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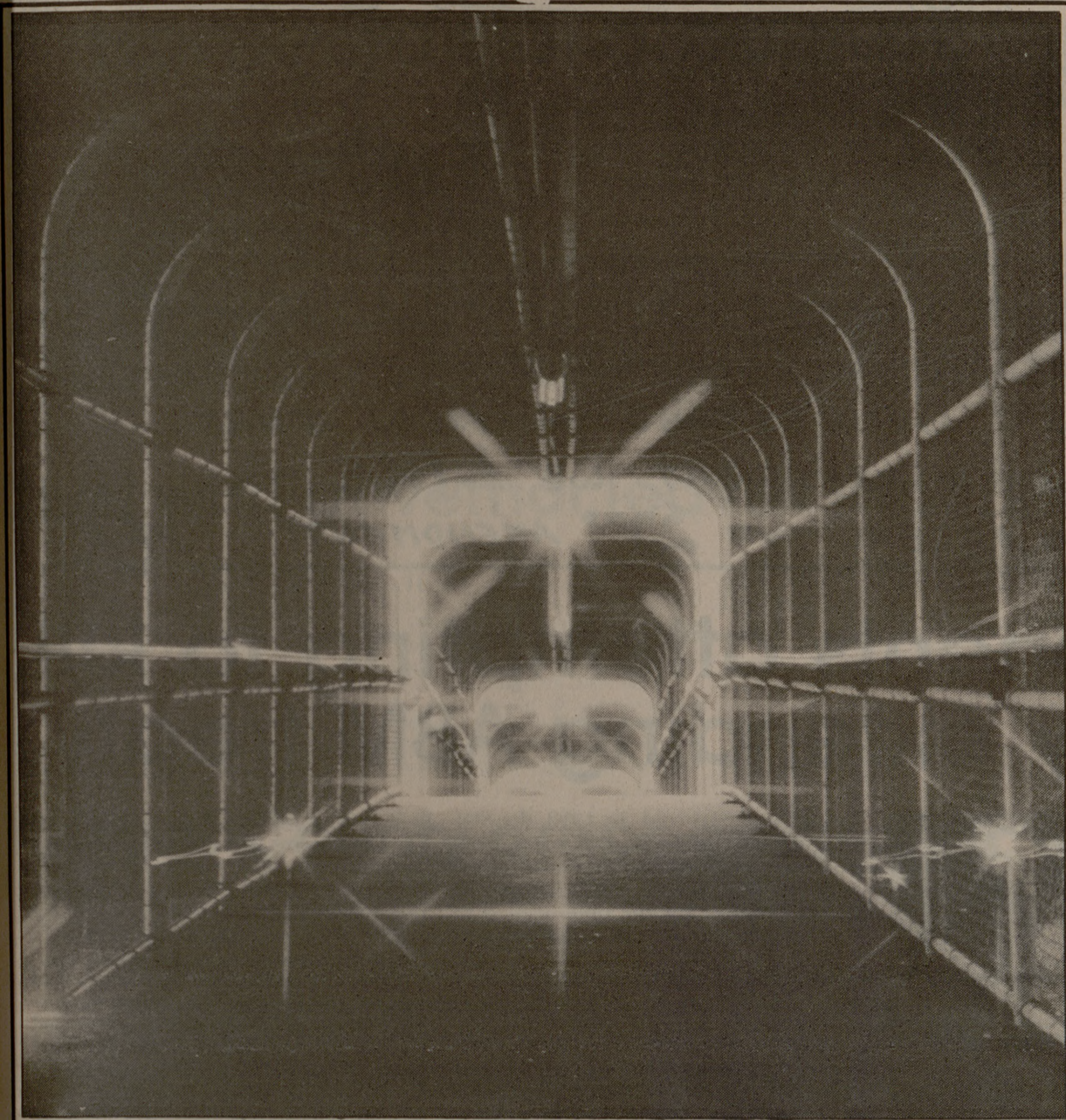


Photo by Marie McLeod

A Light at the End of the Tunnel

The entrances to Texas A&M take on a different look after nightfall. This shot is of the pedestrian crosswalk over Wellborn Road that connects the freshman parking lots with the main campus.

U.S., Soviets announce Summit planning talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union, in a step toward a 1986 summit, announced Monday that agenda planning talks will be held here in September between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister.

No date has been set for the delayed summit itself, Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said in announcing the talks for Sept. 19-20 between Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

However, another U.S. official, who spoke only on condition of not being identified by name, said "in the sense that we're going to take these steps I am more optimistic" of a summit by year's end.

The official said Shevardnadze probably would meet with President Reagan as well. But at the White House, a spokesman, Dan Howard, said "there are no such plans at the present time."

Summit preparations were slowed by a slump in U.S.-Soviet relations after Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev held their "fire-side" summit last November in Geneva.

But in a recent exchange of letters, Reagan and Gorbachev asserted their determination to sharply reduce U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons — notwithstanding an apparent conflict in their approaches.

Reagan and Gorbachev had agreed on a 1986 summit in Washington and a 1987 summit in Moscow. In fact, the Soviet leader had been expected here in late June or July.

But the U.S. bombing of Libya in April, in what was described as retaliation for terrorism, prompted the Soviets to cancel a Shevardnadze visit in May. Subsequently, Reagan announced he no longer would observe the unratified 1979 SALT II treaty, which imposed ceilings on va-

rious U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear weapons.

Last week, a U.S. delegation in Geneva informed the Soviets that the 1972 SALT I treaty, which set interim constraints, also would be abandoned.

Reagan and Gorbachev have asserted, however, that nuclear weapons on both sides must be curbed. Negotiations are due to resume in the Swiss city in September, dealing also with the U.S. anti-missile research program, known commonly as "Star Wars."

Redman said Shultz and Shevardnadze are expected to "review progress achieved in areas addressed by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their November 1985 meeting and discuss what additional preparations may be needed for a summit meeting between the two leaders later this year."

The spokesman said the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks also would range over "all areas" of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The earliest practical date for a summit meeting is late November since Reagan has ruled out a Gorbachev visit during the U.S. congressional election campaign.

The agenda is likely to cover four broad areas: arms control, regional conflicts, U.S.-Soviet relations and human rights.

The Soviets want to concentrate on the nuclear weapons issue, while the Reagan administration sees arms control as an important topic but not one that should dominate the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

At the same time, the Soviets are reluctant to place special emphasis on human rights, which is the West's way of referring to the treatment of Soviet dissidents, minorities and other citizens.

Looking for a pre-summit compromise, the U.S. official, who demanded anonymity, said "there's a willingness on the part of both parties to discuss each other's agenda" at the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks.

OPEC oil ministers agree on drastic cuts in production

GENEVA (AP) — OPEC oil ministers reached unanimous agreement Monday night on Iran's proposal for a drastic production cut to raise prices, the cartel's president said.

Rilwanu Lukman, who also is the Nigerian oil minister, gave no details. "You'll hear all about it tomorrow (Tuesday)," he told reporters as he emerged from a Geneva hotel following the late-night meeting of the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ministers. Another meeting was scheduled Tuesday.

Iran's Oil Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh had told a news conference earlier he was very optimistic about the production cut plan. The cartel's biggest producer, Saudi Arabia, had remained among the few holdouts.

Oil industry analysts consider a unanimous agreement by OPEC members on production cuts crucial to reversing a worldwide slump in prices, which have dropped from \$32 a barrel late last year to as low as \$7.35 for some grades.

By not requiring production cutbacks from Iraq, its enemy in the 6-year-old Persian Gulf war, Iran appeared to remove a major stumbling block to the quota-sharing

agreement OPEC has been vainly seeking for years.

Oil prices surged at the news. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for September delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, closed at \$13.29 a barrel, up \$1.74 over Friday's close.

The events came as OPEC oil ministers entered the second week of talks in their fourth attempt in recent months to reach agreement on lowering output and boosting prices.

Aghazadeh said he offered the proposal to the OPEC oil ministers' conference on Sunday.

The plan seeks a return to the quotas used in October 1984. It would bring OPEC's combined output for 12 countries to 14.8 million barrels a day, he said.

Including Iraq's output, combined production would total about 16.7 million barrels a day under the plan, he said. OPEC's current output is about 20 million barrels a day, intensifying a world glut.

Aghazadeh said the plan would be effective for at least two months, when the ministers could meet again to discuss the price structure.

He said Iraq would be free to produce as much as it wants, but said: "We can control Iraq's production by ourselves."

Britain agrees to S. African sanctions

LONDON (AP) — Britain reluctantly pledged itself to limited sanctions on South Africa at a meeting of seven Commonwealth nations Monday, but the six other nations pressed for tougher measures against apartheid.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, addressing reporters at a news conference early this morning, said she had compromised in the interests of Commonwealth unity despite her belief that sanctions will not end apartheid.

"It has not been an easy conference," Thatcher said. "I don't believe that further sanctions will bring about internal change in South Africa... but the others were bent on further action."

The six other countries agreed to

impose 11 new sanctions against South Africa, including cutting air links, which could cripple the national airlines of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Commonwealth officials said privately they believed the conference, scheduled to last three days, would end with an "agreement to disagree" and separate communiques.

Thatcher said earlier that she still believed sanctions were wrong, but she announced an immediate "voluntary" ban against British investment in South Africa and promotion of tourism to that country, a British official said.

She said the actions must be voluntary by Britons because the government had no exchange controls or powers to order publications to

stop, for example, printing South African tourism advertisements.

Another promise made by the prime minister was that Britain would not oppose bans on imports of South African steel, coal and iron due to be debated by the European Community next month.

The British official said she would not shift her position farther for the sake of unity in the Commonwealth, the 49-member association of Britain and its former colonies.

Patsy Robertson, a spokeswoman for the Commonwealth secretariat, said, "The Commonwealth, other than Britain, feels strongly if there has to be a choice between unity and credibility, the time has come for the Commonwealth to be seen to be credible on the issue."

She announced that the six other leaders had rejected the Thatcher offer made in a morning closed session.

"They feel that the Commonwealth has taken a lead for the past 25 years on the issue," she said. "They feel that the black people of South Africa and many of the white people there who want change are watching very carefully what the Commonwealth is doing."

A British official who announced the Thatcher offer after the morning session declared: "This is in the interests of solidarity. It is a demonstration of disgust and clearly it is a gesture toward the Commonwealth too... if the Commonwealth chooses to take it."

Helping Hay Southeast farmers to get Texas-sized donation

AUSTIN (AP) — Texas farmers have donated more than 14 million pounds of hay to be shipped to drought-stricken farmers in Georgia and South Carolina, Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower announced Monday.

Calling it a "Texas-sized contribution," Hightower said the hay will be the largest donation from any state to assist Southeastern farmers.

The 70,000 square bales and 5,700 round bales of hay, worth about \$300,000, should fill some 530 boxcars being donated by four railroads, Hightower said.

He said the hay is enough to feed 12,000 head of livestock for six weeks.

"I know what it's like — I'm a full-time farmer — to be in a bind, and those boys in the Southeast definitely need the help," said Tommy Davis, immediate past president of the Texas Young Farmers organization.

The 2,500-member Young Farmers group is one of several organizations helping with the relief drive, Hightower said.

The first trainload of Texas hay will be assembled Saturday at Hondo, where a farmer has donated 8,000 bales, he said.

The bulk of the shipments will be launched Aug. 23 from nine depots across the state where hay is being collected.

Hightower said he has been calling on farm groups and others — including the 4-H, Future Farmers of America and local chambers of commerce and civic organizations — for volunteer help to load the hay.

"The farmers are ready and the transportation is arranged," he said. "But the final thing we need now to complete the program is volunteer muscle power, good strong backs, so we can get these bales out of the fields and into the boxcars."

"Instead of being a gift from a couple of hundred Texas farmers, the Texas Hay Drive will be a gift from Texans who are going to pitch in in the old-fashioned, neighborly way."

Hightower said farmers and other volunteers will haul donated hay from the fields to one of nine train depots — located at Abilene, Atlanta, Canton, Hondo, Robstown, Taylor, Terrell, Victoria and Weatherford.

At the depots, more volunteers will load the hay into boxcars donated by the Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Texas-Mexico railroads.

The railroads will haul the hay free of charge to Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., where other railroads have agreed to take the loads and carry them on to Georgia and South Carolina.

Nationwide drug fight launched by president

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, saying rampant drug abuse is reaping "sorrow and heartbreak" across America, launched a campaign Monday to purge schools and workplaces of illicit drugs.

Reagan unveiled a six-point program to coax people off drugs and embraced a combination of mandatory and voluntary tests of both government and private employees.

In a nationally-broadcast appearance, Reagan credited his wife Nancy with working hard to get kids to say no to drugs, and said that "starting today, Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade."

During a brief question-and-answer session, Reagan acknowledged that he had only recently taken a high-profile role in the administration's quest to combat drug abuse. "We hadn't before now, should be put... and that is... the time has come for a nationwide crusade," he said.

In an interview with Newsweek magazine, Reagan, a former actor and onetime president of the Screen Actors Guild, had said Hollywood and rock 'n' roll have helped glorify drug use, making it "attractive and funny, not dangerous and sad."

In the United States, there are an estimated 3 million to 5 million regular users of cocaine, 18 million to 20 million regular users of marijuana, and 10 million alcoholics.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters later on the condition he not be identified by name, said, "I don't think anyone has said make mandatory drug testing a condition of employment." However, the official added, "We're going to ask corporate America to expand" drug testing.

In the question-and-answer session, Reagan outlined six broad goals encompassing his plan to attack a growing problem that he said costs business \$100 million a year.

These goals include:

- Seeking to improve international cooperation to stop the flow of illegal narcotics into this country.
- Strengthening law enforcement, and insisting that the criminal justice system give prompt and severe punishment to drug peddlers.
- Expanding public awareness and drug abuse prevention efforts by, among other things, "reaching out to all Americans and asking them to join (first lady) Nancy's drug abuse awareness and prevention program."

He also said his goals include a plan to create a drug-free workplace for all Americans and getting drugs out of schools.

Reagan would not say how much the new initiative will cost, nor reveal what plans, if any, the administration has for asking Congress to improve new spending plans or supplement programs already in effect. He did say, "the solution does not lie

simply within the realm of government."

"It is time to go beyond government," Reagan said. "All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs. We must affect not only supply, but demand."

Reagan stopped short of announcing a program of drug screening for federal employees — a drug-fighting option that has been heavily publicized in recent days.

"I think we're pretty much agreed that mandatory testing is justified where the employees have the health of others, the safety of others, in their hands," Reagan said, referring to law enforcement authorities, air traffic controllers and the like in the federal workforce.

"On the other hand, I think we're pretty much agreed that what we should seek is voluntary" testing among federal employees, he said.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, hailed Reagan's speech, saying, "We are encouraged by the fact he is awakened to the reality of the problem. Apparently he appreciates the dimensions of the problem."

Wright, however, said the government's current annual expenditure of \$3 million for drug education is like "trying to fight a bear with a fly swatter."

Escaped murderer at large

BRECKENRIDGE (AP) — Authorities searched the Possum Kingdom Lake area Monday for a condemned murderer after finding a woman inmate who escaped along with him from the Stephens County Jail.

Richard Donald "Stony" Foster, 33, and Cindy Davis, 27, escaped Sunday night after Foster, wielding a knife, locked a jailer in a cell, Stephens County Sheriff James Cain said.

"He was slipped a knife, probably by one of our trustees," Cain said. "The knife came from our kitchen."

Authorities said they captured Davis without resistance at about 8 a.m. on the east side of Possum Kingdom Lake. At the time of her escape, she was being held on an attempted capital murder charge for allegedly shooting at a police officer.

The lake is located about 25 miles northeast of Breckenridge. Foster, whose execution date had not been set, was sent from death row to Breckenridge for a pre-trial hearing on a kidnapping charge, said Charles Brown, a spokesman for the Texas Department of Corrections.

He had been convicted in November 1985 in Parker County for the murder of a Springtown man in April 1984.