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Seniors to graduate on weekend

About 3,900 seniors have applied for graduation, and the registrar's office is in the process of checking the applications to see how many of these seniors will receive diplomas at the Rollie White Coliseum Friday and Saturday.

Don Carter, associate registrar, says some of the applicants haven't met the requirements for graduation and won't receive their degrees.

The Corps Commandant's office says 82 graduating cadets will be commissioned Saturday by the Army, 19 by the Air Force and 14 by the Navy and Marines. Commissioning will be at 1:30 p.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum. The first round of final review will be at 3:25 p.m. and the second round will be at 5:25 p.m. in the Simpson Drill Field.

Dr. Gordon Eaton, A&M's provost and vice president for academic affairs, will speak at the graduation ceremony Friday afternoon, and Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, president of A&M, will speak at the Friday evening and Saturday morning ceremonies.

The schedule for graduation ceremonies is:

• Friday at 2 p.m. — all graduate students and undergraduates in the colleges of agriculture, architecture and education.

• Friday at 7:30 p.m. — undergraduates in the colleges of engineering and geosciences.

• Saturday at 9 a.m. — undergraduates in the colleges of business, liberal arts, science and veterinary medicine.

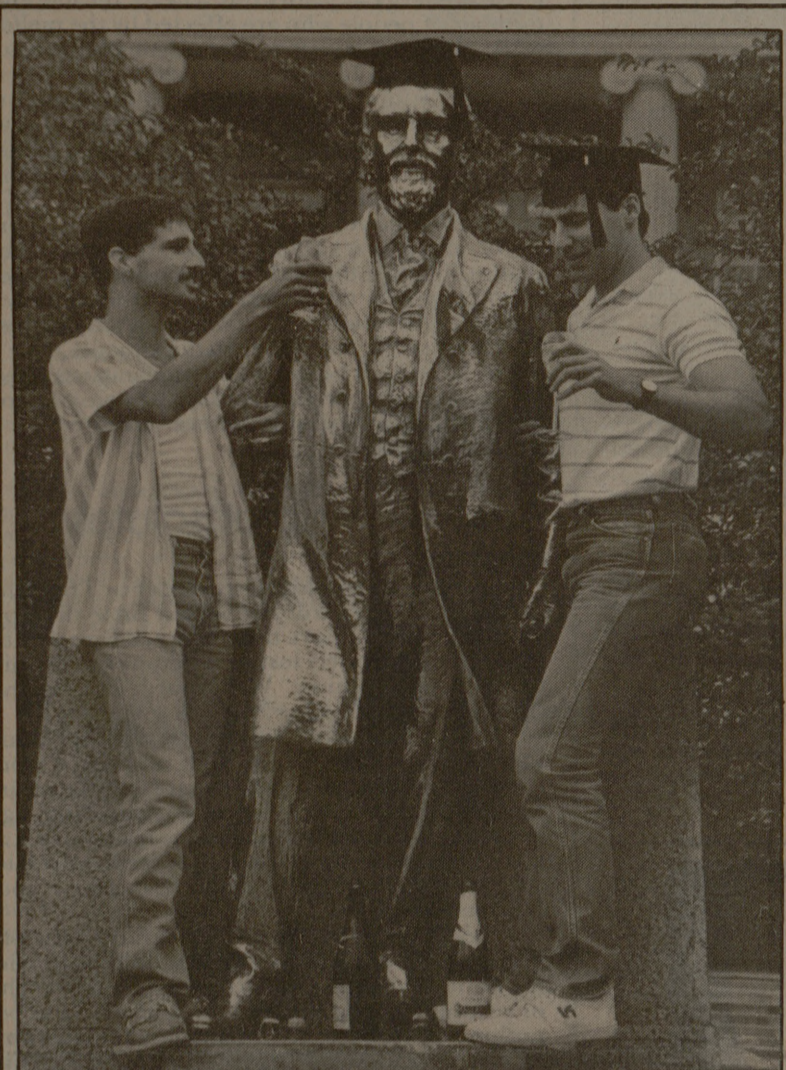


Photo by John Tate

Cheers

Two graduating seniors begin their graduation celebration early, joining Sully for a farewell toast. Graduation ceremonies will be held Friday and Saturday in G. Rollie White Coliseum and graduating Corps of Cadets members will be commissioned Saturday.

Summit allies outline anti-terrorism steps

TOKYO (AP) — The United States' major Western allies, denouncing "blatant and cynical" government use of terrorism, outlined on Monday several steps giving the Reagan administration the condemnation of Libya it sought, but without endorsing the U.S. bombing raid or an oil boycott.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, for example, said France stood by its policy of not allowing U.S. warplanes to fly over its territory en route to military strikes against Libya, and neither Italy nor West Germany, two large importers of Libyan oil, would go along with a boycott.

Still, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the statement adopted at the economic summit sends Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy a blunt message: "You've had it, pal; you're isolated."

The leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Italy and West Germany only dabbled in trade, currency and other financial issues during the second day of the summit as concern about surging terrorism and nuclear safety continued to dominate conversation.

The anti-terrorism statement, adopted unanimously by the seven summit partners, would make it harder for those accused of terrorist activity — including diplomats — to cross borders.

It also would ban the export of arms to terrorist states, advocate closing or limiting diplomatic missions of nations that support terrorism and impose tighter immigration and visa requirements.

The statement expands upon measures adopted earlier by the 12-nation European Community, sometimes called the Common Market.

Among measures not included in that earlier gesture are improved extradition procedures for bringing terrorists to trial and denying entry into a country of anyone even suspected of terrorism, according to U.S. officials.

And, while the measure does not specifically mention the use of force, U.S. officials said it doesn't preclude that either.

But by far the most important victory for the Reagan administration was the inclusion in the draft of a section stating that the sanctions would apply "particularly" to Libya. An earlier draft of the proposal did not name Khadafy's country.

U.S. sources, declining to be named publicly, said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led the move to toughen the draft as the summit partners returned to the Akasaka Palace for talks.

But the Reagan administration did not get all it wanted.

Raimond told a news conference that "the policy of France has not changed" with respect to the overflights, insisting that "France has been neither anti-American or pro-Libyan."

The French government refused to allow U.S. F-111 jet fighters based in Britain to fly over French territory for the air raid on Libya — a decision that brought severe criticism from both Reagan and Shultz.

Raimond said, "Obviously Libya is

not the only country that spreads terrorism, but the terrorist acts that have been the most calculated, carried out with the most inspiration, were carried out by Libya."

But he also said that France and its West European partners were reluctant to take specific steps against Khadafy's regime. "It was the Amer-

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Countries agree to major revision of fiscal policies

TOKYO (AP) — The world's seven largest industrialized democracies on Tuesday embraced the first major revision in international monetary policy in 13 years, agreeing to use a system of economic checks and balances to help stabilize currency exchange rates.

The new system would establish a mechanism designed to keep the value of the U.S. dollar and other major currencies from wild fluctuations or at least from falling or climbing too far or too fast with respect to one another.

Such currency swings have caused havoc for farmers and other exporters and have been a factor in last year's \$150 billion U.S. trade deficit.

The plan, expected to be announced by the Tokyo summit Wednesday, was formulated by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III.

It is the first change in the exchange rate system since the old fixed-rate system was abandoned in 1973 in favor of the current "floating" exchange rate system, in which the values of various currencies move up and down according to market pressures.

A senior Reagan administration official, who spoke only on the condition of anonymity, called the new plan one of "managed float," a cross between the current system and a reimposition of some government controls over currencies.

The plan, which was widely circulated among delegations to the Tokyo gathering even in advance

of its release, calls for constant surveillance by the summit powers of each other's economies and of exchange rate relationships between the U.S. dollar, the British pound, the West German mark, the Japanese yen and the French franc.

The remaining two summit nations — Canada and Italy — would be given limited membership in this so-called Group of Five for the purpose of coordinating overall monetary and economic policy among all seven summit members.

In monetary parlance, the new group will be known as the Group of Seven, monetary officials said.

Each summit nation would provide the others with a set of economic forecasts and expectations. When actual performance missed the mark on any of these economic indicators by a wide margin, the group would meet to coordinate monetary strategy.

U.S. officials have said the proposal builds on the kind of coordinated multi-nation intervention in currency markets by the Group of Five that helped bring the dollar more in line over the past few months with other market currencies.

A Japanese official, who spoke only on the condition of anonymity, said that the impact of the new policy-coordination mechanism will probably have little immediate effect on trade. But he said from the medium and long-range standpoint, the system will serve to stabilize major currencies.

NASA officials: Short circuit may have shut down rocket

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — An electrical short circuit may have prematurely shut down a Delta rocket's main engines on liftoff, forcing launch managers to order its destruction, two top NASA officials said Monday.

Bill Russell and Lawrence J. Ross told a news conference they did not know the origin of what Russell said were two "large amplitude spikes," or power surges, during Saturday's aborted launch, but that they could not rule out sabotage as one of the possibilities.

Ross, the head of a newly named NASA investigative panel into the latest launch disaster, said all three

remaining Delta launches this year would be postponed until after the investigation was complete.

He also said he was "pretty sure" a May 22 launch of an Atlas-Centaur rocket carrying a military surveillance satellite would be delayed.

Russell, head of the space agency's Delta project, called the detection of the electrical malfunction in a data analysis of the accident "quite a significant find . . . that could be quite cogent to the problem."

He said the origin of the power surges were "apparently internally induced."

But he cautioned that "you don't jump to conclusions" about where

the electrical spikes came from or whether they were the cause of the engine shutdown.

Ross said, "It's the first thing that leaps up from the data," but emphasized that the investigation would be a broad one.

In response to questions about possible sabotage, such as a radioed command from an external source, Russell said that was unlikely, but added that, "We have not totally ruled out sabotage."

Ross said, however, "There is absolutely no indication that the range

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Pravda gives account of Chernobyl disaster

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Tuesday that an explosion ripped apart the building that housed Chernobyl's No. 4 nuclear reactor and the resulting fire shot flames nearly 100 feet into the air.

It was the first detailed Soviet report on what happened at the Ukrainian nuclear power plant April 26. The accident sent an invisible cloud of radioactivity over most of Europe.

The article scheduled for Tuesday's edition of Pravda was distributed in advance in English by the official Tass news agency.

It said the fire "is extremely difficult" to extinguish, since chemicals and water cannot be used, but insisted the crisis at the plant was under control.

Pravda said residents of the plant area were evacuated within four hours after the accident began. It did not say when the accident occurred, but previous reports have said the fire began April 26.

Tass said the Pravda article was

written by correspondents from the newspaper who visited the plant and its settlement of Pripyat, which once housed 25,000 energy, construction, chemical industry and river port workers.

It said Pripyat now is empty, and "only a specialized radiation monitoring vehicle appears on the streets from time to time."

Pravda said workers, presumably wearing protective suits, still manned the three undamaged reactors at the plant, which have been shut down but must be monitored.

In its dramatic depiction of the accident, Pravda said at the beginning "an explosion destroyed structural elements of the building housing the reactor and a fire broke out."

Television footage and one black-and-white photograph made public by the official media have shown the explosion ripped a wall and the roof off the reactor building, which is separated by a tower from a "twinned" reactor in an attached structure.

Administrators' views of group mixed

Vandiver pushed for senate

Editor's note: In this, the second of a three-part series on Texas A&M's Faculty Senate, A&M administrators discuss the senate's role and effectiveness.

By Sondra Pickard
Staff Writer

No rule requires Texas A&M to have a Faculty Senate, but the current University administration, while not always agreeing with its actions, has been sympathetic toward the senate.

Because it makes only recommendations, not policy, the senate is dependent on receptive attitudes from above. All of its actions, whether proposals or resolutions, go directly to the president's office for approval.

When A&M President Frank E. Vandiver first came to A&M, he said he found it necessary in an institution of this size and scope to know exactly what the faculty wanted.

"When I got here I couldn't find out what the faculty's opinion on things was," Vandiver said, "and

most institutions of our interest and ambition have faculty senates."

Vandiver was largely responsible for getting a faculty senate at A&M.

"I've always believed the faculty is the essence of an institution," he said. "It is the academic conscience of a university."

Vandiver put the issue of core curriculum to the senate a few years ago, and he said he thinks the senate came through in a remarkable way.

"They assumed the role a faculty should in deciding what an educated person ought to be," he said. "I'm very fond of the senate and I intend to rely on them constantly in the future."

Although not as directly involved with the senate's actions, Chancellor Arthur G. Hansen said the senate has been off to a good start. But Hansen said it still will take a while for the senate's impact to be felt.

"There has to be a learning curve in order to see which committees are most effective and what's the best way to help formulate policy, and that takes time," Hansen said.

The main problem the senate faces, he said, is the development of more efficient methods to make it more effective, which also is part of the learning curve.

Hansen agreed with Vandiver that the most significant step to date is the formation of a core curriculum proposal, but he said the senate's most important role is to provide a forum for faculty to discuss problems among themselves.

"That one function by itself is enough justification for the Faculty Senate to continue on," Hansen said.

Further up the hierarchy is the Board of Regents. So far there has been little interaction between the senate and the regents, but Dr. Murray Milford, the senate's second speaker, said this is because there's a very important difference between the two: The board makes final decisions — the senate doesn't.

"I think the Board of Regents initially had some considerable reservations about the formation of the Faculty Senate," Milford said. "However, the vibes I've received, at

least in the past year, have been very positive."

Milford said that because A&M is a system of strong traditions, any kind of change causes concern. He said some members of the board may have seen the Faculty Senate as an attempt by the faculty to make a power grab.

Although the senate is an advisory body, Milford said it has just as much interest as the Board of Regents in seeing that the University becomes the premier institution it wants to be.

Dr. Jaan Laane, current senate speaker, said any collaboration between the two groups is not part of official procedures.

"In past history it has been rare for the Board of Regents to interact with anybody except the top administration," Laane said. "The direct contact is with the chancellor's office and sometimes the president and vice presidents."

"Sometimes we read about each

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