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The Crimson Tide

# Texas A&M The Battalion

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## Second big change in apartheid planned

Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — A government panel on Thursday proposed repeal of the hated "pass laws" that keep South Africa's blacks out of white areas — the second major change in the apartheid system announced in two days.

Even whites who oppose the government hailed the step.

"This is the beginning of the end of apartheid," said Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash women's movement, which opposes the nation's system of racial segregation. "I really do think it means something.

They are not playing around with words this time."

Helen Suzman, an anti-apartheid member of Parliament, said, "This is probably the most important step forward in 30 years."

A primary effect will be that families now restricted to their tribal homelands could join the men working in the cities, preventing the breakup of families.

On Wednesday, President P.W. Botha told a congress of his National Party that the government was giving up its policy that blacks eventually have to become citizens of

black homelands and relinquish citizenship in South Africa.

Blacks, however, still will have political rights only in the homeland, and still will not be able to vote in South Africa.

Residents of Soweto's White City Jabavu neighborhood said police arrested as many as 600 students around Hlengiwe High School, holding an undetermined number of them in Diepkloof Prison under state-of-emergency regulations.

The residents said students under age 12 were freed. The neighborhood has seen the worst of Soweto

rioting since anti-apartheid violence began more than a year ago.

Government policy allows the country's 5 million whites to settle almost anywhere while its 24 million blacks need permits, or passes, to live near white areas and hold jobs there.

Between 200,000 and 300,000 blacks a year are arrested for violations of the pass laws and sent back to the tribal homelands, usually for trying to work in cities illegally.

A committee of the President's Council, an advisory panel to Presi-

dent P.W. Botha, on Thursday announced a report that said pass laws — technically called "influx control" — do not work and cost too much to maintain.

It also said the laws are "discriminatory" against blacks and "conflict with basic human rights."

The plan calls for replacing pass laws with what the council said would be "orderly urbanization."

Details were sketchy, but the report said more money should be

spent developing black townships and allowances should be made for "informal" communities — black squatter camps.

Under influx control, blacks may not be in white areas for more than 72 hours without a stamp in their pass giving permission from white authorities. Those born in urban areas, and their children, can live and work there permanently. Those in the homelands are virtually barred from coming to cities except on one-year migrant workers' contracts.



Photo by Jaime Lopez

### First Yell

The Fightin' Texas Aggie Band plays during Texas A&M's first yell practice in The Grove. While yell practices for home games

are held at midnight on the Fridays before the games, the practices for out-of-town games are held at 7 p.m. on Thursdays.

## Police at A&M investigating pipe bombing

By BRIAN PEARSON  
Staff Writer

The Texas A&M University Police Department is investigating a Wednesday detonation of a pipe bomb in Puryear Hall.

Bob Wiatt, director of the department, said the bombing could be a retaliation against stricter enforcement of University policy on dorm residents.

No one was hurt in the explosion. "You've got a feud going on in Puryear because they have some of the staff — including the head residents, assistant residents and area coordinators — who are telling the residents of this dormitory to cut out the hijinks," Wiatt said. "We have a small group of people who resent that and are trying to retaliate."

He said there are no definite suspects in the case.

Brian Kennedy, head resident of Puryear Hall, was jolted out of bed at 1 a.m. when the bomb — a 6-inch-long, polyvinyl-chloride (PVC) pipe filled with gunpowder — exploded outside of his dorm room.

"I went to bed and 10 minutes later I heard an explosion," Kennedy said.

The bomb was taped to the outside of Kennedy's door when it went off. Wiatt said if the bomb had been tied firmly to the door, it would have "blown the door in."

Kennedy said, "Pieces of the pipe were on the floors above and below us."

Wiatt said, "He (Kennedy) could have opened that door after the fuse was lit and the thing was about eye level."

Wiatt said the culprit probably will face serious charges.

"There are probably a half a dozen charges that could be filed with this type of incident," he said.

Wiatt said the three main charges are arson, places where weapons are prohibited, and components of explosives.

Each charge has a penalty of two to 20 years in prison. If a person is hurt in an arson incident, the convicted person can spend five to 99 years in prison.

"So help me, if we get who was doing this and if we have enough evidence according to the district attorney, then we're going to do our best to send him to prison," Wiatt said.

This particular explosion was not the only bombing incident Kennedy has experienced.

On Sept. 4, Kennedy found a shoe box in his room. When he opened the top, an assortment of fireworks detonated. Wiatt said Kennedy suffered a temporary hearing impairment from the blast.

"There was a timing device consisting of batteries, clothes pins and wires that were activated when the top of the shoe box was removed," Wiatt said. "It set off the string of firecrackers, a smoke bomb and Texas Whistlers."

Wiatt said the suspect said he learned to build the bomb by watching the movie "Airport."

University Police had a suspect who admitted to the bombing, but charges could not be pressed because of "insufficient admissible evidence beyond his confession," Wiatt said.

No one saw the suspect place the shoe-box bomb and all evidence was destroyed with the explosion, Wiatt said. The suspect was turned over to the Department of Student Affairs for disciplinary action, but Wiatt said the suspect in the first crime is not necessarily a suspect in the second.

Kennedy said he feels he was singled out for the bombing incidents because he is a representative of the establishment.

Kennedy said, "If we allowed things and somebody gets hurt, we'd be the ones responsible for it."

"It's not a matter of good bull or bad bull, it's a matter of liabilities."

### Students contribute to community

## A&M is basic industry in B/CS area

By JENS B. KOEPKE  
Staff Writer

Imagine the local area without Texas A&M.

College Station might not exist and Bryan would be a typical East Texas small town.

"Without A&M, the local area would look like Navasota or Hearne," said Lonnie Jones, an agricultural economics professor at A&M.

The University pumped a record \$344.2 million into the local economy during 1984, according to a study conducted by the University president's office.

The revenues, up \$25.5 million from 1983, included \$220.2 million in wages and \$28.5 million in utilities, services and supplies. Students

contributed over \$105 million to the local economy in housing, food, clothing and other expenditures.

"A&M is the primary, basic industry in the community," Jones said.

The University employs more people than the four other basic industries combined, he said. The other basic industries are agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing.

Every dollar produced by the University results in a \$3.10 revenue gain in the community, Jones said. Similarly, every job created at the University results in two new jobs in the community.

"The two most heavily impacted areas are real estate, especially rental housing, and retail/trade businesses," Jones said.

Faced with an enrollment decrease, the local economy would not feel an abrupt change, but a slackening demand for retail business and rental housing, he said.

An enrollment estimate revealed by speaker Jaan Laane at the A&M Faculty Senate meeting Monday night puts A&M about 1,200 students behind last year's final tally. President Frank Vandiver confirmed that A&M has fewer graduate students, out-of-state students and foreign students than last year.

A significant enrollment decrease would be dramatically felt by an already soft local economy, said Ed Brady, executive vice president of the Bryan-College Station Chamber of Commerce.

The difficulties that city busi-

nesses encountered because of the flattening of enrollment growth in the last two or three years were compounded by the slump in the oil and gas industry, Brady said.

"Combined, it has been a painful lesson for the diversification of the local economy," he said. "We're fortunate we've got the University, but we need to diversify."

To achieve this diversification, he said, the Chamber of Commerce, together with the Brazos County Industrial Foundation, the Bryan Developmental Foundation, the College Station Industrial Developmental Foundation and Texas A&M's Research Park has developed

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## White says execution fitting for murderers

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Execution is an appropriate punishment for murderers, even if the death penalty doesn't deter others from committing such crimes, Gov. Mark White said Thursday.

"I support it in and of itself," White said.

Whatever deterrent effect executions may have "is some added value to the death penalty... not the sole basis for the death penalty. The death penalty is an appropriate punishment for someone who commits a capital crime in Texas," White said.

The governor referred specifically to Charles Rumbaugh, 28, who died by lethal injection early Wednesday after spending nine years on death row. Rumbaugh was executed for killing an Amarillo jewelry store owner during a robbery.

"I don't think anyone would suggest that what Mr. Rumbaugh did should be punished lightly. I think he is a very good example of the appropriateness of the death penalty," White said.

Many criminal justice experts say there is little evidence to show

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## Greeks slow to apply for recognition

By TAMARA BELL  
Staff Writer

A wait-and-see attitude has been adopted by most fraternities at Texas A&M in response to University recognition of Greek organizations.

Recognition of social groups was officially granted this summer by Dr. John Koldus, vice president for student services. The Interfraternity Council and two fraternities, Farmhouse and Kappa Sigma, already have been recognized under the social category.

Heidi Seifert, president of Panhellenic, said Panhellenic, the governing council of sororities, has not made any plans to apply for University recognition.

Once a social group is acknowledged, it receives in addition to other advantages, a discount on advertising in The Battalion and use of University facilities.

At least two other fraternities have decided to seek recognition.

Sam Lorimer, president of Alpha Tau Omega, believes the recognition of all fraternities at A&M is inevitable.

"The only disadvantage we, the chapter, saw ended up not being a disadvantage," he said. "Banking at the MSC and needing a faculty adviser to sign checks just encourages us to be more careful in our bookkeeping."

"Another concern is the University will be able to regulate our parties, but the Texas ABC (alcohol beverage control) will be cracking down on fraternities harder than the University will when alcohol is the question."

"We have an advantage over those fraternities not recognized because we have more credibility. When we become recognized we'll be known as the Texas A&M Alpha Tau Omega instead of the University's stepchild."

Rick Beck, president of Pi Kappa Phi, said another positive aspect of recognition is the ability to rush on campus.

"The Greek system is growing," Beck said. "We've been here six years and we have 30 men in the chapter. We would like to get up to 50 or 60 members. If we're recognized, we can participate in a campus-wide formal rush."

Although some fraternities view recognition as positive, most are either hesitating because of a lack of information or waiting for the reaction of other fraternities.

Kappa Alpha President Sid Caution said the chapter is investigating the long-term effect of recognition before making a final decision.

A concern of some fraternities is the University's control of finances. After an organization is recognized, its funds are regulated through the Student Finance Center, Koldus said.

"The University gets the interest from the money in the Finance Center," Koldus said. "It accumulates

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