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Serving the University community

Vol. 80 No.26 USPS 045360 12 pages

College Station, Texas

Thursday, October 4, 1984



That burning desire

Photo by WAYNE L. GRABEIN

Students from Davis-Gary Hall show their Aggie spirit during the bonfire cutting class Wednesday afternoon at the Grove. Traditionally, a dorm's yellowpot has his hair shaved into block T's before bonfire. This year Davis-Gary's fresh-

men not only shaved their yellowpot's and brownpot's heads, they also shaved the hair off their crewchiefs' heads. Nine Davis-Gary freshmen and sophomores then had their heads shaved as well to complete their message.

Judge jailed for tax dodge

United Press International

RENO, Nev. — U.S. District Judge Harry Claiborne was sentenced Wednesday to two years in prison for income tax evasion, becoming the first federal judge ever ordered to jail for a crime committed while sitting on the bench.

Claiborne, 67, also was fined \$10,000.

The sentence was handed down by visiting federal Judge Walter Hoffman of Virginia, who Tuesday denied motions for a new trial or motions to overturn the conviction.

Chief defense counsel Oscar Goodman filed notice of appeal within minutes after the sentence was handed down. Claiborne has said he intends to appeal the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Hoffman recommended that Claiborne be allowed to serve his sentence at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

"The evidence, in my opinion, was overwhelming as to your guilt," Hoffman told Claiborne. "It's a sorry day for you, Mr. Claiborne, but it's an even sorer day for the judiciary."

"I cannot permit a colleague of mine to be considered for probation. I realize your career may be shattered but that is of your own making."

In an impassioned but unapologetic speech to Hoffman, Claiborne denied ever deliberately defrauding the Internal Revenue Service.

Claiborne noted that the charges

on which he was convicted have nothing to do with his position as a judge and a public official.

"I defy any man to say that I was in any way indiscreet with my responsibilities as a judge and whatever happens to me is not going to change that," Claiborne said.

Claiborne was convicted Aug. 10 on two counts of failing to report \$106,000 in income he received from legal fees earned while a defense attorney but received after he became a judge. He blamed his tax preparers and said he signed blank tax returns.

Claiborne was originally indicted on seven charges, including accepting \$85,000 in bribes from former brothel owner Joe Conforte. After the first trial in April, the jury was unable to reach a verdict and a new trial date was set.

In the interim, the Justice Department dismissed the four most serious charges involving bribery and obstructing justice. At a second trial, Claiborne was also acquitted of a third charge of filing a false ethics report in which he did not list a \$75,000 loan.

Claiborne repeated his charges that the government went after him because of his sympathy for the little man, who he said cannot stand up against the limitless power and money of the federal government.

"They indicted me for wrongs I did not commit," he said.

Settlement pending for 1979 lawsuit involving discrimination against women

Former A&M Band members push court trial

By ROBIN BLACK Senior Staff Writer

The signature of a Houston attorney is about all that stands between women and membership in the Fightin' Texas Aggie Band.

The pending signature of Carol Nelkin, the attorney representing Melanie Zentgraf in a 1979 sex discrimination lawsuit against Texas A&M, will validate a settlement agreed upon by Nelkin and the state attorney general's office. However, no one seems to know exactly when Nelkin will sign the

agreement. She could not be reached for comment.

The attorney general's office is representing A&M in the case.

The settlement allows that the University encourage women to participate in Corps activities such as the band, the Fish Drill Team, Ross Volunteers, Parsons' Mounted Cavalry, Rudder's Rangers and the Color Guards.

Zentgraf filed the lawsuit in May 1979 after she was denied membership in the band because she was a female.

The U.S. Justice Department intervened in the case on Zentgraf's behalf the following December as co-plaintiff. The Justice Department's intervention kept the case from actually going to trial so that an out-of-court settlement could be negotiated.

Although the 5-year-old case seems to be winding to an end, some former band members are doing their best to stop the settlement and send the case to the courts.

The Texas Aggie Band Association has filed petitions with U.S. Dis-

trict Judge Ross Sterling that protest the settlement. It will be Sterling's decision whether the former band members have any standing in the case.

The petitions were filed because the former band members fear the settlement might lead to co-educational housing within the Corps.

If Sterling accepts the petitions, the settlement will be blocked and a hearing date for the case will be set, probably sometime in February 1985.

However, Elna Christopher, a

spokesman for Mattox, said the attorney general's office does not see the group as having any standing in the case.

Christopher said the attorney general also would fight any attempt to block the settlement.

The argument that co-ed housing might be a result of the agreement is ill-founded, she said.

"The decree specifically says that the University's housing policies are to be upheld — no changes made," she said. "I don't know where they came up with their argument. I

guess they made it up."

When the settlement goes into effect, she said, the University will have to keep close track of women's involvement in Corps' activities.

Reports to the state would have to be filed by the University for the first few years — at least until 1988 — telling how many women are enrolled at the University, how many Corps members there are and how many of those are female, and how many females are involved in the other Corps activities such as the band.

House ethics to study Ferraro's disclosure

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House ethics committee has been called to meet Friday, following Rep. Geraldine Ferraro's filing of six years of amended financial disclosure statements, a committee spokeswoman said Wednesday.

The spokeswoman said ethics committee members were told only that the meeting concerned "pending business."

The ethics panel is investigating a complaint by the conservative Washington Legal Foundation, charging that Ferraro, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, violated ethics law by omitting information from her financial disclosure reports.

Ferraro amended the reports late Monday, but stuck to her position that she is not required to disclose detailed information about her husband's real estate development firm, P. Zaccaro Inc.

Ferraro said the amended reports correct "sloppy errors" of a family accountant, uncovered by a team of new accountants.

Her campaign aides say there is no merit to the legal foundation's complaint.

With Congress likely to adjourn

within the week, the ethics committee is unlikely to be able to reach a determination on the complaint. In 1985, when Ferraro leaves the House, the committee loses jurisdiction in the dispute.

Capitol Hill sources said Ferraro's lawyers met with the ethics committee in mid-September to determine how much extra information would be necessary.

In some of the corrections on the amended reports, Ferraro:

- Reported she was reimbursed by the Angelli Foundation for a trip to Rome in 1980 to attend a meeting, a receipt not previously disclosed.
- Restated her 1982 holdings in Dreyfus Liquid fund as between \$15,000 and \$50,000, instead of less than \$5,000.
- Disclosed she purchased a New York public housing bond valued between \$15,000 and \$50,000 in 1982 and gave it to her mother.
- Identified her one-third ownership in the P. Zaccaro Co., the firm operated by her husband, John Zaccaro, who owns two-thirds of the company.
- Reported she received a dividend worth \$1,000 or less in 1982 from the P. Zaccaro Co.

Corps leader admits system's flaws

By PATRICIA FLINT Staff Writer

Physical discipline is the quickest way to discipline and often the most effective, Corps Commander Chuck Rollins said Wednesday during Sully's Symposium. A lot of the significance of what is done wrong is lost when the punishment is delayed, as in building up demerits, he said.

Sponsored by sophomore honor society Lambda Sigma, the symposium features a talk by a student body leader, followed by questions. The goal of Sully's Symposium is to improve communication between student leaders and the student body through a direct exchange of ideas.

Rollins prefaced his speech saying that he wanted to stay away from the issues because he is getting tired of discussing them. His talk focused on the attributes of the Corps of Cadets, but as might be expected, the questions all centered around the death of Cadet Bruce Goodrich and the effect it has had on the Corps.

An obvious opener was: with whom does fault lie in the death of Goodrich?

"I definitely feel it's the system," Rollins said. "I don't feel it's

the individuals' faults at all. They did the same things I did a few years ago.

"That's where it's been kind of ironic. I know I've seen worse."

But the cadets themselves are responsible for the system, he said. Rollins said that leadership being in the hands of the cadets is one of the things that makes A&M great.

"It's ultimately our responsibility," he said. "We've got to police ourselves."

Will the Goodrich incident change anything?

"I think so," he said. "I don't see how it can't." But, he said, "It's not going to kill us."

"There's still going to be violations," said the senior, but, "the number of occurrences of hazing has dropped since I was a freshman."

The punitive physical training policy stipulates the form of punishment acceptable. Twenty push-ups is the maximum physical punishment allowed since Goodrich's death.

"There's a certain amount of harassment that has to go on in the Corps because of our structure," Rollins said in reference to the chain of command inherent in the Corps.

But when abuses of the system occur, he said many cadets, especially freshmen and sophomores, are afraid to go through the chain of command for help.

"We're not perfect by any means," Rollins said. "We're not even close."

If a parent was to question Rollins about a child going into the Corps, Rollins said he would not tell that person that his son is not going to do push-ups, or be subjected to a superior-subordinate relationship. He said he would talk about the good things about being in the Corps.

Military officers and businessmen that were cadets are able to handle pressure better than most other people, Rollins said.

"I don't believe that," a man shouted from the audience. "I don't think you're any different than anybody else."

Rollins said that it is difficult to understand unless you go to the University.

"I'm from this University," he said. "Class of '60."

"The Corps only wants to exist, only wants to survive," Rollins said.

"Then why don't you follow your policies that you set down?" the man asked. "Then you



Corps Commander Chuck Rollins.

wouldn't lose people.

"I'm a University leader," Rollins said. "I'm a leader of the Corps of Cadets." He said he is going to stick by his people.

A woman from the audience who has been in the U.S. Army asked if being in the Corps under the duress of the physical activity makes someone a better person.

Four or five cadets, practically in unison, said yes.

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