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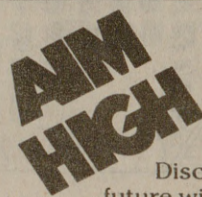
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Funding dispute causes group to sue

Continued from Page 1

"We don't have money for student activities or programs," he said. "We don't have a nice MSC or Kyle Field for the students like Texas A&M. We're trying to get those things because our students are not exposed to that part of life that most other students are."

Being part of A&M's massive system, however, helps. Laredo State, Corpus Christi State and Texas A&I have access to programs - telecommunications, research projects, student and faculty exchanges, federal grants - they otherwise might not.

The A&M System also is help-

ing the institutions make improvements, like making Laredo State and CCSU four-year universities by 1994, and building Laredo State a new campus. System Chancellor Herb Richardson could not be reached for comment on other South Texas initiatives.

With the state in such poor financial shape, the \$4 billion plus Permanent University Fund reserved for A&M and UT looks like a desert oasis to neglected South Texas universities.

But Furgason and Sayavedra are not optimistic about their benefiting from it anytime soon since the state Constitution forbids any

other schools from receiving PUF funds.

"Texas needs UT and A&M to be the major universities and they rightly get a lot of money," Furgason said. "How you fund them compared to the rest of us is a political question. The funding source is of less importance to me than the funding magnitude."

When asked if Laredo State would like a portion of the PUF, Sayavedra said, "Who wouldn't? If you're hungry and you see a big table of food and someone asks you if you want some, of course you will. But for someone to ask us to eat, something has to change in the state's laws."

The state Attorney General's office and MALDEF attorneys reportedly are negotiating to avoid Monday's trial date, but no word on whether a settlement will be reached. MALDEF representatives did not return phone calls to The Battalion.

While many people, including Sayavedra and Furgason, would prefer the lawsuit not go through a lengthy trial, they say their cause has already been helped.

"The lawsuit has brought the state an awareness about South Texas that there are needs that have not been met in the past and need to be met soon," Furgason said.

Mosher official predicts swift attack on Iraq

Continued from Page 1

said. "We are not going to let them change the terms. If we compromise, and back away from our absolute right to inspections, then they will attempt to renegotiate the entire ceasefire agreement."

Renegotiations could include reparations Iraq agreed to pay Kuwait, and conditions to Iraqi oil sales.

"Bush has given a resounding 'no' to this sort of renegotiating," Hatchett said. "He has the support of the Western powers, and

the U.N. as well in doing so."

Hatchett said the question at this point is whether or not Saddam will call Bush's bluff, as was the case on Jan. 15.

"We must be prepared to use force," he said. "But we must decide what the limits will be. Are we prepared to call up the reserve units and send 60,000 troops? Are we ready to occupy all or part of Iraq?"

Hatchett said although the limits of force used must still be considered, the decision to use force if necessary has already been made.

"The President has publicly

committed himself to using force if the Iraqis will not comply," he said. "He has no other choice."

Hatchett also said an effort to remove Saddam from power might be a futile one.

"If we get rid of him, there is every possibility he will be replaced with someone worse than he ever even thought of being," he said. "We can't just get rid of our problems just by shooting up his Mercedes. It won't change anything unless we get rid of the entire power structure beneath him."

Large scale military ground efforts could be just as difficult,

Hatchett said.

"If we are forced to fight up the Tigris Valley from town to town there is the possibility of a lot of deaths," he said. "Our air-power advantage will be negated, and the war could become much more costly."

Hatchett said such an operation could also prove disastrous to alliances with Arab nations.

"The sympathies of Arab peoples could swing to the Iraqis if civilian casualties are high, and if religious centers are destroyed by U.N. forces," he said. "That could cause even greater problems."

Croatian, Serbian forces test cease-fire plan

Continued from Page 1

bian territory before agreeing to Croatian independence.

Croatia's 4.75 million people include about 600,000 ethnic Serbs, many of whom do not want to live in an independent Croatia. Serb militants have taken up arms against Tudjman's government.

The truce signed by Tudjman and federal Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic officially took effect at 3 p.m. Sunday. It was far

from clear whether both sides had control over forces in the field, or the will to impose a long-lasting cease-fire.

The fighting that has claimed more than 500 lives.

Zagreb radio, monitored earlier by the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, said Yugoslav army tanks were trying to break through positions Monday at the village of Dragalic near Nova Gradiska.

"A real pitched battle is going

on in which the occupying army is trying to overrun the village with its tanks and create an open line toward the north," it said.

Belgrade television in the federal and Serbian capital also reported heavy fighting around Nova Gradiska. Belgrade radio said two federal soldiers were killed and two wounded.

Tank-fired grenades and mortars bombarded the Croatian border town of Vukovar for 90 minutes, Associated Press correspon-

dent Tony Smith reported.

The shelling came from the Serbian side of the Danube River. Croatian forces returned fire with mortars, Smith said. It was not clear who fired first, but Croatian media said 12 people were injured.

The Croatian coastal town of Sibenik also came under mortar attack, Croatian radio said. It said one person died and four were injured.

U.N. investigators reveal Iraqi nuclear program

Continued from Page 1

U.N. helicopter searches. No formal council meeting was immediately scheduled.

The Gulf War cease-fire requires Iraq to allow the U.N. inspections, and the Security Council already was upset over Iraq's refusal to allow unannounced helicopter flights to suspected weapons sites.

"The Security Council resolu-

tions that call for inspections are unconditional," Secretary of State James A. Baker III said.

"We saw earlier the tragic consequences of the failure to comply with Security Council resolutions," he warned, referring to the U.S.-led campaign that drove Iraqi troops from Kuwait after Saddam Hussein refused U.N. orders to end his occupation of the emirate.

Baker was at the United Nations for a speech to the General

Assembly by Bush, who said U.N. demands that Iraq destroy its nuclear weapons capability could not be compromised.

Iraq has denied its nuclear program is intended to develop weapons.

Iraq's Foreign Ministry said the government was not trying to hide the documents, but insisted that proper receipts be filled out

for the papers to prevent false claims from being made about what is in them.

Its statement was carried by the Iraqi News Agency.

David Kydd, chief spokesman of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, said the papers found by the U.N. experts appeared to confirm for the first time that Iraq has been "working on the development of a (nuclear) weapons capability."

Bush lobbies for acceptance of Zionism

Continued from Page 1

The State Department's assistant secretary for international organizations, John Bolton, told reporters, "We think we have a majority in favor of repeal."

On Iraq, some advisers had urged Bush to set a deadline after which American warplanes would

be used to accompany U.N. inspectors on helicopter flights in Iraq.

Bush reworked his speech at Camp David over the weekend and tinkered with the section on Iraq before leaving the White House on Monday - as Iraqi soldiers were detaining U.N. inspectors who were trying to take nuclear-weapons documents from a

building in Baghdad.

"We're not going to do anything before we understand the facts," Bush said after his speech. In Baghdad, the Iraqis released the inspectors but kept the documents.

Bush also used his visit for a marathon of diplomatic meetings at his suite at the Waldorf Astoria

Hotel. He met with the leaders of Brazil, El Salvador and South Korea and arranged a reception for all the U.N. heads of state.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III was conferring with foreign ministers of Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China, presumably solidifying Big Five support for pressure on Iraq.

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