

# THE BATTALION

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## The Weather

Today		Tomorrow	
High .....	70	High .....	62
Low .....	50	Low .....	48
Chance of rain .....	30%	Chance of rain .....	10%

## Polish leader may declare martial law

United Press International  
WARSAW, Poland — Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski urged parliament to pass an anti-strike law and threatened to declare martial law unless there is a dramatic decline in walkouts. But more than 200,000 university students, farmers, oilfield workers and trainee firemen were on strike throughout the weekend despite the tough talk by Jaruzelski.

The right to strike has been permanently abused," Jaruzelski told a Central Committee meeting. "The party's answer has to be and is proportionate to the situation."

Jaruzelski, who heads the Defense Ministry as well as the government and the Communist Party, said the government must write new laws to ban strikes and prevent paralysis of the economy. The right to strike was won by Solidarity 15 months ago at the union's birth.

If there is no dramatic decline in the strikes, sit-ins and other protests, Jaruzelski said, the Polish economy be analyzed and throw the country into a state of war.

By state of war, he appeared to mean

a state of martial law, in which the government and its troops would feel compelled to use force to end walkouts in key industries.

Jaruzelski's speech, delivered before the Central Committee Saturday, was not published until more than 24 hours later.

Jaruzelski's speech on strikes closed a two-day Central Committee meeting that evidently was dominated by hard-line, anti-Solidarity sentiment. It seemed calculated to appeal to moderate elements within the union, who realize that strikes are devastating Poland's economy, causing further increases in the country's debt to the West of more than \$25 billion.

Jaruzelski said extremists have put them in an uncomfortable and ambiguous position over the strike issue.

But the right-to-strike issue is certain to arouse strong feelings among union radicals and lively debate throughout the nation.

The Central Committee's call for anti-strike legislation — will go this week to the Sejm, the national parliament.

## Redistricting trial to begin today

United Press International  
AUSTIN — Trial on a lawsuit challenging Texas' new congressional redistricting plan apparently will begin without a requested deposition from Gov. Bill Clements, who is vowing to fight it the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Trial was scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. on the lawsuit filed by the Rev. M. Seamon of Tyler, who contends the plan minimizes minority voting strength by concentrating Texas blacks and Mexican-Americans in a few minority-dominated districts.

Even though a three-judge federal panel has said twice that Clements must provide the deposition and an appeals court has upheld that order, the governor plans to go back to the appeals court and ask it to rule on his contention that executive privilege allows him to refuse to give the deposition.

The appeals court already has upheld the three-judge federal panel's order compelling the deposition, but did not rule on the merits of Clements' argument. The three-judge federal panel Saturday told Clements he must provide a deposition by Friday.

The governor has vowed to fight the deposition, which is being sought to learn Clements' role in drafting the redistricting plan, all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

Several lawmakers have indicated Clements threatened to veto any plan that did not have minority districts drawn as he wanted.

The trial challenging the new boundaries of the state's 27 congressional districts was expected to take only one or two days. However, the panel hearing the case said a mountain of evidence had been submitted by both parties.

## Loss of taxes, added payroll

# Prison may have varied effects

By TERRI COULSON

Battalion Reporter

Like any other old town, Navasota is beginning to show its age. Gray brick buildings with dirty plate glass windows line both sides of its main street.

Antique stores stand on every corner packed with such rare finds as old theater seats and primitive farming tools.

It's a small town, a proud town. In its center a statue commemorates Rene Robert de la Salle, the town's founder.

Saturday the downtown area buzzes with residents as they amble from shop to shop. Only passing freight trains and the traffic light detain them.

Stores range from a corner grocery to a small Sears outlet. And like other small towns in Texas, it has its own Dairy Queen.

But what sets Navasota apart from just any other old town is its soon-to-be latest addition.

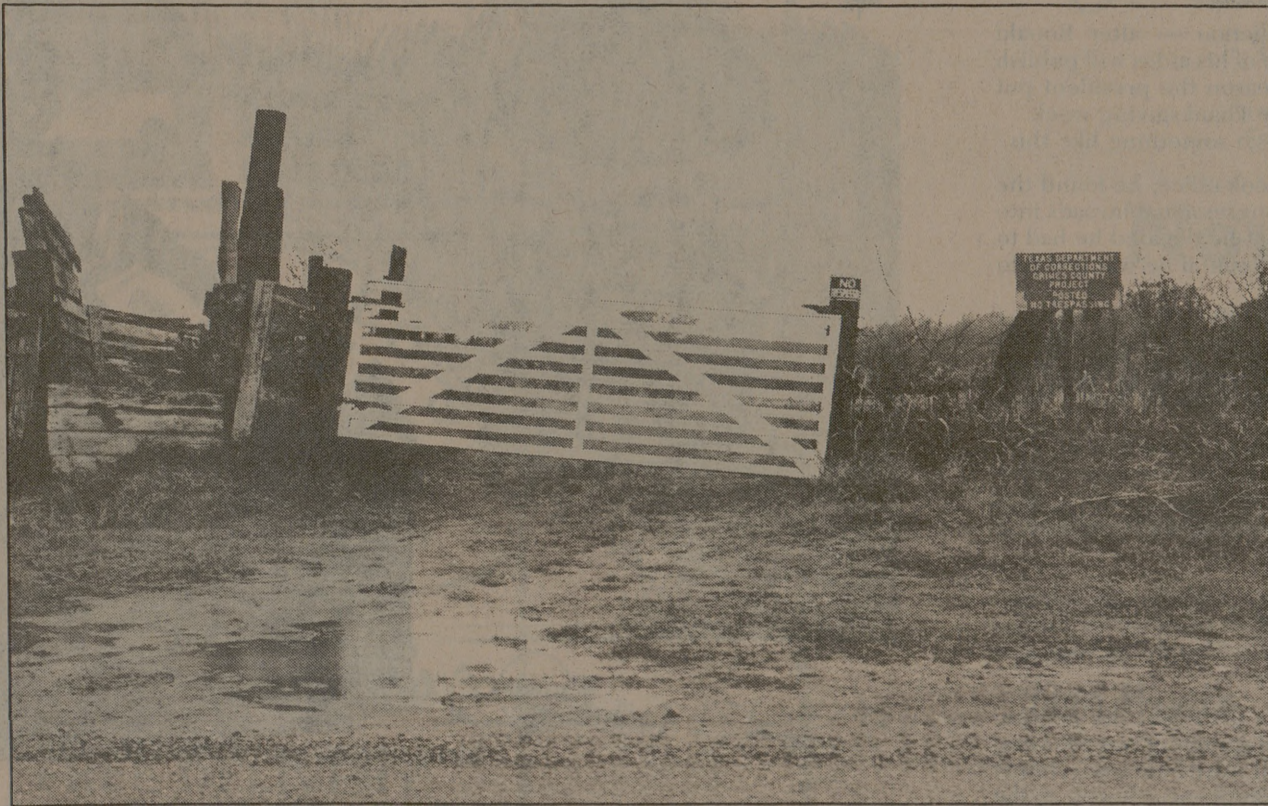
Just a few miles down FM 1227, a prison is being built. Yet, the only evidence of the prison site is a small sign reading TDC (Texas Department of Corrections).

In five years, this new prison to be situated on 5,968 acres in Grimes County, will house about 4,000 inmates.

"Where these inmates will come from hasn't been decided yet," Raye Tilley of the TDC public affairs office said. "If there is an overflow in any one of the state's other 18 units, they could possibly be sent to Navasota for confinement."

The new prison will be just one answer to overcrowding in Texas prisons. The total inmate population of the Texas prison system was 30,916 as of Sept. 30, a 6.3 percent increase over the same time last year.

Plans for the Navasota site include four 500-cell buildings, an infirmary, a dining hall, offices and industrial shops. Plans also include a trailer park, a housing tract and duplexes to house about 300 prison employees.



Signs like this one are the only evidence of the Texas Department of Corrections facility to be located in Grimes County. This sign is posted on

FM 1227 about four miles from Navasota, on the 5,968 acres where the prison is to be built. In five years, this prison will house about 4,000 inmates.

"Architecturally, the prison will be maximum security," TDC Administrative Assistant Rick Hartley said. "But the inmate population hasn't been decided yet."

The farm will have an 800-cow dairy that will require several thousand acres of hay production and pastureland. The prison system raises most of its own food, offsetting boarding costs.

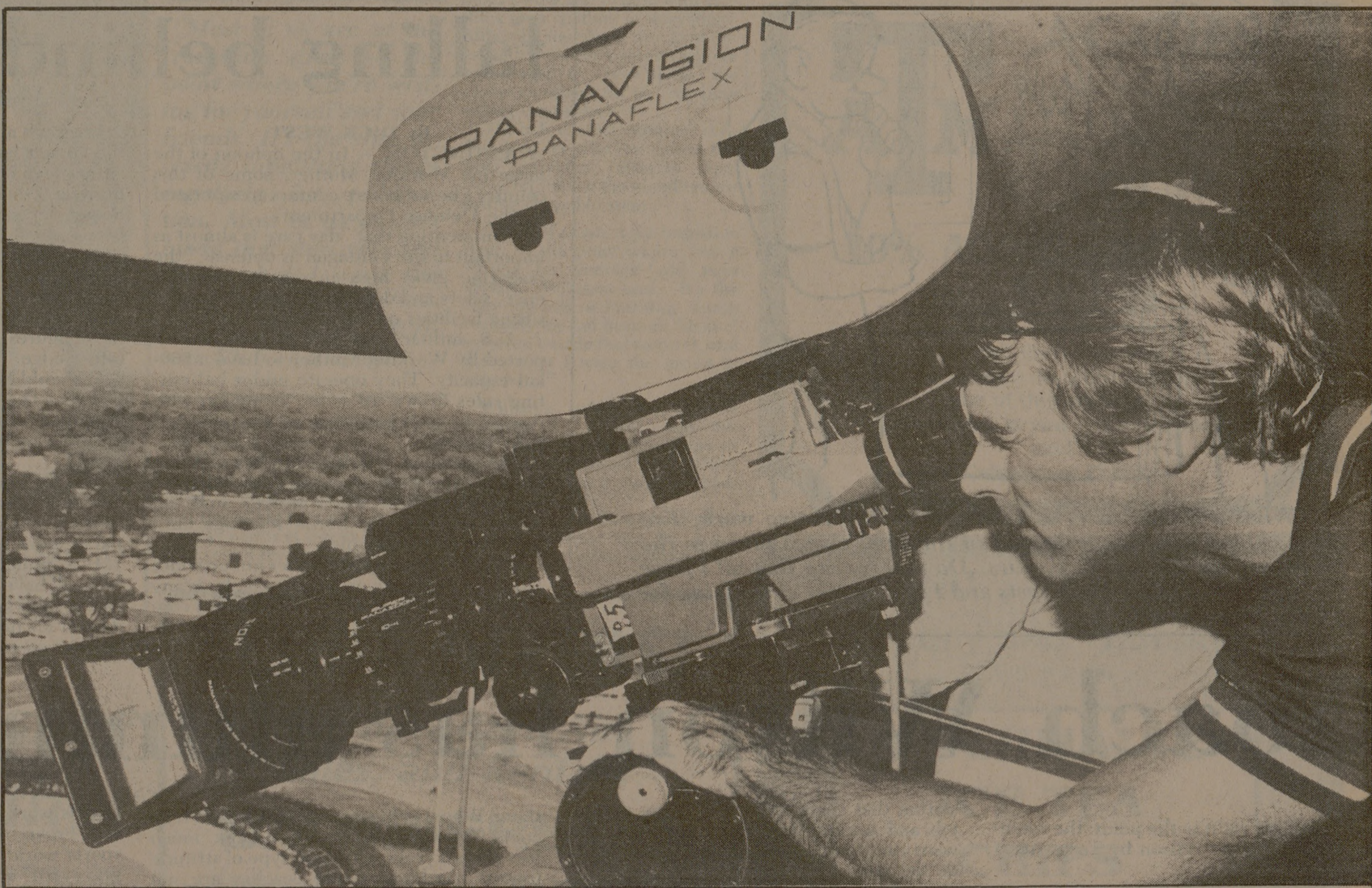
The Grimes County site was the TDC's third choice for the prison, with West and South Texas sites being first.

"Grimes County was chosen because it is so close to Huntsville and the farmland is so productive," Hartley said. (Huntsville houses the administrative headquarters of the TDC system.)

The site aroused controversy last

year when local landowners and residents voiced objections to the prison's location.

Some critics have said that the site of the prison would remove land from the county's tax rolls, since state-owned land is tax exempt. Grimes County could lose as much as \$2,432.50 annually in ad valorem revenue, Grimes County Judge Ben Swank said.



Lights, camera, action

Staff photo by Dave Einsel

Camera operator Steve Yaconelli films action from the Texas-Texas A&M football game this weekend. Yaconelli was working for Universal Studios with four other crewmen on the filming of "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas," a film to be released in July. The crew was filming establishing shots to be used as fillers during

the movie. Associate Producer Peter Scott, who's past films include "Animal House," "The Jerk," and "Cheech and Chong's Next Movie," said the overall filming is almost completed. He said that over 500,000 feet of film will be shot but only about 10,000 feet will actually be used in the final product.

## After interruption of 2½ years, Soviet-U.S. arms talks resume

United Press International  
GENEVA, Switzerland — After an interruption of 2½ years, the United States and the Soviet Union began talks today on limiting nuclear missiles and both sides warned there will be no rapid agreement.

The Geneva arms talks come after a month of the biggest pacifist demonstration in Europe since World War II against NATO plans to install 572 U.S. Pershing-II and Cruise missiles in

Europe by 1983 to counter 630 Soviet SS-4, SS-5s and SS-20s already in place and aimed at Europe.

The negotiations to limit the intermediate range weapons also follow a bitter 10-month war of words between the Reagan administration that accused the Soviets of lying, cheating and fostering international terrorism. Moscow in turn said Reagan was trying to revive the Cold War with an arms race.

Today's negotiations were the first

since June 18, 1979, when President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed the Strategic Arms Limitation treaty, shelved by the Reagan administration after Carter's Congress failed to act on it.

Chief U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze, 74, a veteran hard-line arms negotiator, cautioned Sunday against unrealistic expectations and said many preliminary issues must be resolved before real negotiations can begin.

Soviet negotiator Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, 45, an expert on European affairs, said in his arrival statement that the opening of talks does not mean automatic agreement.

The two sides brought opposing positions to the talks. President Reagan on Nov. 18 offered his "zero option" to abandon the Pershing II and Cruise deployment if the Soviets dismantle all their medium-range missiles.

Brezhnev rejected the option and countered by proposing the total abolition of all western and eastern nuclear systems in Europe. Brezhnev also

offered to dismantle "hundreds" of his weapons systems if Pershing II and Cruise deployment in Europe is canceled. This idea was rejected in turn by the United States.

Officials said after a preliminary meeting between Kvitsinsky and Nitze at the Soviet mission, the first working session between full delegations would probably be held Tuesday.

U.S. diplomats said there most likely would be two or three formal sessions each week held on an alternating basis at the Soviet diplomatic mission and U.S. delegation headquarters.

Officials of both sides said the first several weeks would be spent trying to agree on exactly what should be negotiated.

The United States wants to limit the talks in the first phase to medium-range U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe. Moscow wants to negotiate on all Europe-based nuclear delivery systems — missiles, bombers and submarines and including British and French as well as U.S. and Soviet arms.

## Former diplomat admits love-spy ruse

United Press International  
LONDON — A retired British diplomat once suspected as a Soviet agent admitted he hinted to Czech officials he would spy but said it was a ruse to get his Czech housemaid mistress out of the Iron Curtain nation.

Some parliament members scoffed at Edward Scott's admission Sunday in the Sunday Times of playing possum with the Czechs — the latest in a series of newspaper disclosures about espionage in the Foreign Service. And the angry MPs demanded an investigation.

"How many more cases are there still to be uncovered?" Parliament member Bruce George said. "Do we have to read the newspapers to find out how many worms are in the can?"

Fellow Labor MP Ted Leadbitter demanded an inquiry and called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to answer "disturbing questions" in the case of Scott, who retired in 1960.

Scott's confession of meeting with Soviet agents came on the heels of newspaper articles earlier in the year that said the late Sir Roger Hollis, head of Britain's MI5 counter intelligence service from 1956 to 1965, was suspected of being a Soviet "mole." Two years ago, Queen Elizabeth's former art

advisor Anthony Blunt confessed to being a Russian spy.

Scott, 63, Britain's second-ranking diplomat in Prague from 1956 to 1958, told the Sunday Times his meeting with Soviet-bloc agents in the 1950s came after they learned he was having an affair with a Czech housemaid, Irena Peckova.

But he said he had no communist sympathies and passed on no secrets but pretended to Czech officials that he could be a future spy so that he could obtain an exit visa for his paramour.

"I wouldn't have done anything that would have damaged England," Scott said.

The Times said the Foreign Service suspected that Scott might be a spy in 1960 but it was not until eight years after he retired in 1969 that he was questioned.

"I hoped it would not be in the national interest to bring a prosecution against a fourth league sinner," Scott said at a news conference Sunday, admitting he had been questioned.

Scott's former boss in the Prague embassy, Sir Paul Grey, said, "You can't automatically assume a failing of the flesh of this kind would lead a chap to give away secrets."