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# Texas A&M The Battalion

Serving the University community

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## Nobel prize ceremony disrupted

United Press International

OSLO, Norway — South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, the leader of a non-violent crusade against his country's system of strict racial segregation, was awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize Monday at a ceremony disrupted by a bomb scare.

Tutu, an Anglican bishop, said the prize meant "a new hope has been kindled in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed, tortured by the powerful tyrants."

Norwegian Nobel Committee Chairman Egil Aarvik presented the \$190,000 award and gold medal to Tutu, saying, "Oh yes, deep in my heart I do believe that we shall overcome some day."

His words were from the hymn "We Shall Overcome" — which became the anthem for the U.S. civil rights movement led by Martin Luther King Jr., the slain civil rights leader and minister to whom many have compared Tutu.

Just minutes before Tutu was to receive the prize, an anonymous caller phoned an Oslo newspaper and warned, "The auditorium will be blown up."

The 53-year-old Nobel laureate and the audience, which included Norway's King Olav V and members of the Norwegian cabinet, evacuated the auditorium at Oslo University. Policemen searched the building but no bomb was found. The ceremony resumed after about an hour.

Most of the audience returned but the orchestra, which was to have performed music by Grieg and Handel, failed to reappear. Instead, Tutu called his family and colleagues up to the rostrum and filled the hall with a chorus of South African hymns.

The Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and economics were presented by Sweden's King Carl XVI in a separate ceremony in the Swedish capital of Stockholm.

At the end of the ceremony in Oslo, Tutu bowed repeatedly to King Olav V and the two men clasped hands and laughed.



Photo by DEAN SAITO

### In pursuit of knowledge

Tony Womack, senior finance major from Arlington, Va., walks among the columns of the library after studying for finals Monday afternoon. Finals continue through Friday morning.

## Faculty Senate passes civil rights resolution

By TRENT LEOPOLD  
Staff Writer

The Texas A&M Faculty Senate adopted a resolution from the executive committee Monday afternoon concerning discrimination here.

A similar resolution was tabled at a Senate meeting Nov. 12. The resolution passed by a roll-call vote of 55 — 12 and reads as follows:

"Whereas, categorical discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, age, or national origin is inappropriate and unacceptable in employment and in the activities of Texas A&M University; and

"whereas, such discrimination through official policy contravenes the ideal of toleration of ideas and lifestyles which a university should embody; and

"whereas, such discrimination besmirches the reputation of Texas A&M University and limits the benefits derived by students, faculty and staff through participation in the University's programs, now

"be it therefore resolved that the Faculty Senate of Texas A&M University affirms its commitment to a non-discriminatory University community.

"Furthermore, the Faculty Senate of Texas A&M University recommends that the University not only strive to avoid discriminatory practices but immediately resolve any controversies which tend to characterize the University as discriminatory."

Dr. Murray H. Milford, speaker of the executive committee, said he felt the majority of the committee members would like to see certain issues now in the courts "put behind them."

"We would like to see controversial issues on this campus resolved," he said. "Controversy is not productive on this campus."

"Issues such as women joining the band and the recognition of the Gay Student Services are not important in determining if Texas A&M will

rise as a great university in the long run."

Milford said he felt most faculty members think current publicity surrounding the issues is counterproductive.

"The law is clear and we don't want to argue specific issues," he said.

Milford also said some faculty members felt the Gay Student Services should be recognized while others felt it should not be recognized.

"It is difficult to get a clear vote on an issue such as this," he said. "Some feel the gay students should be recognized while others feel they should not."

Dr. William H. Bassichis, an associate professor of physics, said he feels it is now too late for the Faculty Senate to do anything about the current band and gay-student issues.

"The courts will now decide the issues," he said. "The Senate hasn't heard all of the evidence, but the courts have."

## State officials speak out on banning happy hour

United Press International

AUSTIN — Legislation banning "happy hour" probably would not work because of Texans' resistance to regulation and the difficulty of enforcing such a law, legislators and law enforcement officers agreed Monday.

"My feeling, primarily, is I know Texans, as a rule, don't like to be regulated," said Col. Jim Adams, director of the state Department of Public Safety.

Speaking at a news conference to kick off a holiday anti-drunken driving campaign, Adams said he believes bar and restaurant owners might voluntarily restrict happy hours where drinks are discounted.

"One thing we'd like to change is

when people talk of happy hour, they would change what they think about and think of what they have to be thankful for," he said.

Ad Two legislators attending the news conference also said they did not think a law banning or regulating happy hour is the answer to drunken driving problems in Texas.

"I just have a problem in my mind of how you write a law that's enforceable and keeps people out of bars at 5 o'clock and says you can't have two drinks for the price of one," said Rep. Terral Smith, R-Austin.

Sen. Bill Sarpalis, D-Amarillo, said it would be difficult to gather statistics that would prove happy hour contributed to drunken driv-

ing. He said outlawing open containers is a better solution.

Sarpalis said some night clubs in his area had voluntarily agreed to cease happy hour.

Ross Newby, executive director of the Texas Commission on Alcoholism, said he is convinced that happy hour does promote drunken driving, but he agreed it would be difficult to prove.

Newby said the 1984 campaign will include 95 billboards and more than one million pieces of literature to be distributed statewide.

"The big idea behind this campaign is public education," he said.

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## On campus housing down for spring semester

By PATRICIA FLINT  
Staff Writer

When Spence was converted into a women's dorm last spring, there was an abundance of on-campus housing for women. But everyone — men or women — who wants to live on campus this spring, now has the opportunity to do so.

"We do have an abundance of spaces, both for men and women," said Tom Murray, housing services supervisor.

"We've exhausted our waiting list and we still have some (spaces) left."

Murray believes the reason for this is two-fold.

"Our waiting list wasn't as big for the spring as it's been in the past, which leads me to believe that more people are pleased with their off-campus accommodations, price wise," he said.

Secondly, Murray said there were many more cancellations from on-campus residents than in the past,

which he also thinks is related to prices.

"You can no longer say that it's cheaper living on campus than off campus, and I think that's obviously a contributing factor with some people (moving off campus)," Murray said.

The average rent for a one bedroom, furnished apartment per person is \$162.25 per month, plus utilities.

The average price for a dorm

room (figuring only air-conditioned dorms) divided into four months, equals \$164.25 per month.

The increase in cancellations and lack of new applicants may lead to unoccupied rooms on campus.

Murray said anytime the school isn't able to maintain 100 percent occupancy, it can lead to problems.

The fiscal office handles the dorms' accounts, and business services sets rents for the dorms, so Murray said he doesn't know what the

impact of the spring's vacancies will be.

Murray said he doesn't expect to have dorm vacancies next fall.

"That's another factor that leads to spring vacancies because we have so few incoming freshmen," he said. "Where as in the fall, we have more (incoming freshmen) than we can accommodate."

In the fall, 80 percent of the dorm spaces go to incoming freshman, 10

percent to transfer students and 10 percent to returning students, Murray said, so upper classmen have a much better chance of getting an on-campus space in the spring.

"If anybody's interested in living on campus, we would caution them not to break their lease or leave their roommate stranded," he said, "and if they have any questions about their lease, to call off campus center."

## Deciding who stays, who goes not cut-and-dried

Editor's note: This is the second article in a three part series on scholastic probation.

By SUZANNA YBARRA  
Reporter

Let's pretend you were on scholastic probation last semester and needed to make at least two B's or one A to be allowed to stay in the University.

Let's pretend you didn't make the grades. What now? Will the dean of your college really kick you out?

Deciding whether a student may continue at the University is not as cut-and-dried as you might think. Most students are treated on an individual basis — simply because most students' problems aren't that they can't make the grades.

Candida Lutes, associate dean for

student affairs for the College of Liberal Arts, says she knows there can be many reasons students don't perform well scholastically. For some, she says, it can be more than one.

Some students don't have good study habits which makes it difficult for them to be competitive, Lutes says.

"Some don't know how to study — a real problem for bright students," she says. "They didn't have to study in high school and did fine. In this environment it doesn't help to be just smart — you have to be persistent."

Other reasons may be that the student has financial problems or personal problems, she says. Maybe the student simply doesn't have the intelligence to be here or doesn't want

*Most students are treated on an individual basis — simply because most students' problems aren't that they can't make the grades.*

to be here for the academics, Lutes says.

"Anyone can have one or six of those problems," Lutes says. "My problem is trying to figure out which one of those are the problem, because what I tell the students depends on what their problems are."

"For example, a personal problem. I'd be a jerk if I said to them, 'Well, you just have to study more.' I'd suggest to go to work on their personal problems, which may include withdrawing from school for a

while because they can't work on both at the same time. It's a job that requires a crystal ball."

A crystal ball could come in handy when the dean has to decide whether to allow a student to continue here.

Davis Falquist, associate dean for the College of Geosciences, says he's willing to give a student a chance as long as the student knows exactly where he stands.

"Sometimes you try to lay it on the line firmly," Falquist says. "There's

no way you want to make the students feel badly about themselves. That's the hard part of the job."

"Some students are forever optimists and it's hard to say no to a student who says, 'I know I can do it.'"

Sometimes it's discouraging, Falquist says.

"It's irritating because the students will not recognize they're not suited for it (the major), that they should look for another," he says.

Leland Carlson, associate dean for undergraduate programs for the College of Engineering, says the biggest problem he sees are students who are mismatched with the aptitudes needed for engineering.

"A lot of people have started engineering who really weren't interested in it," Carlson says. "High

starting salaries tend to attract more people."

Money has a big impact on the students' choice in majors but sometimes it also plays a big role in how well they do in school.

Falquist says he senses that more students are working more hours outside of school than a few years ago, which means less time for studying. The generally accepted rule is that a student should study at least three hours for every hour in a class. That's a 45 hour academic week. A full-time job in itself.

Bryan Cole, associate dean for student affairs for the College of Education, says sometimes the best medicine is time away from school.

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