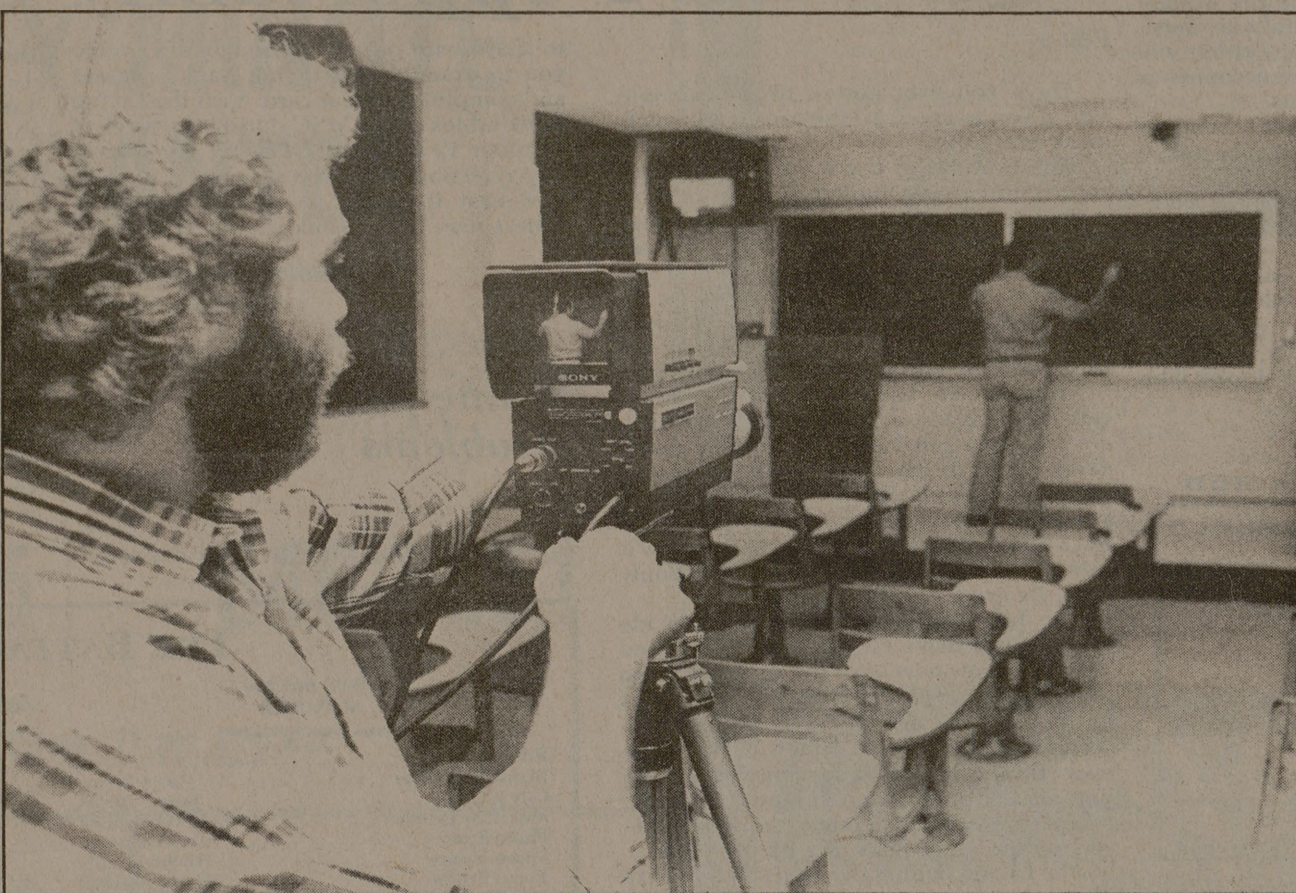
The professor lectures to the students in his classroom while watching a monitor on which he can see and hear the students in Temple.

Sixty-four of the medical school's 125 students study in Temple at the Scott and White Hospital and at the Veterans' Administration Hospital. First and second year medical students study here with third and fourth year students and interns studying in Temple.

Costing about \$400,000, the system was completed to improve communication between the medical school's facilities in College Station and Temple, Dr. Elvin E. Smith, associate dean of the College of Medicine, said.

Since mid-summer, lectures and special presentations have been transmitted from staff in Temple to medical students here. The College of Medicine also uses the system for conferences between administrators in Temple and College Station.

But, Harris' class, "The Molecular Basis of Nutrition," is the first course to be transmitted from here. "I think it is a



Dave Cooper runs the camera for Dr. Edward Harris' class for the College of Medicine. Harris

teaches the biochemistry class using two-way television to reach students in Temple.

Staff photo by Dave Einsel

unique educational opportunity in being able to unite the two campuses," Harris said. "Those of us that are using it see some very good prospects."

Dr. Christine Meiners, assistant professor of animal science and director of the graduate dietitians' program, said about 20 dietitians and dietetic interns in Temple and at the V.A. Hospital in Waco are participating in Harris' class in addition to the 26 students taking the course here.

However, Manning said the system is mainly used for medical conferences taught by the medical school's faculty in

Temple and transmitted to medical students here.

The transmission system is different from a normal television station because it uses microwaves. A regular television signal radiates in a wide pattern, but microwaves are concentrated in a beam which is aimed in the direction of the receiver.

Smith said the system is saving the medical school time and money.

"Before we had the microwave system our staff was doing a lot of traveling back and forth between Temple and College Station," he said.