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Expert: Gorbachev's policies dispel fear

By Mary-Lynne Rice
Staff Writer

Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev's landmark policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost* have helped to reduce much of the Western world's fear of the Soviet Union, but the United States should not overlook the necessity to work toward stabilizing relations between the two nations, Soviet foreign policy experts said Thursday.

His Excellency Alexander M. Belonogov, U.S.S.R. ambassador to the United Nations; His Excellency John A. Birch, ambassador and deputy permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, and Dr. Aleksa Djilas, visiting scholar at the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, discussed the possible effects of *glasnost* and *perestroika* on the Soviet Union's emerging foreign policy, emphasizing the new opportunities for interaction between the superpowers.

Dr. Betty Unterberger, Texas A&M professor of history, moderated the conference, "Soviet Foreign Policy," at the 33rd MSC Student Conference on National Affairs.

Recounting Gorbachev's affirmation that modern world conflicts require new approaches toward solutions, Belonogov said the United States and the Soviet Union must reach agreement on crucial issues, especially arms control.

"The life and future of civilization are at stake," he said. "We must learn to think differently . . . about what can still be done about the arms struggle. Otherwise, the outcome will be catastrophe for everybody."

"For the first time in the history of civilization, man has acquired the ability to put an end to that civilization."

The Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty recently signed by Gorbachev and President Reagan, in which the two leaders agreed to a 50 percent reduction in the number of offensive nuclear weapons, is an encouraging step toward arms control, Belonogov said. But it is only the first of many steps necessary to halt the arms race, he said.

Birch said the arms control issue is among many new opportunities the United States and the world must take to test the Soviet Union's dedication to disarmament.

"The INF treaty marks a new age in arms control," he said. "It breaks entirely new ground. Now perhaps they can move on rapidly to achieve a reduction of strategic missiles and conventional force missiles."

The responsibility to insure the continuation of the nuclear reduction trend begun by the INF treaty lies with all citizens of the two nations, not just their leaders, Belonogov said.

"It's high time for all people to acquire a new mentality, to boost their instinct for self-preservation," he said. "We must learn the art of peaceful co-existence — but that's not easy."

Because they work toward a common goal of arms reduction, the United States and the Soviet Union risk being deluded into believing their cultural differences have disappeared, he said.

"The East and the West have considerable differences," he said, "and

it's not reasonable to contend that they're not there, or to think they can be removed by an invisible hand."

Many Americans may be misled by Gorbachev's affability, Birch said, overlooking past communist-capitalist conflicts.

However, he said, "the economic and political gap will not narrow suddenly because Gorbachev says he's in favor of Mom and apple pie."

Still, some are leery of Gorbachev's *glasnost* campaign.

"Some wonder why Gorbachev suddenly declared this new thinking," Birch said. "They wonder, 'Is this really a change in substance or just a change in style?' A lot say it is a hoax, a trick to make us let down our guard. But leaders do change their thinking."

"It seems that Gorbachev came to realize that ideological competition must be peaceful and cooperative. The alternative in a nuclear world could very well be nuclear disaster."

Gorbachev also realized, Birch said, that the Soviet Union faces critical internal problems and a future of radical reconstruction.

"His purpose is first to modernize the Soviet economy so ordinary people can enjoy a better standard of living," Birch said. Also imperative to Gorbachev, he said, is to ensure that the Soviet Union retains its power and prestige.

"Otherwise, the Soviet Union risks entering the 21st century as a superpower in name only," he said.

Even with the initially favorable response to *glasnost* and *perestroika* among Westerners, the Soviet Union has yet to prove itself and its new

policies in the world view, Djilas said. "I don't expect Gorbachev's changes to bring about a dramatic change," he said. Yet he did not dismiss the possibility of their eventual success.

"I don't think it will come soon, but I'll be delighted if I am proved wrong," he said.

Djilas, a native Yugoslavian, said a strong dissident movement in that country highlights Soviet foreign-policy shortcomings.

With a \$20 billion foreign debt, 150 percent inflation and 70 percent unemployment, Yugoslavia has seen the number of dissidents increase, he said.

"They do not idealize Western Europe and the United States," he said, "but liberal democracies have relatively efficient economies."

"We believe communism must be reformed, transformed into liberal democracy, but not the way Gorbachev is trying to do it."

Yugoslavians, he said, are in a better position to implement new ideas, because although communists hold the majority of political power, the country is not under Soviet control.

Yet *glasnost* and *perestroika* likely will affect the entire world, Belonogov said, without regard to controlling political forces. If the policies are to succeed, the East and West must build mutual trust, he said.

"The core problem is confidence between nations," he said. "The most important institution in confidence is openness, but that should not be an end in itself . . . We want to do resolutely away with all vestiges of the Cold War."

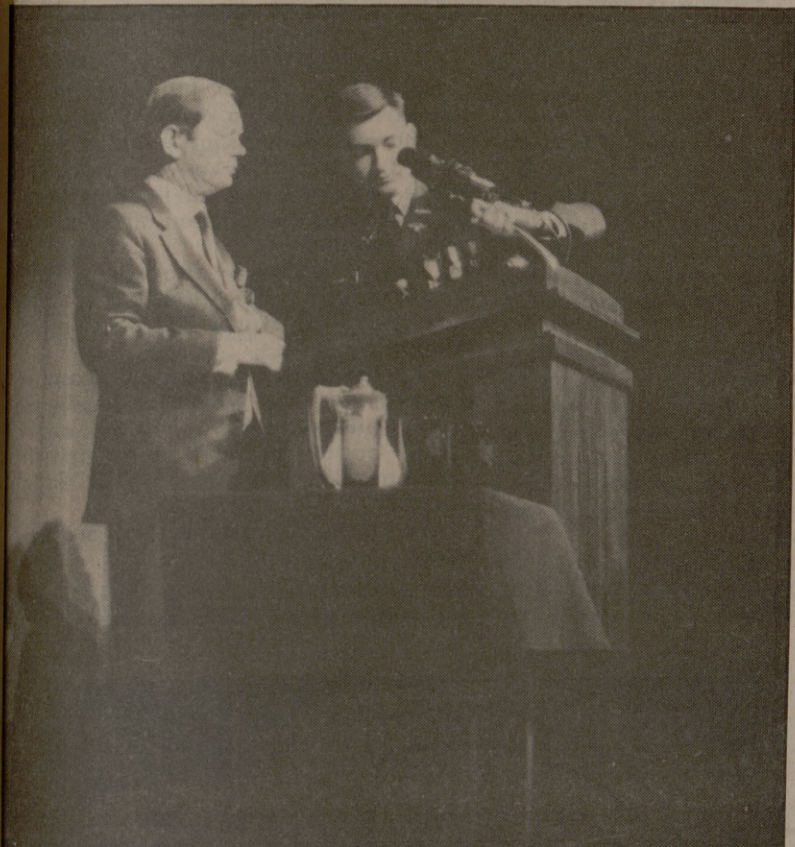


Photo by Lucinda Orr

A&M Corps of Cadets Capt. Richard Rabel, a senior industrial engineering major and finance chairman for the Student Conference for National Affairs, adjusts the microphone for His Excellency John A. Birch before he speaks about Soviet foreign policy in Rudder Tower Thursday. Birch is the ambassador and deputy permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations.

1 killed, 25 injured as earthquake rips through California

WHITTIER, Calif. (AP) — A strong earthquake rocked a wide area of Southern California on Thursday, injuring at least 25 people and triggering a fatal heart attack, but apparently causing little damage.

"I felt like Joshua at the battle of Jericho," said Dwight McDonald of the California Highway Patrol in downtown Los Angeles.

The quake, measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale, struck at 7:25 a.m. in the Whittier Narrows area, 15 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, said Jacquelyn Dreher, a spokesman for the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

She said the location meant it was

another aftershock of the powerful Oct. 1 quake that measured 5.9 on the Richter scale and was followed by a 5.2 quake on Oct. 4. The combined tremors caused \$358 million in damage in Los Angeles and Orange counties and were blamed for at least seven deaths. Thursday's quake was the 35th aftershock to measure above 3.0 on the scale.

"I just sat there saying 'Well, here we go again,'" said Renee Wilbur, 31, an office worker at a California Youth Authority school in Whittier. She sprained a knee diving under a desk for cover, a repeat of the injury

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A&M loses benefactor in death of co-founder of hydrogen center

By Richard Williams
Senior Staff Writer

A co-founder and consultant to the Center for Electrochemical Systems and Hydrogen Research at Texas A&M died Sunday in Houston.

Dr. Hampton C. Robinson Jr. gave the center \$500,000 and bought seven acres of land for use in research by the center.

The center was founded in 1983 after Robinson contacted Distinguished Professor of Chemistry John O. Bockris and expressed interest in starting a center for hydrogen research. Robinson gave \$200,000 to get the center started. Since its

founding, the budget for the center has grown to \$2.2 million.

Bill Craven, manager of the center, said even more important than the monetary donations were his contributions as a consultant to the center.

"He has been everything," Craven said. "We will miss him more as a leader, because of his inspiration and his ability to put things together."

As a consultant Robinson would help devise projects for the center and help the center obtain needed materials. "He was a priceless resource," Craven said. "He could get us immediate results."

Robinson also helped the cen-

Houston police say boyfriend strangled KRBE disc jockey

By Tom Cawthra
Reporter

A Houston radio disc jockey apparently was strangled to death in the bedroom of her Houston townhouse apartment by her boyfriend before he died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head late Tuesday night, according to a Houston police report.

The bodies of Kimberly Fullilove, known to KRBE-FM listeners as Cusi Love, the nighttime DJ at the popular Top 40 radio station, and James Kevin Labeth were discovered lying on a bed about 6 p.m. Wednesday, police said.

Labeth, 22, who police believe was

Fullilove's boyfriend, is reported to have shot himself with a rifle in the woman's apartment. Police reported recovering a suicide note near the bodies after forcing their way into the apartment.

The officers at the scene reported no other signs of forced entry into the residence at 9449 Briarforest.

The investigation began after co-workers at KRBE contacted the police concerning Fullilove's absence from her usual on-the-air shift.

Police Sgt. H.L. Mayer, homicide investigator, said Fullilove, 28, had an impeccable attendance record

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A&M athletics work as million-dollar business

By Tracy Staton
Senior Staff Writer

If the intercollegiate sports at Texas A&M were corporations instead of teams, Football, Inc. would be the only blue-chip stock on the athletic exchange. The Basketball Co., Inc. would be breaking even

and all other sports would be out of business.

Although sports sell tickets instead of stock, athletics is more than just a game — it's a multi-million dollar business.

Wally Groff, assistant athletic di-

rector for finance, says the Athletic Department is forced to be a business because it is a self-supporting auxiliary of the University.

"We have to be a business," Groff says. "When I joined this department 20 years ago, I heard a comment at a meeting of intercollegiate athletics and it stuck in my mind: 'Intercollegiate athletics is too big a business to be a sport and too big a sport to be a business.'"

But to keep all the sports in business, the Athletic Department must deal in consolidated financial statements. The revenue generated by football helps support the other teams, Groff says.

"If we ran this strictly as a business, however, we'd eliminate 14 sports," he says. "There's just no way some of them will make money. We stretch the dollars, primarily from football, to cover our operations."

Football ticket sales generated about \$5 million in 1987, Groff says. And ticket sales for all other sports brought in \$450,000 combined.

Ticket sales accounted for 56 percent of the Athletic Department's 1987 revenue. Aggie Club donations contributed the next largest amount, about \$2.3 million, which was 23 percent of the \$9.78 million budget.

P. Clark Whiteside, associate director of the Aggie Club, says the organization raises about \$2.23 million through direct-mail solicitation.

"Around this time each year we send out a brochure with a pledge card in it," Whiteside says. "We send the brochure and the pledge card,

Athletes at A&M
Part four of a four-part series

they send back the pledge card and a check."

The amount of donations is not proportional to the success of the

football team, he says. Instead, the Aggie Club's "giving list" has increased steadily each year.

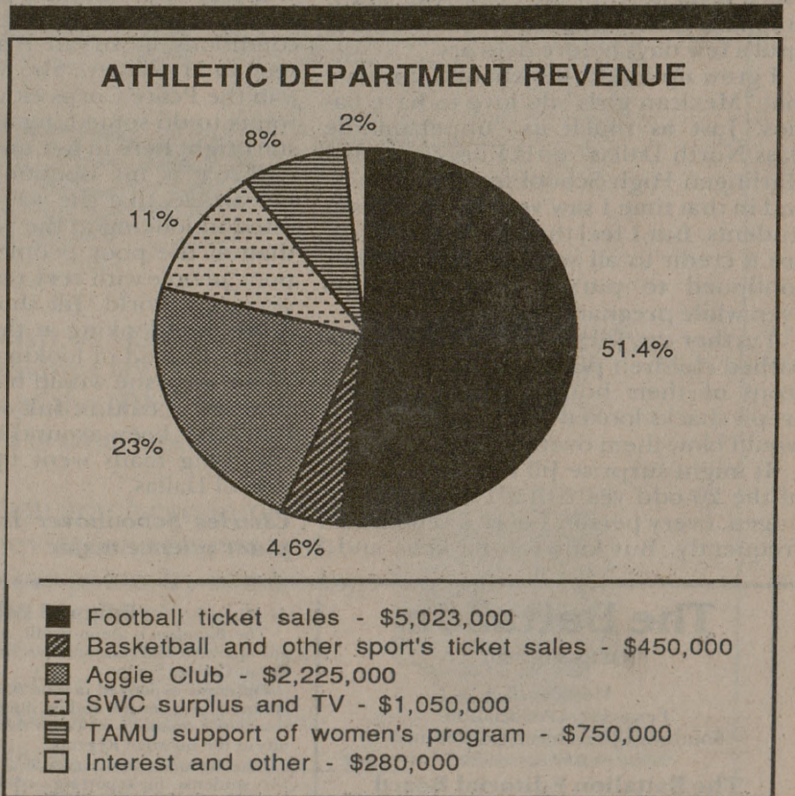
"Whether they give \$50 or \$4,000, they give because they're loyal to the University, not because they're loyal to the football team," Whiteside says. "That's one good reason why our donations don't slack off when football doesn't have a good year."

Television contract revenues and Southwest Conference surplus make up 11 percent of the revenue. The money A&M keeps from these contracts is allotted to the University according to formulas designed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Southwest Conference, Groff says.

For non-conference televised games, the NCAA gets 4 percent. Of the remaining 96 percent, half is given to each team. A&M's share is divided in half; half goes to the Southwest Conference, the other half goes to the Athletic Department.

For conference games that are televised, the NCAA gets 4 percent. Fifteen percent of the remainder goes to each team, and the rest goes to the Southwest Conference.

So for non-conference games, A&M receives 24 percent of the con-



tract revenue. And for conference games, A&M gets about 14.4 percent of the money.

For example, ESPN paid \$590,000 for the television rights to the A&M-University of Texas game in November. The NCAA got \$23,600, which was the 4 percent assessment. A&M and UT each received \$84,960, and the Southwest

Conference got \$396,480, Groff says.

Bowl games also bring in money, Groff says. The revenue from the Cotton Bowl games is divided three ways — 37.5 percent of the money

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Athletic scholarships cost \$1.5 million yearly

By Tracy Staton
Senior Staff Writer

Scholarship athletes form the backbone of Texas A&M's athletic program, and it costs about \$1.5 million per year to keep this backbone strong.

Wally Groff, assistant athletic director for finance, says the Athletic Department spends about \$1 million for men's scholarships and about \$450,000 for women's scholarships each year. The money for the scholarships comes from Aggie Club donations, he says.

These scholarships are allocated to each intercollegiate sport according to limits set by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Groff said.

Football can give the most scholarships; the department is limited to 95 scholarships for football players. Men's and women's basketball can offer 15 scholarships each and women's volley-

ball can provide 12 scholarships.

These four sports are called "head count" sports, Groff says. This means that each scholarship may be awarded to only one athlete. The scholarships cost about \$4,000 for in-state students and about \$7,000 for out-of-state students.

The other 10 NCAA sports are equivalency sports, he says. The full scholarship can be divided among several students.

A full scholarship pays for tuition, fees, room, board and textbooks. So an equivalency scholarship could pay for one student's tuition and fees, another student's room and board and another student's textbooks.

The equivalency sports have 103 full scholarships available.

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