

The Battalion



WEATHER

FORECAST for WEDNESDAY:
Continued mostly cloudy and warm with a 20 percent chance of showers.

HIGH:74 LOW:65

Moslem protests spread across Asia

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Moslem students marched in several cities Monday against a book fundamentalists say blasphemes Islam. Their rallies occurred the day after police fired on protesters in Islamabad, killing five and wounding 83.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said the protest Sunday may have been the work of politicians using Moslem objections to Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" as an excuse to press their opposition to her government and democracy.

In India on Monday, police fired into a crowd protesting the book in Srinagar, summer capital of northern Jammu-Kashmir state, killing one person and wounding more than 60, news reports said.

United News of India said the mob

forced shops and businesses in Srinagar to close. India, which is overwhelmingly Hindu, banned the book in October.

In a letter soon after the banning, published on front pages of major Indian newspapers, Rushdie said: "The right to freedom of expression is at the very foundation of any democratic society."

"When . . . self-appointed guardians of Muslim sensibilities say that no civilized society should permit the publication of a book like mine, they have got things backwards. The question raised by the book's banning is precisely whether India, by behaving in this somewhat South African fashion, can any more lay claim to the title of civilized society."

Rushdie was born in India to Moslem

parents and lives in Britain.

In Islamabad, hundreds of riot police were stationed around the U.S. Information Center, scene of Sunday's confrontation, but no trouble was reported Monday.

Nearly 3,000 Moslem fundamentalists assembled outside the center Sunday to demand that Rushdie's novel be banned in the United States. It has been published in Britain, the United States and other Western countries, and several Islamic countries have banned it.

Fundamentalists say the book does not recognize Islam as the one true religion and ridicules the most precious Moslem beliefs. Rushdie declares it to be a work of fiction, in no way blasphemous and not intended to offend anyone.

Bhutto said she did not see how Sunday's protest could have been against the book because it is banned and unavailable in Pakistan, and none of the protesters could have read it.

"Was the demonstration against Salman Rushdie's book or a law-and-order situation?" she said at an airport news conference after returning Monday from a state visit to China.

U.S. diplomats closed the information center and U.S. Embassy at midday Monday after reports that more violence might occur.

In adjacent Rawalpindi, where most shops were closed to mourn those killed the day before, about 300 Moslem theology students and opposition politicians chanted

"Rushdie should hang!" and other slogans against Bhutto.

Demonstrations were held at U.S. consulates in Lahore and Karachi, but reports said police were out in force and prevented violence.

At the American center in Islamabad, which houses a library and offices of the U.S. Information Agency, a diplomat said: "The staff is traumatized."

Three Americans and 15 Pakistani employees were inside the building when a mob chanting "American Dogs!" and "Allah Is Great!" pelted the building with stones, tore down the American flag and started several small fires.

Summit starts with prediction of progress

COSTA DEL SOL, El Salvador (AP) — Five Central American presidents began a summit Monday with predictions their two-day meeting will contribute to peace, democracy and progress in the troubled region.

The leaders appeared buoyed by the mere fact of being under the same roof after six months of postponements, delay and dispute over the summit's prospects, agenda and date.

Officials with the Nicaraguan delegation said President Daniel Ortega has proposed that the estimated 11,000-strong Contra force in Honduras be disbanded. The Contras fled there after U.S. military aid expired last year.

Under the proposal, the Contras could accept amnesty in Nicaragua or go to third countries. Nicaragua would release from prison an estimated 3,500 Contras and former Nicaraguan National Guardsmen.

The officials, who outlined the proposal on condition of anonymity, said Ortega presented the plan to Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo at the Feb. 2 inauguration of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

"I am sure that we, with optimism, will analyze efforts we've made according to Esquipulas II and search for favorable solutions that will promote peace and progress in Central America," President Jose Napoleon Duarte said in brief comments as the meeting began.

He was flanked by Presidents Jose Azcona of Honduras, Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, Oscar Arias of Costa Rica and Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala.

Following Duarte's statement, the presidents began work in a closed session.

The chief executives will analyze the successes and failures to date of the Esquipulas II peace plan, signed by the same five men in Guatemala on Aug. 7, 1987.

The plan, also known as the Arias plan for its principal architect, was designed to promote peace and democracy.



Photo by Ronnie Montgomery

Struggle to juggle

Sophomore business major Lewis Pillsworth (left) from Niskayuna, N.Y., and freshman general studies major Matt Jones

from Houston, practice juggling near McInnis Hall. Pillsworth and Jones are preparing for the MSC Variety Show auditions.

North's lawyers: Good defense not possible

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lawyers for Oliver North said in a court filing released today that they would be unable to defend him adequately under a proposed agreement to control the use of classified material North wants to use in his defense.

The proposed agreement "would guarantee a 'cuckoo-clock' trial that would make a mockery of the adversarial process," said North's lawyer, Brendan Sullivan. He said that without the information he wants to present, "we cannot adequately defend this case."

The agreement was worked out between the office of independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, who is prosecuting North, and the Justice Department, which fears that North will spill classified material at his trial damaging to national security.

The proposed order would "gut the defense" by barring North from using "critical information about the Reagan administration's third-country arrangements for military support of the (Nicaraguan) Resistance and the official non-disclosure of those arrangements," the filing by Sullivan said.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell sent the jury home today and scheduled a hearing for Tuesday on a proposed agreement for additional national security safeguards that could allow the case to go forward.

Faculty Senate does not change hearings process

By Kelly S. Brown

STAFF WRITER

After lengthy debate the Faculty Senate returned a resolution to committee that would give faculty members the right to decide if legal representation is to be used during formal hearings concerning dismissals or tenure.

Dr. J. Benton Storey said in Monday's meeting that when a faculty member goes to a formal hearing, he knows the University will be represented by legal counsel from the Texas A&M University System's General Counsel office, which is supported by tax dol-

lars, and this sometimes creates obstacles for the faculty member.

"The faculty member is essentially barred from the right of a hearing because he feels compelled to employ legal counsel beyond his economic capability," Storey said. "Attorneys will be removed from both sides only if the faculty member chooses this process."

The overall idea of "lawyer-free" hearings was positively met by senators, but objections arose over several stipulations in the resolution.

The stipulations being that the hearing would be governed by rules of informality,

meaning there would be no pleadings, no court reporter and no rule of evidence.

At the recommendation of Dr. Manuel Davenport, a philosophy professor and senator, the resolution was sent back to the Personnel and Welfare Committee for consultation with the Committee on Academic Freedom, Responsibility, Tenure and Promotion.

"If there is no documentation of the meeting, hearsay testimony is allowed," Davenport said. "And a gap will be left if evidence is not required at the hearing — the resolution needs some work and definitions need to be clarified."

Also during the afternoon session, the Senate approved a resolution supporting House Bill 85.

Storey said House Bill 85 would serve as an incentive for members of the Teachers Retirement System (TRS) to remain within the TAMUS with knowledge that at age 55 and after 30 years of service they could retire with full benefits.

The resolution said state employees currently are under a 55-30 retirement plan, and House Bill 85 would assist TRS employees in

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South African: Sanctions needed to fight apartheid

By Richard Tijerina

STAFF WRITER

America should not love the black people in South Africa more than the people love themselves, and they should proceed with economic sanctions against the country to combat its political system of apartheid, a South African journalist said Monday.

Dumisani Kumalo, a journalist and the coordinator of the Religious Action Network, has traveled throughout the United States supporting economic sanctions, regardless of any disadvantages that they may bring to the African people.

Kumalo lectured on campus as a guest of the Texas A&M Black Awareness Committee, and he said the only way to erase apartheid is by sanctions.

"As soon as I mention economic sanctions, people say to me they will hurt the same African people they are trying to help," he said. "First of all, don't love us more than we love ourselves. I'm always amazed how people in this country love black people when they're 10,000 miles away."

Kumalo said that although sanctions would hurt blacks, the damage would not compare to the oppression blacks are suffering from apartheid.



Dumisani Kumalo

Photo by Dean Saito

"Nothing hurts black people in South Africa more than apartheid," he said. "People tell me if they apply sanctions, then blacks will lose their jobs. But it's not the absence of jobs in South Africa — it doesn't mean that if you still have your job then you're less oppressed than somebody who doesn't have a job. Think about it."

Only 20,000 Africans are employed by the 220 U.S. companies in South Africa, Kumalo said. Even though blacks would be put

out of work, the loss of U.S. companies would cripple the South African government.

Kumalo said the U.S. government, by allowing American companies to do business in South Africa, is helping to maintain the apartheid system because of the taxes these firms pay each year.

"Between 1977 and 1982, all American companies paid to the South African government \$3.2 billion dollars in taxes," he said. "There is no way to help apartheid more than giving the gov-

ernment that much money."

Kumalo said people often tell him the U.S. should invest in these companies, but he warned this type of investment is dangerous to blacks in South Africa.

"This is the problem with American thinking," he said. "(They tell me) what you need to do is give more money to South Africa through investment," Kumalo said. "That will create more jobs. There won't be enough whites to do the jobs. They will then be forced to hire blacks to do the jobs that should be done by whites and eventually they will realize to set them free."

"In 1960, the total amount of U.S. investment was \$40 million. In 1985, it was \$18 billion."

Kumalo said people must realize there is violence in South Africa and understand that everyone is fighting there — not just blacks.

"I'm sad to say so, but it's a fact that there is violence in South Africa," he said. "Blacks are killing blacks. You have probably seen some of the killings on television. When whites kill blacks, they call it law and order. I don't care who does the killing — whether it's black on black or white on black — the fact is that people are dying and the reason people are dying is because of apartheid."

It is unfair to think blacks in South Africa should simply leave

the country if they are unhappy about apartheid, because they have been there longer than the whites who are now suppressing them, he said.

"Whites in South Africa have been there only 400 years," Kumalo said. "There is one thing which we have no doubt about. South Africa is our country. South Africa is our motherland. Someone told me the other day that if black people don't like it, then we should leave. Leave where? We think everyone can live together as human beings."

Kumalo said countries, including the United States, don't understand the real problem in South Africa.

"The problem with South Africa is apartheid, it's not the lack of white folks that are nice to black people," he said. "That's the problem with thinking around the world. That's the problem with George Bush. He talks like the problem in South Africa is the lack of nice white people."

Kumalo predicted the eventual end of apartheid because of the use of political and economic sanctions. Also, he said it is impossible for a minority to keep oppressing a majority.

"It is obvious that the African people have had enough of being oppressed," he said.

Baker competes with popularity of Gorbachev

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Secretary of State James A. Baker III, on his first diplomatic tour of West European capitals, is finding it difficult to compete with the public relations blitz of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

Baker also is having his problems with West German leaders and their reluctance to support the upgrading of NATO's tactical nuclear missiles, the official said. But after touching base in six of the 15 allied capitals, Baker's biggest problem is Gorbachev and the inroads he has made in Western European public opinion. "There is just an attraction, an intriguing quality to Gorbachev that you have to answer somehow," said the official, who participated in most of the meetings Baker has held on his trip.

"We have no answer," the official told reporters as Baker flew back to West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Responding to strong disarmament trends among the German people, Kohl last week proposed a delay of two or three years in upgrading the short-range Lance missile deployed in the country.