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American researcher defects to U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW (AP) — The official Soviet news agency Tass reported Wednesday that an American cancer researcher defected to the Soviet Union after being fired from his job because he opposed U.S. foreign policy.

The news agency said Arnold Lockshin, his wife and their three children arrived in Moscow Wednesday after being granted political asylum.

Tass said Lockshin was a 47-year-old biochemist and oncologist who headed the cancer research laboratory at St. Joseph's Hospital in Houston from 1980 until last month.

Lockshin was quoted as telling Tass he and his wife made a very difficult decision to leave the United States after being persecuted for waging "an active struggle against the dangerous aspects of the foreign

'Lockshin fired because of job performance'

HOUSTON (AP) — Officials at St. Joseph Hospital, where Arnold Lockshin worked before he and his family defected to Russia, say the chemist's contract was terminated in August because of poor job performance.

Dr. John Stehlin, scientific director of research foundation at St. Joseph Hospital, said Lockshin was "a decent person but his performance deteriorated during the past six months. Just that, simply that and nothing else."

policy of the Republican administration."

Lockshin was quoted as saying that he had brought with him examples of what he claimed were FBI measures against his family.

The hospital released a statement Wednesday afternoon saying:

"Arnold Lockshin was employed by the Stehlin Foundation from July 1980 to August 1986. During this time, he worked as a pharmacologist and chemist in the St. Joseph Hospital cancer research lab.

"His contract was terminated in the latter part of August 1986 because of job performance."

The official Soviet news agency Tass reported Wednesday that Lockshin was fired from his job

as a cancer researcher because he opposed U.S. foreign policy.

Stehlin, however, said he knew nothing about Lockshin's political beliefs.

A man identified as Lockshin, a woman identified as his wife, Lauren, and three children were shown on the Soviet television evening news. Speaking in English, the man told TV viewers that he and his wife had opposed the Vietnam War and had fought for social justice in the United States ever since.

culties will be to master the Russian language quickly and sufficiently."

The Soviet news agency also said Lockshin had done research work at Harvard University and the University of South Carolina in addition to working in Houston. It said he held a doctorate in philosophy and a bachelor's degree in biochemistry.

Debra Allen, a spokeswoman for the University of South Carolina, said Lockshin had not done any work at the school.

Margery Heffron, a spokeswoman for Harvard University, said there is no record of an Arnold Lockshin in the Medical School's appointment records dating back to 1910. She said there also is no record of him with the Harvard Personnel Office since 1975.

Corps leader seeks end to civilian-cadet friction

By Jo Ann Able
Staff Writer

Commitments must be made by cadets and civilian students if future conflicts similar to those that occurred at Friday's yell practice are to be prevented, the commander of the Corps of Cadets said Wednesday in a written statement given to *The Battalion*.

Garland Wilkinson said it was not the intent of the Corps to bring injury to any student, nor is it ever.

Several students — civilians and cadets — sustained injuries at yell practice when a group of civilians attempted to run across Kyle Field and cadets tried to stop them. Some of the civilians told *The Battalion* that cadets tackled and beat them as they tried to cross the field.

Wilkinson said two cadets had to be taken to the hospital for injuries sustained. Cadets said these injuries were a hyperextended elbow and a broken finger.

Wilkinson said the Corps' junior class is charged with escorting the Aggie Band to yell practices at Kyle Field.

"Also, over the years, the juniors have taken on the added responsibility of guarding the playing surface of Kyle Field," he said.

When contacted by *The Battalion*, both Bob Wiatt, director of security and University Police, and Dr. John J. Koldus, vice president for student

services, said they knew of no legal right the Corps has to protect the field.

Wilkinson said it isn't stated anywhere that the juniors are responsible for keeping all others off the field, but added, "It's a role they have acquired through time, exactly like our other traditions."

During yell practice, juniors stand on the stadium's track while bass players in the band stand along the sidelines.

Michael Kelley, a sophomore general studies major and bass corporal for the Aggie Band, said the bass players have traditionally lined up on the sidelines to guard the band.

"We're protecting them from other schools, not from other Aggies — to keep people from stealing instruments and starting fights," Kelley said. "And that has happened in the past."

He said he didn't hit anybody Friday night and his objective was to get the people off Kyle Field because it's a memorial.

Though thought to be a memorial by many, Kyle Field has never been designated as such officially, according to the University Archives. The 55 flags that fly around the stadium are dedicated to the 55 Aggies who died during World War I.

"We're Aggies, and we should be working for the common cause of Aggies. I'd like there to be a better

bond between the Corps of Cadets and the civilians.

"I think it's stupid — Aggies fighting Aggies."

Ricky Allen, a sophomore engineering technology major and bass player in the band, also thinks of Kyle Field as a memorial.

"How would you feel if somebody ran over your father's grave, and just kept running over it and just being as disrespectful to you as possible?" Allen asked.

Allen added, "We're supposed to use whatever possible to keep them off."

The only way to stop people who run on the field and refuse to go to the sidelines is to tackle them, Allen said.

"We hold them down until we get other buddies there," Allen said. "If possible we pick them up and take them off the field."

He said one man they were attempting to carry off the field was kicking, hitting, biting, scratching, spitting and calling names.

Wilkinson said a very important point is being missed throughout this incident.

"Aggies care about their fellow men, whether that person wears a uniform or not," he said. "Not being in the Corps doesn't make anyone less of an Aggie, but starting a fight does."



Photo by Greg Bailey

Under Construction

Workers assemble scaffolding Wednesday under a covered walkway on the site of the new Clayton Williams Alumni Center. Under the walkway, the workers were able to escape getting wet from the day's rain.

El Salvador, but Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte told reporters in his country that the Salvadoran government was not involved in the incident.

Low-power station to start in 2 weeks

B-CS to get new television channel

By Kristin Theodorsen
Reporter

A local low-power television station, K28AK Channel 28, will be on the air within two weeks, says John Barger, senior vice president of Clear Channel Communications Inc.

Barger couldn't give a specific date because the station needs acceptance from the Federal Communications Commission. But he says the station is installed and ready to go on the air.

The LPTV transmitter is co-housed with the KORA-FM transmitter, which Clear Channel is leasing from KORA, he says.

"Towers are quite expensive things to build," Barger says. "We were fortunate to find one that we could utilize."

There are no studios or employees at the present time, Barger says, and Clear Channel initially will run pre-taped program material.

"Anything we do live, in the initial stages, will be done from the KORA-KTAM studios," Barger says.

Clear Channel hasn't yet determined the type of programming the new station will provide, Barger says. Until Clear Channel finds permanent programming material and corrects any fine-tuning problems, Channel 28 will not be promoted, he says.

Clear Channel, based in San Antonio, operates 14 radio stations across the country, but the LPTV station is its first television venture, Barger says.

Dr. Don Tomlinson, assistant professor of journalism, says the LPTV station probably will

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rely on advertising revenue as its only source of income. Since Clear Channel operates 14 radio stations, it probably is in a good position to make advertising deals with some national advertisers, Tomlinson says.

Barger says the fact that McCaw Cablevision offers local advertising on its cable channels won't hamper Clear Channel's efforts to compete for the local advertising dollar.

The FCC awarded Clear Channel Communications a construction permit for an LPTV station in early 1985. Another construction permit was awarded at about the same time to Global Village Video Resource Center, a non-profit organization based in New York.

The FCC awards construction permits by a lottery system. The lottery determines a winner of a particular site, channel, frequency and location for LPTV stations.

In September 1985, Global Village announced plans to build an LPTV facility in College Station. Global Village planned to have it operating

Divestment resolution gets tabled

Student senators to discuss it further

By Rodney Rather
Staff Writer

The Student Senate on Wednesday tabled a resolution calling for the Texas A&M University System to divest itself of all investments in companies that do business with South Africa.

Senator Chris Dowdy introduced the bill but promptly gave speaking privileges to the bill's writer, Jim Cleary.

Cleary said the resolution states that A&M students oppose apartheid.

"There may be debate to this resolution tonight, but does anyone agree with apartheid?" Cleary said.

"We can do something," he said. "Let us tell this state, this community, the world, that Texas A&M will not support apartheid or fund it either."

Cleary also said a market value of about \$5.5 million is invested by the A&M System in various companies in South Africa.

"That's \$5.5 million denying people their inalienable rights," he said.

Larry Yarak, a history professor with a special interest in African history, was invited as a guest speaker by Cleary and said divestment is the only way South African blacks can be helped.

"This resolution puts us in the mainstream of premiere universities in this country (that have divested investments in South Africa) . . .," Yarak said.

"I think it serves, at the very least, to raise the level of awareness among A&M students of what is going on in South Africa."

Senator Robert Russell moved that the resolution be tabled for further discussion at a future meeting.

U.S. officials to be allowed to see plane-crash survivor

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The Foreign Ministry said Wednesday it will allow U.S. Embassy officials to see the American who survived when Sandinista troops shot down a supply plane, and that it will return the bodies of Americans who were killed.

Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Angela Saballos read over government-run radio a Foreign Ministry statement of protest addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

She said embassy officials could question 45-year-old Eugene Hasenfus, and that the bodies of Americans killed when the plane was shot down would be returned.

But Saballos did not say where Hasenfus was being held nor did she say when American officials would be allowed to see him.

Officials of the leftist Nicaraguan government say three people were killed: two Americans, identified as pilot William J. Cooper and co-pilot Wallace Blaine Sawyer Jr., and a third man who has not been identified but is believed to be an American. The plane was hit by missile fire and crashed into the jungle of southern Nicaragua.

The government protest, signed by acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, said the supply plane was an example of the United States' "flagrant violation of international rights and the United Nations charter."

Barricada, the Sandinista party newspaper, said in the first account of the capture that Hasenfus walked a mile through the jungle after the C-123 was shot down Sunday. It said an army patrol found him in an abandoned shack, where he had fashioned a hammock from his parachute.

Capt. Rosa Pasos, who speaks for

the Defense Ministry, said the American from Marinette, Wis., was being questioned at a location she refused to disclose.

"All I can say is that he spent the night with our authorities and that he is being treated well," she said.

In Washington, Lt. Col. Arnie Williams, a Pentagon spokesman, said Wednesday that the Defense Department has been unable to establish any military background for Cooper. Williams said too many men with that name served in the military and additional information was needed.

Williams confirmed that a U.S. Air Force record existed for someone with the name Wallace Blaine Sawyer Jr.

Born April 20, 1945, Sawyer graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy and served from June 5, 1968, to Sept. 13, 1974, receiving an honorable discharge as a captain. Sandinista officials claim cargo found on the plane indicates it was part of a CIA operation to supply U.S.-backed rebels who have been fighting the leftist Sandinistas for 4½ years. They said the Americans were U.S. military advisers from El Salvador.

Enrique Bermudez, military chief of the FDN, described Hasenfus and the others aboard the flight as friends and heroes of the Contras.

"Those men who flew in that plane were men who worked as volunteers and in a private way," he said in a broadcast over the Contras' clandestine station monitored in neighboring Honduras.

President Reagan and other U.S. officials deny that the plane or the men were connected with the American government.

Hasenfus said he had flown from