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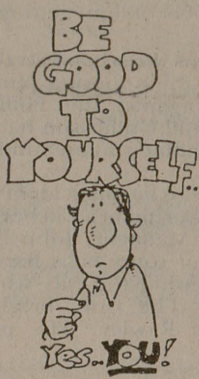
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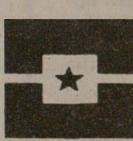
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Education

(Continued from page 1)

fund" if Clements gets his hands on it.

"We're going to have to turn out the guard," he said. "Aggies and Longhorns — he's after the income from the Available University Fund, which is rapidly becoming the unavailable university fund. We have to be ready to defend it as the threat builds and they try to sweep up money from every corner."

The small universities and junior colleges of Texas have concerns and worries that are just as big as those of the major educational institutions.

Prairie View A&M University President Percy Piere said that his school has been cut back just about as much as it can take.

"At this stage, when they talk about budget cutting, they talk about cutting proportionately," Piere said. "Our position is to support higher education. We've reduced administration costs by consolidating three colleges into one. We've looked into ways to economize for the last two years. We've gotten to the point that

further cuts would prevent us from doing the job that needs to be done."

Representatives from Blinn College in Bryan said that although the college has been cut back in the last two years, it should fare well.

University of Texas Regent Jay Hess said that coasting by isn't good enough.

"Faculty salaries in our institutions are currently 15 to 20 percent lower than other states," Hess said. "They are dead last among the 10 most populous states. This is truly an embarrassment."

Adkisson said keeping salaries attractive and competitive is necessary.

"We need to maintain good faculty morale and provide incentives for those who deserve them," he said. "This is necessary to keep the good people we have and attract new ones. You have to be able to offer prospective employees good opportunities to get the best people."

Representative Richard Smith said the support from his district has made the tough decisions easier.

"I'm fortunate that people from my district understand the state's economic problems," he said. "A fair

level of funding is all we want. We don't want to slight anyone else."

Perot said using business and education together is the answer to the state's economic woes.

"Bill Clements has been a businessman all his life," Perot said. "Once we get past this and we free up Bill Clements, Bill Hogg and Gib Lewis — all three of them are excellent businessmen — out and bring business in. Then we've got the music going. And business — local business standing up to be counted as a backer of higher education."

"It makes me feel good," Perot said, "to look around and see that the business community supports A&M."

Bryan-College Station businessman and College Station City Council member Fred Brown said business should not hide behind a wall of time to avoid getting involved.

"I came out to be an extra support for Smith and Capen. I've never seen us rally around a main employer in the Brazos Valley. It's now."

Women

(Continued from page 1)

here to reduce the pressure we feel as groundbreakers," she contends. "We are hiring three new women in the history department for tenure track. I see concern and movement, which is a positive change."

Although not an isolated case, the history department is atypical. Twenty-four departments have no women faculty members at all. Fourteen departments have one woman each, and seven have only two women.

Dr. Ruth Schaeffer, a sociology professor and the second woman to secure a full professorship at A&M, says the University's recruiting policy is to blame for the small number of women faculty members.

"There have been problems in recruiting women," Schaeffer says. "I have seen an increase in the number of professors where there is a female pool — a lot of women readily available in a certain subject area. But we have been waiting for people to come to us, and top people want to be courted."

A&M also is falling behind in recruiting women for administrative positions, she says.

"I definitely have not seen a

change in the upper levels of leadership in the University since I came here in 1971," she says. "It's not a lack of quality women available. It's a lack of active recruitment."

"Other universities have women deans; we don't. We don't even have more than one woman as an associate dean. That should tell you something."

Schaeffer relates a story about Alfred Astin, an expert on minority conditions who came to A&M as a consultant. She arranged meetings between Astin and all the important people in the University, she says. After one meeting, at which about 20 administrators attended, Astin commented on their sex and ethnic background.

"If my wife (Helen Astin, author of a book about women in higher education) had been there," Astin told Schaeffer, "she would have stood up and said 'Why are you all-male and all-white?'"

"That was 1981," Schaeffer says, "and I don't see any changes since then."

One change has been the addition of a women's studies program to the liberal arts college. Stock chaired the task force which proposed the em-

phasis in 1985 and Alpern's chair-

course is included in the program. "There are courses in English, history, sociology and psychology," Stock says. "It is continuing to grow. So far, the classes have been well-enrolled."

Student interest is crucial to the program's growth, she says.

"Getting the money to start a program wasn't difficult," she says. "Attracting the funds to maintain it is a matter of student interest. The more interest is shown, the more likely the departments are to recruit women who have specializations in women's studies. The more courses will be offered, the more emphasis."

Alpern says an extensive interdisciplinary study is on the horizon.

"It is in the planning stages," she says. "It has to be approved by the Liberal Arts Council before it is implemented."

This type of program in women's studies is common to other universities, Alpern says. A&M was the first to create a similar option for students, but tardiness is nothing at this university.

Old habits die hard — especially at A&M. Although progress has been made, it has been a slow and worthy of the Spartans. And it's over yet.

Tribunal orders U.S. to return \$451 million in frozen assets

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal has ordered America to return \$451.4 million in frozen Iranian assets.

At U.S. urging, the tribunal stressed that the fate of American hostages in Lebanon was not linked to the return.

The arbitration panel ruling apparently solved a running dispute between the two nations over assets the United States concedes belong to Iran, which needs money to finance its 6½-year-old war with Iraq.

The funds were frozen after the 1979 Iranian revolution that overthrew the Shah and installed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic fundamentalist government.

The ruling tried to quash reports that return of the funds was linked to eight American captives in Lebanon, most of whom are believed held by pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem militants.

In its ruling, the tribunal said its award had "no relations or link whatsoever to the issues of hostages held in Lebanon or any other political matter." A copy of the Monday ruling was obtained Tuesday by the Associated Press.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the United States is studying the ruling.

He declined to say if an appeal was being considered.

Redman reiterated the U.S. position that any move to return the frozen assets should not be linked to the hostages, adding:

"We had asked the tribunal to make clear that there was no such linkage and we would not accept any such linkage."

U.S. attempts to gain the hostages' freedom led to secret American arms sales to Iran. Disclosure of the sales resulted in a national controversy which continues to shake the Reagan administration.

The money at issue has been held in Dollar Account No. 1 at the New York Federal Reserve Bank since 1981 and is the residue of a \$3.66 billion account set up with Iranian funds to pay off syndicated bank loans to Iran.

Dollar Account No. 1 was set up by the Algiers Accords of 1981, which resulted in freedom for 52 American hostages held 444 days at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The accords also set up the tribunal in The Hague to arbitrate billions of dollars in financial claims between the two nations resulting from the 1979 Iranian revolution.

The United States and Iran both signed the Algiers Accords, which bind them to obey tribunal rulings.

The United States and Iran several times under tribunal prices since last fall to negotiate money's return, but could not agree on the terms and mechanism of transfer.

Studies

(Continued from page 1)

how to make women be productive in the workplace and to understand how discrimination operates in practice and to try to correct some of those things."

Andreadis said women's studies really about studying the differences between men and women. But women's studies has expanded to include larger questions of race and class, she added.

"These things are so interrelated that we try to look at them as a whole, rather than to lock them into little boxes," she said.

Andreadis said women's studies is the most fascinating research in the past 20 years.

"I think every person who is acquainted with women's studies should be aware of the kinds of research that has made us aware of

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