

The Battalion

Vol. 92 No. 36 (10 pages)

"Serving Texas A&M Since 1893"

Monday, October 19, 1992



DARRIN HILL/The Battalion

Rudem Martinez, left, a senior speech communications major from El Paso, and Ray Torgerson, a senior English major from Corpus Christi, dress in traditional Native American costumes and give a demonstration of a plains Indian doing a war dance at FestiFall in downtown Bryan on Sunday. Martinez, who is part Mescalero Apache, wears traditional costume while Torgerson's outfit depicts those worn by Indians of the southern plains. Torgerson says he does it because it "preserves American Indian Culture and it adds something to the curriculum level, because people don't really learn about things (Indians) until they see

them first hand. They learn about them but it takes it to a higher level when they see it for themselves."

Roughly 25,000 people attended FestiFall, which was sponsored by the Brazos Valley Arts Council. Drew Matthews, who helped put FestiFall together, says that it "was a catalyst for getting together artists of the Brazos Valley and exposing people to different art forms in our community, and downtown Bryan was an ideal spot for FestiFall because of the historic buildings."

About 1,000 people volunteered to put FestiFall together with several hundred performers.

Guerrero attacks Williamson

By TODD STONE

Reporter of THE BATTALION

Lena Guerrero, Democratic candidate for the Texas Railroad Commission, has intensified claims that her Republican opponent, Barry Williamson, would misuse the position to enhance his family's business interests.

"The opportunity to manipulate the government for personal gain is in the very essence wrong," Guerrero said during a press conference Friday at the Brazos County Democratic headquarters in Bryan. "If it is not illegal, it is totally unethical."

Guerrero said the extensive energy holdings of Williamson's wife and father-in-law, Bobby Hold of Midland, place Williamson's interest in conflict with the role of Railroad Commissioner.

"He's in the oil business, and he wants to regulate

the oil business," Guerrero said. "It's kind of like the fox wanting to guard the hen house."

Williamson said his wife's holdings are in a blind trust, and he has promised not to avoid any proceedings that would directly affect his family's interest. The Railroad Commission regulates oil and gas production and the trucking industry in Texas.

"Well I imagine his trust is blind, but he's not," Guerrero said. "He'll go every weekend to the ranch and see the (family's) wells going up and down. He'll know what's going on out there."

Past elections for the commission have generated little public interest, but that changed when it was revealed in early September that Guerrero had falsely claimed to be a graduate with honors from the University of Texas in Austin.

Guerrero was the first Hispanic woman to hold a

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Second quake hits Colombia; 2 dead

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOGOTA, Colombia — The second severe earthquake in two days struck Colombia on Sunday, this time rocking the entire country. Two people were reported killed and numerous buildings destroyed.

The temblor hit at 11:15 a.m. EDT and lasted about two minutes. It registered above 7 on the Richter scale, Hans Meyer, director of the Seismic Institute in the southern city of Cali, told the RCN radio network.

Preliminary findings put the epicenter at about 185 miles northwest of Bogota, almost the same spot as Saturday's earthquake, which measured 6.6 on the Richter scale.

Sunday's tremor caused panic across Colombia. In Bogota, the capital city of 6 million, people ran out of their shaking buildings into the streets. Traffic lights were swinging wildly.

Two hours later people were still milling in the streets, clutching their belongings, afraid to return to their homes, Bogota's Crypton television news reported.

"This is the greatest earthquake to hit Colombia

since Dec. 12, 1979," Meyer said. That temblor measured 7.9 on the Richter scale and killed 800 people in Colombia and Ecuador.

Sunday's quake was felt in every part of the country, from the north Caribbean Coast south to the Amazon River, according to RCN radio.

One child died in the northwestern village of Vigia del Fuerte, 100 miles from Medellin, and other children were injured, according to news reports citing the national Red Cross. In the southern city of Pereira, a mother died of a heart attack following the quake, according to radio reports.

Two people were injured in Puerto Tejada, outside the southern city of Cali, when a lamppost fell on them, said the Red Cross.

A damaged roof in a northern Medellin suburb lightly injured four people, according to a RCN radio interview with Ramiro Monsalve, the director of Medellin firefighters.

Saturday's earthquake partially destroyed the fishing village of Murindo, 90 miles northwest of Medellin in Antioquia state.

No deaths or injuries were reported, but as many as 500 people were left homeless, said Gov. Juan Gomez.

Conflict in Yugoslavia historical, director says

Country lacks common background, values to unite culture

By MARK EVANS

Staff Writer of THE BATTALION

To understand the bitter conflict in the former Yugoslavia, first you have to understand the history of the area.

"Basically the problem you have in Yugoslavia is not now and never has been a nation-state," said Dr. Ronald Hatchett, director of Texas A&M's Mosher Institute for International Policy Studies. "The Yugoslavs do not have a common history and because of this different history they have evolved different cultural values."

The ethnic, cultural and historical differences that have created the present bloody struggle go all the way back to 395 A.D. when a line was drawn through the Balkans splitting control of the Roman Empire between Constantinople and Rome, Hatchett said.

When the Slavs moved into the area in the 600s and 700s, they settled on both sides of the line. The various tribes lived under different rulers, practicing different religions and creating different cultures.

The western tribes — Slovenians and Croats — developed much as western Europe, sharing in the Renaissance, the rise of free enterprise and capitalism. They adopted Roman Catholicism as their religion. In the 15th century they fell under the control of the Austrians.

Meanwhile, the eastern tribes



Source: Based on information from Great Britain, Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Division, Yugoslavia, II: History, Peoples, and Administration, London, 1944.

— Serbians, Montenegrins, Macedonians and Bosnians — lived under a succession of conquerors until the Turks took over in 1389. The conquerors brought a variety of religions. The Byzantines converted many of the eastern Slavs to the Eastern Orthodox faith, while the Turks brought Islam in the 14th century. They allowed the Serbians to continue practicing the Eastern Orthodox religion, but the Bosnians adopted Islam.

For most of their history, the peoples who comprised the Yu-

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Cairo earthquake damages 150 monuments

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CAIRO, Egypt — Last week's earthquake caused greater damage to Egypt's monuments than previously believed, including the rich store of pharaonic relics at Luxor in southern Egypt, the country's top antiquities official said Sunday.

Initial estimates placed the number of damaged monuments below 50, mainly to ancient Islamic sites in the Cairo area. But updated figures released Sunday showed damage to more than 150 ancient monuments throughout the country.

Monday's quake caused cracks in some of the country's top attractions. These include the Valley of the Kings, the burial site of Tutankhamun, and Queen Hatshepsut's temple at Deir el-Bahri in the south from the 15th century B.C., said Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of Egypt's Antiquities Organization.

There is now fear that landslides from an unstable ridge lying between the valley and the queen's temple could bury the

monuments, Bakr told a news conference.

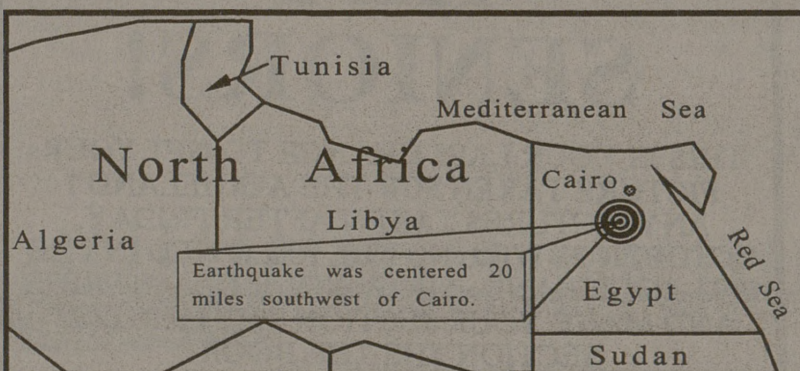
Other well-known tourist attractions that were cracked include the Oracle Temple at Siwa Oasis near Libya, Luxor Temple and Ramses II's mortuary temple opposite Luxor on the west bank of the Nile River, he said.

The earthquake, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, was centered a few miles south of Egypt's main tourist attractions, the Sphinx and Giza pyramids.

Felt throughout Egypt and as far away as Jerusalem, it killed almost 550 people, injured more than 6,000 and destroyed or damaged hundreds of buildings in Cairo alone.

Only a few stones fell from the Giza pyramids, and Bakr said the Sphinx apparently suffered no damage. He said most damage to the pharaonic monuments amounted to no more than cracks, and none is closed to tourists.

But surveys now show the quake hit other regions rich with antiquities, such as Luxor, believed earlier to have been



spared.

Many of the damaged structures already were weakened — first by ancient earthquakes, then by natural and manmade pollution.

Bakr said damage was located or suspected at three major antiquities sites:

- Cairo's ancient Islamic quarter, the largest trove of standing Islamic monuments, where 30 mosques were critically damaged;

- Old Cairo, with its early Coptic Christian churches, a Jewish

cemetery and Roman walls;

- Luxor, southern Egypt's tourist capital and the site of the ancient capital Thebes.

Bakr said Egypt lacks the expertise and money to tackle repairs that could take 20 years or more. He estimated the initial repair cost at \$63 million and appealed for international technical and financial help.

"These monuments belong not only to Egypt but are a world heritage," Bakr said. "The world has helped Egypt in the past to save its monuments. We hope the world will do it again."

Local Egyptian community sends assistance to victims

By WILL HEALY

Reporter of THE BATTALION

The Brazos Valley Egyptian community plans to send relief to the victims of the Oct. 12 earthquake in Cairo.

Dr. Khalid Imam, a planning and designing consultant for Texas A&M, said the Egyptian Student Association is making efforts on campus to bring relief to the earthquake victims.

Imam said the Red Cross, the Egyptian Embassy and the Egyptian Society of North America have joined the relief effort to help the families of the dead and injured. The latest figures have the death toll at more than 500 and injuries at about 4,500. This, Cairo's first quake in over 150 years, left nearly 10,000 people homeless.

Egyptian Student Association President Mohammed Seraq said that his organization plans to set

up a booth in the MS to raise money for the relief efforts.

Damage from the quake, which registered 5.9 on the Richter scale, was mostly in the poorer communities, said Imam. Damage is estimated at \$660 million; but both Imam and Seraq expect the damage to exceed \$1 billion.

Many monuments of archaeological significance were damaged, including two statues in the Egyptian Museum and two pyramids. The damage to the pyramids is minor, but repairing them will be costly, said Imam.

Imam said that it will take up to three months for things to get back to normal in the most severely damaged communities, and about a year and a half to rebuild.

Cairo, where earthquakes rarely occur, has no building codes, said Imam. In addition,

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