

# Texas A&M The Battalion

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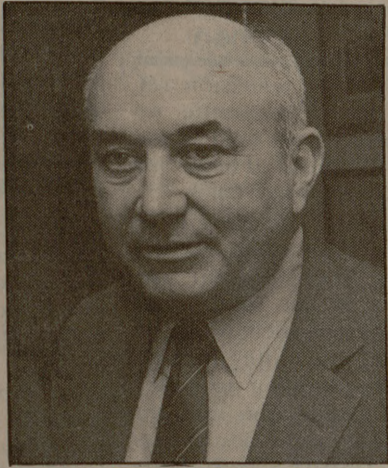
Wednesday, July 23, 1986

## Regents place Adkisson in A&M chancellor spot

By Mona Palmer  
Reporter

The Texas A&M Board of Regents Tuesday chose Dr. Perry L. Adkisson as the new chancellor for the University System.

Regent William McKenzie, chairman of the chancellor search committee, recommended Adkisson for the position after almost six months of deliberations and the board unanimously accepted the recommendation.



Dr. Perry L. Adkisson

Adkisson, 57, was chosen from 10 nominees — eight from within the A&M System, McKenzie said.

He said the committee considered the Texas economy and the effects it has on A&M, and decided the university needed strong leadership during the economic crisis.

"He meets our criteria in every way," McKenzie said. "He brings his own expertise to the office, especially at this time of economic stress."

Adkisson came to A&M in 1958

and has spent most of his academic career at the University.

"We need to do everything we can to maintain the quality, stability and continuity of A&M — this is my

main focus," Adkisson said during a press conference.

A&M also needs to raise the standards of the engineering department so it will compare with the University's agriculture department, he said.

Adkisson said he hopes to serve as a role model for the A&M faculty and show that faculty members can excel here. He said he wants to provide the stability and commitment faculty members need to do a good job.

Adkisson commended the Board for their "commitment to Texas" program.

Adkisson commended the Board when it announced the commitment program Monday and said he is committed to the program himself.

"We must develop the technologies that will give birth to the new industries needed to keep Texas economically competitive on national and global fronts," Adkisson said.

"We must also educate the workforce that will be needed to staff the additional jobs that will be created by these industries."

When asked if he plans to further cut the University budget and consolidate departments and programs, Adkisson said the University has done what Gov. Mark White asked it to do. Additional reductions would result in an employee reduction, he said.

Adkisson served as the entomology department head for 11 years before being named a vice president

in 1978 and he was named A&M's deputy chancellor two years ago.

As deputy chancellor he worked closely with Arthur G. Hansen, A&M's previous chancellor, for seven years.

Eller added that Adkisson is one of the most widely honored scientists and administrators in the Southwest. President Reagan appointed Adkisson to the National Science Board in May.

Recently, Adkisson was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an organization that stud-

ies issues of national and international importance.

He was the first A&M faculty member to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences on the basis of research conducted at the College Station campus. He now serves on the academy's Committee on Relationships between Universities and the U.S. Government.

Adkisson holds two degrees from the University of Arkansas. He earned his Ph.D. at Kansas State University and did post-doctoral studies at Harvard.

### 'Commitment to Texas' gets final approval

By Mona Palmer  
Reporter

The Texas A&M Board of Regents in other action Tuesday

voted to establish a system office at the Texas Medical Center in Houston and gave final approval to the "Commitment to Texas" program.

For the Texas Medical Center project the regents appropriated \$41,000 to establish a branch office.

(see Regents, page 4)

## Reagan resists demand for harsh S. Africa policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan implored Congress and America's allies Tuesday to resist the "emotional clamor" for sanctions against South Africa and urged the white-ruled government there to fix a timetable for abolishing its system of segregation that has plunged the country into crisis.

"We and our allies cannot dictate to the government of a sovereign nation, nor should we try," Reagan said in a speech that firmly rejected demands from Democrats and many Republicans in Congress for a tougher policy toward South Africa. His White House audience consisted of foreign policy experts and some members of Congress.

Western nations should not cut off economic ties with South Africa but should become more deeply involved in its business community to serve "as agents of change and progress and growth," the president said.

"As one African leader remarked recently, Southern Africa is like a zebra," Reagan cautioned. "If the white parts are injured, the black parts will die too."

"Those who tell us the moral thing to do today is embargo the South African economy and write off South Africa should tell us exactly what they believe will rise in its place. What foreign power would fill the vacuum if ties with the West are broken?"

And he denounced South Africa's system of rigid racial segregation as "morally wrong and politically unacceptable" but praised the government of President P.W. Botha for his "reforms."

Bitter reaction came from Bishop Desmond Tutu. "I am so angry after listening to that speech that I'm not quite sure that I wanted to talk to you," he said. "I found it quite nauseating." Tutu spoke in an interview from South Africa broadcast in London, adding, "I think the West, for my part, can go to hell."

And in an interview with AP Network News, Tutu said: "Your president is the pits as far as blacks are concerned. . . . He sits there like the great, big white chief of old. . . ."

The House of Representatives already has approved legislation to impose a total trade embargo on South Africa; similar legislation will be considered soon by the Senate, and Senate Republicans told Reagan Mon-

### Congressional support claimed for sanctions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backers of economic sanctions against South Africa said Tuesday they have strong bipartisan support to adopt them despite President Reagan's plea that no action be taken and his threat to veto punitive legislation.

And they said that in refusing to consider a tough sanctions policy in a White House speech earlier in the day, the president made the U.S. government a defender of white-run South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation.

Rep. William H. Gray III, D-Pa., one of the leading House supporters of tough sanctions, said in the text of a televised response to the president's address on South Africa: "Today, President Reagan declared the United States and Great Britain co-guarantors of apartheid."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said Reagan has given "hope and sustenance to the forces of apartheid."

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said the speech represented a "thoroughgoing defense of Reagan's 'constructive engagement' policy and contained 'nothing new.'"

He said it is now clear the Senate will vote on a sanctions bill, adopt tough measures and preserve them by overriding a presidential veto.

But Kennedy, who said there may be support not just for a middle-of-the-road sanctions package but for complete U.S. business disinvestment in South Africa, predicted that overriding a veto may not be necessary.

"I predict that the president will hear the American people on this issue and see the wisdom of reversing his position and hopefully sign this legislation," he said.

In the House, Rep. Mickey Leland, D-Texas, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, said Reagan's speech contained "nothing new" but reaffirmed his position "as our nation's leading apologist for the Botha regime" in South Africa.

Leland said he and caucus members are "appalled that this president has placed America on the wrong side of history."

Even some of Reagan's staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill voiced reservations over his South Africa policy, although some said sanctions are a bad idea.

day that legislation to impose sanctions is inevitable unless he undertakes new steps. All of those outlined by Reagan already were part of U.S. policy.

Responding for congressional Democrats, Rep. William H. Gray, D-Pa., said that Reagan is protecting Pretoria from the "one weapon it fears most" by joining British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in opposition to economic sanctions.

"Today, President Reagan declared the United States and Great Britain co-guarantors of apartheid," he said.

Reagan said the government and its opponents "should begin a dialogue about constructing a political

system that rests upon the consent of the governed."

Without suggesting any deadline, Reagan said "a timetable for elimination of apartheid laws should be set." Apartheid is the country's system of legal segregation by which the country's 5 million whites dominate the nation's 24 million voteless blacks.

Reagan said the imposition of sanctions "would destroy America's flexibility, discard our diplomatic leverage and deepen the crisis. To make a difference, Americans — who are a force for decency and progress in the world — must remain involved."

"We must stay and work, not cut and run," the president said.



### Bird's-eye View

Jim Musto, an employee of ELCO Roofing and Sheet Metal of Brenham, pauses on his high perch at Harrington Tower to take a look at the repair

work he did on the roof Tuesday. The roof, which Musto estimates is about 145 feet high, was damaged about five weeks ago by high winds.

Photo by Anthony S. Casper

## Inmates file prison lawsuit

Texas officials said to violate reform order

HOUSTON (AP) — Attorneys for Texas prison inmates want a federal judge to fine the state up to \$5.5 million a month because state officials allegedly are violating court-ordered reforms.

In addition, attorney William Bennett Turner wants U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice to trim overall capacity of the Texas prison system by 400 inmates to ease crowding.

"Plainly, since so many of de-

pendant's failures are due to crowding, this type of further relief will assist in bringing about greater compliance with all the court's orders," Turner wrote in legal briefs filed Monday in Houston.

State attorneys, meanwhile, are insisting more time should be allowed to make staff improvements in the Texas Department of Corrections. Attorneys also asked for changes in previous court orders, such as writing tighter restrictions

on what inmates may have in their cells.

Assistant Attorney General Scott McCown said, "The fact of the matter is that the TDC of today is very, very different than the TDC of yesterday."

McCown said the fines could total as much as \$5.5 million per month. The money should be placed into a special fund and used to pay for more staff, and more single cells, inmate attorneys said.

## Royal couple playful in wake of wedlock

LONDON (AP) — Andy and Fergie kissed and cut up on television Tuesday, the eve of their Westminster Abbey wedding, whose glorious pomp will lead to boring duties in the royal household for Prince and Princess Andrew.

Flags flew throughout London at the wedding of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, both of whom are 26. Hundreds of enthusiasts camped out at the historic abbey, willing to spend 24 hours in sleeping bags for a ring-viewing.

In a series of interviews broadcast on television and radio Tuesday, the couple were shown kissing and holding hands, and

talked of her clothes, his money and their future.

"Kiss me, kiss me, the camera is watching," the redheaded bride-to-be Britons have come to know as Fergie said in a television interview on both national networks.

Andrew obliged with a tender buss on the lips, said, "You're a monster" and gave her a playful slap on the cheek.

They were filmed at the Portland naval base in southwest England where Andrew, a Royal Navy pilot, is to be trained as a helicopter warfare instructor.

Today comes the fairytale: the royal Glass Coach, the pomp and remembered splendor of empire, the cheers and blessings of the nation.

### Judge 1st to be ousted in 50 years

## House gives impeachment vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House, taking its first impeachment vote in 50 years, unanimously recommended on Tuesday the ouster of a federal judge who refuses to resign and is still drawing his salary while serving prison time for tax evasion.

The 14th impeachment vote in House history sent the case of Harry E. Claiborne to the Senate for trial. Conviction there would remove Claiborne from his lifetime appointment as chief U.S. district judge in Nevada and possibly bar him from any further federal employment.

Even in advance of the 406-0 vote in the House, the Senate put itself on a timetable that could lead to Claiborne being stripped of his position by fall.

In the closing minutes of a "debate" in which no member rose to the judge's defense, Rep. George Gekas, R-Pa., said Claiborne "mocks us" and is "laughing at us."

Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, D-Ky., said Clai-

borne's refusal to resign while "in the federal slammer" is "misbehavior in the grossest sense, a public scandal."

Earlier, veterans of the impeachment effort against former President Nixon a dozen years ago urged support for impeachment to stop Claiborne from returning to the bench and continuing to collect his salary.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said that Claiborne is sitting in prison "while retaining many of the incidents and emoluments of the office which he has disgraced."

He said confidence in the judiciary would be gravely jeopardized if Claiborne is not removed. Rodino pointed out that judges are the only federal officers serving life terms, but in return must meet "the most exacting standard of public and private conduct."

Rep. Hamilton Fish, ranking Republican on the committee, said that as of Sept. 1, 1988, Claiborne would be 71, have completed 10 years of service and would be eligible for retirement with full salary.

"Judge Claiborne is more than a mere embarrassment," Fish said. "He is a disgrace — an affront — to the judicial office and the judicial branch he was appointed to serve."

As the proceedings got under way Tuesday, the author of the impeachment articles assured his House colleagues that there was "substantial evidence" to justify Claiborne's removal.

The 69-year-old judge is serving a 2-year term at the federal prison camp in Montgomery, Ala. — continuing to draw his regular salary of \$215 a day. He was the first federal official in half a century to face a House floor vote on impeachment articles.