

# Texas A&M The Battalion

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## Granada will be 1st in research park at A&M

**From staff and wire reports**  
Granada Corp. will build its research and development headquarters in the fledgling Texas A&M University Research Park, making it the first private corporation and the second research organization to locate in the park.  
The A&M research park occupies about one-half of the west campus, an area bounded by F.M. 2818, Jersey Street, Wellborn Road and University Drive.  
A&M recently completed a \$5.4 million project, initiated in 1984, to install boulevards, bridges, utilities and lighting at the site.  
The announcement was made by Dr. Mark L. Money, vice chancellor of research park and corporate relations and David G. Eller, chairman and chief executive officer for Granada and chairman of the Texas A&M University Board of Regents. The building, under development by McWherter Development Co. of Houston in partnership with Granada Realty, a subsidiary of Granada Corp., is scheduled for completion in mid-1987.  
The Granada Corp. specializes in the development of new food and protein production techniques and is known for its work in bovine genetic research and genetic engineering.  
Granada also will conduct interferon research at its new research facility here.  
One Research Park will join the National Science Foundation's \$5.5 million Ocean Drilling Program building as the initial tenants of the 434 acre park. The Ocean Drilling Program building, which has yet to be furnished and equipped, is scheduled for occupancy in November.  
The Ocean Drilling Program, which receives \$30 million a year in public and private funding and is managed by A&M, examines cores drilled from the ocean floor throughout the world.  
Since Stanford initiated the first research park in California in 1951, the legendary "Silicon Valley," 26 other universities have attempted to establish such a park. Only 5 can claim clear success.

## FBI agent gets 2 life terms for spying

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Richard W. Miller, the only FBI agent ever accused of espionage, was sentenced Monday to two life terms plus 50 years in prison for spying for the Soviet Union.  
The judge who passed sentence said he hoped Miller would "not walk again in this country as a free man."  
Miller, who had not spoken during his trial, broke his silence to tell the judge he is innocent and will

continue to fight for his vindication.  
"I never intended to injure this country or benefit the Soviet Union," Miller told the packed, hushed courtroom. "My conduct was of no damage to this country."  
The portly defendant faced the judge. "I believe you are going to sentence me as if I committed these crimes," he said. "But I did not commit them . . . I shall continue to assert my innocence with an appeal

that I hope will result in a new and fair trial."  
U.S. District Judge David Kenyon, who also fined Miller \$60,000 — the maximum — replied with an emotional statement in which he defended his rulings during the long trial, and he denounced Miller as a man who had everything and threw it away because he was ungrateful.  
"We're all here to learn a lesson," Kenyon said. "We're not here to hate or despise Mr. Miller. My heart goes

out to Mr. Miller. My personal impression is he is a tormented man."  
Kenyon said he planned to sentence Miller severely as an example to the nation.  
"It seems to me there should be a recognition on the part of all citizens of the United States," he said, explaining he felt that with the increasing incidents of espionage in the United States, "we begin to take it more lightly."  
"It seems to me a person who de-

liberately, for their own personal gain, betrays their country, should not walk again in this country as a free man," he said.  
Kenyon praised the FBI, saying it acted with compassion and intelligence in its handling of Miller. Accusations that the FBI gave Miller special treatment because he was Mormon were unfounded, the judge said.  
The case rocked the FBI when it broke nearly two years ago.

## Bennett endorses no-pass, no-play, no-teach

FORT WORTH (AP) — U.S. Education Secretary William Bennett gave a ringing endorsement Monday to two of Texas' most controversial public school reforms — the no-pass, no-play rule and teacher competency testing.  
"I agree with the principle of no-pass, no-play," Bennett told the annual meeting of the Southern Legislative Conference. "I also support no-pass, no-teach. I think if we're going to be rigorous in terms of our expectations of the students, we ought to be equally rigorous in our expectations of teachers."  
Both ideas are strongly supported by the majority of people nationwide, he said.  
"The American people are very clear about this," Bennett said. "Public opinion is very strong on both issues."  
"It's a sports-minded people. It's a people that believes very much in extra-curricular activities. But it also believes there are priorities in school. And the first and the main priority of school is to learn."  
Texas in 1984 adopted a statewide no-pass, no-play rule that bars students from sports or other extra-curricular activities for six weeks for failing any class.  
Although the rule has angered some coaches, parents and students, Gov. Mark White has rejected all suggestions that the rule be eased.  
The 1984 school reform law also required that teachers and school administrators pass a literacy test to keep their jobs. About 97 percent passed the first test. The second exam, for those who failed, was given last month.

Although many Texas teachers objected to the test, Bennett said he favors requiring teachers to pass a test that is more difficult than the one Texas educators took.  
Besides proving they can read and write, as required in Texas, Bennett said teachers should be tested to prove their qualifications to teach a particular subject.  
"There is a problem in some communities about public credibility about the quality of teachers, and steps need to be taken to reassure the public about the ability of teachers," he said.  
"It is in the interest of teachers to assure the public of their competency," he said.  
Bennett noted that members of some professions, including doctors and lawyers, are required to pass examinations before they can make a living in their fields. Teaching is no different, he said, particularly with teachers today demanding higher salaries and other benefits.  
On another subject, Bennett urged the legislators from 15 southern states to back their college presidents in an effort to remove drug use from campuses.  
"Whatever is necessary for them to do, what ever it takes, let them know they have the go-ahead, they have your support," he said. "If you will let your college presidents know you are behind them on this, I think you'll see some results."  
Bennett noted that last week he urged college presidents nationwide to write letters to incoming students this fall warning them that drugs won't be tolerated on campus.



Photo by Tom Ownbey

## Sit Down, Bus Driver!

Dan Murray takes a break from Summer Session I exams Monday at Wofford Cain Pool, where creative diving is only one of the attractions. Swimmers and sunbathers also sought relief from the afternoon heat.

## Thousands strike jobs, school in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Tens of thousands of black workers shunned jobs and schools Monday to protest South Africa's state of emergency, but the main effect appeared to be in areas noted for anti-apartheid activism.  
The government said at least 80 percent of the nation's 1.7 million black students returned to school for resumption of classes after a six-week vacation. That would mean up to 340,000 stayed away in response to a call from militant youth leaders.  
Black trade unions proclaimed a national "day of action" against the detention of more than 200 labor leaders, who are among an estimated 3,500 people held without charge.  
Participation appeared spotty in the first concerted mass protest since the nationwide state of emergency was imposed June 12, according to employers and academic monitoring groups.  
Up to 70 percent of workers stayed off the job at Port Elizabeth, or reported briefly and left. The industrial city on the Indian Ocean has been a center of protest during nearly two years of racial unrest in which more than 2,000 people have been killed.  
Only scattered strikes occurred in most parts of the country, however, and the vital mining industry reported few problems.  
Restrictions under the emergency include rules that prohibit journalists from reporting actions of security forces without official permission, publishing the names of detained people and quoting "subversive statements," which are vaguely defined.

## Jury deliberates in torture-slavery case

KERRVILLE (AP) — Jurors began deliberating Monday in the state's organized crime case against two Hill Country ranchers and a former ranch worker accused of conspiring to kidnap drifters and forcing them into slavery.  
The jury left the courtroom at 6:15 p.m. to begin considering nine weeks of testimony in the case against the three. They retired for the night about two hours and 15 minutes later and were to return this morning.

Walter Wesley Ellebracht Sr., 55; his son Walter Wesley Ellebracht Jr., 33; and hitchhiker Carlton Robert Caldwell, 21, are charged with conspiring to commit aggravated kidnapping and murder in the 1984 death of Anthony Bates.  
The state claims the Ellebrachts lured drifters like Bates to their isolated Hill Country ranch with the promise of work and then forced them to stay and work against their will.

If convicted, they face possible life prison sentences.  
During final arguments Monday, a prosecutor apologized to jurors for playing gruesome tape recordings of torture sessions at the Hill Country ranch, but said they were necessary to prove the state's case.  
"They were shocking," said prosecutor Gerald Carruth in the trial of three men charged with violating the state's organized crime law.  
"But I don't think you could sit in judgment without that key evi-

dence," Carruth said. "I would remind you the state didn't make those tapes. The defendants did."  
The tape recordings were of torture sessions involving Bates, the one-eyed drifter from Alabama.  
Prosecutors say Bates was tortured to death with an electric cattle prod before his body was doused with gasoline and burned.  
Witnesses in nine weeks of testimony identified voices belonging to the younger Ellebracht and Caldwell on the tapes, which were seized after

the ranch was raided by law officers in April 1984.  
Jurors and spectators wept and covered their ears when the tapes, peppered with Bates' screams, were played earlier in the trial. In one of the tapes, an announcer was heard to say: "Live from the bunkhouse, it's shock time."  
"All that remains of Anthony Bates are spread out before you on the jury box," Carruth said, referring to small plastic boxes filled with

charred bone fragments found at the ranch.  
Defense lawyer Dan Cogdell, who represents the senior Ellebracht, said the state's lineup of witnesses, many of them hitchhikers who face similar charges, testified because they don't want to go to trial.  
Cogdell accused prosecutors of rehearsing the testimony with key state witnesses.  
Cogdell said his client's voice did not appear on the tapes.

## A&M prof sues Accuracy in Academia

**By Michelle Powe**  
Editor  
A Texas A&M professor has filed a libel suit against Accuracy in Academia, Inc., charging that the conservative watchdog group, in a published syndicated column "maliciously" compared him to a "hog churning the morning trough" and compared "his beliefs to those of the devil, Lucifer."  
Terry Anderson, associate professor of history, filed the suit June 17 in a federal court in Minneapolis, Minn. The suit seeks damages in excess of \$50,000, plus legal fees.  
Anderson charges in the suit that AIA injured his reputation, "exposed him to public hatred, ridicule, contempt and degradation" and adversely affected "his standing among his associates" in an October 1985 column written by the editors of the group's newspaper, which was sent to campus newspapers nationwide.  
The column was published in about 10 student papers.  
One of the schools which received the column — but did not run it — was Anderson's alma mater, the University of Minnesota. Anderson said he learned of the column when an editor of the student paper, the Min-



Terry Anderson

nesota Daily, called Anderson to confirm several facts, which Anderson said were not true.  
Although the column was not published in the Daily, Anderson's attorney, William D. Harper, said the AIA "communicated the information to the people at the university, and by communicating that message they have published it for the purposes of the law."  
The column is based on quotes taken from an article originally published in *The Battalion* in October 1984. That article, Anderson said,

misquoted his views on marriage, God and patriotism.  
AIA reprinted the quote in its column, which questioned professors' rights to express their opinions in the classroom. The column said that scholars who are offered the privilege of academic freedom "come rushing up with all the restraint, dignity and erudition of hogs churning the morning trough."  
AIA, the suit charges, failed to exercise "reasonable care" to determine whether the statements were true before printing them. Anderson said AIA did not check any of its facts or quotes with him.  
"They (the AIA) never called me at all to see if that *Battalion* article was correct," he said. "This could have all been avoided if they were really concerned about accuracy. But they're not."  
Les Csorba, executive director of AIA and co-author of the column, said he attempted to reach Anderson to check the accuracy of the quotes in question, but was unsuccessful. So he attributed the quotations to *Campus Review*, a religious magazine that published a story based on the *Battalion* article.  
Csorba said he contacted the author of the 1984 article and verified the quotes. However the author, Glenda Marrou, told *The Battalion* last week that she was not contacted by anyone from AIA until April 1986 — six months after the AIA column was published.  
Anderson's attorney said he contacted the AIA in December before the lawsuit was filed and demanded a retraction of the column. In a January 1986 letter Csorba said AIA would not retract the column unless the quotes could be proven false.  
Individually named in the lawsuit are Csorba and co-author Matthew Scully. Both were editors of AIA's newspaper, *Campus Report*, at the time the column was written. Also named are Accuracy in Media, Inc., the self-appointed media watchdog and parent group of AIA, and its chairman, Reed Irvine.  
Csorba said AIA is considering a counter-suit to Anderson's suit.  
Csorba said the column, as an opinion piece, is fair commentary and protected by the First Amendment.  
"I have a right by the Constitution to express my opinion," he said.

## Bomb kills 8 in Madrid; rulers blame terrorists

MADRID, Spain (AP) — A van rigged as a shrapnel bomb was detonated by remote control Monday as a busload of civil guards passed, killing eight guards and wounding 44 people, including 12 civilians, officials reported.  
No group claimed responsibility, but the governing Socialist Party blamed the explosion on "ETA assassins." The Basque separatist group ETA has carried out many similar attacks on military and police targets, the most recent a car bombing April 25 that killed five paramilitary civil guards.  
Twisted metal, mangled cars and shards of glass littered Dominican Republic Square in a fashionable residential district about three miles from the center of the capital. The bomb exploded at 7:48 a.m., shattering windows around the square and damaging street-level shops.  
"The blast was so powerful it threw me against a wall as I was coming up from the subway," ra-

dio announcer Carlos Cofrades said. "There is broken glass all over the place."  
A spokesman for the civil guard, whose distinctive gray-green uniforms and patent leather tricorn hats set them off from other police, said 70 young officers were being taken to a highway patrol training center in the bus and a trailing van. He said the vehicle that exploded contained shrapnel and about 110 pounds of plastic explosives.  
State television speculated that the bombing was an ETA response to France's deportation to Gabon on Sunday of the separatist group's reputed military leader.  
Domingo Itrube Abasolo, who is 42 and uses the code name Txomin, had been living in France for 18 years as a political refugee. Police arrested him several months ago on charges of violating refugee regulations by keeping arms in his home.