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Senate overrides Reagan's sanctions veto

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted 78-21 Thursday to override President Reagan's veto of new sanctions against South Africa, joining the House in enacting measures designed to force Pretoria's white-minority government to abandon apartheid.

In dealing Reagan one of the most dramatic foreign policy setbacks of his presidency, and only the sixth override of a Reagan veto, the Senate rebuffed administration pleas that the punitive economic sanctions would prove most harmful to South Africa's blacks — the people the

measures were intended to benefit.

Despite fierce lobbying by Reagan and other White House officials, and members of the Senate supportive of the administration's policy, the final vote showed the president falling 13 votes short of the 34 needed to sustain the veto.

Forty-seven Democrats and 31 Republicans voted to override Reagan, while 21 GOP lawmakers voted to back Reagan. Among Texas senators, Lloyd Bentsen was with the Democrats voting to override the veto; Phil Gramm was with the 21

Republicans voting to let the veto stand.

In a statement issued from the White House, Reagan said that despite his objections to the measure, "Our administration will, nevertheless, implement the law. It must be recognized, however, that this will not solve the serious problems that plague that country."

Vice President George Bush, presiding over the Senate, announced that the Senate's sanctions measure had passed, "the objections of the president of the United States notwithstanding."

The House had voted 313-83 Monday to override Reagan's veto.

While the newly enacted sanctions stop short of ordering outright American disinvestment, and do not call for a complete trade embargo, they do take several significant steps intended to bring pressure to bear to convince the Pretoria government to dismantle its apartheid system of racial separation.

As a first step, the legislation bans new investment and new bank loans.

It also bars the importation into the United States of South African

steel, iron, coal, uranium, agricultural products, food, arms, ammunition and military vehicles. And it transfers the South African sugar quota to the Philippines.

The measure puts an end to direct air transportation between South Africa and the United States, abrogates U.S. landing rights for South African aircraft and terminates the air services agreement now in effect between the two countries. Certain exports to South Africa also now are banned, including petroleum products, nuclear material and data and

certain computers.

An array of American civil rights leaders celebrated the historic vote.

Reagan said, "Today's Senate vote should not be viewed as the final chapter in America's efforts, along with our allies, to address the plight of the people of South Africa. Now is the time for South Africa's government to act with courage and good sense to avert a crisis... There is still time for orderly change and peaceful reform. South Africans of good will, black and white, should seize the moment."

U.S. planned to deceive Gadhafi

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration officials acknowledge that the White House plotted to deceive Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi into thinking he faced a new round of U.S. bombing and a possible coup, but President Reagan insisted Thursday there was "not any plan of war" to mislead the American people and the press.

The aim of the secret plan was to convince Gadhafi that an American raid — such as the April 15 attack by U.S. bombers against Tripoli and Benghazi — was being planned against him, said administration sources who spoke on condition they not be identified.

Meanwhile, the Senate Intelligence Committee has decided to look into the administration's conduct in the matter, according to Morton Halperin, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Halperin said his group asked both the House and Senate intelligence committees to mount such an investigation and to draft legislation banning disinformation campaigns in this country and banning the use of journalists by the CIA.

The Washington Post reported in Thursday's editions that an elaborate White House campaign included "a disinformation program with the basic goal of making Gadhafi think that there is a high degree of internal opposition against him within Libya, that his key trusted aides are disloyal, that the U.S. is about to move against him militarily."

The plan was described in a three-

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Photo by John Makely

Head 'Em Off At The Pass

David Boyd throws a pass to a teammate Thursday afternoon in a men's independent B-league intramural football game on the new intramural fields beyond Olsen Field. Boyd's team, the Believers, lost the game to the Hogs 23-6.

Speakers at A&M stress research at universities

Texas advised to invest in higher education

By Mona Palmer
Senior Staff Writer

Texas cannot retreat from an investment in higher education in the name of saving the state's economy.

This was the message stressed Thursday by Sen. Kent Caperton and San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros during an economic symposium held at Texas A&M.

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Caperton said that Texas is at a critical crossroad and the people can either fight for more reductions in higher education or for a stronger commitment.

The state needs to invest in research and in higher education because that investment will pay off in the long run and is the only way to diversify the economy, he said.

Caperton said the House and Senate came into the special sessions with two different attitudes towards budget cuts. The House proposed a 44 percent cut in higher education, while the Senate proposed a 26 percent cut.

The differing proposals sparked a tough battle over higher education cuts in the Legislature. The arguments degenerated to a debate over such small points as the use of glossy photographs in university catalogs, he said.

The final outcome was a 4.5 percent cut in A&M's 1986 budget and a 6 percent cut in 1987.

"But you can only cut so much before you cut into the muscle," Caperton said. "We did not go that far. We



Henry Cisneros

emerged... with as little damage as we could have."

Caperton said that Texans need to be involved with their government if they want to make a difference in the state's future.

He cited the negative response to Speaker Gib Lewis' proposal to withdraw funds from the Permanent University Fund as an example of the positive effects of public involvement.

He said that after the proposal was presented, representatives received letters, calls and telegrams opposing the proposal and it died.

"I hope that all of us will be reminded that we have a role in shaping the new economy," he concluded.

Cisneros, a member of the A&M Board of Regents, said A&M is the single best institution in Texas to help solve the state's economic crisis

and needs to make a commitment to help the state through research.

The A&M System has a range of programs, a network of institutions and a tradition of solving problems through research, he said.

Cisneros also took the audience on a gloomy van ride around the periphery of Texas and named the economic problems of several regions.

The problem in every region was the same — dependence on a single industry, he said.

The Southeastern part of Texas relies solely on oil and gas; West Texas relies on Mexican trade; and Lubbock relies on wheat, cotton and commodity prices, Cisneros said.

The people in these areas can't afford to muddle through this economic crisis — hoping that time will bring an answer, he said.

The economy of the nation is changing, he said. Some states will be victims of the changes, while others — those that develop a plan for diversification and education — will prosper, he said.

Rawls Fulgham, financier, and Jack Martin, publisher of Texas Business magazine, joined Caperton and Cisneros to discuss a partnership between the state and its universities.

Fulgham said that Texas increasingly will be affected by international markets and must learn to function as part of an international economy.

Chancellor works for a 'bug-free' A&M

Adkisson lobbies to protect budget

By Dawn Butz
Staff Writer

For 20 years entomologist Perry Adkisson worked to keep bugs out of agriculture. But today, as System chancellor, he works to keep "bugs" out of Texas A&M.

Although Adkisson is still battling bugs (tomato worms) in his garden outside the Reed House, overseeing the Texas A&M University System is a job that leaves him little free time available in his area of interest.

He's busy catering to the Board of Regents and carrying out their directions, dealing with the state and federal government, and trying to keep the System running smoothly and efficiently.

Deputy chancellor since 1982, Adkisson was appointed chancellor in July.

"My goal when I got out of college and now has always been to be well-recognized in my profession as an entomologist," he says. "I wanted to be a good researcher and respected in my profession by my peers."

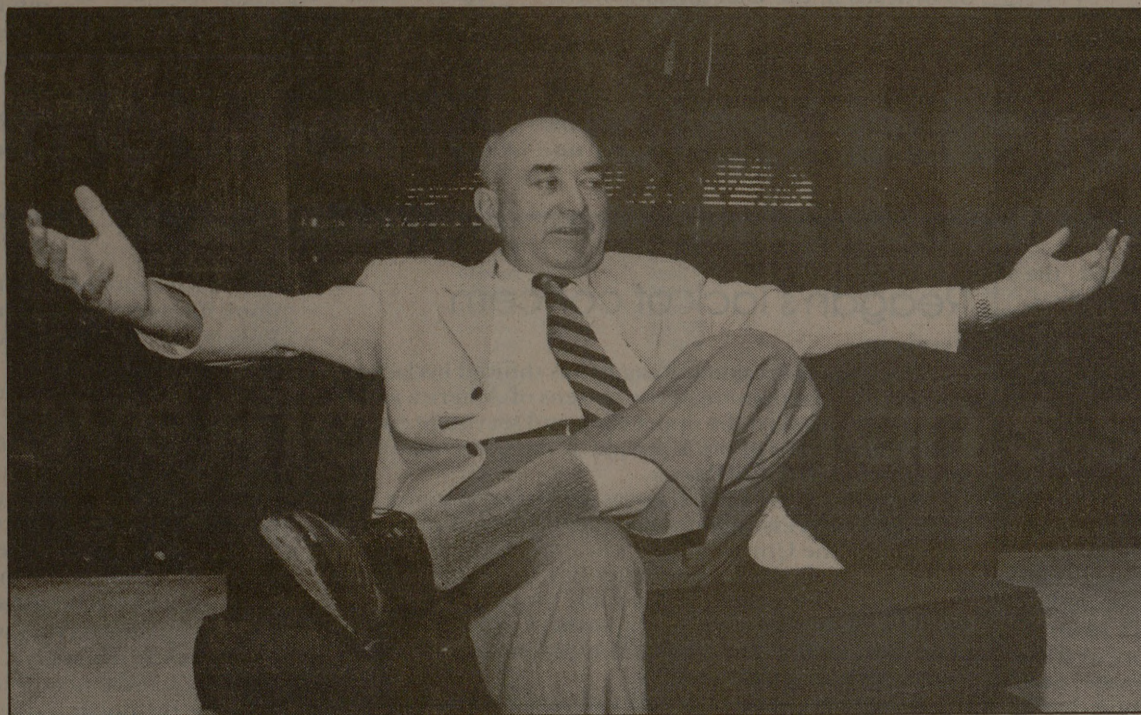
"I didn't have a goal to be an administrator in a university and never have had... It just sort of happened."

And he says the best job in a university is still that of a professor.

"As a professor you have more freedom to do those kinds of things that give you fulfillment and expression," he says.

It's hard to believe that Adkisson, who came to A&M in 1958 as an associate professor of entomology with the intent of doing research on cotton insect control, can seem so relaxed in the castle-like surroundings of the System Administration Building.

Nine years after he came to A&M, Adkisson was chosen to head the entomology department. In 1978 he was appointed vice president for agriculture and two years later, when the System was reorganized, his title



Dr. Perry Adkisson

changed to deputy chancellor for agriculture. In 1982 he became deputy chancellor for the University.

Recently the chancellor has been more of a lobbyist than anything else. His cause? Texas A&M.

"My short-term goal is to protect our budget in the Texas Legislature and in Congress," Adkisson says. "But the major problem is in Texas. We have to survive this (budget crisis) without too much damage to the quality of our institution and without a great loss to our faculty."

Continued improvement in the faculty is Adkisson's long-term goal. "A&M is now looked on in the academic community as one of the

major universities in the nation, and one that's made tremendous strides in the last 15 years or so," he says.

"In the past we almost never had anybody elected president of a national professional society. Very few of our faculty had received national recognition awards."

"Now we have a number of people who are president, president-elect and past presidents of professional societies who have won awards at the top level in terms of professional society awards."

Although few faculty have received big national awards, Adkisson believes that will come.

"We do have a great faculty —

better than most people recognize — better than I think the faculty in general recognize," he says. "If I don't do anything else — if I am instrumental in providing resources that can add to the quality of faculty we already have to ensure that we maintain high standards — or reach even higher standards, then I'll succeed to my own satisfaction."

Adkisson has served as president of the two professional societies in entomology. He was appointed to the National Academy of Sciences, an honorific organization which serves as an adviser to the federal

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Aggie appointed director of NASA center in Houston

From Staff and Wire Reports

Dr. Aaron Cohen, Texas A&M Class of '52, has been appointed director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston. The promotion will become effective Oct. 12.

Currently the director of research and engineering at the center, Cohen's duties will be expanded to include crew training and flight operations after he takes over the position.

Cohen said his main responsibility will be getting the funding to replace the fourth shuttle and constructing and operating the craft.

"I don't think it's all complete," Cohen said of the funding process. "I think it's coming through though — we've got the go-ahead. It has been approved."

Born in Corsicana, Cohen received his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering here in 1952.

Following a two-year stint in the army, he worked at RCA and then earned his master's degree in applied mathematics at Stevens Institute of Technology in 1958. Cohen worked for General Dynamics for four years before taking a job with the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, now the Johnson Space Center, in 1962. He has worked there ever since.

Cohen takes over the job from center director Jesse Moore, who was the space shuttle program boss at the time of the Challenger accident. Moore, 46, announced his resignation Thursday.

He will be reassigned at his own request to a job created for

him at NASA's headquarters, the space agency said.

NASA officials said Moore will leave the Johnson Space Center on Oct. 12, to become special assistant to the general manager of NASA headquarters in Washington, a position that previously did not exist. The announcement said Moore is expected to take a sabbatical leave.

The announcement gave no reason for Moore's reassignment. Moore said the year "has been an especially difficult year for me and it is beginning to have an adverse effect and take its toll on my family."

Because of the Challenger tragedy, and other problems, including "the strain imposed on my family," said Moore, "I have asked the NASA administrator to be reassigned in order to apply for a senior executive service sabbatical... I believe it is best for NASA, best for JSC and most importantly best for me to step aside at this time."

At the time of the Challenger accident, Moore was functioning as both director of the space shuttle program, a job he had held for almost two years, and as director of the Johnson Space Center, an assignment he received just five days before the accident. He played a key role in the decision to launch Challenger.

During an investigation of the Challenger accident, Moore testified that he was not aware of details of problems that the space shuttle had experienced on earlier missions with a solid rocket booster design.