

# The Battalion

## Soviets rush aid to quake-rocked Armenia

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet authorities rushed military surgeons and tons of medical supplies Thursday into Armenia, rocked by an earthquake that officials said virtually destroyed several cities and killed tens of thousands of people.

Armenian journalists said a Politburo commission led by Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov received preliminary estimates that up to 50,000 people died in the Wednesday earthquake, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale. Soviet officials reported thousands of people were killed but provided no death toll.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev cut short his trip to the United States and flew home to lead a worldwide emergency rescue effort in the southern republic, which has a population of 3.3 million.

"Urgent measures are being taken to help all those affected by this terrible tragedy, and I have to be there in this effort," said Gorbachev, who planned to fly to Yerevan after arriving in Moscow. He canceled planned trips to Cuba and Britain.

President Reagan offered emergency humanitarian aid, Cuban President Fidel Castro pledged to send construction workers,

and Britain dispatched London firefighters to join the rescue effort.

Soviet TV showed a clock on a building in the city of Leninakan, on the Turkish border near the epicenter of the earthquake, stopped at 11:41 — the instant disaster struck.

The earthquake destroyed two-thirds of Leninakan, Armenia's second-largest city with a population of 250,000 people, a TV correspondent said.

Spitak, a town of 16,000 about 45 miles away, "was practically erased from the face

of the Earth," the correspondent said.

Tass said half the buildings in Kirovakan, a city of 150,000, had crumbled.

A special meeting of representatives of all 15 Soviet republics was called in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, on Friday to discuss disaster relief.

Soviet authorities dispatched doctors, engineers, food and medical supplies to the area, and helicopters ferried the injured northward to hospitals in neighboring Soviet Georgia, the Tass news agency reported.

Tass said 2,300 people were hospitalized in Yerevan with injuries from the quake and that 200 had been hospitalized across the border in Georgia. It did not say how many of the injured were treated elsewhere.

For a second night Thursday, millions of Soviet TV viewers saw soldiers searching for survivors and bodies in huge piles of concrete rubble, either by hand or with cranes. The disaster coverage by the station media was unprecedented in its speed and scope.

## A&M hires firm to probe Smith scandal

From Staff and Wire Reports

AUSTIN (AP) — Texas A&M University has hired a private investigating firm to assist the school in its internal investigation of "hush money" payments to a former football player, the *Austin American-Statesman* reported Thursday.

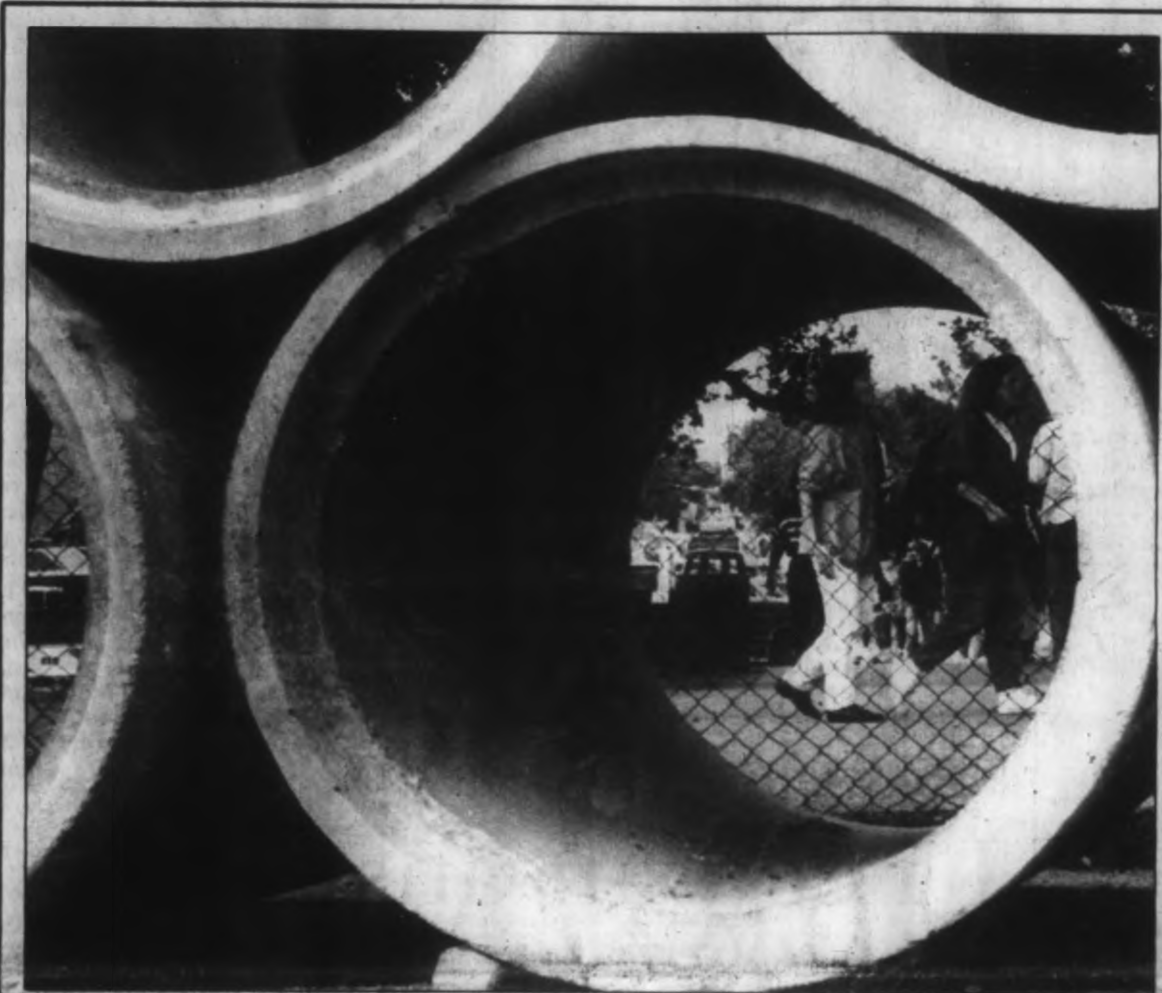
The newspaper, citing an unnamed source, said the firm would help as the school investigates allegations that Coach Jackie Sherrill gave money to former player George Smith.

The source also said the move wasn't a response to a *Dallas Morning News* story on Wednesday which quoted Smith's former Georgia high school football coach and employer as corroborating Smith's initial accusations that Sherrill paid him \$4,400 to keep quiet about NCAA rules violations.

A statement released from A&M President William H. Mobley said the Dallas newspaper story contained no new information about Smith's allegations and that the University already had scheduled an investigative team to go to Georgia for interviews.

Mobley was unavailable for comment Thursday.

Larry Wilson, a former Coffee County (Ga.) assistant who coached Smith in high school, contradicted Smith's latest statements, in which he contended he only received friendly loans from Sherrill. Wilson said he allowed Smith to make phone calls to Texas A&M athletic offices and overheard Smith talking to Sherrill and an Aggie assistant coach.



Tunnel vision

Students walk past concrete pipes in front of the Reed McDonald Building Wednesday afternoon. The pipes are to be buried under Ross Street for drainage purposes.

Photo by Dean Saito

## Common Market poses challenges

By Richard Tjerina  
Staff Writer

The integration of the European Common Market in 1992 probably will mean great economic benefits for U.S. businesses, but there also will be a disadvantage: powerful European companies will be competing against American companies, and experts say they'll be competing well.

At a nationwide teleconference that was aired locally at KAMU-TV on Thursday, economists discussed the integration of the proposed 1992 European Common Market (EEC).

The European community is embarking on a program to complete in 1992 what it started in 1958: a single internal market with freedom of movement around the continent for goods, services, people and capital.

These changes in the EEC will cause significant changes in the competitiveness of U.S. companies in Europe. Economists say internal trading in the market should create a greater demand for U.S. products due to greater efficiencies and greater economic growth.

Specifically, physical, technical and fiscal barriers will be removed between member states of the EEC. If successful, the integration will consolidate the economic and political stability of Europe and will give a dramatic boost to the EEC economy.

However, Steve Brechor, a partner with Peat, McCormick and Main, said even though the integration will give both the European and U.S. economies a large boost, European corporations will become so powerful they will be able to compete effectively against U.S. companies.

"Some of the economic estimates on the U.S. economy are five percent GNP growth, the creation of a million new jobs," he said. "Some of the bad news part of it is that what is not being recognized is that this is being done by Europe for Europeans."

"What will be produced is stronger, more efficient, better financed European companies that will compete in the U.S. and elsewhere."

John Blocha, president of Coburn Optical Industries, said although the integration will help business movement in Europe, this doesn't necessarily mean it will do the same for nations outside of the community.

"While it's clear that the European members could move easily back and forth between countries, after 1992, I don't know if it will be that easy for foreigners to move that freely," Blocha said.

Richard Humbert, an official in the U.S. Department of Commerce, said both Europe and America will benefit from the proposed integration.

"Europe is by far the largest trade partner of the United States and we see the process of integration creating more trade, more demand for U.S. goods," Humbert said. "Both sides are going to benefit from this integration."

A few members of the panel reiterated a popular apprehension that the integration of the EEC will cause the European market to restrict its borders by becoming more conservative, thus creating a "fortress Europe" or protectionist barrier.

Nhu Hoang, director international for FMC, Inc., said that facing a "fortress Europe" would create vast economic problems for businesses in the United States.

"The consequences of a fortress Europe would not only be very bad for the European community, but also for the U.S. businesses," Hoang said. "We would be facing a Europe that would not be investing abroad. We would see a decline in imports from Europe."

However, most economists on the panel agreed that while the idea of a "fortress Europe" is a possibility, it is not probable because by raising of a protectionist barrier the EEC would stunt economic activity between Europe and the U.S.

Under the integration, existing U.S. companies in Europe will be treated the same as they are now. They will not fall under control of any European leadership.

"American multi-nationals that are established in the EEC are corporations in the member state they are in," Humbert said. "Just as we see American multi-nationals here in the United States, it will be the same in Europe. There really is no distinction."

Hoang said the U.S. should focus its concerns on the repercussions the EEC integration will have on certain aspects of the American economy.

"We should have a concern for integration in the EEC and we should focus on certain issues, such as what the integration will do on our marketing, sales, production, balance and budgeting," Hoang said.

Judson Reis, executive vice president of Kleinwort Benson, said Europe has set its goals for integration in 1992 and is moving realistically and rapidly toward meeting those goals, and it is the responsibility of the U.S. to react toward it now.

"A French philosopher once said progress toward a united Europe could be made only when clear goals and timetables are laid down," Reis said. "I think we're seeing the community is moving towards 1992 and I think U.S. business and the administration have to follow these developments very closely and act accordingly."

## U.S. plane downed over Africa; Marxists blamed for death of 5

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — A missile attack downed one of two DC-7 planes from the U.S. Agency for International Development over Mauritania on Thursday and all five people aboard were presumed dead, officials said.

The other plane was damaged by the anti-aircraft missiles but was able to fly on and land in Morocco, and no injuries were reported among those aboard.

Official sources in this North African country suggested that rebels of the Marxist Polisario Front were to

blame for the attack. The sources spoke on condition of anonymity.

The attack occurred as both planes flew over a border area where nationalist rebels have waged a guerrilla war against the Moroccan government to establish an independent Western Sahara.

The area where the plane was shot down is 650 miles southwest of Rabat, the Moroccan capital.

In Washington, AID spokesman Bart Kull said both planes were used for spraying locust swarms in Senegal, which borders Mauritania to the south. Locust infestations have ravaged much of northern Africa this year.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Rabat said the two planes left Dakar, Senegal, earlier Thursday and were bound for the Moroccan city of Agadir when they came under fire from ground-to-air missiles.

Moroccan government officials said the two planes were fired upon while they were flying at 10,000 feet to 11,000 feet in an international

navigation corridor over Bir Moghrein, northern Mauritania.

"The five crew members of the downed aircraft, all of whom are American citizens, are presumed dead," an AID statement said. "The crew members of the other plane had been taken to Agadir."

The AID statement said the planes are owned by T&G Aviation of Chandler, Ariz., and are under contract to AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance for locust spraying.

## Organizations offer help for victims of child abuse

By Laura Jones  
Reporter

An 8-year-old girl was taken to the hospital. She had gonorrhea as a result of sexual contact with her mother's boyfriend.

A little boy was playing too loudly while his father was sleeping. He was beaten with an extension cord.

Another boy was having trouble learning to use the toilet. His parents dipped his feet into scalding water.

Shala Wilkins, a child protective service specialist, said these are just a few examples of child abuse cases that are going on across the country.

Child abuse, as defined by the 1987 Texas family code, is the non-accidental infliction or threat of infliction of physical, emotional, or mental harm to a child by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare.

The Texas Department of Human Services estimated the rate of total victims per 1,000 children in Texas increased from 21.4 in fiscal year 1984 to 23.5 in 1986.

In Brazos County the DHS removed 23 children from their homes

because of child abuse or neglect in September alone.

Wilkins said it is the only agency in Brazos County mandated by law to represent the state in child abuse and neglect cases.

In order for DHS to get involved in a case, the abuse has to be inflicted by a caretaker or a person living with the child, she said.

The DHS receives reports of child abuse over the telephone by schools, medical professionals, police, relatives, neighbors and other professionals in the community.

A person is required by Texas law to report the knowledge of child abuse to the DHS and to a local law enforcement agency.

However, Wilkins said that most people are reluctant to get involved in a child abuse case.

"In a lot of cases, it's a really serious situation and the plaintiff won't step forward because of fear of being involved in a court case," she said.

However, unless the judge orders that the plaintiff's name be revealed, the DHS protects the plaintiff's identity.

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## League City daycare killer still at large

LEAGUE CITY (AP) — Police continued their search Thursday for a man who witnesses said entered a daycare center in search of his ex-girlfriend and then fatally shot an employee and seriously wounded another as children watched.

No children, however, were hurt, League City police Lt. Janet Hornbeck said.

Clyde "Buddy" Dennis Spence, 42, was charged with murder and attempted murder with bond set at \$100,000, Sgt. Rex Fancher said. Spence remained at large Thursday.

About 10 children ranging in age from 2 to 4 were playing at the Little Tykes Daycare Center around 5:30 p.m. Wednesday when the man entered the center looking for his former girlfriend, who was hiding in another room, Fancher said.

Hornbeck said the man entered the daycare center's front door and confronted Joyce Marques.

"He knew her, and she knew him," Hornbeck said. "She told him to leave or she would call the police. Then he just shot her."

## Fujitsu America plans complex in Richardson

RICHARDSON (AP) — Flanked by Dallas billionaire Ross Perot and officials of Fujitsu America, Gov. Bill Clements welcomed the electronics company's announcement Thursday that it will locate an \$80 million telecommunications complex here.

"Any way you look at it, Fujitsu is good for Texas," Clements told a packed room at Richardson City Hall. "And, without a doubt, Texas is good for Fujitsu." Fujitsu America officials said the complex, to be constructed on 100 acres of property in Richardson purchased from the Perot Group, will be a manufacturing and research facility.

The complex will be one of four major manufacturing plants that Fujitsu will operate in America, Clements said.

Fujitsu America officials said the company's headquarters will remain in San Jose, Calif.

Company officials said that by the end of 1992 the Richardson complex will employ a total of 1,200 workers — 800 new employees and the 400 already working at an existing Fujitsu site in Richardson.

A master plan for the complex indicates that up to 5,000 people may work there by 2000.

"We look forward to building a

bright future in Texas," said Fujitsu America president Yasushi Nakamura, who later joined Clements in burning a Texas-shaped brand on a large Fujitsu crate.

Clements said that Baylor University economist Ray Perryman estimates the Fujitsu investment will lead to the creation of more than 7,800 indirect jobs.

Perryman also estimates the telecommunications expansion will increase personal income in Texas by \$298 million a year and boost the annual gross state product by \$823 million.

The governor likened the Fujitsu decision to a similar move by GTE and the selection of Texas as the preferred site for the super-collider atom smasher.

Jinjiro Dodo, president of Fujitsu America's telecommunications group, said among the products to be developed at the Richardson complex will be fiber optic technology.

The new fiber optics will be able to transmit 24,000 telephone conversations simultaneously at the speed of light inside a fiber the size of a strand of human hair.

"These products represent the next generation of telecommunica-

tions," Dodo said. He added that the complex will be involved with the design and development of such products as well as their manufacturing.

Perot said he is glad Fujitsu is planning to rely heavily on parts made in the United States, thereby creating a ripple effect of more jobs.

"Jobs are very precious things," Perot said. "We no longer take jobs for granted down in our region."

But he said he did not make the sale of the land contingent on the use of American-made parts.

Perot said having technology such as Fujitsu located in the United States helps the nation's defense. He said the materials produced here for Fujitsu's products would help the United States if there were a war and overseas travel became difficult.

Perot took the opportunity to praise the education in the Richardson and Plano areas.

"You have put down your roots in a good place for your children to go to school," Perot told the Fujitsu America officials. Perot headed a state education committee that spearheaded widespread public education reforms.