

Scientists hope to 'MAP' planets with computer

PITTSBURGH — Astronomers this year plan to train sensitive electronic instruments on nearby stars in an unprecedented effort to probe the universe for worlds beyond the sun's family of planets.

The recently-organized Extrasolar Planetary Foundation eventually will examine more than 500 stars for evidence of systems similar to the Earth and the eight other planets that rotate around the sun.

"As a fledgling space race, humanity stands once again at the edge of a vast, new frontier," the foundation writes. "This time it is one that can encompass all of our restlessness and curiosity, presenting endless new worlds of the unexpected."

Dr. George Gatewood, head of the University of Pittsburgh's Allegheny Observatory, will direct the first phase of the effort — this summer's examination of 50 nearby stars for evidence of planetary systems.

"We see this thing as a very long-range venture," said Gatewood. "We see mankind eventually venturing to the stars. It won't be soon, but when he goes he's going to need a road map."

To draw that map, Gatewood and his colleagues will use a Multichannel Astrometric Photometer, or MAP, which is an electronic instrument capable of receiving in one hour the same amount of information it would take a conventional telescope a year to gather.

The MAP looks at a large field of stars and records how one star moves relative to the others. Although the planets themselves would be too faint to see, by measuring this relative movement from night to night Gatewood believes the bodies will produce a recognizable pattern.

The only known planets are within the solar system, but Gatewood said, "it's conceivable that the universe is teeming with planetary systems."

He said the foundation will examine Barnard's Star, the second closest to the sun at a distance of six light years, because in 1961 astronomers found that it had a slight "wobble," leading to speculation it has at least one planet orbiting it.

The 50 stars Gatewood will examine next year are within 40 light years, or 240 trillion miles, of the solar system.

He expects the MAP at Allegheny Observatory to detect any planets the size of Jupiter or Saturn, and perhaps slightly smaller.

Justice shakes Texas

District judge holds onto principles despite their unpopularity

United Press International
TYLER — Texas has been ordered to improve conditions in the nation's largest prison system and to expand bilingual public education. For many, those orders came from an unwelcome source: a federal judge in a small East Texas town who has been changing Texas' ways for 12 years.

U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice, after a year-long, non-jury trial of an 8-year-old inmate lawsuit, issued a sweeping opinion Dec. 12 finding Texas prisons guilty of numerous violations of inmate rights. A month later, after yet another hearing in a 10-year-old desegregation case, Justice called for more Spanish-English bilingual education classes in the state's public schools.

In his emotional prison reform opinion, Justice blasted overcrowding, understaffing, poor protection of inmates from each other, inadequate medical care, unconstitutional discipline procedures and illegal interference with inmates seeking access to courts. He said some prisons violate the state fire code.

"These iniquitous and distressing circumstances are prohibited by the

great constitutional principles that no human being, regardless of how disfavored by society, shall be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment or be deprived of the due process of law within the United States of America," Justice wrote.

In his bilingual education ruling, he found that the existing average of three years of bilingual training in Texas schools is not sufficient to eliminate the vestiges of racial, ethnic and national origin discrimination.

Again he wrote with emotion: "The tragic legacy of discrimination will not be swept away in the course of a day or a week or a single school year. But these children deserve, at the very least, an opportunity to achieve a productive and fulfilling place in American society. The more quickly the ethnic injustices of the past can be overcome, the sooner this nation can face, as one people, the challenges of the future."

In both cases, lamenting the failure of state government to meet constitutional requirements voluntarily, Justice gave lawyers for plaintiffs and the State of Texas a deadline for proposing detailed solutions to the problems cited in his opinions.

He gave lawyers for plaintiff in-

mates, the defendant State of Texas and the intervening Justice Department until Feb. 15 to draft specific proposals to remedy unconstitutional conditions in the state prisons. Lawyers for plaintiff school children have until March 9 to propose ways to expand bilingualism in Texas schools. Justice afterward will issue his own instructions to the state.

In his Dec. 12 prison suit opinion, Justice suggested his final order will mandate major changes: expanded use of parole and work release programs to reduce prison populations; the hiring of more guards and medical personnel; the breakup of existing prisons into smaller administrative units, and the reorientation of prison construction programs away from large rural prisons toward smaller, more manageable urban and suburban facilities.

Although the inmates' lawyer, William B. Turner of San Francisco, says the state could accomplish the necessary changes for less, one estimate has put the cost of Justice's expected prison reforms as high as \$3 billion — if his final order withstands appeal.

In his bilingual education ruling, Justice indicated he will order Texas to offer more years of bilingual public education. Plaintiffs want bilingual training through high school. The state, which has worried about the cost and its inability to find bilingual teachers, wants something less. Justice will decide — again assuming he is affirmed if there is an appeal.

Who is the man exercising this enormous power?

Texas already knew Justice as the judge who integrated many of their schools, blocked clearcutting in some East Texas national forests, protected what he perceived to be the rights of aliens, and otherwise angered many of the state's conservatives.

In many ways, he is a less famous Texas version of Montgomery, Ala., federal judge Frank Johnson who, before his elevation to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, struck down racial barriers and supervised much of Alabama government, including the state's prisons.

Justice is a descendant of Alabama slaveholders driven to Texas by the destruction of the Civil War. His father, Will Justice, was a farm boy and teacher who, after hard-won part-time training, became a successful criminal defense lawyer and less successful small-time politician.

Although probably a traditionalist or at least passive to racial arrangements in his day, Will Justice and his wife, Jackie May, were known for their kindness and generosity — and Will Justice developed early ties to

the populism that passed for liberalism in East Texas.

"My father and Wayne Justice's father were very close friends," recalls former Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D-Texas. "My father was a very avid supporter of Justice's father in all of his campaigns. In turn, when I started running for statewide office, Wayne's father made speeches for me."

Justice, a good high school student, began working in his father's law office as a teenager, but the head start did not prevent him from graduating in the bottom half of his University of Texas law school class in 1942. He has told friends he probably worked less because he knew he had a job with his father.

After graduation, Justice joined the Army and became a field artillery lieutenant. He never saw combat. He was en route to the Burma-India theater when the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan.

Justice went to work in his father's law office and served as part-time city attorney in Athens. He was active in Yarborough's senate campaigns, helped in Lyndon B. Johnson's 1948 campaign for the U.S. Senate and was Henderson County manager for John F. Kennedy and Johnson in 1960. Kennedy rewarded him in 1961 by appointing him U.S. attorney in Tyler.

His service as chief federal prosecutor in East Texas attracted little notice. In 1968, Yarborough and Johnson rewarded Justice again by elevating him to federal district judge. He soon stirred controversy with rulings that forbade discrimination against hippies, blacks and Mexican-Americans.

Yarborough is proud of the appointment: "He is fearless, conscientious, a constitutionalist."

Friendly lawyers, like Justice's former law clerk Hank Skelton, praise him: "He's a man who believes very strongly in democratic principles, in egalitarian principles. He's willing to make the hard decisions."

Opposing lawyers, who ask to remain anonymous, respect him: "I've never failed to get a fair trial in his court. While I do not agree with him politically or philosophically, I still say that he has integrity and tries to do what he thinks is right."

State officials forced to acknowledge his sway sometimes are less complimentary. Texas Department of Corrections Director Jim Estelle, commenting publicly on Justice's prison reform opinion, recently lamented the lack of competence on the federal bench.

Chief Justice Warren Burger thought enough of Justice to make him a member of the ethics panel for

the federal judiciary. He appears stickler for propriety. A Beaumont law firm this Christmas sent Justice a case of liquor, a box of candy and some flowers. Astonished at the impertinence, he ordered it all returned.

Justice has a reputation for fairness softened by courtesy toward the bench, but the courtesy sometimes is not returned. Resentment at his opinions sometimes causes his neighbors to avoid pleasanties on the street. He speaks if spoken to.

Justice has found friendship on the bench. Until Frank Johnson's elevation to the appeals court, some professional distance between them, Justice considered Johnson one of his best friends and someone he especially enjoyed telephoning to see at professional meetings.

Justice also likes reporters and enjoys talking to them for background, though not for quotation or attribution. He forbids his secretary or current law clerks to be quoted. He refers interviewers to other friends for quotable material.

Justice is sensitive to social slight; his wife has suffered in Tyler. She Justice has her hair done by federal job-training students at Barron Beauty School because other beauticians have refused her in the past.

Mrs. Justice — perhaps a bit more serene about it all because through her family she owns some East Texas oil property (it occasionally forces Justice to withdraw from cases — suspects a decade of unfriendliness has thawed enough that she could use a regular beautician, but, as Christmas, she had not yet tried it).

The Justices recently sold their spacious two-story house which was once the heart of a threat. The Texas legislature threatened to build a new school next door to the house in retaliation for one of his decisions.

They are living in an apartment until a new home is finished. The judge, whose \$61,000-plus salary allows some luxury, has not disclosed its cost. It is smaller than the old house but is rising in an expensive neighborhood.

Justice's 43-county responsibility means moving his court from Tyler to Sherman to Paris and back to Tyler over the course of a year.

His unfulfilled ambition is to be a federal appellate judge. He likes the scholarly research and opinion writing of the appellate bench.

He has told friends he probably missed his chance in the last round of appointments by President Carter.

With his liberal reputation, he likely will not be promoted by the incoming Reagan Administration. Even if a liberal Democrat regains the White House in 1984, Justice figures he will be too old.

SERVICE • SELF-SERVICE • SELF-SER
SELF-SERVICE • SELF-SERVICE
SERVICE • SELF-SERVICE • SELF-SERV

Texas Aggie BOOK store

We're your self-service bookstore!
SUPPLIES • TEXTBOOKS • CALCULATORS
NEXT TO CHARLIE'S GROCERY • NO LINES
SUPPLIES • TEXTBOOKS • CALCULATORS

TAILOR SHOP
FORMERLY ZUKIN

at Northgate
**CORPS
SENIORS '81**

Prices on
**SENIOR
BOOT
PANTS**
will go up
Feb. 15...

Order yours
**NOW and
save.**

**846-6019
Northgate**

Direct from New York!
MSC Town Hall presents
Tony Award winning...

Bob Fosse's

Dancin'

"The most stylish musical
you'll ever witness." — NY Daily News

"Electrifying, dazzling, heart-stopping!"
— Rex Reed

"Sexy. Fosse's choreography
moves on a tremendous
erotic pulse." — Newsweek

Two exciting performances!
Saturday, January 24: 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Tickets available at MSC Box Office or
Telephone VISA/MasterCard orders
& pick up at the door.

845-2916

For example, with \$20 you could:

- Fly 1/2 way to Dallas
- Give her 3/4 dozen long-stem roses
- almost fill up your gasoline tank

or

You could walk out in a pair of
attractive, good-fitting shoes

From

Lewis'

Shoe Stores
Culpepper Plaza

NOW 1/2 OFF

all sale groups

Men's Shoes 12.50 to 50.00
Women's Shoes 11.50 to 27.50

Come shop a store full of famous name brand fashions, all reduced to one half price. All on racks for easy selection. Entire stock not reduced.

Battalion Classified 845-2611

drive friendly