

Texas A&M The Battalion

Vol. 82 No. 140 USPS 045360 12 pages

College Station, Texas

Tuesday, April 21, 1987

Court denies Linnas' plea to stay in U.S.

Accused Nazi camp leader faces Soviet death sentence

WASHINGTON (AP) — Karl Linnas, facing a Soviet death sentence on charges of supervising Nazi concentration camp executions, was deported to the Soviet Union on Monday after the Supreme Court and the Justice Department turned down his bids to remain in the United States.

Linnas, 67, was taken from his New York jail cell by federal agents and put on a Czechoslovakian airliner to Prague, where he will board another flight for the Soviet Union on Tuesday, officials in New York and Washington said.

"What they're doing right now is just a murder and kidnapping," Linnas shouted to reporters as he was being hustled into the police station at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Linnas was the last person to board Czechoslovakia Airlines Flight 601 at 6:20 p.m., New York officials said. He was escorted by five police officers.

The plane left at 6:55 p.m. CDT, said Elizabeth Holtzman, the Brooklyn district attorney.

As the plane was taking off, Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist rejected a bid from Anu Linnas, one of Linnas' daughters, for a temporary stay blocking the deportation.

A friend of the Linnas family, Rein Olvet, 43, of Queens, was in the boarding area because Linnas' daughters had asked him to witness the departure.

"It seems they wanted to punish him through any means possible," Olvet said. "That's wrong. I'm not saying he shouldn't go on trial."

"If he did what they say he did, he should be punished."

Standing on the steps of the Supreme Court building after the stay was rejected, Anu Linnas vowed to "prove to this country and the world that he is innocent."

"I'm going to try everything I can to save my father," she said.

She told reporters her father was being "wrongly deported to die."

"If my father isn't shot immediately, the Soviets will stage one of the flashiest show trials the world has ever seen," she said.

She added that, "Hitler's and Stalin's ghosts are probably having a nice toast right now."

The deportation came hours after the full Supreme Court rejected Linnas' bid for a delay while his lawyers hunted for another country that would accept him.

The U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington subsequently also declined to grant a stay.

Linnas' daughter, according to family attorney Larry Schilling, had hoped to make a personal appeal to Attorney General Edwin Meese III for more time to find another country willing to accept Linnas.

Meese, however, did not have time to meet with her, and he authorized the deportation to proceed.

Linnas has been held at the New York City jail since April 1986.

A retired land surveyor from Greenlawn in Long Island, N.Y., Linnas has lived in the United States since 1951.

He became a U.S. citizen in 1959.

Immigration officials in 1979 charged that he entered the country under false pretenses.

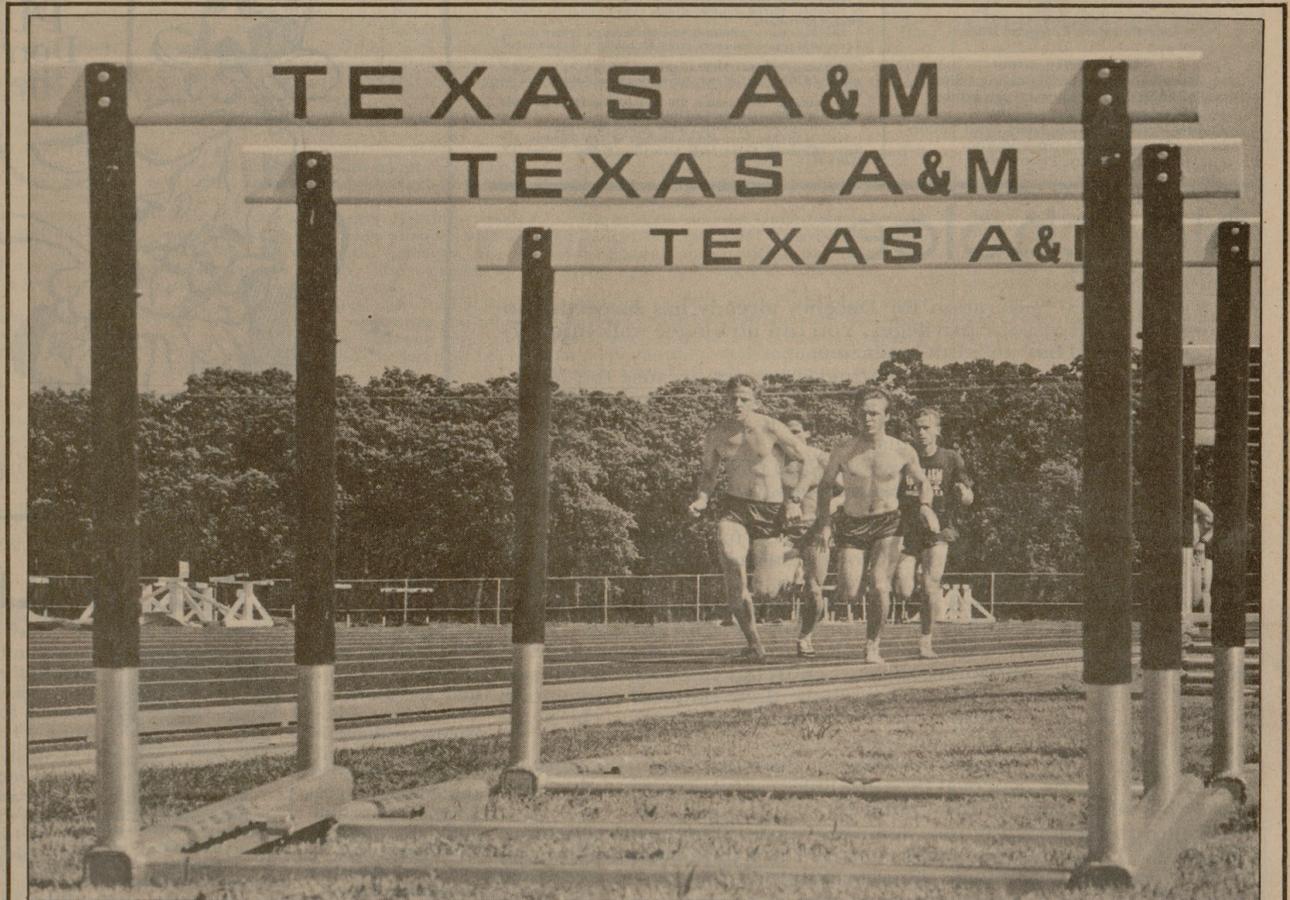
He was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1982, and has been fighting deportation since.

Linnas is accused of running a World War II concentration camp in the city of Tartu in Estonia, now part of the Soviet Union.

Some 2,000 people were killed in the two years he ran the camp, 1941 and 1942.

Linnas was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union in 1962, and was sentenced to death.

Monday's action by the Supreme Court was taken over the dissenting votes of Justices William J. Brennan, Harry A. Blackmun and Sandra Day O'Connor.



Da Do Run Run

Members of the Texas A&M men's cross country team practice at the Frank G. Anderson Track and Field Complex behind Olsen Field. Al-

though the spring track season has not yet ended, team members are preparing for next fall's cross country season.

Photo by Dean Saito

Court rules in state's favor in beachfront case

GALVESTON (AP) — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected an appeal from a couple seeking compensation from the state for property they lost during Hurricane Alicia.

In making its ruling, the court allowed the state of Texas to convert private beachfront property into a public beach after the storm caused erosion and shifted the natural line of vegetation.

Last May, a Texas appeals court ruled that the common law allows state officials to grant public access

to property owned by Robert and Anne Morgan Matchas.

The Matchas had a frame house on a plot of beachfront land on Galveston Island's Sea Isle subdivision that was heavily damaged by Hurricane Alicia on Aug. 18, 1983.

The natural line of vegetation on the beach before the storm had been between the home and the Gulf of Mexico. But after the storm, the remains of the house were located between the sea and the vegetation line because the storm caused a shift in

the natural vegetation line. When the Matchas began to have soil hauled in and to rebuild the house, state officials got a court order banning the repair work.

The state attorney general's office said that the public had a right to the beach area where the house had stood because of the shifting vegetation line.

Whatever right the Matchas had to the property is subordinate to the public's right to the beach, the state said.

"It is gratifying to know that future generations will be able to enjoy the beaches," Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox said Monday. "The concept of a rolling easement will prevent development from taking over our beaches when Mother Nature pushes back the line of vegetation."

Texas courts said the Matchas must remove the beach house, sand piles, plantings and any other obstructions to the public's use of the beach.

'Oil Aid' bash set to raise Texas' spirits

MIDLAND (AP) — Texans knew how to whoop it up during the oil boom and the bust hasn't dampened their spirits — they've issued invitations nationwide for Oil Aid, billed as the state's biggest bash ever.

"There's not enough money in the national debt that if it were turned into hard cash, it could offset the losses we've suffered," organizer Dennis Grubb said of the oil industry's woes. "We've been sick of hearing it. We said enough is enough. Let's have a party."

If Houston and Oklahoma City have been hurt badly by the oil slump, Midland and its sister city of Odessa, the heart of the oil-rich Permian Basin, have been devastated. The bash is aimed at the petroleum industry's white-collar class, Grubb said.

"Everybody talks about the poor oil field worker, the roughneck, but what about the geologists who are mowing lawns and sacking groceries?" said Grubb, who with five other partners had to shut down his drilling company more than a year ago for lack of business.

Grubb, Tom Roberts and a dozen other Midland and Odessa oilmen decided to stage Oil Aid. Grubb said the event, scheduled for this weekend, is not for profit.

A concert Saturday, featuring rock singer Roy Orbison, is open to the public. Tickets sell for \$13.50 advance purchase and \$16 at the door. Roberts said the ticket money should cover Orbison's \$12,500 fee plus the cost of two bands.

Expert: Tariffs won't hurt U.S.-Japan relationship

OISO, Japan (AP) — New U.S. tariffs on some Japanese products should not affect the overall relationship between the two allies, American trade representative Clayton Yeutter said Monday.

He said imposition of the duties last Saturday was not a protectionist act and the U.S. trade deficit will not be eliminated by solving individual issues, but he urged Japan to increase imports and drop quotas on foreign goods "as a matter of principle."

Yeutter said the new tariffs imposed by the

Reagan administration represent "a relatively small blip . . . on the screen of economic relationships between the two countries" and should not be permitted "to cloud the much more important economic and political relationship."

He spoke at a privately organized meeting of Japanese and U.S. government and business leaders at Oiso, a seaside city southwest of Tokyo.

Earlier Monday, Yeutter told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that Japan's stimulation of its domestic market has been "insuffi-

cient" and declared: "Frankly speaking, we need action rather than debate."

The United States wants Japan to stimulate its domestic economy so the market for both foreign and Japanese products will expand.

At a meeting with Agriculture Minister Mutsuki Kato, Yeutter and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng asked Japan to import rice and end quotas on beef and citrus products.

Yeutter arrived Sunday, a day after the United States imposed tariffs worth \$300 million on selected Japanese goods in retaliation

for Japan's alleged violation of a 7-month-old agreement on trade in semiconductors.

Washington accused Japan of selling computer chips at unfairly low prices in third-world countries and of failing to open its semiconductor market sufficiently to American products.

Japan denied the charges and has asked the United States for consultations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"The action that was taken on semiconductors last week is not protectionism," Yeutter said.

A&M enrollment to reach 38,500 in Fall 1987

Education, liberal arts, business colleges to be hardest hit by increase

By Olivier Uyttebroeck
Senior Staff Writer

After five years in the doldrums, enrollment at Texas A&M is expected to swell to 38,500 students in Fall 1987 — 2,000 more than this year — and this strong growth rate is expected to continue well into the 1990s, A&M officials say.

In fact, A&M will be home to 45,000 students by fall 1991 if the estimates of the Office of Planning and Institutional Research hold true, says Director Glenn Dowling.

To what does A&M owe this new round of rapid growth? The ghost of the World War II baby boom is upon us, Dowling says. Over the next four years, the number of high-school graduates produced by Texas schools is expected to swell by 20 percent and historically, about 4 percent of them come to A&M, he says.

The number of new freshmen and transfer students A&M has already accepted for Fall 1987 is up 30 percent over last year's figure university-wide. Certain colleges — notably liberal arts, education and business administration — will be hard hit by the sudden onslaught of new students.

Nearly 10,000 freshmen have been accepted into A&M for Fall

1987, but typically only about 70 percent of those accepted in fact turn up for classes in the fall, Dowling says.

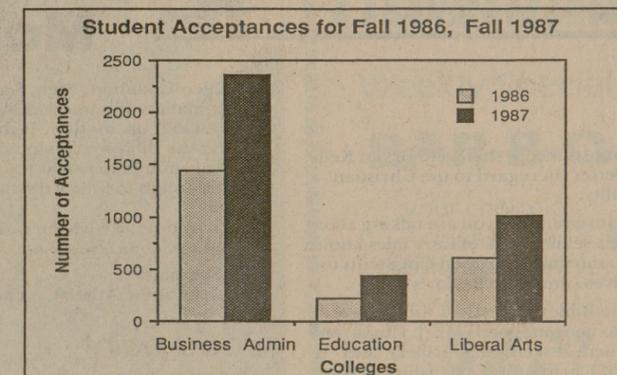
"It's going to stress our resources quite a bit," he says.

Charles M. Stoup, senior academic business administrator to the dean of liberal arts, puts it in more urgent terms.

"Across the colleges we have to add 20 faculty in a hurry," he says. "We don't know if we'll be doing this, if we do it at all, until late July or early August," he says.

The big point of doubt, Stoup says, is the Texas Legislature. Although the Senate recently passed a budget bill according A&M a substantial budget increase, Gov. Clements has vowed to veto the bill. Since it is uncertain when the budget will finally be approved and how much A&M will receive, it's impossible for A&M administrators to prepare for the expected leaps in Fall enrollment.

The biggest stress points will be freshman composition and modern languages, Stoup says. The English department is contemplating as many as 100 new sections of English composition, requiring between 12 and 15 new instructors and about 7



new modern language professors will probably be needed for the fall semester, he says.

Administrators are considering several scheduling tricks to help deal with higher enrollments, Stoup says. Adding one or two additional students to existing sections is one. And to deal with the limited classroom space, early morning, late afternoon and evening classes can be added, he says.

Among the Colleges, the clear winner in enrollment growth is the College of Education. The number of freshmen and transfer students accepted into the college for Fall 1987 is 102 percent larger than a year ago.

But for the College of Education, the problem goes far beyond simply finding enough classrooms and lecturing professors. Education majors

must fulfill student teaching requirements, and college administrators are having to reach farther and farther afield to find classrooms for their student teachers.

"It's reached the crisis point," says Dean C. Corrigan, dean of the College of Education. The Bryan and College Station school systems have long since been saturated with A&M student teachers who are now being placed as far away as Houston and the Woodlands, Corrigan says.

The number of student teachers grew by more than a third between Spring 1986 and Spring 1987 — from 213 to 317, Corrigan says. Education departments in most Texas universities have declined in recent years. A&M now produces more teachers than any other school in the state and also trains more math and science teachers than any university in the country, he says.

"The further out you send student teachers, the more expensive it becomes," he says, explaining that A&M must employ faculty at every student teaching site. "I've had to ask for additional part-time help but you can only rely in part-time people so long before the quality of your program starts to decline."