

Desegregation

(continued from page 1)

In years past, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare primarily dealt with desegregation in public schools instead of those of higher education because it was easier to accomplish, Bond said.

HEW first took on desegregation in public schools because public schools are geographically bound within school districts, Bond said, which makes it easier to control.

People wanting to attend institutions of higher education

aren't geographically hemmed in, he said. Even though colleges are state supported, he said, they aren't free as with public schools.

Another element which makes the problems of desegregation in higher education more difficult is one stipulation of the five-year plan which limits methods to be used to desegregate.

"Integration in public schools was achieved in large part by closing down what had been typically all black schools and integrating the students into white campuses, or taking the two and putting them together," he said.

However, for higher education institutions, this approach is prohibited by the five-year plan. According to the plan, institutions pursuing desegregation, must protect the unique role of traditional black institutions.

Bond said that Texas A&M cannot simply absorb Prairie View A&M to satisfy its minority enrollment goals. This is important, he said, because inherently it increases the competition between recruiting institutions.

Traditionally non-black institutions are forced by the desegregation plan to recruit at predominantly minority schools. But they are faced with being prohibited from cutting into the traditional black institutions' en-

rollments, Bond said. "Therefore, we must strike a fine balance of recruiting practices," he said.

In late October or early November 1980, Texas Attorney General Mark White felt the

For Texas A&M University specifically, the plan requires that 525 more black students and 675 more hispanic students than are presently enrolled enter the University by 1986.

greatest service of Texas was to persuade the Office of Civil Rights that Texas is capable of dealing with its own problems, Bond said.

"We felt that all laws in Texas presently permitted totally integrated higher education and acknowledged vestiges of the past dual system that had lingered," Bond said. "Recruiting and goal setting may help eliminate some of the vestiges."

White hired a Washington legal firm to assist with the Texas Desegregation Plan.

Through the leadership of the attorney general and governor, Texas was able to energize an enormous project for trying to build the state plan, Bond said.

Texas was treated uniquely by the Office of Civil Rights, Bond said, because it received a letter of conditional compliance. The Texas Plan, which was submitted to the Office of Civil Rights in June, is still being reviewed.

Herbert Stallworth, director of equal education opportunity planning at the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System in Austin, said the state desegregation plan requires state institutions and schools to do what they can to equalize participation between minority students and the institutions.

As for goals set by each institution in the next five years, Stallworth said, all departments at the institutions contributed.

For example, he said, if 20 percent of the black high school graduating seniors go to college, and 80 percent of the white high school graduating seniors go to college, then there is a disparity of 60 percent.

The disparity allows institutions and the state an opportunity to see the percentage increase needed for an institution, he said.

Hunt estate finally pays

United Press International
SHREVEPORT, La.—Frania Ty Lee was allowed to collect \$9.2 million from a north Louisiana bank today, four years after settling her suit against the estate of Texas billionaire H.L. Hunt.

Lee, who claimed she and Hunt had been secretly married, won the money in a final judgment handed down Monday by U.S. District Judge Tom Stagg.

She had been awarded \$7.5 million in an out-of-court settlement in January 1978 while the jury deliberated at a civil trial in Shreveport. However, the money gathered seven percent interest while Lee's son and grandson contested the settlement.

Those appeals, which went to 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and even to the U.S. Supreme Court, failed.

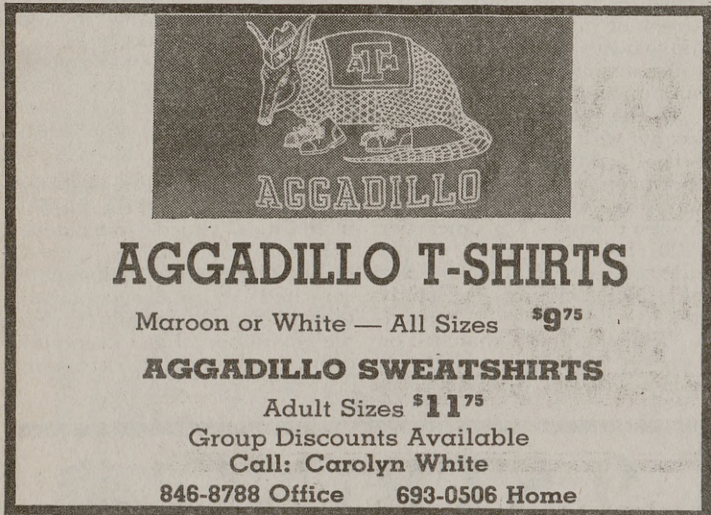
In December, the Hunt estate was ordered to pay Lee, but Stagg said some question arose as to whether the woman's grandson, Ronald Cartledge, had dropped all appeals.

Stagg ordered the money placed in a Shreveport trust where it collected 12.2 percent interest — or \$3,000 a day — until the court determined all appeals had dropped.

At Monday's hearing, presented Stagg with a line letter from her grandmother indicating he had dropped the appeals. Cartledge, however, had printed the wrong number in letter, so a page call placed to him in Atlanta.

After receiving oral confirmation, Stagg ordered the money paid out, including percent of the \$9.2 million Mrs. Lee's attorneys had had right to know him, have "putative wife" of whom she said she had married in Hillsborough County, Fla., in 1925 while "unaware" of his preexisting marriage.

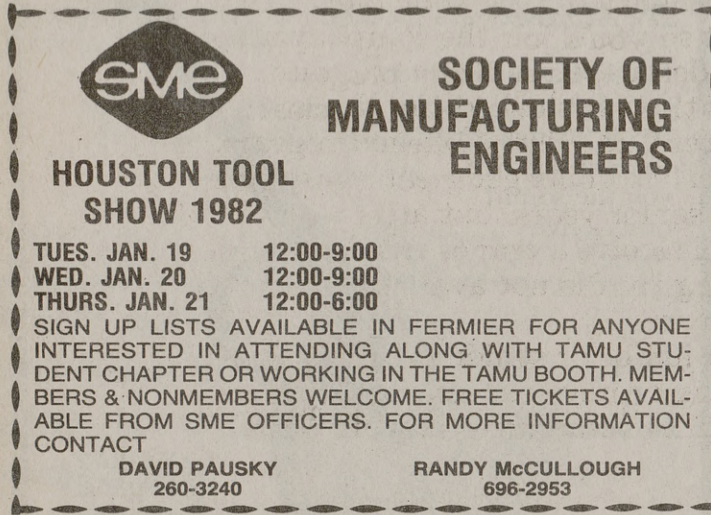
Lee alleged she had children while she lived in Shreveport during an arrangement with Hunt from 1925 to 1934, when she learned he was married to another woman in Texas.



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Lost continent object of new search

Texan digging for Atlantis

United Press International
TRINITY — A Texan whose discovery claims include the Ark of the Covenant, the resting place of Noah's Ark and the true site of the Tower of Babel has lowered his goals — he's going underground in search of evidence leading to the Lost Continent of Atlantis.

"We believe our work in

Trinity will expose the fact there was an Atlantián civilization and they migrated throughout the area," said Tom Crotser, leader of the Institute for Restoring Ancient History International.

Crotser, 49, led an expedition last year which made a disputed claim of finding the gold-covered Ark of the Covenant in the Middle East. He is following what he believes is a subterranean shaft to rooms once used

by Atlantians. "So far we've found some pretty good drawings and writings," said Crotser, a native of Denton, Texas.

"We've been searching for a number of years. We believe Atlantis existed — that it was a real continent and there's been migrations to this area."

For centuries Atlantis has been believed to be a mystical island inhabited by an advanced

race in the Atlantic Ocean and was mentioned in Plato's Timaeus. Legend holds that the island empire was destroyed and disappeared during an earthquake.

As a youth, Crotser learned his parents' sleight-of-hand trade from the vaudeville circuit and at age 17, was ranked the third best illusionist in the world by the International Brotherhood of Magicians.

But he also is a former minister with the Disciples of Christ and now heads a mission of about 150 believers with communities in Glenbuck, Scotland; Winfield, Kan.; Pauline, S.C.; and his present base of operations in nearby Frankston, Texas.

Crotser's latest venture was generated, he said, when he came into possession of a portion of an ancient map during a visit to Istanbul, Turkey. He said the map reveals sites of ancient centers across the world, including the area about six miles north of Trinity where he is excavating.

The map indicates a shaft will lead his party to two large rooms carved deep below the rolling red-clay hills and thick pines that mark the east Texas terrain.

"We've found a real soft area that just keeps on going down. We're down about six to seven feet right now.

"We're sifting through all of the dirt and things as we go. It's taking a while," said Crotser. He estimated excavation would be completed in about 30 days.

Crotser said he had been encouraged in the discovery of what appears to be ancient writings and drawings on the sides of the shaft, and a small porcelainized stone.

"It's got several lines on the sides and a carved-out figure that sort of looks like a blossom," he said. The blossom was a symbol often used by the Atlantians, he said.

Crotser said he spent with area residents in advance of the excavation, uncovering legends and lore about the He said he was led to the two elderly brothers hunted in the area as men.

"As young men they worked this place, saw ancient walls and remembered a deep shaft."

"I know we've found the shaft. We probably have another 12 feet to go," said Crotser. He said he was not sure what the rooms contained but that he believed the site could be a time capsule left by Atlantians.

Last year, Crotser headed an expedition which claims to have discovered a cave in the Ark of the Covenant that remained untouched for centuries.

Crotser's group also claims to have discovered the true site of the Tower of Babel and the resting place of Noah's Ark.

David Graf, a professor of University of Michigan, associate editor of *Biblical Archaeologist Magazine* said was "highly skeptical" of claims. Jeremiah Untermyer, assistant professor of religion at Wichita State University, said Crotser's claims are "a hoax."

Crotser said he was bothered by criticism and needed to release photographs of the Ark "pretty soon."

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