

Pre-registration
Freshmen L-Z today

Room	Time	Room	Time
101	8:00-9:00	101	11:00-12:00
102	8:00-9:00	102	11:00-12:00
103	8:00-9:00	103	11:00-12:00
104	8:00-9:00	104	11:00-12:00
105	8:00-9:00	105	11:00-12:00
106	8:00-9:00	106	11:00-12:00
107	8:00-9:00	107	11:00-12:00
108	8:00-9:00	108	11:00-12:00
109	8:00-9:00	109	11:00-12:00
110	8:00-9:00	110	11:00-12:00

B-1 bomber maintenance
A&M prof to head Air Force program

Page 3

Texas A&M The Battalion

Vol. 80 No. 134 USPS 045360 14 pages

College Station, Texas

Wednesday, April 17, 1985



Watching the Line Up

Photo by AMORY SANDERS

The Texas A&M football team's intra-squad Maroon and White scrimmage on Saturday attracted Aggies of all ages, including this three year veteran of the A&M football team's

defensive line. Hal Felwell, a senior physical education major, saw White beat Maroon, 21-0. Seniors don't participate in the game since they won't be on the team in the fall.

Shultz: change is under way in South Africa

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz, responding to critics who say U.S. policy toward South Africa perpetuates apartheid, said Tuesday the United States "must not throw American matches on the emotional tinder of the region."

young blacks each year and that will have twice as many of them entering the job market by the turn of the century needs more job opportunities, not fewer," Shultz said. He added that a U.S. policy of exacerbating hardship in South Africa could promote a "race war" there.

Shultz, speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, expressed sharp opposition to a proposal before Congress that would ban new U.S. investment and reduce U.S. South African trade ties.

Shultz said the process of racial change is under way in South Africa, contending that there has been more reform in the past four years than in the previous 30.

He said the economic proposal ignores the harm that would be inflicted precisely on the black majority whom the advocates of boycotts, embargoes and sanctions purportedly want to help.

Change has just begun, but it has begun," Shultz said. "Our job is to continue to encourage it."

An economy that even now needs to create 250,000 new jobs for

Shultz spoke as the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee held hearings on a proposal by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Lowell Weicker,

See Shultz, page 6

Live life to fullest, religion not rational: O'Hair

By ANN CERVENKA

Staff Writer

"Atheism is a very simple concept," said Madalyn Murray O'Hair, the atheist famous for winning the 1963 Supreme Court case which removed reverential Bible reading and prayer recitation from public schools. "An atheist is a person who has no theism."

O'Hair spoke on "Freedom From Religion" Tuesday night at a program sponsored by Memorial Student Center Great Issues.

She stressed the importance of living life on earth to the fullest because death is final.

"An atheist loves himself and his fellow man instead of God," she said. "Only through a knowledge of self and of fellow man can he find the understanding that will assure a life

of fulfillment," she said.

"We simply look at what religion is and say we can't accept that because it is not rational," she said. "Atheists accept no God, holy books, miracles, heaven, hell, purgatory, or any stage in between going up or down."

In a press conference earlier on Tuesday, O'Hair emphasized the rationality of atheism, and stated their single most important purpose, "How do you de-program a whole nation from irrationality?"

"We are the rational ones in the crowd," she said.

"I think Christians are empty Coke bottles. They're throw away bottles. We're square, but we're intelligent. We have all our marbles."

Because of inconsistencies found in the Bible, O'Hair said anyone who would read the Bible objectively from cover to cover would disregard it.

"It's crazy as hell," she said. "Read the Bible. If you've got any kind of brains in your head, when you get done reading it from cover to cover, you will throw it in the trash. It's not fit for human consumption."

O'Hair also attacked prayer. "So an atheist looks at religion as what we find: bullshit, piled very high and very deep," she said.

"You go pray about it (world problems) and see if whether your prayers fill the bellies of the starving Ethiopian children. Or you pray for peace and see how far that will get you. It's wasted, useless exercise."

She emphasizes the need to take action. "Atheists do deeds, not say prayers, or build hospitals, not churches," she said.

O'Hair said the Christian idea of salvation is absurd. Just as Adam and Eve cannot impute their sin onto the

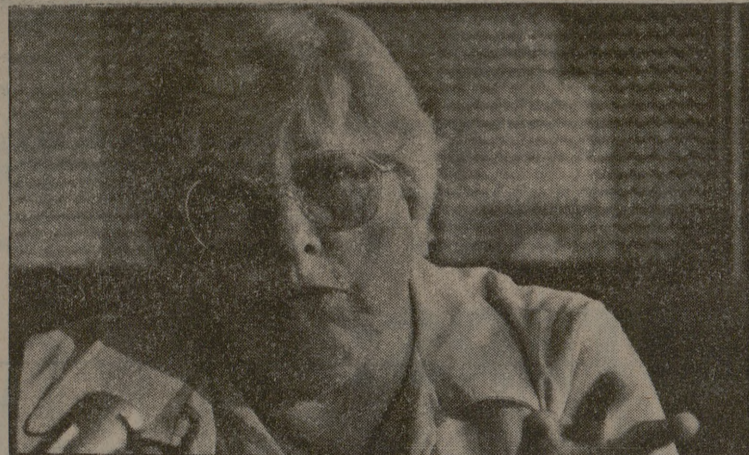
next generation, Jesus Christ cannot die for others.

After her speech, O'Hair answered questions from the audience.

She stressed living a full life on earth. When asked if handicapped or retarded children are entitled to life, O'Hair said absolutely not.

After working for 17 years with retarded and neglected children, O'Hair said they are an economic cost to taxpayers and an emotional cost to parents.

"They are not anything that should be preserved," she said. "If I were in charge of them, I would absolutely see that every single one of them was snuffed out. There is absolutely no solution to that monster child who is born."



Madalyn Murray O'Hair

Supreme Court: CIA may conceal sources' identities

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The CIA and other U.S. spy agencies are free to conceal from the public the identities of all intelligence sources, the Supreme Court ruled Tuesday.

The court, by a 7-2 vote, gave the director of the Central Intelligence Agency unlimited power to protect not only secret agents but all other sources of information — classified and unclassified. That includes the names of private scientists and researchers, and even academic journals.

"Congress intended to give the director of Central Intelligence broad power to protect the secrecy and integrity of the intelligence process," Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said for the court.

"The reasons are too obvious to call for enlarged discussion," he said. "Without such protections the agency would be virtually impotent."

The ruling comes at a time when the Reagan administration is continuing to lobby Congress for broader exemptions from the Freedom of Information Act for intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

Tuesday's decision overturned a ruling that could have forced the CIA to disclose the names of college researchers and others who contributed to a notorious

project in the 1950s and 1960s involving brainwashing and experimental drugs like LSD being administered to unsuspecting individuals.

At least two people died because of the experiments.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 1983 in favor of a Ralph Nader lobbying group that filed a 1978 suit under the Freedom of Information Act.

The appeals court said the CIA may not withhold the names of its sources merely, for example, to guard against a public outcry. It said the agency could conceal the names only if it could show that the promise of confidentiality was required to obtain the information.

Burger said the appeals court misunderstood the realities of intelligence work, which often involves seemingly innocuous sources as well as unsuspecting individuals who provide valuable intelligence information. "A foreign government can learn a great deal about the (CIA's) activities by knowing the public sources of information that interest the agency," he said.

The CIA said the project was designed to counteract brainwashing and use of mind-altering drugs by the Chinese and Russians.

See Court, page 6

Spacewalkers affix 'fly swatter'

Crew ready for satellite rescue

Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Two spacewalkers fastened a makeshift "fly swatter" to the end of Discovery's robot arm Tuesday, and the crew practiced ways of using it to gently pull a switch to activate an orbiting satellite filled with volatile fuel.

At stake in today's attempt is the life of the \$80 million Syncom communications satellite. If NASA guessed right, flipping the switch will start a 45-minute sequence that erects the satellite's antenna, puts Syncom into a faster spin and sends

it off to a useful orbit high above Earth.

"If I could think of a better bullet to fire, I'd be shooting it," said Randy Stone, flight director. "The only thing on this satellite we can do anything about is this lever. I think we've got a very good probability of tripping this lever."

Discovery's crew has two four-minute periods, 90 minutes apart, to accomplish the task.

The first try is scheduled shortly after 9 a.m., when shuttle and Syncom are over two Atlantic Ocean islands called St. Peter and St. Paul northeast of Brazil.

Glad in clumsy space suits, astronaut David Griggs and Jeffrey Hoffman floated into Discovery's cargo bay Tuesday and strapped two jury-rigged tools — one described as a fly swatter, the other as a lacrosse stick — to the end of shuttle's 50-foot mechanical arm.

The unscheduled space walk and repair attempt extended the flight which was supposed to end Wednesday, but NASA had not decided whether the landing will be Thursday or Friday.

If the repair maneuver works on the first attempt and the weather forecast is good, the shuttle may

land at the Kennedy Space Center on Thursday morning. Otherwise, homecoming day is Friday.

Today, commander Karol Bobko and pilot Don Williams will close the 40-mile distance with Syncom and fly alongside it. Mission Specialist Margaret Rhea Seddon will extend the arm to allow the flexible end of the crude tool to brush along the satellite's solar panels.

"The idea is to let the fly swatter drag on the satellite," Seddon said. "The swatter ought to catch the lever, move it to the proper position and then tear away."

A&M's SG: Does it make a difference?

Editor's note: This is the first article in a three-part series on the role of Texas A&M's Student Government.

By JERRY OSLIN

Staff Writer

What does Student Government really do?

What can they do? While some students might answer "nothing" to these questions, the leaders of Student Government say they can and do make a difference at Texas A&M.

"Student Government's power is not a structured thing," says Sean Royall, Texas A&M's new student body president. "That is not to say we don't have input in University decisions. We have a lot of input."

While the University does not al-

low Student Government any formal powers, the administration does accept Student Government's ideas and opinions on certain issues, says Dr. John Koldus, vice president of student services.

In addition, Student Government has the responsibility of budgeting the money collected from student service fees, Koldus says.

Student Government's finance committee recently appropriated more than \$3.8 million in student service fees.

Though the Student Government has only advisory powers, those powers are important because the University frequently follows Student Government suggestions, says Eric Thode, the student senate's speaker pro tem.

"While it looks like we have little to no power, and what power we do have looks quite informal because it's not written down somewhere," he says. "I consider it formal power because the University administration gives us a chance to change things."

Because Student Government represents the student body, administrators are very receptive to its ideas, Thode says.

"They want to know what student opinion is," he says. "We are 36,000 people with an idea. They are a few administrators with an idea. They aren't always there to see what needs to be done."

Royall says the administration has solicited Student Government's input on certain occasions.

"In some instances, they'll call us and say 'we need to talk to you' or 'we want to form a committee to get your input,'" Royall says.

While the administration is open to Student Government's ideas, the organization must prove that its ideas are credible, Thode says.

"The burden of proof is on us to find out student opinion on how things should be run by a shuttle bus or a change machine," he says. "We have to research the issue and then convince them that it should be done this way."

The student senate's bills and resolutions are sent to Koldus and to the administrators that the legis-

See GOVERNMENT, page 6