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Good Morning! It's Tuesday, August 27, 1985

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Botha tries to dismantle apartheid, Reagan says

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan says the South African government of President P.W. Botha is a "reformist administration" that has made "substantial changes" in eliminating some forms of racial discrimination.

At the same time, the president has repeated that his administration views apartheid as "repugnant" and that it has made plain to Pretoria the need for change.

In his remarks, taped Saturday in a telephone interview with an Atlanta radio station and made public Monday by the White House, Reagan likened the opening of some public places to blacks in South Africa to the desegregation of public accommodations in

the United States in the 1960s.

"They have eliminated the segregation that we once had in our own country," Reagan said, "the type of thing where hotels and restaurants and places of entertainment and so forth were segregated — that has all been eliminated."

Reagan also cited "the very fact that now the blacks have ability — being in labor unions or even having their own labor unions; the fact they can buy property in the heretofore white areas; that they can own businesses in some 40 white-dominated business districts."

In explaining Reagan's comments later, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the president was referring to racial policies in South Africa's "major cities," such as "Pretoria, Cape Town and

others," where he said there has been "a step in that direction to remove barriers of apartheid."

Speakes, asked if the president believed that racial segregation in South Africa had been eliminated, said: "Not totally, no."

Critics of the Botha government say it has made no effort to end the major structures of apartheid, which deny the country's 23 million blacks any voice in the government and subjects them to white-imposed rules as to where they may live and work. There are 4.5 million whites in South Africa, along with 2.5 million of mixed race and 800,000 Indians and others.

Discussing his administration's policy of avoiding the use of harsh diplomatic and economic measures against the Pretoria government in an effort to force it to aban-

don apartheid, Reagan said:

"They recognize now interracial marriages and all. But we believe that for us to take an action now such as some are suggesting — turning our backs and walking away — would leave us with no persuasive power whatsoever."

Reagan added: "We think that if we continue, we can help the present administration there, which is a reformist administration, as evidenced by the things that I have mentioned."

He also raised the possibility of the involvement of the Soviet Union in internal unrest in South Africa, where a state of emergency has been declared by the government in 36 magisterial districts.

Reagan said: "I have to say that for us to believe the Soviet Union is not, in its usual

style, stirring up the pot and waiting in the wings for whatever advantage they can take — we'd be very innocent, naive, if we didn't believe that they're there."

Speakes said later that the president's remark about the Soviet Union was based on Moscow's role on the continent in such countries as Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

Asked, at a news briefing, for Reagan's views on the most recent detentions in South Africa, Speakes said:

"We do not believe that repression and detentions will bring an end to South Africa's political crisis. We think many of those who have been detained are leaders of organizations which the South African government should be negotiating with to restore law

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Arson possible in 2 University dormitory fires

By Colette Hoffmann
Missourian staff writer

The crash of shattering glass woke Kevin Ross, fifth-floor resident assistant at Schurz Hall, shortly after 5 a.m. Monday. Ross ran down the stairs, missed a step, sprained his ankle and broke his foot.

He found the lobby filled with smoke and flames. Heat had caused plate-glass windows above the entryway to blow out.

The fire was one of two on the University campus Monday. Fire Marshal Alan Davison said both were of suspicious nature.

"This was my first night as a resident assistant," Ross said. "What a way to start out the year."

About 490 students were evacuated from the hall's eight floors.

In the second incident, Arianne Haley, third-floor resident assistant at Cramer Hall, was awakened by a knock on her door shortly after 6 a.m. Two residents told her smoke was coming from the bathroom.

Haley grabbed a fire extinguisher and opened the bathroom door, but all she could see was smoke. She sounded the alarm.

About 180 students were evacuated.

Both fires evidently began in stacks of cardboard boxes discarded by students who moved into the residence halls Sunday, Davison said. A roll of toilet paper also had been set on fire in the bathroom fire Cramer reported, he said.

At this point the department has found no connection between the two fires, Davison said.

The bathroom received light smoke damage. Damage at Schurz Hall has been estimated at \$7,500, Davison said.

The fire at Schurz Hall charred an area of floor about 15 feet by 25 feet and melted light fixtures in the lobby and the adjoining hall, said John A. Humlicek, associate director of facility operations.

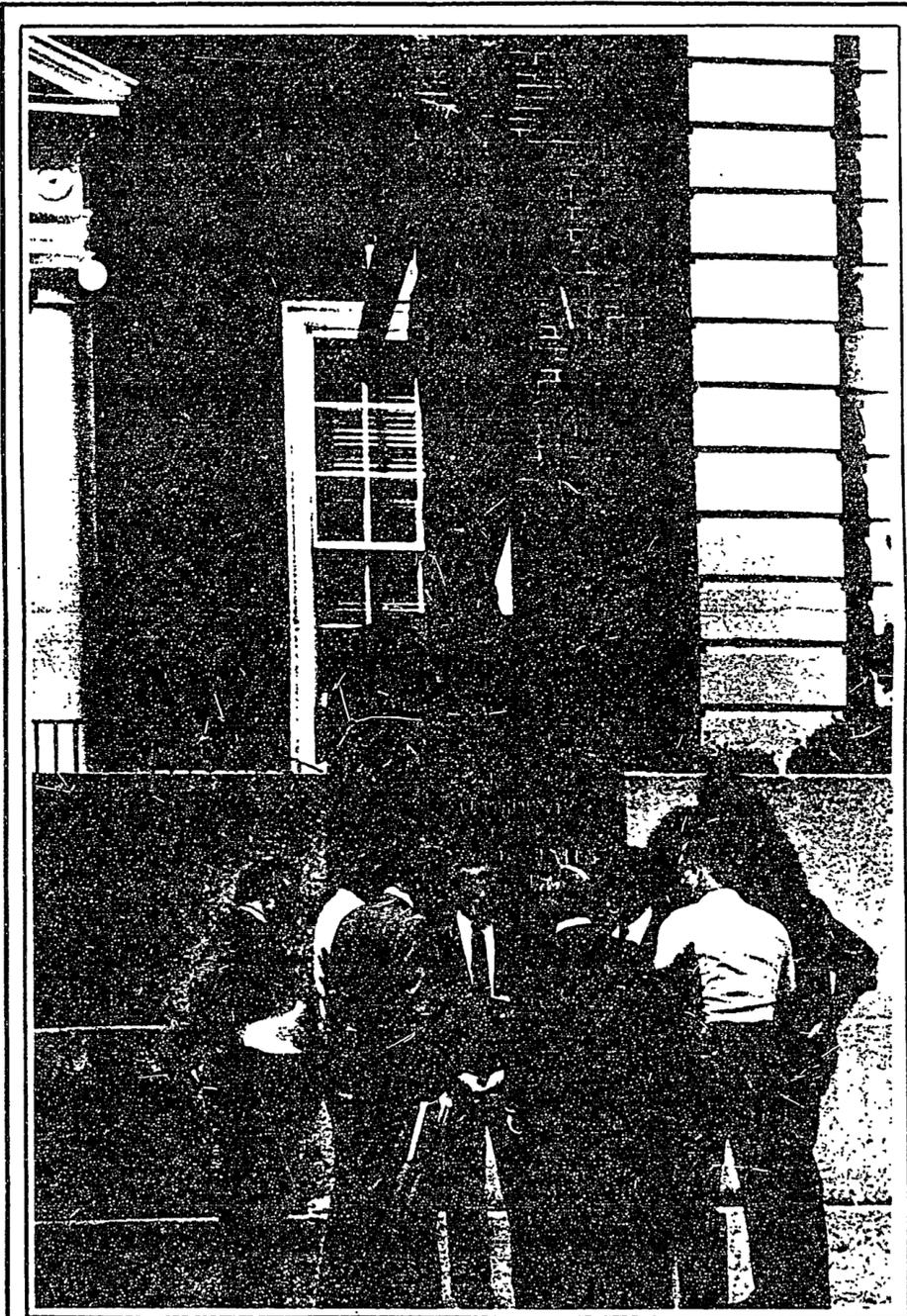
It left a smoky film on the walls and ceiling, ruined a copy machine and a 20-foot upholstered couch and blew out most of the glass in above the entryway and in a side entrance, Humlicek said.

Resident assistants at both halls said evacuation went smoothly.

Ross was the only student injured. Jill Branson, a sophomore, was awakened by the fire alarm at Schurz Hall. She grabbed her keys and her student identification, and showed new students and freshmen which exit to use.

It was freezing outside, she said. She wore a nightshirt, shorts and no shoes.

"All I could think about was that I just bought \$200 worth of books, and I didn't want to spend another \$200," Branson said.



UPI Telephone

As Harry looks on

President Reagan will begin his fall campaign for tax reform with a Labor Day speech in Independence at a festival commemorating pioneer days, the White House announced Monday. Reagan will fly to the

birthplace of President Harry Truman from Santa Barbara, Calif., and speak in front of the Jackson County Courthouse. Here, White House and Independence city officials discuss the upcoming visit.

Linzie family's lawyer talks to eyewitnesses

By Steven Bennis
Missourian staff writer

A lawyer representing the Linzie family last week interviewed approximately 12 eyewitnesses to the July 3 police shooting of Kim Linzie, spokesmen for the family said Monday.

Raymond Linzie, grandfather of the 19-year-old woman who was shot to death after police say she nearly ran over a policeman, said attorney Harold L. Whitfield of St. Louis spoke to several witnesses whose versions of the incident differed in some respects with police reports. He said many of the witnesses have also talked to police.

James Linzie, father of the young woman, said that six of the witnesses had spoken to police about the shooting. But in the opinion of the witnesses, they were not taken into account when police released a report on the incident, Linzie said. He said the six have not spoken to the media.

James Linzie did not specify when the family would file a formal suit.

Whitfield, reportedly on vacation, could not be reached for comment Monday. The complete police internal report on the incident remains closed to the public.

"The report came out as if all the witnesses were in agreement with police, but some people were not. We don't think the full truth has been told."

— Mary Ratliff
President of local NAACP

Mary Ratliff, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, said Monday her organization met last Saturday at the Progressive Baptist Church, 702 Banks Ave., to review the current status of inquiries by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

She said several lawyers for the NAACP had interviewed shooting eyewitnesses, and that the inquiry was being given priority. She said that several eyewitnesses contradicted police versions of the shooting.

"The report came out as if all the witnesses

were in agreement with police, but some people were not," she said. "We don't think the full truth has been told."

Ratliff said the U.S. Justice Department in Washington, currently reviewing the shooting, has indicated that it will contact the NAACP in a "couple of months" about the results of the inquiry.

The inquiry was made following a request by the NAACP in July.

Kimberly Linzie was shot following an argument with her friend Tammy Mayfield over the use of Mayfield's car. When Linzie refused to leave Mayfield's car, Mayfield reported it stolen. Linzie led police on a chase through Columbia, twice evading police attempts to stop her. Linzie was shot by police who surrounded her car at Broadway and William Street when police say she attempted to run down Officer Pat Mills.

Mills since has been suspended by Police Chief William Dye for 15 days for placing "herself in a position of immediate threat of death or serious physical injury."

A police official said Monday Chief Dye has not responded to a grievance Mills filed with the department, protesting her suspension.

Justice Department: Lilly knew of deaths, did not notify FDA

New York Times

WASHINGTON — American officials of Eli Lilly & Co. had reports that at least 28 deaths overseas were linked to the arthritis drug Oraflex, but did not disclose them while seeking government approval to sell the drug, according to a Justice Department report.

The 18-page report, newly released, was prepared as part of a plea bargain with Lilly, which was fined \$25,000 last week after pleading guilty to criminal charges of failing to notify the government of deaths and injuries associated with the drug.

The report is the most detailed account that federal prosecutors have provided of Lilly's actions in seeking approval for Oraflex. It says that Lilly had extensive information about deaths and ailments associated with Oraflex as early as 1981, but repeatedly failed to provide details to the Food and Drug Administration, as required under federal law.

The company had marketed the drug overseas while seeking approval for sale in the United States.

Some critics have charged that the report, filed in Federal District Court last week, raises questions about the Justice Department's handling of criminal cases against large corporations.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the Washington-based Public Citizen Health Research Group, a consumer-affairs organization, said Monday that the department's report proved that "the people in this company should have been put in jail."

He said the fine was a "slap on the wrist."

In response, Lilly has cited statements from the Justice Department that prosecutors had found no

intentional wrongdoing by the company. The federal district judge in the case, it noted, had characterized Lilly as an "exemplary" company.

The department's report provides a detailed chronology of the involvement of Lilly executives in the effort to get government approval for sales of Oraflex. The FDA granted its approval April 19, 1982.

Three months earlier, the report said, one of Lilly's top medical officers and other officials received a document at its headquarters in Indianapolis that listed 25 deaths associated with Oraflex use in the United Kingdom.

On April 7, 1982, company officials in the United States received a detailed telex that reported on three deaths associated with Oraflex use in Denmark, the report said.

According to the Justice Department, information about many, if not most, of the overseas deaths was not provided to the FDA until after the drug was withdrawn from the market in August 1982.

In the United States, the department said, Oraflex was associated with at least 26 deaths and more than 200 cases of non-fatal kidney and liver failure.

In a written statement issued after the report was filed, Lilly's chairman, Richard D. Wood, said the department had "made some factual errors, seriously mischaracterized certain events and omitted pertinent facts" in its account of the Oraflex dispute.

He said information provided to Lilly in 1982 about adverse reactions to the drug had been "fragmentary at best." The Justice Department's decision to charge the company only with misdemeanor charges had "put to rest any speculation regarding intentional misconduct by the company or its employees."

Council favors limit on CARE funding

By Eric Vreeland
Missourian staff writer

In an informal vote Monday night, the Columbia City Council decided to trim a city-funded youth jobs program by \$35,000.

The council agreed to place a \$150,000 cap on the Career Awareness and Related Experience program, which recently has been criticized for administrative problems. The program will receive about \$185,000 this year.

Although the council took no formal action Monday at a budget work session, several council members indicated strong support for the program.

Fifth Ward Councilwoman Barbara McDonald suggested setting the cap on the jobs program's escalating costs and soliciting partial funding from employers who participate in the program. A straw vote called by Mayor Rodney Smith indicated support for placing a \$150,000 limit on city funds CARE will receive after Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year.

Several council members supported formation of a citizens' task force to suggest improvements for the youth jobs program.

City Manager Ray Beck indicated he wanted the entire council to discuss the funding, which traditionally has not been included in a city manager's budget, First Ward Councilman Al Tacker said. Tacker said he supports the jobs program.

Fourth Ward Councilman Pat Barnes said the program could be

improved by replacing social workers with persons who have business or labor supervision backgrounds.

"It's logical to use employer and supervisor people to teach (program participants) to work instead of a social service person," Barnes said.

Job organizers with social service backgrounds could be detrimental to program workers because the workers might not receive meaningful job training, especially if treated differently because of social disadvantages, Barnes said. Businessmen might help participants adjust to employment realities better, he said.

CARE was started four years ago to provide minimum-wage jobs for youths 14 to 20. Dick Green, Parks and Recreation Department director, said the program is designed for 150 participants. This year about 137 participants stayed in the program while about 30 others have been dismissed because of employment problems.

"The philosophy of the CARE program is to serve the people who are most in need," Tacker said. When participants are helped, the whole community benefits, he said.

In other budget discussions, Assistant City Manager Bob Black said his economic development department will spend about \$18,000 next year in travel expenses, including trips to the West Coast, Japan, New York, Korea and Chicago. That costs is minimal compared with the potential for economic growth that the trips offer, Barnes said.