

Gandhi assassinated by two bodyguards

United Press International

NEW DELHI, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated Wednesday by members of her own security force, the Press Trust of India reported. She was 66.

"Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is no more," the domestic news agency reported in a flash bulletin.

An official police spokesman said two bodyguards hit the prime minister in the chest and stomach with automatic gunfire at 9:40 a.m. She was reported dead less than four hours later.

Indian President Zail Singh is expected to name an interim leader from among senior cabinet members.

A special plane has been dispatched to bring Gandhi's son, Rajiv, back to the capital from Calcutta.

The Press Trust of India reported Gandhi was shot at least eight times by two members of her security force as she walked from her residence to her office in an adjoining building. She was rushed to the operating room at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

The assailants gunned down the prime minister with a burst of bullets from an automatic carbine and a revolver, according to witnesses quoted by the Press Trust.

They immediately raised their arms and surrendered to other security guards. Police said the two men were undergoing interrogation.

The Press Trust said the attackers were Sikhs — one wearing the traditional beard and one clean-shaven. Gandhi has been the object of threats by radical Sikhs — an offshoot of Hinduism — who blame

her for ordering an Army attack on the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the religion's holiest shrine, in June.

The temple attack, which left at least 600 people dead, was an attempt to halt a separatist terror campaign masterminded by Sikh militants barricaded inside.

Earlier this month, police arrested four Sikhs who said they were on their way to New Delhi to assassinate national leaders.

More than a dozen doctors, including cardiologists and neurosurgeons, began operating to remove

what was thought to be at least eight bullets from her body, with doctors saying they have found 16 bullet marks.

She was given continuous blood transfusions during the operation, doctors said.

Thousands of people have gathered outside of the Institute where the doctors were operating on the prime minister.

Gandhi, prime minister from 1966 to 1977 and 1980 to now, often

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Indira Gandhi

Texas A&M The Battalion

Serving the University community

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Blood donations

Photo by WAYNE L. GRABEIN

Count Dracula and his bride are only two of the cast of ghoul- ish fiends appearing at Hotel Terror sponsored by the Bryan- College Station Jaycees. The haunted hotel is in downtown

Bryan in the LaSalle Hotel. Hours are from 7 p.m. to mid- night tonight. Admission is \$2.50 for adults and \$1.75 for children.

Fed judge OKs A&M band suit

United Press International

AUSTIN — A federal court judge has tentatively approved the settlement of a lawsuit that would clear the way for women to join the all- male Texas Aggie Band, Attorney General Jim Mattox said Tuesday.

The attorney general said U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling has scheduled a hearing on the settlement in Houston on Jan. 24.

Mattox announced last week he approved the terms of the settlement of a 1979 sex discrimination complaint filed by a former A&M student who said she was excluded from the band because of her sex.

The attorney general signed the settlement of Melanie Zentgraf's suit even though it went against the wishes of the University's leaders.

The settlement calls for A&M to allow women in the Aggie band and several other previously all-male Corps organizations.

Although some A&M officials sought to continue the court fight over Zentgraf's suit, Mattox said he had been contacted by "many Aggie alumni who support the consent decree, and who believe that the state should not continue expenditures of public monies on this case."

Texas wilderness bill becomes law

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan signed the Texas wilderness bill into law Tuesday, forever protecting 34,346 acres of East Texas forest from clearcutting and development.

Reagan signed the compromise bill without fanfare, giving Texas its second wilderness area and doubling the amount of wilderness in the Lone Star State.

The widely supported compromise bill prevents development and clearcutting of timber in five areas of four East Texas forests — Sabine, Davy Crockett, Sam Houston and Angelina.

The areas involve less than one-

quarter of 1 percent of the state's timberland.

The House gave final approval to the Senate-passed measure Oct. 4 in the last days of the 98th session.

The bill had first passed the House earlier in the year after congressional hearings and a compromise was struck between Democratic Reps. John Bryant of Dallas and Charles Wilson of Lufkin.

Wilson originally introduced a bill to protect just 9,000 acres in his district while Bryant and Dallas GOP Rep. Steve Bartlett sponsored a measure to set aside 65,000 acres.

After the Wilson-Bryant compro-

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Social role of strong government debated

By ROBIN BLACK
Senior Staff Writer

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith told a crowd in Rudder Auditorium Tuesday night that he could speak with candor, detachment and consistency about the actions of the Reagan administration.

Try though he might, neither Galbraith nor his adversary William F. Buckley could remain detached about the subject of the social desirability of strong government.

The two economists — Galbraith representing the liberal views, Buckley the conservative — debated government's role in society in a pre- election presentation sponsored by the Memorial Student Center's Great Issues Committee.

What actually resulted from the

debate were two long-winded political endorsements.

The debate was originally titled "Is Big Government Socially Desirable?" but was changed to "Is Strong Government Socially Desirable?" at Galbraith's request.

Galbraith said he felt the phrase "big" government had negative connotations.

Galbraith asked the audience to go to the polls guided not by compulsive ideology but by common sense and social concern. He endorsed Democratic candidate Walter Mondale.

Buckley cited the president's economic record and told the audience that Reagan should be sent triumphantly back to Washington.

The debate, with A&M economics

department head John Moroney moderating, allowed Buckley and Galbraith each 15 minutes to present their argument with a short follow-up rebuttal.

Galbraith said a strong central government — stronger than the one under Reagan — is needed to preserve what he called a compassionate government. A compassionate government, he said, doesn't disregard social programs the way the present administration has.

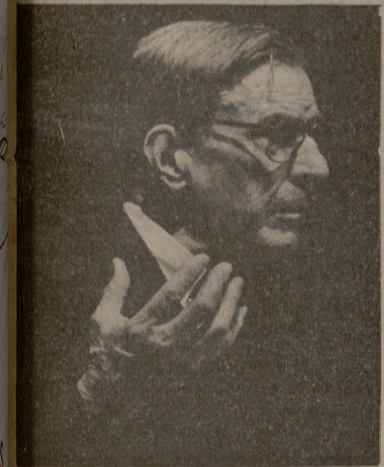
Buckley said there is no such thing as a compassionate government since government is an inanimate object and therefore devoid of feeling.

Galbraith blasted Reagan's economic record by listing what he

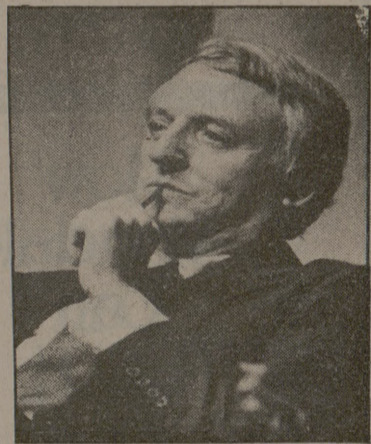
called three reckless experiments: Friedmanized monitoring of the economy, Keynesian deficit financing and a ruthless attack on social programs.

The first two experiments, he said, were tried and then abandoned when they failed. Under the economic monitoring, he said, more small businesses and farms failed than did during the Depression. With the deficit financing, Galbraith said, a controlled increase in the national deficit got out of hand and has become self-enlarging.

Buckley used recent economic reports to dispute Galbraith's claims and sarcastically questioned his opponent's credibility.



John Kenneth Galbraith



William F. Buckley

Park to mesh research, business

Editor's note: This is the third of a five-part series on the Texas A&M Research Park

By ROBIN BLACK
Senior Staff Writer

Texas A&M is a university with a reputation for being research-oriented — a reputation solid to the point of being a cliché. Now, however, that cliché is being turned into a business.

The amount of money appropriated each year for research has a lot to do with that reputation. A&M was first place among other Texas colleges and in the top 10 in the country by spending more than \$120 million on research last year.

The Texas land-grant college now is approaching research from a business standpoint in the form of the new Texas A&M Research Park.

The park will provide space on the west campus for research foundations and private firms to build facilities for research.

The park occupants will lease the

land and will have access to University facilities and faculty to conduct joint research projects with the University.

If successful, the park will become the seventh survivor of a very popular trend — the research business.

Instead of just selling patents of their new-found technologies, universities — through the parks — can fund, develop and eventually commercialize their research.

The first of these parks was started at Stanford University in California in 1951, and is probably the most successful. The park and the surrounding area has developed in the computer industry's silicon valley.

Since then, 26 other parks have been started and only five besides Stanford have been clearly successful.

The parks are good for businesses because they have access to university facilities as well as the know-how of university faculty.

The parks are good for universities because they receive the much-needed capital the businesses provide, an opportunity for faculty and graduate students to work outside the university and the ability to market breakthroughs.

As the large percentage of failures shows, the competition among universities to acquire park occupants is fierce.

In a report earlier this year, A&M's research park Vice Chancellor Mark Money questions whether there is enough high-tech industries to satisfy all the parks attempting to attract such companies.

"The competition is intense," he said. "It's greater now than it ever has been because more of these parks are opening up."

Money said companies are very reluctant to move to research parks because of all the factors involved in a move.

Any move, he said, is not taken lightly by companies. There is a cer-

tain amount of risk involved in any move, but especially in one to a research park in its early stages since there is no guarantee that the park will be successful.

Companies must also do extensive feasibility studies before they move, he said.

For large companies in particular, moving the offices and the plant to a different part of the country is a monstrous task. Building the new facilities is an equally ominous chore.

"Companies take a long time to decide to move," he said. "It would probably take at least three years from the time a company is contacted to the time it actually occupies a park."

Money said a company takes into account many variables when it looks into moving to a university-affiliated research park.

"Besides having a university that's research-oriented, as A&M defi-

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200 students cheer Barefoot's execution

United Press International

HUNTSVILLE — Thomas Andy Barefoot died a sudden, death by lethal injection early Tuesday strapped to a prison gurney in a baby blue death chamber with college students rejoicing less than 250 feet away.

"Don't Answer the Phone, It May Be the Governor," read one sign hoisted by one of approximately 200 Sam Houston State University students supporting capital punishment.

The students jeered about 30 Amnesty International members who held a candlelight vigil to protest the execution of the 39-year-old former oilfield roughneck from New Iberia, La.

Barefoot's execution occurred at 12:24 a.m. six years to the day after he went on trial for the Aug. 7, 1978 murder of Harker Heights police officer Carl LeVin.

The central Texas officer was shot once in the head with a .25-caliber pistol while investigating a nightclub arson. The weapon was found in Barefoot's pocket when he was arrested the next day in Houston.

Barefoot killed LeVin after escaping seven months earlier from a New Mexico jail where he was being held on charges of raping a 3-year-old Grants, N.M., girl.

The crowd of students, most in a party mood, began arriving at the prison around 11:40 p.m. Monday.

About 10 of the 200 prison guards and policemen ringing the area between the Texas Department of Corrections administration building and prison walls were moved nearer the crowd.

Carolyn Herbert, coordinator of death penalty activities for Amnesty International, said the pro-death

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