

## Colleges no longer low cost

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and fees, 27 percent for residents and non-residents alike. That boosted tuition and fees to \$1,071 for home-state students and to \$2,134 for non-residents.

The average public college bill of \$4,587 is still roughly half what it costs to spend a year at the typical private four-year college. That has led to a surge of applications at many prestigious public universities.

Hawaii, Nevada, the District of Columbia and Guam did not raise tuition and fees for 1985-86. Delaware, Montana and Washington recorded 20 percent increases. Alaska raised its charges by more than 15 percent. Nebraska posted a 14 percent increase and Tennessee 13 percent.

Five states boosted the charges by 11 percent: Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri and New Jersey. Virginia and North Dakota also had increases of 10 percent or more.

Twenty states raised tuition and fees by 5 to 9.9 percent: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Room and board cost \$2,343 at the typical public campus this year, up by 5 percent, or \$101, over last year.

For in-state residents, tuition averaged \$1,278, making the full tab for a year on campus \$3,621. The average tuition bill for out-of-state students was \$3,210.

# Yemen president goes back to war-torn nation

Associated Press

President Ali Nasser Mohammed of South Yemen was reported back in his small, embattled Arab nation on the Red Sea Monday, with his bloody struggle to overcome a rival, hardline Marxist faction raging into its second week.

British Foreign Office sources were quoted as saying in London that fighting had died down in Aden, the capital, but that civil war among rival Marxists and tribal factions appeared to be spreading in the hinterland.

Associated Press reporter Khawla Mattar quoted evacuees reaching Djibouti from Aden as saying the situation in Aden was "disastrous," with bodies and burned-out military vehicles lining the streets.

They said Aden, a city of 55,000 people, was reduced to a "ghost town" — food stores closed, no water supply or electricity, hospitals

caught in the cross fire, and the stench of death everywhere.

Hardcore rebel leader Abdul-Fatah Ismail, a former president of South Yemen, the Arab world's only Marxist country, was reported to be "still alive" and leading attempts to oust Mohammed.

Mohammed was reported to have returned home Sunday night from a brief visit to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, which, like South Yemen, is a key Soviet ally in the Red Sea region.

Combat between Marxist factions in South Yemen, a poor nation of 2 million people on the Arabian Peninsula's southern tip, broke out Jan. 13, apparently after a coup attempt by hardliners opposed to Mohammed's reported desire to liberalize the economy and improve relations with pro-Western Arab countries.

The government said last week that four coup plotters, including Ismail, had been executed, but a rebel

radio broadcast Monday said all four were alive.


The radio, which has been saying South Yemen was now under a "collective leadership," said it was Mohammed who tried to "liquidate" the four men, as well as Defense Minister Saleh Muslih.

Britannia, the royal yacht of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, Soviet freighters and French warships have been rescuing foreigners representing 42 nationalities caught in the Aden fighting.

By last weekend about 1,600 evacuees were moved from Aden to Djibouti.

More than 100 others were stranded on the beach when fierce fighting interrupted the evacuation Saturday, witnesses reported.

Aside from one American woman already evacuated, no U.S. citizens were known to be in South Yemen, according to State Department officials.



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## Mexicans deny corruption in drug case

Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexicans expressed indignation and denial Monday over a U.S. congressman's allegations that a reputed drug baron jailed in the murder of an American narcotics agent has been seen at some of the city's finest restaurants.

Rep. Charles B. Rangel, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said he was also told Rafael Caro Quintero had been seen at a hotel while he was supposed to have been in jail.

Caro Quintero was jailed in April 1985 in the kidnap, torture and killing of U.S. Drug Enforcement Ad-

ministration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and his Mexican pilot in Guadalajara.

"A lie. Absolutely false," a spokeswoman for the federal Attorney General's Office said of Rangel's charges.

Rangel, who led a congressional delegation to Mexico last week, made the statement at a press conference Sunday in Washington.

He said the delegation was told by U.S. agents and Mexican businessmen that Caro Quintero was seen "on numerous occasions dining in fancy restaurants," at least once "with some federal officials."

The delegation also was told that "over \$600,000 was found in his (Caro Quintero's) jail cell, along with some guns," Rangel said.

Officials of the General Directorate of Prisons and of the city's Northern Prison, where Caro Quintero is being held, could not be reached for comment Monday.

However, the Excelsior news service reported angry reactions from lawyers and penal officials. The news service said various officials, none of whom were quoted directly, "coincided in pointing out that it is very easy to make statements and not corroborate them with facts."

The Mexico City Lawyers Association and penal officials "said the United States should be grateful" for Mexico's anti-narcotics efforts "and not be making statements, falsely, that a total corruption exists among the bodies charged with eradicating (narcotics)," the news service said.

# King holiday sparks parades, protests

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lanta, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference challenged the nation to move forward toward complete racial equality.

"In the name of Martin, we ain't going back," said the Rev. Joseph Lowery, who heads the organization King founded. "We've come too far, we've worked too strenuously, we've marched too long, we've prayed too hard, we've wept too bitterly, we've bled too profusely and we've died too young."

Lowery joined Vice President George Bush, South African Bishop

Desmond Tutu, Sens. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Bill Bradley, D-N.J., and Mack Mattingly, R-Ga., Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, Georgia Gov. Joe Frank Harris and members of King's family at an ecumenical service at Ebenezer Baptist Church near downtown Atlanta.

"America today bears witness to the fact that Dr. King's faith in America was true faith," Bush said. "Love has overcome hate."

In Louisiana, all 485 students at a black high school in Plaquemines Parish stayed home to protest the school board's refusal to recognize the holiday.

"No one showed up this morning,

No one but the teachers," said James Jones, assistant principal at Phoenix High School.

Plaquemines Parish employees had the day off, as did state employees and parish workers in Louisiana, which celebrates the holiday every other year.

Absentee rates were also high in Tulsa, Okla., as black students protested the city's decision to hold classes to make up for a bad-weather day in December.

The Rev. Lawrence Lakey, director of the Tulsa Urban League, said, "We are protesting the fact that the city and schools refuse to honor the

first legal holiday to honor a black American."

Vandals in Buffalo, N.Y., painted a bust of King white Sunday night, but city parks crews cleaned it in time for holiday celebrations.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced Monday that he had accepted a request by African delegates to make King's birthday a U.N. holiday, beginning next year. It will replace one of nine holidays now observed by the U.N. staff.

Harry Belafonte and Bill Cosby were co-hosts Monday night for a three-city celebration.

# Bloodless coup overturns Lesotho regime

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appeared to be more against the deposed prime minister than pro-military.

Many people in this conservative Christian nation have been uneasy about Jonathan's authoritarian ways. His confrontations with South Africa, which is Lesotho's biggest employer as well as its primary supplier, were followed by a turn to the Soviet bloc for aid and alliances.

Jonathan won friends among black South Africans and other black African leaders by welcoming African National Congress guerrillas, but many Basotho worried about reprisals from the white-ruled land that surrounds them.

*"This step has been taken to restore peace and national reconciliation, which has been a problem of politicians in Lesotho. . . ."*

*— An announcement made by leaders of the Lesotho coup.*

South African authorities began delaying shipments into Lesotho at the first of the year, saying they were looking for arms and guerrillas. Fuel, medicine and some foods were in short supply by Monday.

Hours after the coup, South African radio said the first goods train in some time had crossed the border into Lesotho.

Roelof F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, said his country "would welcome any lessening of tension in Lesotho."

The announcement of the coup said, "This step has been taken to restore peace and national reconciliation, which has been a problem of politicians in Lesotho. . . . The police and foreign companies should carry

out their activities as if nothing has happened."

Jonathan came to power as a pro-Western leader but suspended the constitution and ruled by decree. He canceled elections that he appeared about to lose in 1970, and there has not been an election since.

South African commandos killed 42 people in Maseru in December 1982, in a raid on alleged African National Congress militants, and a commando strike in the capital a month ago killed nine people, including six ANC members. Lesotho blamed the South Africans, who denied responsibility.

About 150 soldiers led by Gen. Lekhanya surrounded Jonathan's office in Maseru last Wednesday.

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