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New nominee says he used drugs in past

Reagan reaffirms support for embattled Ginsburg

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court nominee Douglas H. Ginsburg admitted Thursday that he used marijuana once in the 1960s and on a few occasions in the 1970s and said, "It was a mistake and I regret it."

President Reagan and Attorney General Edwin Meese III immediately pledged their continued support for Ginsburg, but Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole issued a statement that neither supported nor opposed his appointment.

Ginsburg issued his statement after National Public Radio asked for comment on its interviews indicating he had used marijuana while teaching at Harvard Law School and had, on at least one occasion, brought the substance to a gathering. NPR later said a source close to Ginsburg called to deny that he had brought the substance to a party.

"Earlier today, I was asked whether I had ever used drugs," Ginsburg said. "To the best of my recollection, once as a college stu-

dent in the '60s, and then on a few occasions in the '70s, I used it.

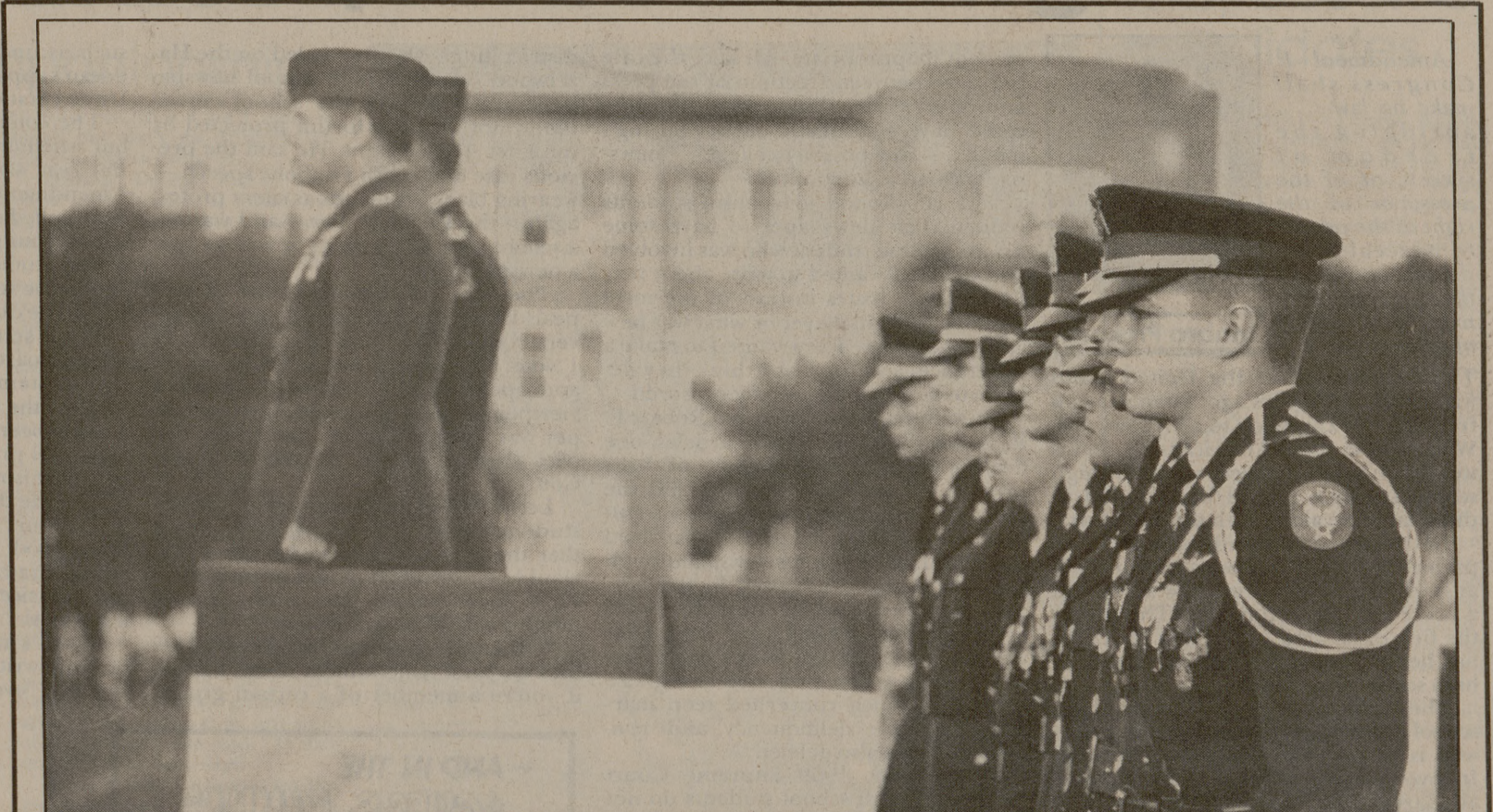
"That was the only drug I ever used. I have not used it since. It was a mistake, and I regret it."

While many Republicans responded cautiously, Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, "You like to think people who are appointed to the Supreme Court respect the law."

The development plunged the 41-year-old Ginsburg into fresh controversy that had the potential to derail or at least complicate his confirmation to the Supreme Court. Reagan's previous attempt to fill the seat of retired Justice Lewis Powell Jr. ended in defeat when Ginsburg's appeals court colleague Robert H. Bork was rejected, 58-42.

Ginsburg's statement came in response to a reporter's queries on the subject and was issued moments before an account of his illegal drug

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In review

Members of the Corps of Cadets wait to be awarded the Wofford E. Cain Award at Fall Review at the Gen. Ormand R. Simpson Drill Field

Thursday. The award is given to three seniors and three juniors of each ROTC branch for outstanding leadership and military aptitude.

Photo by Sam B. Myers III

Legal betting wins big in final tally

DALLAS (AP) — Fifty of 56 counties voted to allow pari-mutuel betting locally, and three of those "yes" counties also included greyhound racing on the ticket, state officials said Thursday.

Final results from Tuesday's election as compiled by the Secretary of State's office show the strongest support for the measure came from urban counties.

Both local and statewide approval was needed before the legalized gambling at the race track was to be allowed in any county. The statewide referendum passed with a 57 percent to 43 percent margin.

Only six rural counties voted down the proposal for local track betting — Grayson, Lipscomb, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Swisher and Van Zandt.

"We're largely an older county," said Swisher County Clerk Pat Wesley, explaining the 935-639 failure of the option in the Panhandle county. "The only reason the commissioners put it on the ballot, I think, was so everyone could decide the whole gambling issue at once."

Because pari-mutuel passed at the state level and local voters approved the option, large race tracks may be established near Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas-Fort Worth, where the measure won overwhelming approval.

Clements: Betting is no economic cure-all

AUSTIN (AP) — Gov. Bill Clements, who voted for pari-mutuel gambling, said Thursday that Texans should not bet on horse and dog racing as a cure-all for the state's economic woes.

The governor, in his first public comments since the Tuesday election that legalized pari-mutuel gambling, also said he would appoint Texas Racing Commission members "in due course."

Selection of the commission is the next step toward the first races.

"I think it will mean jobs and it will mean capital investment for the state of Texas, and certainly our economy needs that kind of help right now," Clements said.

Smaller race tracks in counties which approved the local option also may have pari-mutuel betting, but will likely have shorter racing seasons.

With 100 percent of the vote counted, Bexar County, which includes San Antonio, and Travis County, where Austin is located, supported horse racing by more than a 2-to-1 margin.

"It probably will not do all the wonderful things some of the people think it will do," he said. "I don't think it's going to be any answer in itself, but it will certainly help."

"I also know there were a lot of people who voted against it. They'll be disappointed. But I think we in Texas have to keep moving forward and making the decisions that we have to do on a time and circumstance basis."

Clements said he was pleased and surprised that almost 30 percent of registered voters cast ballots Tuesday on the 25 proposed constitutional amendments, the pari-mutuel issue and a question concerning how

the State Board of Education is selected.

"Not only are they interested and will they turn out, but they are discriminating," he said. "They obviously knew what they wanted to vote for and they knew what they wanted to vote against."

Clements was among state leaders who campaigned in favor of a successful proposal to issue state bonds to help the state lure the superconducting super collider, a federal research project that 24 states are seeking.

"I think that we're well on our way to going right down to the wire with that situation and I'd say that right now we probably have a 50-50 chance," the governor said.

cover their mistake until Wednesday. Many counties, including Parker County, that decided the local-option question already had horse tracks without legalized gambling.

Cameron County gave the nod to both greyhound and horse betting. Greyhound betting also was approved by voters in two other coastal counties, Galveston and Nueces.

Carlucci to replace retiring Weinberger

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan on Thursday hailed retiring Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the driving force behind a big military buildup, as a friend who "never let me down" and named national security adviser Frank Carlucci to succeed him.

Completing a major turnover in the national security leadership, Reagan also promoted Army Lt. Gen. Colin Powell, the No. 2 man on the National Security Council staff, to succeed Carlucci. Powell had been handpicked by Carlucci as his second in command last January to help rebuild the NSC after its reputation was tarnished by the Iran-Contra affair.

Powell is the highest-ranking black person on the White House staff.

After keeping Weinberger's planned resignation secret for several weeks, the president announced the changes at a Rose Garden ceremony attended by Pentagon officials, members of the NSC staff, the Cabinet and Congress. News of the

turnover leaked out Monday night but had not been officially confirmed.

"We are here today to wish Godspeed to an old friend, the finest secretary of defense in the history of our nation," Reagan said.

A seven-year veteran of Reagan's Cabinet and a friend of two decades, the 70-year-old Weinberger resigned because of concern for the health of his wife, Jane. He said there is no sign of recurrence of the cancer she suffered but that she was ailing from two or three broken vertebrae in her back.

"She has, for a long time, had this great discomfort, and I think that it's time that I do a bit more to fulfill those obligations," the secretary told a Pentagon news conference.

Weinberger will stay on the job until Carlucci is confirmed by the Senate. No major opposition is expected, and Sen. John Warner, R-Va., ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he thought "the Senate will confirm Mr. Carlucci very shortly."

Border is where nations overlap, not touch, educator tells crowd

By Cindy Milton
Staff Writer

The boundary between the United States and Mexico is nothing but a line on the map that separates the "Nortens from the Southerners," the chancellor of the University of Missouri told an audience at Texas A&M Thursday night.

"The border is not where the two nations touch," Dr. Haskell Monroe said. "It is where they overlap. The influences extend into both the United States and Mexico."

Monroe, a former A&M professor, said there are more similarities between the two countries than most Americans and Mexicans will admit to.

He said his tenure as president of the University of Texas at El Paso, where his office was closer to the Mexican border than "we are now to Highway 6," showed him how closely Americans and Mexicans relate.

The countries share mutual interests in agricultural and mineral discoveries and technology, Monroe said. He said the Mexican economy received a big boost after the free-trade zone modernized in 1933, allowing more trade access to Mexico, and when "maquiladoras" — the twin plants that put large numbers of people to work in manufacturing jobs — began in 1965.

He said an intricate set of economic factors led to a growth of maquiladoras, which increased the Mexican employment rate about 30 percent within 20 years.

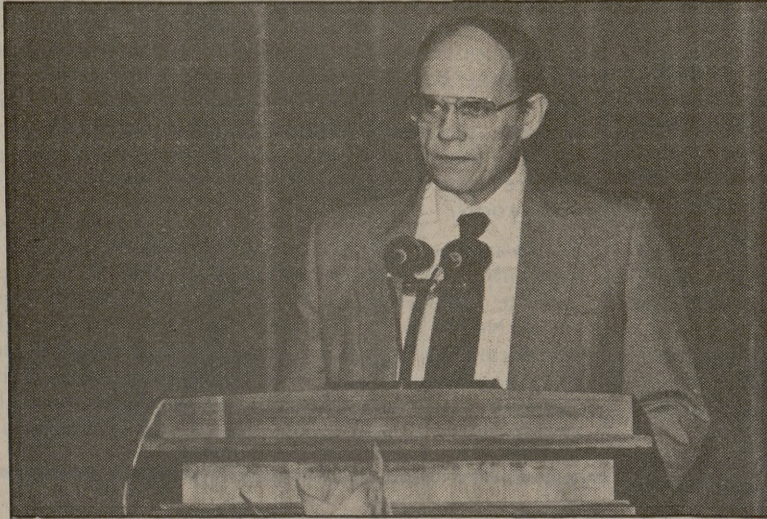
But the greatest hope for Mexico and the United States, he said later, is oil: "Every day (that) there is a problem in the Persian Gulf, the more important Mexican oil is to the United States."

He said tourism between the countries is also an important factor in both economies, especially because it allows better interaction and understanding. He said an understanding between the countries will build the possibilities of mutual benefits.

But Dr. Luis Alfonso Berruecos, an anthropologist with the Mexican Ministry of Education, said he is amazed at the lack of knowledge between the cultures, especially considering they share the same continent. He spoke for more than an hour and a half about Mexico's history and the influences of other races on both Mexicans and Americans.

He said education is important, and there is a merging of cultures going on, especially in states such as Texas, New Mexico, California and Arizona.

That merging, Berruecos said, means that "many people in the United States will have to learn to speak Spanish or they will become foreigners in their own country."



Daniel Fallon, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, speaks at the Mexico-U.S. conference Thursday night.

Photo by Jay Janner

Dr. Daniel Fallon, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and advisor for the Mexican Students' Association, told the crowd of nearly 200 that when he agreed to be an adviser for an association project last year, he was somewhat worried about the "inspirational adventure" the organization had planned.

The project Fallon was talking about was the association's ambition to gather prominent Mexi-

can and American intellectuals at Texas A&M to discuss the nations' past and current relations.

Thursday evening's presentation, "Mexico-USA: Past, Present and Future," was part of a three-day conference of Mexican and American students and speakers that reaches the association's goal.

Fallon spoke in place of A&M President Frank E. Vandiver, who was unable to attend because of a schedule conflict.

A&M enrollment posts largest gain of U.S. universities

From Staff and Wire Reports

Texas A&M led the nation's largest colleges in enrollment gains this fall, according to a survey released Thursday by the Associated Press.

Texas A&M's gain of 2,531 students for a record enrollment of 39,079 was the largest increase among the institutions that traditionally lead the nation in student body size, a telephone survey conducted by Texas A&M's Office of Public Information says.

The poll showed Texas A&M advanced from 10th last year to eighth among the nation's largest single-campus universities.

Dr. Jerry Gaston, associate provost for academic affairs, said administrators had predicted the large increase but had no idea it would be the largest in the country.

"We knew we were going to have a large increase — we had predicted 2,500," he said. "We had no way of knowing how we compared with other schools because we have no idea what they are doing."

The large projected increase prompted A&M to develop measures to control enrollment, he said.

"From the expected 2,500 enrollment increase, we became concerned about managing future enrollment increases," Gaston said. "We took steps to control our growth."

The A&M Board of Regents voted Sept. 21 to cap freshman en-

rollment at 6,600 for the Fall 1988 semester.

The University of Texas at Austin compiled the nation's second-largest increase, gaining 1,603 students for a total of 47,743 — ranking its total second nationally, up one place.

Texas is the only state with two universities in the top 10, the survey showed.

Of the eight other institutions that are among the 10 largest in the nation, five reported lower enrollments this year, including Ohio State University, which has the largest student body. Ohio State reported a 1987 fall enrollment of 53,115, down 765 from last year.

Other universities among the 10 largest are Rutgers, which slipped to third with a drop of 820 students to 47,719; University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 44,293, down 713; and University of Wisconsin-Madison, 43,368, down 1,216.

Also, Arizona State, 42,953, up 1,405; Michigan State, 42,096, up 199; University of Maryland-College Park, 38,058, down 581; and Penn State, 36,175, up 1,010.

Prairie View A&M, a Texas A&M University System institution with an enrollment of predominantly black students, registered a student gain of 17.8 percent this fall for a total enrollment of 5,301.

That was the largest percentage increase in Texas.

KTUV 3
KBTX 3
My Sister Sam
Ever Relative
Lag Work
Angel (1984) Cliff Gorman
West 57th
Destination Tokyo (1983) Cary Grant
Five Star Mystery
Side Of