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Reagan redefines goals of 'Star Wars' plan

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan redefined his goals for the proposed "Star Wars" missile defense system Wednesday, saying he would deploy the space shield unilaterally if other nuclear powers cannot agree on a worldwide nuclear defense and disarmament program.

"If we had a defensive system and we could not get agreement on their part to eliminate the nuclear weapons, we would have done our best and we would go ahead with deployment, even though, as I say, that would then open us up to the charge of achieving the capacity for a first strike," Reagan said in an interview less than two weeks before he meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

The president's comments appeared to negate the terms he laid

out in an interview with Soviet journalists last week in which he said he would not deploy a defensive system until offensive missiles had been dismantled. But Reagan denied there was any inconsistency in his separate descriptions of his policy.

"The terms for our own deployment would be the elimination of the offensive weapons," Reagan said to the Soviets. "We won't put this weapon — this system — in place, this defensive system, until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles. . . . And if the Soviet Union and the United States both say we will eliminate our offensive weapons, we will put in this defensive thing in case some place in the world a madman someday tries to create these weapons again."

But on Wednesday, he told the White House correspondents of

U.S. summit hopes set back

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — American summit hopes have been set back by Soviet demands to halt the "Star Wars" program and by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's lack of understanding of U.S. policies, a senior Reagan administration official said Wednesday.

"We are undismayed, but we can wait," the official said in summing up 14 hours of talks in Moscow involving Gorbachev, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"The pace of progress was set back by this meeting," the official

said in a wrap-up briefing for reporters under rules that barred use of his name. He spoke in Reykjavik, Iceland, where the U.S. party stopped for rest and refueling en route home from Moscow.

The official suggested the administration now saw the summit as primarily a get-acquainted session for President Reagan and Gorbachev, leading possibly to an invitation for Gorbachev to visit the United States for a second summit in 1986.

In an interview in Washington on Wednesday with correspondents of Western news agencies,

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Western news agencies that if the U.S. research program he calls the Strategic Defense Initiative were to come up with an effective system to defend against nuclear attack, the United States would call a meeting of all nuclear powers to "see if we cannot use that weapon to bring about . . . the elimination of nuclear weapons."

If that conference failed to gain an agreement for mutual use of the defensive system, Reagan said, "we would go ahead with deployment."

Earlier Wednesday, when asked if he meant to give the Soviets veto power, in effect, over deployment of the proposed defensive weapons system, Reagan replied, "Hell, no."

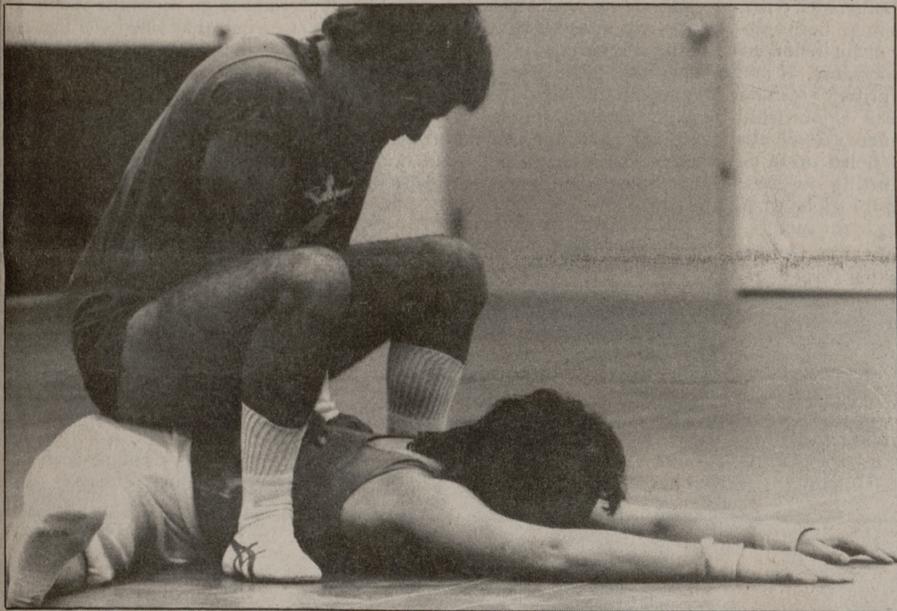
Reagan also said in the wide-ranging discussion that he suspects but can't prove the defection and subsequent return of Soviet masterspy Vi-

taly Yurchenko and two other Soviet citizens were part of "a deliberate ploy" by the Kremlin in the days leading up to the Nov. 19-20 Geneva summit.

Contrary to recent reports from intelligence sources, Reagan said the information Yurchenko provided "was not anything new or sensational. It was pretty much information already known to the CIA."

As recently as last week, U.S. intelligence sources were crowing over what they called the gold mine of information from Yurchenko.

Reagan also made said in the interview that he has hope he can convince the Communist Party chief the United States has no expansionist aims and genuinely wants to ease the distrust with which the two superpowers regard each other.



Aahhh . . .

Photo by RUSTY ROBERTS

Grant Lauderdale, a senior electrical engineering major from Odessa, helps fellow gymnast Margaret Abadie stretch after a tough two-hour work out

in the gymnasium room in Read Building. Abadie is a senior wildlife fishery sciences major. Both are members of the Texas A&M Gymnastics Club.

Liquor law explained; A&M's Q-Huts left bare

By JEANNE ISENBERG
Reporter

In Texas A&M's Department of Student Activities, a calendar hangs on the wall displaying the nights and weekends reserved by organizations for parties at the University-owned Quonset Huts.

Up until a few weeks ago, the calendar was fairly full, with reservations staked out weeks and even months in advance. But now, as a result of a newly-defined interpretation of an old liquor law, the reservation cancellations have left plenty of room on the calendar for even last-minute scheduling.

On Oct. 24, one week before Halloween and Halloween parties, A&M was informed that no organization may use its funds to buy alcohol for its members. A&M also was informed that the Q-Huts, a two-building complex often used for student parties, are off-limits to parties with alcohol, said Kevin Carreathers, student activities adviser.

"The law is an old one," Carreathers said, "but we have just been made aware of this interpretation."

"Basically, any organization, on

campus or off, profit or nonprofit, that in the past has collected activity fees or dues from its members and used those fees to provide a package of benefits, including the purchase of alcohol, by the organization to serve at some function is interpreted by the attorney general to be making a sale."

Carreathers explained that in order to make a sale, the seller must legally possess a liquor license. Because the campus organizations do not have liquor licenses, he said, it is illegal for them to be providing their members with alcohol.

"It's like if you and your friends are sitting around in your house having a few beers," Carreathers said.

"You notice the supply is low, collect a few dollars from each of them and use it to buy alcohol for them. That constitutes a sale, and while it would be basically impossible to prove, the principle of it is still illegal."

Any organization, including dorms, fraternities and other campus groups that want to have an event with alcohol, are now required

to hold the event at a place with a liquor license or one where someone with a license is willing to grant an extension of it to the organization, Carreathers said.

The Knights of Columbus Hall is one rental hall that grants extensions, he said. The K.C. Hall has a liquor license and its reservation policy allows for the extension, Carreathers said, but the organization has to buy the alcohol through the hall. This is more expensive than if the organization bought it on its own, he said.

These halls also cost more than twice as much to rent than the Q-Huts, he said. But because A&M does not have a liquor license, the Q-Huts may no longer be used except for non-alcoholic functions, he said.

The new awareness of the law's interpretation resulted from a Walton Hall incident earlier this semester, Carreathers said, when a fourth-floor resident fell to his death from his window. The student had been to a dorm mixer and another party ear-

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Espionage trial

Judge declares mistrial in case of FBI agent

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A judge on Wednesday declared a mistrial in the case of Richard W. Miller, the only FBI agent ever charged with espionage, after jurors deadlocked with the majority favoring his conviction.

The foreman of the jury informed U.S. District Judge David Kenyon that after 14 days of deliberations the panel had voted 10-2 for guilt on three of the key espionage charges against Miller and 11-1 on the four other charges.

U.S. Attorney Robert Bonner said the government would seek to try Miller again and would ask that

a date for a new trial be set Thursday.

The decision by Kenyon to declare a mistrial capped a chaotic afternoon in which some jurors said they were hopelessly deadlocked and others said they might still be able to reach a verdict.

Kenyon quizzed the jurors about their feelings and one man spoke up saying he would like to try again. But he finally conceded that was his opinion alone and the likelihood of getting a verdict was remote.

"The court will declare a mistrial and this jury is excused," Kenyon said.

Miller, 48, a 20-year veteran of

the FBI, faces a possible maximum of life in prison if convicted on all seven counts of his indictment. Two of the counts carry life sentences while others carry penalties in the range of 10 years.

He is charged with passing classified documents to the Soviet Union in exchange for promises of \$65,000 in cash and gold. His co-defendants, Svetlana Ogorodnikov, who was Miller's lover, and her husband, Nikolay, pleaded guilty in the middle of their earlier trial and have been sentenced to jail.

The Miller case has cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Preparation for job interviews helps to build confidence

By TAMARA BELL
Staff Writer

Jane graduates from college in a semester and she's ready to leap up the corporate ladder in a single bound. She's already planned her first vacation and the Mercedes is practically parked in her garage. However, she has one problem to overcome — the queasy feeling in her stomach as she walks into her first interview.

"It's understandable to be anxious the first time you interview for a job," says Louis Van Pelt, director of Texas A&M's Placement Center. "You can't overcome it, but as you continue to interview, you become more comfortable with the interviewing process."

Van Pelt suggests three steps students can take to build confidence in their interviewing skills.

● PREPARE
"The best way to calm anxiety is to be extremely well prepared for the interview," he says. "Do research and homework on the employer; know what the company does, where it's located and what services it provides."

● PLAN
A student who has an idea of where he wants to be in five to 10 years will be ahead in the interviewing process, Van Pelt says. "What are your priorities?" he asks. "Think about the future and what you want. Everyone will be unique. For some it's the challenge; for others it's the opportunity to ad-

vance or a high salary or even geography."

● PRESENT
Since most interviews are limited to 30 minutes, a student who understands how to present himself within the time period will make a better impression on the interviewer, Van Pelt says.

According to the Placement Manual, published annually for A&M, the typical structure of a 30 minute interview is as follows:

- Five minutes — small talk.
- Fifteen minutes — a mutual discussion of your background and credentials as they relate to the needs of the employer.
- Five minutes — you ask questions.

● Five minutes — conclusion of interview.

"Because it's such a short contact period between employer and (prospective) employee, the student must realize he's got to talk," Van Pelt says.

"Be prepared with questions of your own. If you read the literature of the corporation, questions should generate from the material. When the interviewer asks you if you have any questions about the company, it's an anxious moment if you don't. Try to have intelligent questions that relate to what's important to you. Ending the interview after a good conversation period will only reinforce a positive image."

Although the final minutes of an interview are important, it's the ini-

tial contact within the first five minutes that can either make or break the student, he says.

"A positive first impression would mean a leg up before the interview even begins," Van Pelt says. "Being well-groomed, alert, with a firm handshake and unquavering voice will work wonders."

Van Pelt says that because the student must be aware of the image he projects during the interview, knowing the types of questions that will be asked and preparing possible responses will project a more positive image.

The Placement Center has compiled a manual with a list of typical questions asked during an interview:

- Tell me a little about yourself.
- Tell me about your academic

background and how it prepares you for opportunities our firm has to offer.

● Tell me a little about your work experience.

● Based on what you know about our company, where do you see yourself functioning the most effectively in our firm?

● What do you consider the greatest challenge you have confronted, and how did you overcome it?

● Why should we hire you?

● Tell me about your extracurricular activities.
Van Pelt says, "Practicing an interview with a roommate or friend is a great exercise to help relieve some of the anxiety a student will feel in his first or even fifth interview."