

Black South African awarded Nobel Peace Prize

United Press International
OSLO, Norway — Black Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize Tuesday for his passionate but peaceful "heroism" in leading a non-violent crusade against South Africa's system of racial discrimination.

Tutu, 53, said in New York City where he is a visiting professor at the General Theological Seminary that he would accept the \$190,000 award on behalf of "all those who have been involved in the liberation struggle, working for a new society in South Africa."

"I want to thank the committee for honoring us and for saying so loudly and so clearly that those who oppose apartheid are in many ways

like those who oppose communism," said a joyful Tutu. "They oppose a system that is totally evil."

The bishop, who regards himself as a church leader rather than a politician, said when word of his award came by telephone from a diplomat, "My wife and I were pinching each other."

Tutu has strived peacefully to eliminate South African apartheid — the institutional racial segregation and discrimination of the nation's 22 million blacks by the 4.5 million whites. He is seen as that nation's Martin Luther King, Jr., who won the award 20 years ago.

"The committee has attached importance to Desmond Tutu's role as a unifying leading figure in the cam-

paigned to resolve the problems of apartheid in South Africa," the Norwegian Nobel Committee said in announcing the award.

Tutu, secretary general of the Johannesburg-based South African Council of Churches, is despised by the right-wing Afrikaner establishment in South Africa but has also been criticized by some black extremists for being too moderate.

He has frequently appealed to the proclaimed deep Christian beliefs of South African whites, saying "Jesus Christ is involved in the liberation struggle" of the blacks for equality.

Tutu, whose home is in the black township of Soweto, was the second black South African to win the award.

The Peace Prize for 1960 was reserved and awarded the year after to Albert Luthuli, head of the African National Congress who fought against apartheid, which was instituted in 1948 when the Afrikaner National Party came to power.

Although some easing of South Africa's racial laws has occurred in recent years, the plight of blacks there has changed little since Luthuli's award. Tutu's selection was a clear call by the Nobel Committee for the elimination of apartheid.

"This year's award should be seen as a renewed recognition of the courage and heroism shown by black South Africans in their use of peaceful methods in the struggle against

apartheid," the five-member awarding committee said.

Asked later if the Committee wanted this award to influence the situation in South Africa, Committee Chairman Egil Aarvik said, "Yes."

It was also the second time in as many years that an anti-communist fighting for a pluralistic society in his homeland was honored. The 1983 prize went to Lech Walesa, founder of the banned Solidarity union who has led a non-violent struggle against the communist Polish government.

Tutu supporters in South Africa shouted and danced when the announcement was made and hailed the decision, saying it was likely to

focus international attention on apartheid. Workers and priests at his church council held a thanksgiving service.

"It is a recognition that there is in South Africa a movement — a moving of the indomitable spirit of man struggling against terrible odds," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, political leader of 6.3 million Zulus, South Africa's most populous tribe.

Many feared, however, it would have as little effect on the system as Luthuli's award.

"I don't think it will have any impact politically," said Sylvia Gon, acting president for the liberal South African Institute of Race Relations.

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Graham Central Station explosion

Photo by DEAN SAITO

A pre-dawn explosion Tuesday rocked the Graham Central Station nightclub. The

cause was not specified as officials continue their investigation. See story page 4.

Mattox stands by band ruling

United Press International

AUSTIN — Attorney General Jim Mattox, ignoring opposition from Texas A&M regents, said Tuesday he will stand by his decision to sign a court order clearing the way for women to participate in the Aggie band.

Mattox, acting as the University's lawyer, agreed earlier this month to settle a 1979 lawsuit filed by former A&M student Melanie Zentgraf who allegedly was excluded from the band because of her sex.

Although the Corps has been open to women for several years, the band has remained a male-only institution.

"I have stated very clearly in documents filed with the court that I believe the exclusion of women from the Aggie band violates, among other things, the Equal Rights Amendment of the Texas Constitution," Mattox said.

However, Mattox's decision angered at least two members of the Board of Regents.

In separate letters, board chairman H.R. "Bum" Bright and Vice Chairman William McKenzie both said they opposed the proposed settlement and also claimed Mattox had ignored their opposition.

McKenzie said allowing female band members would be akin to letting them play on the school's foot-

ball or baseball teams.

A group of A&M alumni who were in the band also has opposed the proposed settlement, claiming it would weaken the nation's defense.

"I don't know how any of the people at A&M can make that contention with a straight face," Mattox said. "I think it's ludicrous to suggest it."

Mattox noted that all of the nation's military academies, as well as all other Southwest Conference schools, currently have coed bands.

But Bright, a part owner of the Dallas Cowboys, said the Regents favored continuing the lawsuit, and he questioned Mattox's authority to enter into an agreement opposed by the school.

Mattox said he found it hard to understand that Bright allowed the scantily clad Dallas Cowboys cheerleaders to be associated with his football team, yet opposed allowing A&M women to perform in the band's traditional military garb.

Mattox also said that a U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling earlier this year upheld the attorney general's authority to enter into court settlements without the agreement of the state agency being represented.

Proposition 2 is important part of election

By ROBIN BLACK
Senior Staff Writer

Editor's note: this is the first in a three part series on Proposition 2.

Texas will be choosing more than their next president when they vote in the Nov. 6 general election. They also will be deciding the future of higher education in Texas.

Proposition 2, one of eight proposed amendments to the state constitution, would restructure the function of the Permanent University Fund. The PUF is Texas A&M's primary source of construction revenue.

The PUF, established by the state in 1876, is a constitutional endowment of 2.1 million acres of West

Texas lands which is administered for the benefit of the Texas A&M and University of Texas systems. The fund is used as collateral for construction bonds. Income from the oil-rich land is invested and the profits make up the Available University Fund, which finances enrichment programs such as endowed professorships and scholarships. The UT system receives two-thirds of the AUF and the A&M system receives one-third.

If it passes, the amendment would create a special higher education assistance fund from general revenue that would be used by schools that do not use the PUF now. The fund would provide money for construction for the non-PUF schools.

If the amendment does not pass,

the University will lose its portion of the revenue from the AUF. Most of the loss would be seen in academic programs.

The University would lose the money — about \$50 million — because the non-PUF schools will probably file a lawsuit if the amendment does not pass. This action would halt any use of the PUF or the AUF, cutting off the funds that both A&M and UT receive.

The amendment also would allow Prairie View A&M and other system schools to receive money from the AUF. Only A&M's College Station campus and UT-Austin currently have access to the AUF, which provided about \$156 million in total revenue in 1982.

Aside from providing A&M with

money for construction, AUF revenue also helps fund various academic programs including matching funds for endowed faculty chairs.

The amendment, if passed, would make four basic changes in the way state higher education is handled:

- It would provide \$100 million from general revenues to be dedicated each year for use by 26 state universities not currently included in the PUF. It would be called the Education Assistance Fund.
- Use of PUF bond proceeds would expand to include major repairs and rehabilitation of existing buildings, purchase of capital equipment, acquisition of library books and materials and purchase of land.

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University leaders push Proposition 2

By ROBIN BLACK
Senior Staff Writer

Student Government's Legislative Study Group has been working hard to inform students of the importance of Proposition 2, the proposed amendment to the state constitution that would restructure the Permanent University Fund.

Tuesday morning the LSG, with four University officials, held a presentation/news conference in the Memorial Student Center to talk about the proposition.

A panel including Johnny

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Forum stirs talk on abortion

By KEVIN S. INDA
Reporter

Conflicts on the issue of abortion arose between a member of the National Organization for Women (NOW) and an audience of about 200 Tuesday during an open air symposium at Rudder Fountain.

The open air symposium, sponsored by Students Working Against Many Problems (SWAMP), featured Kris Parsons from NOW speaking in favor of a woman's right to have an abortion.

"A woman should have the right to do anything she pleases with her body," Parsons said. "How much power do you want to give the government to control our bodies?"

While Parsons was speaking, the audience began to voice their opinions of what they thought about abortion and arguments broke out between people in the crowd.

Garrett Russell, who opposes abortion, argued with Parsons that everyone has the right to life.

"A fetus is a living thing and it has rights just like any other living thing," Russell said. "Abortion is murder and the people who condone it are murderers."

Parsons retaliated by saying that a fetus is not alive and non-living things have no rights.

"If an embryo is a person, is it not slavery to be forced to carry every pregnancy to full term no matter the circumstances or consequences?" Parsons asked.

Brad Dacus, another member of the audience who opposes abortion, argued that a fetus is a living thing.

"According to a Congressional study that took place this last year, many doctors and lawyers were asked to define life," Dacus said. "They defined a fetus to have a heartbeat, a functioning mind and functioning organs at the age of six weeks. How can you justify the murder of something that is functioning the same way as a human being?"

Parsons said a woman still should be responsible for her body no matter what the situation.

"If you take away a woman's right to have an abortion, you are telling her that the government has more right to her uterus and the contents

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Salvadoran leader says cease-fire offer refused

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — A rebel leader Tuesday accused the U.S.-backed government of "flatly" refusing a cease-fire offer made during Monday's historic peace talks and ignoring a chance to end five years of civil war.

But other rebel leaders contradicted the statement made by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, saying it was "ridiculous" to think El Salvador's five guerrilla armies would stop fighting immediately.

Calm was reported on El Salvador's military fronts Tuesday. Guerrillas said they planned to proceed with a drive to shut down transport on major highways Thursday.

Ungo was one of six rebel leaders who met Monday with a five-member government delegation led by President Jose Napoleon Duarte for a historic peace summit in La Palma, a mountain village 43 miles north of San Salvador.

After the 5 1/2-hour talks, Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y

Damas read a joint statement saying the two sides agreed to form a commission to hold ongoing peace negotiations. Another meeting was scheduled for November.

Rebel Commander Fermin Cienfuegos said the main achievement of Monday's talks was "the government recognized for the first time that we are a legitimate power," but he charged the Reagan administration backed the dialogue solely "to gain time" until 1986, when Gen. Paul Gorman, head of the Panama-based U.S. Southern Command, has predicted the Salvadoran army would be strong enough to defeat the rebels.

Duarte said in a nationwide television appearance late Monday he expressed to the rebels his "vital" concern the fighting be "humanized." He said he asked the guerrillas "not to keep destroying bridges, not to keep burning buses and not to keep destroying crops."

Ungo, who returned to his exile home in Panama after the talks, said

during an interview by Colombian radio that the rebels had offered a cease-fire "but the answer of the government was to refuse our proposal."

"They flatly ruled it out, which indicates that the government itself wants us to keep killing each other," said Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political wing of the guerrilla coalition fighting to topple the U.S.-backed government.

There was no immediate response from the government on Ungo's claim. Defense Minister Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who accompanied Duarte to the talks, indicated earlier an immediate cease-fire was unlikely.

In Miramando, top guerrilla military commanders appeared to contradict Ungo and gave no indication the five-year war that has claimed some 50,000 civilian lives would end soon.



Photo by PETER ROCHA

Kris Parsons, from NOW, speaks at Rudder Fountain.