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U.S., Soviet leaders to meet in arms talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, ending the diplomatic tug-of-war provoked by Moscow's arrest of an American

journalist, agreed Tuesday to meet in Iceland in 10 days to resume the search for an arms control accord.

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journalist, agreed Tuesday to meet in Iceland in 10 days to resume the search for an arms control accord.

The surprise summit was arranged as part of a deal that brought the release Monday of Moscow correspondent Nicholas S. Daniloff and the expulsion Tuesday of accused Soviet spy Gennadiy Zakharov.

It also gained a Soviet pledge to free Yuri Orlov, a prominent Soviet dissident exiled to Siberia, as well as Orlov's wife, next week.

Hinting at the carrot that lured him away from several apparently inflexible public positions taken in recent weeks, Reagan told reporters, "The chances are better than they've been for many years for reaching some agreement on arms reduction."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said those chances include "reasonable prospects" for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced Tuesday that Shultz's nine-nation African trip, scheduled to begin next week, has been postponed because of the Iceland meeting.

"The secretary will be with the president for the Iceland meeting with the Soviet leaders, so a trip elsewhere is not possible in that timeframe," the announcement said.

Shultz was to have departed Oct. 7 for a wide swing through sub-Saharan Africa, with visits to Senegal, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Botswana, Zam-

bia, Zaire, Cameroon, Nigeria and South Africa.

U.S. officials refused to call the Oct. 11-12 session between Reagan and Gorbachev a summit, and Shultz said the administration did not expect the talks to produce the signing of a new arms accord.

But Reagan told world financial leaders a short time later at the International Monetary Fund that the October session is intended to prepare the ground for a productive summit.

On Capitol Hill, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., said,

"I'm happy they finally got things straightened away out there

When you have your opposition sitting across the table, there's always the possibility of a breakthrough."

He said he doesn't think the announcement of the summit should lead to the House dropping Demo-

cratic-led attempts to add arms control restrictions to a stopgap budget bill.

Asked whether those restrictions would weaken Reagan's hand in the upcoming meeting, O'Neill said, "I would say absolutely not."

Shultz said he still hopes that can

take place later this year in the United States, as agreed to by Reagan and Gorbachev last year in Geneva.

The one-on-one talks in Reykjavik, the secretary said, "will give a special push" to the various talks already going on at lower levels.

Shultz said the hurry-up meeting scheduled in less than two weeks in the capital of the tiny NATO island nation was proposed by Gorbachev in a letter delivered to Reagan Sept. 19.

The letter also contained the Soviet Union's latest bargaining position on proposed nuclear weapons reductions.

The two sides had been carrying on arms control discussions at various levels while trying separately to settle the case of Daniloff, whose arrest on what Reagan insisted were "trumped up" spy charges cast a pall over U.S.-Soviet relations and dimmed prospects for a summit.

Reagan insisted he would never trade Daniloff for Zakharov, who he said was caught red-handed trying to buy U.S. defense secrets.

But Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in several hours of closed-door meetings in Washington and New York, worked out the package deal and gave both sides what they wanted most — with just enough face-saving provisions to enable both to claim victory.

Shultz said Tuesday, "I don't think one could have had a fruitful summit without these matters being settled."

Reminded that he had said only Monday that the Soviets had "blundered" during the standoff of the superpowers, Reagan replied with a shrug and a smile, and quipped: "Shouldn't have said that. No comment."

Administration claims victory in Daniloff deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration, unwrapping the package deal that sprang Nicholas S. Daniloff and spared an accused Soviet spy a trial, proclaimed Tuesday the United States triumphed in the showdown of superpowers.

The month-long negotiations also culminated in the easing of a U.S. order expelling Soviet diplomats from the U.N. mission in New York and a Kremlin decision to permit the emigration of prominent Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, and his wife.

President Reagan, who had insisted all along that Gennadiy Zakharov, the Soviet scientist accused of spying, would not be traded for Daniloff, told reporters in a jammed White House briefing room: "There was no connection between the two releases."

Only a few minutes earlier, Zakharov was allowed to plead no contest to the spy charges in a federal court in Brooklyn with a U.S. guarantee that he would be swiftly expelled.

Daniloff, the 51-year-old reporter for U.S. News & World Report, arrived at Washington-Dulles International Airport at Chantilly, Va., late Tuesday afternoon, waded to a group of well-wishers and, accompanied by his wife Ruth, got in a van for a short ride to the terminal.

Once there, Daniloff was reunited with his daughter, Miranda, 23, and son Caleb, 16, and a host of friends and associates. Miranda clutched a batch of yellow roses as she hugged her father.

"What can I say?" Daniloff asked. "I'm overwhelmed. Well, I'm awfully glad it's all over. I never knew what was going to happen next."

Daniloff and his family were invited to meet with Reagan today at the White House.

Daniloff had been held in a Soviet prison for 13 days, and then confined to the American Embassy for 17 more days, on charges of committing espionage against the Soviet Union, before being allowed to leave Monday.

Appearing in the same briefing room with Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said, "I think you have to look at all of these things as a package."

But, Shultz also exulted, "Overall, it's been a pretty good week for us."

The only reservation was expressed by Reagan, who took a few questions after popping into the room unexpectedly to announce he would meet with Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, in 12 days.

Shultz ticked off the two principal U.S. achievements in the protracted bargaining as operating "in a strong, a realistic, a persevering way, a way that gets results" and in getting Daniloff out of Moscow.

Shultz also stressed that Orlov, who had accused the Soviets of violating the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements — and was sentenced in 1978 to a labor camp — was free to come here with his wife, Irina, by Sunday. Shultz described the dissident scientist as in extremely poor health and suffering the effects of solitary confinement and severe beatings.

No other dissidents won their freedom along with Orlov.

Registering disappointment that no Jews were liberated, Morris B. Abram, chairman of the Na-

tional Conference on Soviet Jewry, said hundreds of refuseniks live in limbo, while others suffer in labor camps.

Abram expressed confidence the Reagan administration would press the issue of Jewish rights and emigration at the Iceland meeting and in any other summit that results from those talks.

Shultz disclosed that the Soviets had been granted a two-week extension of Wednesday's deadline for the expulsion of the last of 25 diplomats branded as spies in a blanket U.S. accusation. He said their cases would be reviewed and some might be permitted to stay.

But overall, Shultz said, the United States had made it clear to everyone that "the use of the U.N. as an espionage platform is out. That's one of the things that's come out of this."

The Soviets, with support from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, had denounced the expulsion order as illegal and threatened retaliation if it was not revoked. Shultz said the U.S. demand that another 75 diplomats leave over the next 18 months "is unchanged."

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze warned that "major and very sensitive measures" would be taken by Moscow if the order was not withdrawn.

However, the Soviet foreign minister also said that he and Shultz had agreed to postpone the dispute until Reagan and Gorbachev meet in Iceland Oct. 11-13. "I think we'll find a reasonable solution," he said.

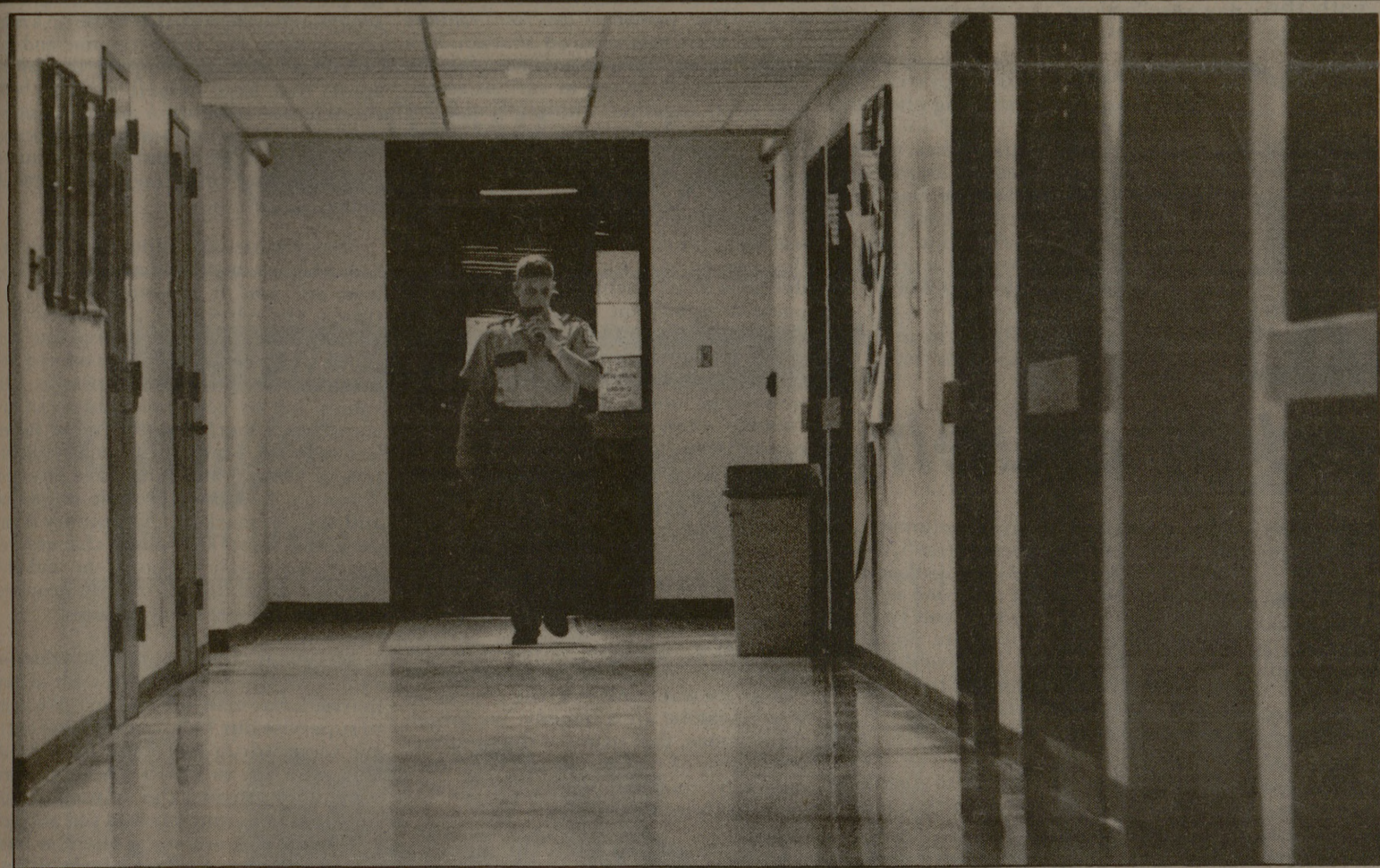


Photo by Mike Sanchez

Check The Halls

Clark Boyd, a junior accounting major from Rosenberg, makes his rounds throughout the Civil Engineering Building early Tuesday morning. Boyd, a security guard for Professional Security Services,

said extra security precautions are being taken in several buildings on campus following the theft of two rings of master keys from the Zachry Engineering Center on Sept. 7.

Designated public places go smoke-free

Limited-smoking ordinance hits Bryan

By Jo Ann Able
Staff Writer

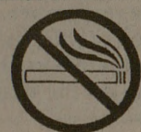
A city ordinance that limits smoking in public places goes into effect today in Bryan.

The ordinance, approved July 14 at a Bryan City Council meeting, classifies three places where smoking is controlled: public areas, food establishments and workplaces.

Public areas include such places as public elevators, hospital and nursing home corridors with direct access to patient rooms and public facilities owned by the city.

Wanda Williams, assistant city attorney, says the ordinance designates certain areas as non-smoking, outlines guidelines and requirements for dividing spaces into smoking and non-smoking areas and provides for penalties similar to those for Class C misdemeanors.

"The general thrust of the ordinance is to



NO SMOKING
Except In
Designated Areas
City of Bryan Ordinance

prohibit smoking except where it's allowed," Williams says.

Smoking areas cannot include the entire establishment, cashier and sales areas or the viewing area of any theater. A smoking area

cannot be any larger than 50 percent of the common area of an establishment.

Williams says she doesn't think the ordinance is as restrictive as some because it doesn't require the owner of a building to make any structural changes in order to comply.

"It requires them to work with the space they have in a way that will favor non-smokers the best way they can," Williams says. "But the bottom line is that it always favors the non-smoker."

Enforcement of the ordinance will be on a complaint basis. A conviction carries a fine of \$25 to \$200.

Williams says complaints will come from either building owners who have customers or employees who refuse to comply with an establishment's policies or from customers or

employees who believe a building owner is not complying with the ordinance.

Williams says she doesn't foresee a large number of complaints being filed.

"We're hoping that people will handle it on that level — in the workplace, in the restaurant — and deal with it there instead of coming to us with a complaint," she says. "But if they do come through us we would prosecute on it just like any other misdemeanor."

The ordinance also calls for signs reading "No Smoking Except In Designated Areas" and "City of Bryan Ordinance" with the international symbol for no smoking to be posted at the main entrances of public places and food establishments.

Williams says a pamphlet that explains the ordinance in simpler terms is available to businesses required to comply.

Special session adjourns, sees tax bill passed

AUSTIN (AP) — Eight weeks after arriving at the Capitol to balance a budget that was \$2.8 billion in the hole, state legislators adjourned their back-to-back sessions Tuesday.

Gov. Mark White convened special sessions Aug. 6 and again Sept. 8 to deal with a revenue shortfall brought on by falling oil prices.

Here are summaries of some of the major legislation passed:

TAXES

The \$872 million, temporary tax package would raise the sales tax from 4½ percent to 5¼ percent, and add 5 cents to the dime-per-gallon gasoline tax. Both would take effect Jan. 1 and expire on Aug. 31.

White indicated he will sign the bill.

GAMBLING

Lawmakers passed, and White allowed to become law without his signature, a bill that could legalize pari-mutuel wagering on horse and dog races.

In November 1987, voters will decide whether to OK the plan.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In 1988, Texas would join a dozen other Southern states in the "Super Tuesday" presidential primary, a move backers say will give Texas more clout in presidential politics.

Other state primaries will be shifted from the first Saturday in

May to the second Tuesday in March.

Sponsors said White indicated he will sign the bill.

EDUCATION

The governor has signed a bill to give teachers and school administrators increased power to maintain discipline and get incorrigible students out of the classroom.

He also signed into law legislation that reduces paperwork previously required of public school teachers.

PAROLE LAWS

The Legislature has sent White a bill that would keep some inmates in prison longer. The bill would prohibit early release of inmates convicted of violent offenses such as capital murder, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated robbery and aggravated sexual assault.

Organizations to provide voter cards

With the Oct. 5 voter registration deadline approaching for the 1986 Texas general elections, representatives of several different student groups say their organizations have voter registration cards on hand.

Mike Hachtman, president of Aggie GOP, said his group will have cards available at tables in the Memorial Student Center all this week.

The tables will be set up today and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

In addition, Hachtman said, student groups will have voter registration tables set up during lunch and dinner hours Thursday by Sbsa Dining Hall, during lunch hours Friday by Sbsa, and most of the day Thursday and Friday by the Commons.

Tables also will be set up all day Thursday and Friday near the arches at the Quadrangle.

Chris Efrid, president of Aggie Democrats, said cards also are available at that organization's headquarters at 315 S. Texas Ave.