

FORECAST
Saturday
 Partly Cloudy
 High 78

OPINION
 "For, what's being pushed as tolerance these days is actually no more than benign apathy."
 — Tim Truesdale
page 2

SPORTS
Pils column
 An open letter to coach Barone: Don't worry about winning, just take your time and do it right.
page 5

INSIDE
HOUSE REFORM
 Legislature OKs school funding reform bill; Ogden a reluctant yes
page 3

The Battalion

Vol. 90 No. 130 USPS 045360 8 Pages College Station, Texas "Serving Texas A&M since 1893" Friday, April 12, 1991

Faculty group supports revised discrimination statement

By Mike Luman
The Battalion

A handful of Texas A&M faculty members applauded University President William Mobley's decision to remove "sexual orientation" from the Statement on Harassment and Discrimination during an open forum Thursday.

Dr. Murphy Smith, A&M associate professor of accounting, told the Committee for a Discrimination-Free Campus that specifying gays and lesbians as a protected group in University policy is the same as approving homosexuality.

Smith said he represents a group of faculty "moral absolutists" who believe

there is no need to designate a class of people in University policy based on sexual orientation.

"We urge the committee to stand firm on the (new) statement you have issued," Smith said. "It provides protection for everyone."

The original Statement on Harassment and Discrimination spelled out protected groups. For example, the policy specified protection from discrimination based on gender, religion, race and sexual preference.

Mobley's new version, approved by the committee, replaces the list of protected groups with "any form of illegal discrimination against any individual is inconsistent with the values and ideals of the University community."

Smith gave the committee a docu-

ment signed by three faculty members who defend the new policy. The committee, however, would not release the names of faculty who favor the new statement.

"Universities should not sanction sexual practices that are less than the moral and legal idea of heterosexual relations within the confines of marriage," the document reads.

Members of A&M's Gay and Lesbian Student Services said the new policy is "useless" because it provides no legal protection from harassment and discrimination.

Bill Kibler, associate director of Student Affairs and committee member, said the word "illegal" was substituted for the list of protected groups in the new policy to more clearly define dis-

crimination.

He said hiring the most qualified applicant for a job is a form of legal discrimination, as is giving grades based on class performance.

Homosexual groups contend that gay and lesbian discrimination also is legal.

Kevin Carreathers, committee member and director of A&M's Department of Multicultural Services, said he expects the new policy will be researched due to the controversy it created.

He said he does not know if the committee will vote to reinstate the original policy containing the phrase "sexual orientation."

Mary Broussard, committee member and program coordinator of A&M's Office for Undergraduate Studies and

Texas Academic Skills Program, said the committee probably will review its decision to accept the new policy.

Matt Poling, an A&M senior biomedical science major, told the committee he thinks most students perceive University officials as inflexible toward changing the new policy.

"Many think the administration has decided for whatever reason not to afford gay and lesbian students protection," Poling said.

He said Mobley has not made a specific public statement that gays and lesbians will be protected.

Mobley undoubtedly intends homosexual protection in the new policy, but the implied message to students is discrimination against homosexuals is acceptable, Poling said.

AND THEN THERE WAS ONE

R.C. Slocum restructures 12th Man

By Michelle Bergeron
The Battalion

Texas A&M football fans will see a big change on Kyle Field come next fall's first kickoff. Nine members of the spirit-generating, towel-swinging, 12th Man Kickoff Team will be missing.

A&M head coach R.C. Slocum has restructured the squad — deciding to use one player to represent the student body rather than fielding an entirely non-scholarship kickoff team.

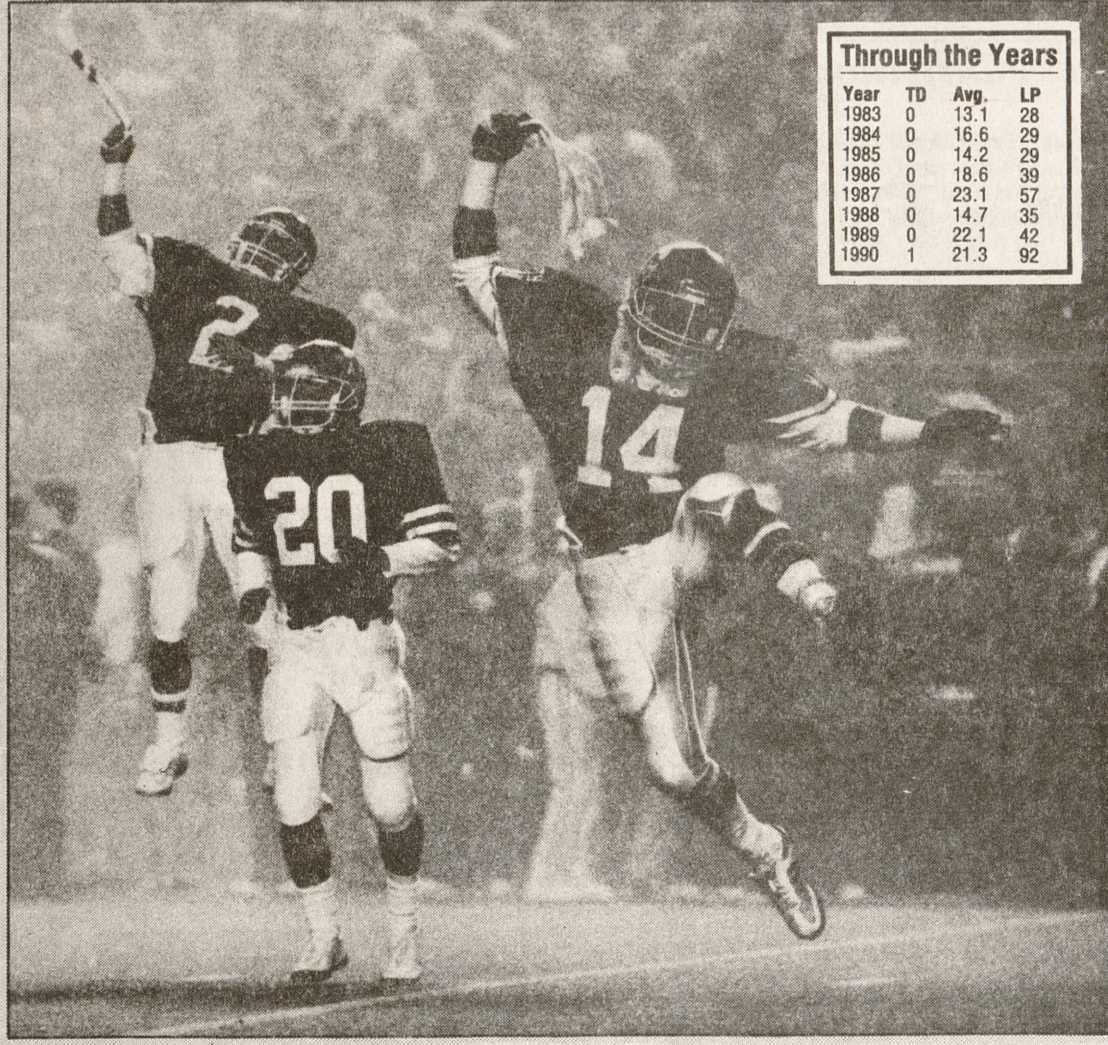
Just one of the 15 players chosen for next year's 12th Man Team will dress out for each game. The 1991 squad was announced April 4.

The 15 players will alternate wearing a No. 12 jersey each game next season.

Slocum said one of the reasons for the change has to do with the NCAA's 1984 decision to change the kickoff restraining line from the 40-yard line to the 35.

"Ever since they moved the kickers back five yards, a lot more kicks are being returned," Slocum said. "Because of this, coaches have worked a lot harder and put better personnel on their kickoff return teams to produce a much better group."

The A&M kickoff team's best year was 1983 — its first



Through the Years

Year	TD	Avg.	LP
1983	0	13.1	28
1984	0	16.6	29
1985	0	14.2	29
1986	0	18.6	39
1987	0	23.1	57
1988	0	14.7	35
1989	0	22.1	42
1990	1	21.3	92

Members of the 12th Man Kickoff Team prepare for a kickoff in the 1987 game against Texas. Head coach

R.C. Slocum has decided to restructure the squad next season, cutting the coverage team from 10 to one.

year — when it held opponents to 13.1 yards a return. That squad has the second-best return average in school history.

However, the 12th Man's production has tapered off

since then. Its worst year was 1987, when opponents had an average of 23.1 yards a return. In its seven years of existence, the squad never had allowed more than 20 yards a return until 1987.

But it has allowed opponents to break the 20-yard return mark twice the last two seasons. Last year's squad allowed the first touchdown

See Slocum/Page 6

Agreement must clear Congress

Officials say Bush must have assurance that trilateral trade plan will not change

By Timm Doolen
The Battalion



KARL STOLLEIS/The Battalion

President Bush must get permission from Congress to freely negotiate a trilateral trade agreement, or the agreement might not happen, officials close to the issue said Thursday.

In order for the free-trade negotiating team to arrive at an agreement that satisfies Canada, Mexico and the United States, the president must get assurance from Congress that U.S. legislators will not alter the final plan.

John Hammill, Canadian consul in Dallas, said countries rarely are willing to enter into an agreement unless they know it will not be changed by American politics after the negotiating process is over.

If the "fast track" plan, as it is called, is approved, then Congress can reject or accept the agreement but not change its content.

Dr. German von Bertrab, head of the Washington office of the Bureau for Free Trade Negotiations for the Secretary of Commerce, Mexico, said although the plan is called fast track, that does not mean negotiations between the three countries will

proceed quickly. He said the president must seek this fast track approval for the free trade negotiations every two years, and the current negotiation period ends June 1.

If the fast track plan is not voted down before June 1, it will automatically be approved, but more than likely it will come to a vote soon, he said.

The trade agreement is still in the negotiations phase, but negotiators have a few general goals:

- Elimination of tariffs.
- Elimination of non-tariff barriers.

See Official/Page 4

Policy causes student worker to quit

By Julie Myers
The Battalion

A Texas A&M student worker decided to quit her job last week after she was forced to choose between selling review materials, and grading papers and calling roll in the same physics class.

Dr. Donald Naugle, associate head of the physics department, said Cindy Justitz, a senior psychology major, was offered the choice after he learned she was offering tutorial services to students who attended PHYS 306 Basic Astronomy; the class in which she graded papers and called the roll.

Naugle said the physics department doesn't approve of its teaching assistants or student workers holding review sessions or tutoring students.

"We (the physics department) do not sponsor the review ses-

sions or the printed materials, and they have no affiliation with our department," Naugle said.

Justitz was charging students for reviews she conducted on campus and review sheets that included material taken from copyrighted textbooks.

"I think it's stupid that she's charging students for material that she copies out of copyrighted books," junior earth science major Eric Mims said.

For the first test, Justitz charged \$3 for a review session and \$2 for the review material. For the second exam, admittance to the review session was included in the \$5 packet.

"I think it's bogus that she charges \$10 for reviews," Mims said.

Dr. Nelson Duller, the professor who teaches the class, allows two 8½-by-11-inch papers as "cheat sheets" for tests. Justitz's own cheat sheets are included in the packet of materials.

"I conduct the reviews and supply the packets because I'm a tutor," Justitz said. "I charge money for them because I'm not completely altruistic."

"I've had no complaints. People who do pay think it's fair. I would be out of business if I wasn't effective."

Justitz would not say how much money she has made from the reviews and packets, but there is a total of 144 students in both sections of PHYS 306.

"I can explain it in everyday language," Justitz said. "No one

is being forced to come to the review or buy the packets. The students who don't like what I do must be envious of the money I'm making."

Becky Urbina, a junior psychology major, said the review sessions were packed. The review session for the last exam was moved three times because there were not enough seats for everyone.

"It was like a big cram session," Urbina said.

Vincent Smith, a senior biochemistry major, said Justitz's review sessions are responsible for his "A" in PHYS 306.

"Cindy uses the direct approach and can talk to us on our level," Smith said. "It makes all the difference in the world."

"Dr. Duller teaches the material, she teaches the test,"

See Tutorial/Page 4

Official reveals change in science, media roles

By Karen Praslicka
The Battalion

Scientists want to influence the press toward their point of view, and most journalists are vulnerable to their promotional efforts, a New York University professor said Thursday night.

Dr. Dorothy Nelkin, professor of sociology and affiliated professor at the school of law, spoke in Rudder about "Living Inventions — Biotechnology and the Public."

Nelkin said media attention paid to genetic engineering during the 1970s reported a public fear of "lethal organisms." Movies such as "The Fly" and "The Wasp," which showed botched genetic experiments, only promoted the public's fear, she said.

"Scientific advances in biotechnology have been the focus of media attention and public dispute since 1977," she said.

Nelkin said coverage of biotechnology in the media shifts between reporting the benefits of science and fearful concerns of the public.

From the very first reports of biotechnology in the press during the 1970s, Nelkin said the anticipated benefits were matched

See Nelkin/Page 7