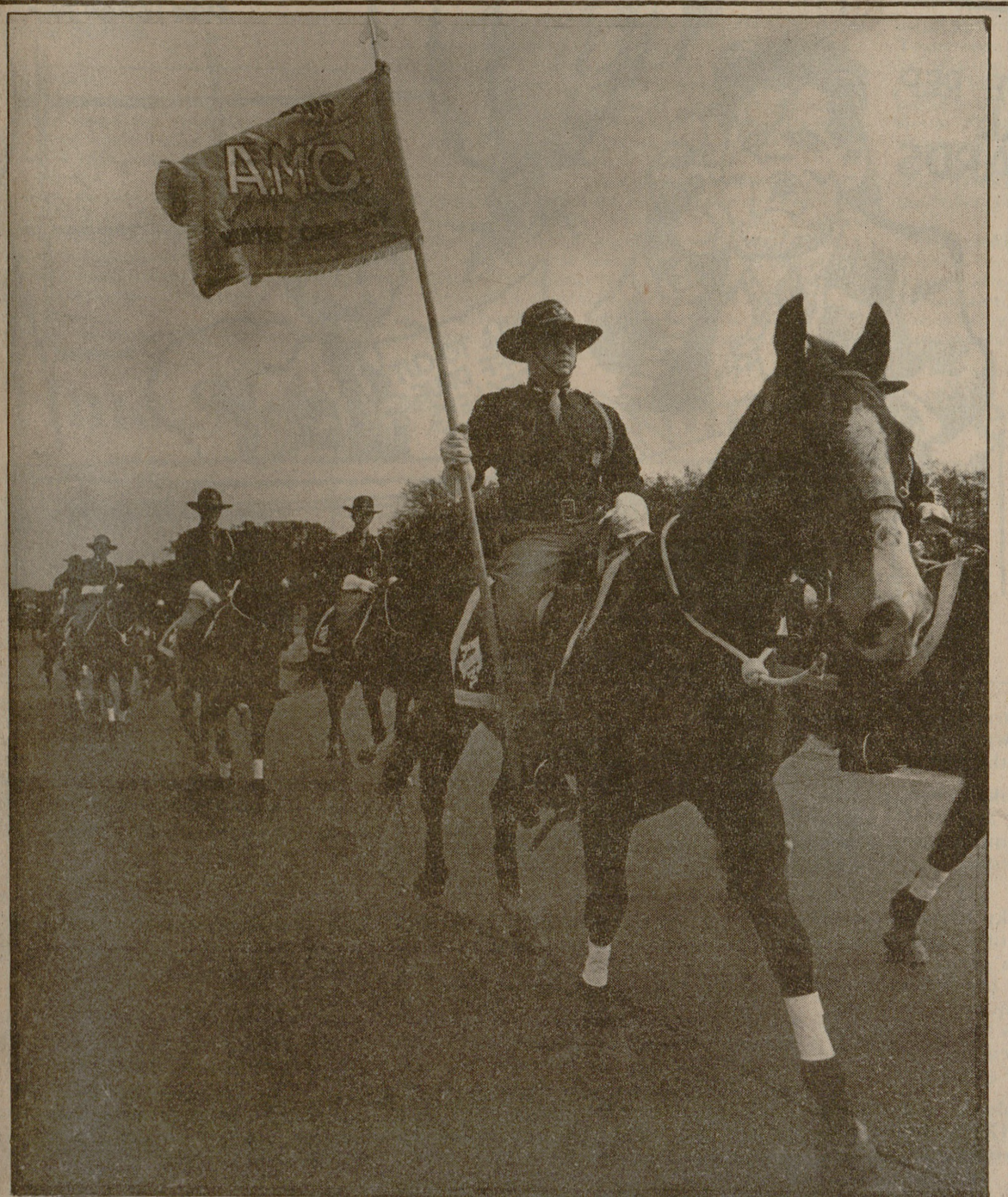




WEATHER

FORECAST for TUESDAY:
No rain expected! Partly cloudy
skies with above normal tempera-
tures.

HIGH:67 LOW:47



Head 'em up, move 'em out... Photo by Phelan M. Ebenhack
The Parsons Mounted Cavalry participated in the "Go Texan" Parade as it traveled down Texas Ave. Saturday morning. The parade was sponsored by the Brazos County "Go Texan" Committee in association with the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

Investigation of Sherrill produces no evidence of wrongdoing by A&M

By Stephen Masters

SENIOR STAFF WRITER

"I'm not worried about the football program here at Texas A&M. You can just look at the guys here and see that Coach Sherrill is building a program here like nowhere else in the country. The future here looks great."

George Smith, Texas A&M fullback, The Battalion, October 20, 1983.

The future looks even better now. Texas A&M officials confirmed Friday that former Head Football Coach Jackie Sherrill gave money to a former player, but the investigation did not support allegations of "hush money," a University News Service release said.

George Smith, the former Aggie fullback, confused the A&M community when a Dallas Morning News story quoted him accusing Sherrill of paying him for silence about past NCAA violations, then by telling a state-wide audience that he lied. The University promptly began an internal investigation conducted by Robert Smith, vice president for finance and operations, and "a team of auditors, attorneys and outside investiga-

tors." A&M released the findings of the report to the NCAA last week.

University President William Mobley was optimistic about the findings and said he hoped the NCAA would be also.

"Although the matter is now strictly in the hands of NCAA officials, on the basis of our findings and the actions we have taken to date, we do not anticipate that the NCAA will feel a need to reopen its investigation, nor do we expect further sanctions," he said in the statement.

A&M was placed on a two-year probation in September after the NCAA found the Aggies' football program guilty of more than 20 violations. The program also was banned from post-season play after the 1988 season.

David Berst, NCAA assistant executive director for enforcement, has been quoted as saying A&M's sanctions would have been more strict if it had not been for Mobley's actions to "clean up" the program.

According to the NCAA's "Death Penalty" rule, any violation by any sport at the offending school could result in the suspension of that sport for at least one year. A&M could receive this sanction for any violation before September 1993.

Some of the steps taken since Mobley took office Aug. 1 include:

- Creating a checks and balances system by separating the athletic director and head football coach positions and assigning athletic compliance monitoring to Robert Smith.

- Hiring Larry Dixon as director of athletic compliance. Dixon has access to all Athletic Department records and reports to Smith.

- Supporting Head Coach R.C. Slocum and Athletic Director John David Crow in several personnel changes in the Athletic Department, a probable reference to the release of assistant football coaches George Pugh and Joe Avezzano, Sports Information Director John Keith and assistant SID Colin Killian.

In the release, Robert Smith confirmed that between November 1986 and September 1988, five overnight letters were sent to George Smith. Robert Smith said Sherrill reported three of the five contained \$500.

He said the investigation revealed no proof of the "hush money" allegations because "money given to Mr. (George) Smith coincided with periods in which the former player encountered considerable need and distress."

FDA reprimands blood bank; orders destruction of shipment

HOUSTON (AP) — A blood bank that supplies area kidney dialysis centers has been censured for shipping blood from two donors who tested positive for AIDS antibodies and hepatitis B.

Last September, the Food and Drug Administration ordered the for-profit blood bank, Houston Apheresis Inc., to recall two units of blood.

One was drawn from a donor who had previously tested positive for antibodies to the AIDS virus and the other from a donor who had tested positive for hepatitis B, the Houston Chronicle reported in a copyright story Sunday.

By the time of the recall, red blood cells taken from each donor already had been given to patients. The plasma was recovered and destroyed by Houston Apheresis.

The blood units themselves tested negative in the blood bank's laboratory, but interviewers at the blood bank apparently did not check a fail-safe list that identifies donors who had previously tested positive.

After the recall, the FDA sent the blood bank a strongly worded regulatory letter demanding corrections of what District Director Gerald Vince called "serious violations of the federal Food, Drug and Cos-

metic Act." A regulatory letter is one step short of license suspension.

But the blood bank's chief executive and owner, Dr. Gregory Reimer, says his bank does a good job. "I think we are singled out by the FDA, I think we are picked on to some degree," he said.

FDA spokesman Brad Stone denies Reimer's complaint. He says the agency has stepped up scrutiny of all blood banks in response to AIDS.

The FDA issued 44 regulatory letters in 1988 and forced 101 recalls of blood products.

Humanities courses take back seat at many schools

WASHINGTON (AP) — Intense interest in revamping and expanding college humanities requirements has translated into little success in the past five years, according to a study released Sunday.

The study sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities found that students are only slightly more likely to have to take such courses in order to graduate, and it is possible to bypass many significant fields of knowledge en route to a degree.

General requirements in the humanities area rose an average of 1.5 hours from 1983-84 to 1988-89 — a 6.2 percent increase, according to the study of course requirements at 496 colleges and universities.

Average increases in requirements for English and American literature, foreign languages and literature, history and philosophy all totaled .2 credit hours or less

over the five-year period.

Lynne Cheney, endowment chairman, said the one bright spot in the survey is that the number of schools letting students choose from a virtually unlimited list of courses has decreased. Only 13 percent of schools allow students to choose from unlimited course offerings, down from 19 percent five years ago.

Currently, Cheney said, it is possible to earn a bachelor's degree from 38 percent of colleges and universities without taking any course in history; 45 percent without taking a course in English or American literature; 62 percent without taking a philosophy course; and 77 percent without studying a foreign language.

The NEH study found that requirements in math and the sciences were increased by a greater number of hours than those for humanities.

Official says Cubans expected invasion in '62

MOSCOW (AP) — A Cuban official says 270,000 Soviet and Cuban troops were ready to go to war with the United States during the Cuban missile crisis and that 100,000 casualties were expected, a former U.S. official said Sunday.

A Soviet general also has confirmed for the first time that some of his country's nuclear warheads, capable of striking the United States, were in Cuba at the time of the crisis in October 1962.

The revelations came during a review of the Cuban missile crisis at a conference over the weekend at a

trade union center in southwest Moscow.

Soviets and Americans have met before to discuss the Soviet deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba and the U.S. response: a blockade of the island and a demand for the rockets' removal.

But this was the first joint meeting with Cuban officials who guided their country through the crisis. Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev eventually withdrew the missiles in exchange for President Kennedy's

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Orator predicts racism's end, new generation

By Richard Tijerina

STAFF WRITER

A new day is dawning for those blacks who feel they have been discriminated against long enough, Atlanta lawyer and orator Patricia Russell-McCloud said Friday.

McCloud, who was a guest speaker at the closing banquet of the Southwest Black Student Leadership Conference hosted by the Texas A&M Multicultural Services Center, said that day — what she called Monday — is coming.

"I would like to focus on the reality that Monday is coming," McCloud said. "Monday is a new beginning to start up and to start out. Monday is the time when new fiscal ideas may come forward. A lot of things happen on Monday, diets start on Monday and we have to be able to start freshly and move ahead."

McCloud said it is possible to end racial discrimination and prejudice. However, she said it is necessary for people first to realize what their objectives are, especially students.

"We have to have a sense of knowing what we want to accomplish, be-

Sociologist: Racism flourishes in athletics

By Richard Tijerina

STAFF WRITER

Racial discrimination and exploitation is alive and well in college and professional athletics, sports sociologist and professor Harry Edwards said Friday.

Edwards was a guest speaker for the Southwest Black Student Leadership Conference on campus Friday. The conference, hosted by the Texas A&M Multicultural Services Center, was intended to create a link between black student leaders across the country.

Edwards said if the path of racial discrimination and exploitation continues unchecked, future generations will have a harder time trying to survive.

Edwards, a professor at the University of California-Berkeley, lashed out at an entrance requirement that was recently approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The legislation, known as Proposition 42, expands on an existing rule called Proposition 48.

Proposition 48 requires an athlete to score a minimum of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a minimum of 15 on the American College Test, and have an average of 70 in several high school core courses, including English, mathematics, physical sciences and social sciences.

Athletes not complying with all

the requirements were still able to attend college on a scholarship, but lost their first year of eligibility. However, Proposition 42 states if a student does not meet all requirements of Proposition 48, he or she cannot attend a Division I school on an athletic scholarship.

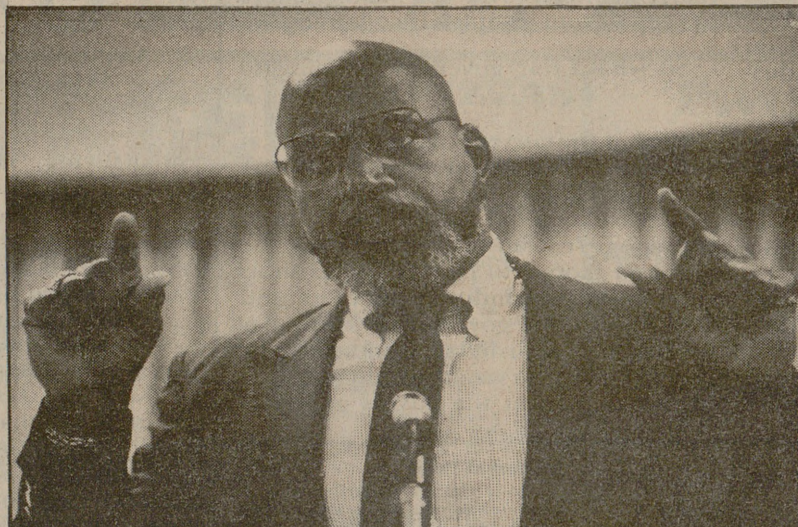
Although Edwards supports Proposition 48, he said Proposition 42 is nothing more than a means for colleges to exploit athletes for their abilities.

"Under Rule 48 if you were a partial complier, you could still get a scholarship but lost a year of eligibility," he said. "But at least you were on the campus. What this is telling kids now is, 'If we can't exploit you athletically, we don't even want you on the campus.'"

Not only does Proposition 42 discriminate against black students because it makes it harder for them to obtain an education, Edwards said, it also encourages corruption in the college athletic programs.

"If you are honest and poor, you can't go to school," Edwards said. "If you are dishonest, you can still go to school because you can go out and find some alumnus who is willing to give you the money to pay your own way despite Rule 42. So on one hand it's a start for more corruption in student athletics."

Edwards said he considered the NCAA racist because the organization's leaders don't want to listen to



other views from people outside the group.

"In the NCAA, what you have is a group of middle and upper-middle class elitist white men sitting around a room talking to each other," he said. "Go to the NCAA convention and you'll see that. You might as well be going to a Ku Klux Klan cavern when you look at it. Every now and then you will find a black individual in some kind of (decision-making) position. But they don't work together. They don't want to invite him in; there's no feedback no discourse, no dialogue and exchanges."

as a scholarship athlete, that could have gone to school under Rule 42," Edwards said. "These are people who are now lawyers, doctors and college professors, even myself."

"It is the most elitist, racist piece of legislation ever to come out of the NCAA, and this is one that we simply cannot allow to be implemented."

Edwards said student leaders have both the capability and the responsibility to reverse Proposition 42. In order to accomplish this, he said, they must spread the word in the black community and on campus, write letters to the NCAA protesting the legislation, and find out how individual school presidents voted on the rule.

Edwards called for possible boycotts of all NCAA events if Proposition 42 is not repealed.

"If they do implement it, I for one will do all I can to see that there are boycotts of all NCAA events — including basketball championships and tournaments," he said. "I am also for picketing those tournaments because what we essentially have is a group of old white men making decisions basically for themselves. We've got to fight that kind of nonsense."

Edwards said the problem of exploitation and racial discrimination goes far beyond the sports arena.

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