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Espionage charges filed against Daniloff

MOSCOW (AP) — American reporter Nicholas Daniloff was charged with espionage Sunday, a television news program said, a charge under the Russian criminal code could carry the death penalty on conviction.

Daniloff was believed to be the first foreign journalist ever formally charged with spying here.

Daniloff called the Moscow office of his magazine, U.S. News & World Report, and told reporter Jeff Trimble that he was indicted in a legal

proceeding at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison at 2 p.m., Trimble said.

He told his colleague he was charged under Article 65 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code.

This article states that those committing espionage "shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of seven to 15 years . . . or by death."

Trimble quoted Daniloff as saying he did not know when a trial might take place, but that he was told the investigation of his case could six months or even nine months if there

were extraordinary circumstances.

"My case is moving into a more serious phase," Trimble quoted Daniloff as saying in the 20-minute call. "The charge of espionage puts it on a par with another case we know about."

He was referring to Soviet U.N. employee Gennadiy Zakharov, who was arrested in New York Aug. 23 on an espionage charge. Daniloff's wife, Ruth, has claimed her husband was framed in retaliation for Zakharov's arrest.

Daniloff, 52, was arrested Aug. 30

moments after a Soviet acquaintance gave him a packet later found to contain secret maps and photographs.

The magazine correspondent has been held since then at the Moscow prison.

A commentator on the Soviet television news program Vremya confirmed that Daniloff was charged, but gave no details.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" program Sunday

that a trial would be held soon but gave no date.

Gerasimov spoke from Moscow via satellite before word came that Daniloff was charged.

In Los Angeles, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said President Reagan is reviewing all options.

"We want Daniloff's release and we want it immediately," Speakes told reporters in a briefing at the hotel where Reagan was to address a GOP fund-raising dinner.

Speakes said the United States still had received no official notification

of charges being filed against the correspondent.

He said the matter could have "serious implications" for U.S.-Soviet relations but declined to speculate on what action might be taken.

He also refused to comment on whether Reagan has received a response to his written message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev appealing for Daniloff's release.

"I think the president is determined to see a successful resolution of the matter," Speakes said.

Death sentence could be given to jet hijackers

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq said Sunday that four young Palestinians who hijacked a Pan Am jumbo jet will be hanged if convicted of hijacking and murder.

"They will receive the punishment that such a crime deserves," Zia told a news conference at Karachi airport.

The gunmen seized the plane at the airport, with nearly 400 people

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aboard, early Friday. The hijacking ended 17 hours later when the lights went out aboard the plane and the hijackers fired on passengers. Pakistani commandos were in control half an hour after the shooting began.

Fifteen people, including three Americans, were killed. Hospitals reported 127 injured. U.S. officials have said 17 Americans were wounded.

Zia said the hijackers would not be extradited to the United States.

The U.S. Justice Department on Saturday issued arrest warrants for three of the hijackers. U.S. officials said the warrants were issued as a precaution, but emphasized that Pakistan was handling the case.

"We have a very effective law, the punishment for which is the death sentence," said Zia, who returned to Karachi Sunday night after rep-

resenting Pakistan at the summit of the non-aligned movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Pakistani courts impose death by hanging for murder. The sentence is routinely imposed.

The president said the gunmen are Palestinians, ranging in age from 19 to 25. He said they do not appear to be connected to any government.

After seizing the plane, the hijackers had demanded to be flown to Cyprus where they wanted to free jailed Palestinian terrorists. The four now are being held at an army camp near Karachi.

Zia said he strongly supported the Palestinian cause, but did not see the need for actions such as hijackings.

The president said he was completely satisfied with the way Pakistani security forces handled the incident.

"I'm very proud of them," Zia said. "It could have been far worse. Many more lives could have been lost."

Asked about reports that it took Pakistani commandos up to 15 minutes to reach the plane after the hijackers began firing, Zia called on Jehandad Khan, the governor of Sind province.

Khan said the first commandos were at the plane within two minutes and three commando groups reached it within three minutes.

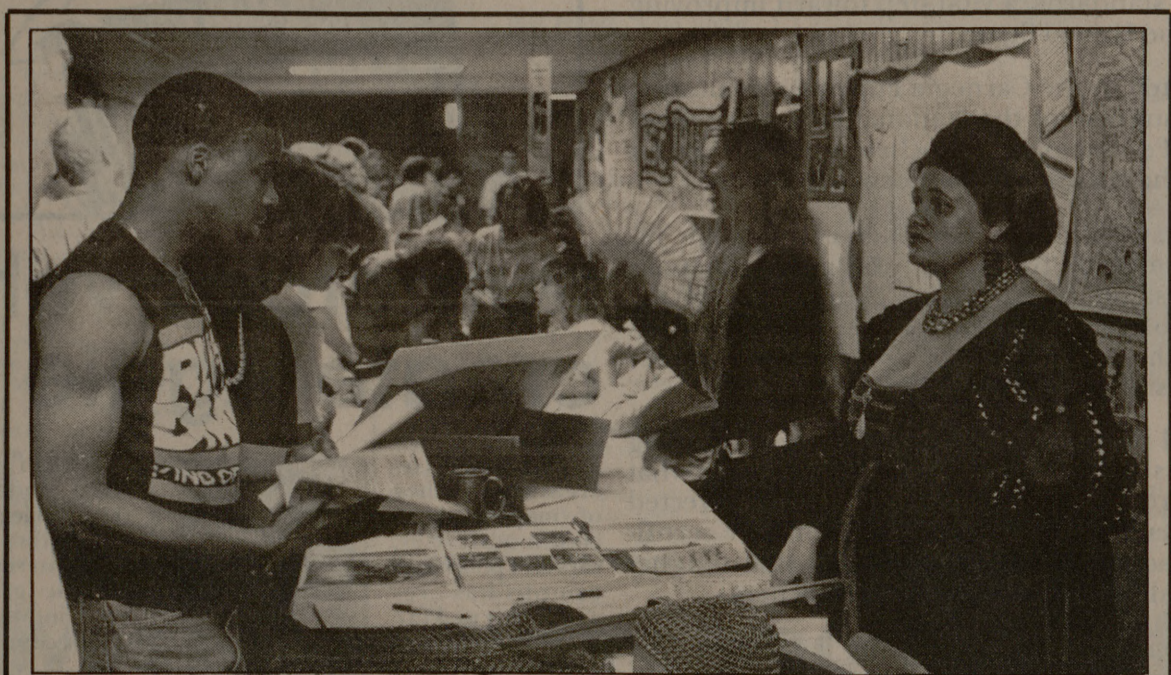
"If the allegations about 15 minutes (were) true, several hundred people (might) have died," Khan said.

Khurshid Anwar Mirza, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority and the chief government negotiator during the hijacking, told a news conference Saturday that it took commandos at least 10 minutes to reach the plane.

Many passengers and other witnesses said they did not see security forces until some time after the shooting began.

Airport security officials said Sun-

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Days of Old

Jarrod Anderson, a freshman from Dallas, talks to Katie Maginn, a representative of the Society of Creative Anachronism. The organization, which

tries to recreate the flavor of medieval times with dress and activities, was one of some 200 groups participating in MSC Open House Sunday.

Photo by Michael Sanchez

New bill may hurt colleges by taxing gifts, scholarships

By **Sondra Pickard**
Senior Staff Writer

The sweeping tax revision bill Congress is expected to pass next month may hurt America's colleges and universities by imposing significant financial hardships on the institutions and their students, the president of the American Council on Education said.

Robert Atwell, president of the council, and Don Leverty, University of Texas program analyst for government relations, both agree that no matter how one views the merits of the bill in general, it also will seriously impair the ability of educational institutions to raise funds from private sources and will tax student scholarships.

About 40 percent of the gifts given to colleges and universities by private individuals are in the form of

appreciated property, or property that has significantly increased in value over time. Such gifts are now fully tax-deductible. However, the compromise agreed to by the House and Senate conferees would make charitable gifts of appreciated property taxable, Atwell said.

This could have the effect of discouraging gift-giving to universities, particularly by the very wealthy.

"Up until this point you've been given a major tax break," Atwell said. "But tying gifts of appreciated property to the alternative minimum tax could be destructive."

Leverty said most economists would agree there will be a reduced incentive for people to make donations to both universities and charities.

Gifts of land, artwork, stock, or anything that has gone up in value besides cash are quite helpful and

for small colleges, sometimes vital.

The category of taxpayers covered by the minimum tax is small, Leverty said — only about 6 percent of the taxpayers in the country. But this 6 percent is where the significant givers are, he said.

The bill also allows the charitable deduction for non-itemizers to expire at the end of 1986. In payment of income tax, either a standard deduction or an itemization can be used. In recent years, contributions to charitable ventures could be deducted, without itemizing. The new bill does not allow non-itemizers to deduct.

Also, scholarships and fellowships, which are excluded from taxable income under current law, would be taxed in the new bill

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Silver Taps to honor 7 students

Seven Texas A&M students who died in the last four months will be honored at a Silver Taps ceremony Tuesday night.

The ceremony begins at 10:30 p.m. in front of the Academic Building. The campus will be darkened at that time and the Ross Volunteers will march silently before sounding a 21-gun salute. After the third volley, buglers will play a special arrangement of "Taps."

The first Silver Taps ceremony is said to have been held for Lawrence Sullivan Ross in 1898. Ross was governor of Texas from 1887 to 1891 and president of Texas A&M from 1891 to 1898.

Those to be honored Tuesday night are:

- Bruce E. Whitworth, 22, a junior computer science major from McAllen who died April 26.
- Franklin Korell Lindsay, 22, a junior economics major from Houston who died May 27.
- Richard Nolan Walker, 22, a senior industrial engineering major from Bryan who died June 30.
- Charles Lee Straub, 25, a senior petroleum engineering major from Bryan who died July 13.
- Phillip Todd Hamilton, 23, a senior engineering technology major from Grand Junction, Colo., who died Aug. 6.
- Laura Chapin, 22, a second-year veterinary medicine student from Lampasas who died Aug. 11.
- Kun Ho Cho, 29, a graduate student in physics from College Station who died Aug. 15.

NASA projects delayed, grounded

Space agency's future uncertain

Editor's note: This is the first installment of a four-part series examining the impact of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on the space industry. Part one examines the clouded future of space science and expensive interplanetary probes looking for a route into orbit.

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — The space shuttle Challenger accident has grounded research projects worth more than \$2 billion and cast a shadow of uncertainty across major planetary and astronomical studies the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had planned for this decade.

Spacecraft to study Venus, Jupiter and the sun were built to be launched on the shuttle this year or next, and now are waiting for shuttle flights to resume, or for engineers to find other ways to send them into space.

The \$1 billion Hubble space telescope, once planned to be in orbit this month, now waits in a laboratory-like warehouse for launch in 1988 or 1989. Extensive ground maintenance during the delay costs NASA \$4 million a month.

In May, the shuttle was to have launched Galileo and Ulysses spacecraft on unprecedented explorations of Jupiter and the sun.

Galileo was to orbit Jupiter dropping probes to study the massive planet and its moons.

Ulysses, built by the European Space Agency with NASA instruments, was to pass Jupiter for a gravitational boost and then enter the first polar orbit of the sun.

Both spacecraft were to have been placed into low Earth orbit by the shuttle and then boosted outward by a liquid-fuel Centaur rocket, carried aloft in the shuttle cargo bay.

The Challenger disaster spawned a wave of caution in which NASA canceled the over-bud-



get, \$1 billion Centaur program rather than put a volatile rocket inside the shuttle.

"I don't believe the Centaur would have been canceled if it hadn't been for the Challenger tragedy," said Harry Mannheim, the Galileo and Ulysses program manager. "The cancellation was related to the agency's added emphasis on safety."

Without Centaur, both Galileo and Ulysses will require some other booster to be sent to deep space.

Mannheimer said the revised plan for Galileo is to use three-stage solid rockets to send it toward Jupiter. If the new 1989 launch date is met, the spacecraft will arrive at Jupiter in 1993, three years later than expected.

Alternate plans for Ulysses are more complicated.

Mannheimer said engineers now believe it will require a two-stage booster and complex orbital mechanics.

Plans call for the Ulysses to be launched in 1989 from Earth orbit toward Venus. It will whip around Venus, speeded up by that planet's gravity, and then streak back toward Earth where it will pick up another gravitational slingshot boost. This will give it enough velocity to cruise to Jupiter.

An arc around Jupiter will add the needed speed to send Ulysses into a polar orbit of the

sun. It would arrive there in the late 1990s, more than six years later than planned.

In order to launch the two spacecraft in this decade, Mannheim said booster rockets now built for other spacecraft will have to be "borrowed" from the Air Force and from other NASA programs. Otherwise, he said, the planetary explorers would have to wait until more rockets are made, which would mean an additional delay of almost four years.

"These are very, very tentative plans," said Mannheim. "There is a lot of uncertainty here."

There's a lot of uncertainty, too, in the launch of the Hubble space telescope, which scientists believe will probe more than ten times farther into the universe than any previous astronomy observer.

NASA spokesman Leon Perry said, "The Hubble telescope is the No. 1 NASA payload in line when the shuttle starts flying again."

The instrument was once planned for an August 1986 launch, but Perry said it will probably be put into space in 1988 or 1989. "We simply don't have a launch date now," he said.

A bright spot for NASA science will come next year when Voyager II completes its tour of the outer solar system.

The spacecraft, which earlier probed Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, will pass within 20,000 miles of Neptune and become the first manmade object to conduct a close study of that planet, so distant that radio signals will take four hours and six minutes to reach Earth.

From there, Voyager II will streak out of the solar system and out of radio range.

NASA scientists then must wait until the shuttle flies again before they continue exploring the universe.

Chilean president attacked

State of siege called nationwide

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Leftist guerrillas ambushed President Augusto Pinochet's motorcade in a bomb and gunfire attack Sunday, killing five bodyguards and wounding 10, the military government reported.

Gen. Pinochet was not injured in the assassination attempt that occurred on a bridge in Maipo Canyon 25 miles southeast of Santiago, government spokesman Francisco Cuadra said Sunday night on national television. He said Pinochet arrived safely at his official residence in Santiago.

Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia announced a 90-day nationwide state of siege following an emergency meeting by the military junta.

The attack came four days before the 13th anniversary of the coup led by Pinochet, the army commander, that ousted the elected government of the late President Salvador Allende.

A man identifying himself as a spokesman for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front telephoned news agencies 90 minutes after the attack and said it had been carried out by members of that Communist guerrilla group.

"We failed, but we won't fail next time," he told The Associated Press.

However, a Front spokesman with a recognizable voice later called the AP to deny that the rebel group had made any claim.

The government had earlier said an army sergeant died in the attack, but at a news conference Sunday night, officials expanded that report to include the bodyguards' deaths.

The reports by the government's news media said the 70-year-old president was returning to the capital from Melocoton, his country residence in Maipo Canyon, when the attack occurred at 6:30 p.m. Melocoton is 37 miles southeast of Santiago.

Those reports said there was a bomb explosion and then gunfire as the presidential limousine escorted by military vehicles crossed the Manzano Bridge over the Maipo River.

Troops launched a search along the canyon for the assailants and reinforcements sealed off the area around Pinochet's Santiago residence.

The attack was the first known attempt on Pinochet's life since the coup Sept. 11, 1973.

The front and another Marxist group, the Leftist Revolutionary Movement, have been blamed for killing 21 police and military officers and setting more than 1,000 bombs in sporadic attacks since 1983, when an upsurge of demonstrations against military rule began.

Several thousand people were killed in the 1973 coup and the armed forces crackdown on communists that followed.

Allende perished in the presidential palace on the morning of the coup.

Class drops to continue this week

Students can continue to drop fall semester classes this week at the Pavilion, but courses can no longer be scheduled for the fall.

Registration and adds ended Friday at 5 p.m.

The Pavilion will be open for dropping classes from 8 a.m. to noon and 1-5 p.m. today through Friday.