



**Back to good ole Mother Nature**

Aggies now are able to test their abilities to cope with the forces of nature. The Physical Education Department offers a series of survival, backpacking and shooting sports

courses and furnishes much of the equipment required. The class shares any extra expenses that may occur on the weekend trips.  
Battalion photo by Craig Rogers

**Survey shows Soviets are expanding arsenal**

United Press International  
LONDON — The United States has a stockpile of more than twice as many nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union, but the Soviet warheads pack a heftier punch and their number is growing fast, the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies said recently.

In its annual "Military Balance" survey the Institute said the two superpowers, unable to add to their armories of missile launchers under the 1974 Vladivostok agreement between former President Gerald Ford and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, are concentrating on modernizing and in some areas expanding their nuclear capabilities. The Institute is an independent international center for information and research on problems of security, defense and control in the nuclear age.

The survey did not make any assessment of relative nuclear strengths of the United States and the Soviet Union. "The United States," it said, "concentrated on improvements to the existing triad of intercontinental ballistic missiles, sea-launched ballistic missiles and bombers and continued to fund development programs for new systems for deployment in the 1980s."

"The Soviet Union," it said, "continued with broad modernization of intercontinental ballistic-launched ballistic missiles and bombers."

In actual nuclear warheads the Institute said the United States could launch more than 11,000 — almost twice as many as a decade ago. The present Soviet warhead arsenal, it said, is 4,500. But this will soar to more than 7,500 in the early 1980s, and the "individual warheads

have significantly higher yields than U.S. ones."

On the ground in Europe the Institute said the discrepancy between Communist Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic Treaty Organization strengths continued to widen.

The Soviets, the Institute said, have added 7,000 tanks of all types during the past year to bring their total from 43,000 to 50,000 — more than three times as many as NATO.

NATO's tank strength remains "fairly constant," the survey said. But it said the West has partially offset its weakness in tanks by increasing its armory of anti-tank missiles.

The survey said the overall balance of Western and Communist bloc forces in Europe is "moving steadily against the West."

But it said "the overall balance still appears to make military aggression seem unattractive."

**Only 22 percent convicted**

**Study says few rapists jailed**

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — Prosecution in sex assault cases may bring convictions in as few as 22 percent of the cases, a new federal study shows.

And many of those convictions may be for lesser offenses than the original rape charge.

The findings, contained in a report released Sunday by the Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration, were based on a study of 1,321 sexual assault cases in the District of Columbia from 1971 to 1976.

The study showed that only one of five arrests for forcible rape resulted in conviction in 1973, a much lower incidence of conviction than the 30 to 35 percent for murder, robbery or burglary.

The report also showed that

sex offenders, once caught, usually do not repeat their crimes, but those who do repeat are likely to commit other violent crimes.

In reviewing the reasons for dismissal of rape charges, the study found that 7 percent of the cases were dismissed because the story of the witness "was implausible or contradicted by other testimony."

Twenty-five percent were dismissed because the complaining witness did not show up. Another 3 percent were dismissed for "lack of prosecutive

merit," 9 percent for "evidence problems," 4 percent for "element of offense missing," and 6 percent for "problem with an essential witness."



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**Experts say cancer's start may be in today's suntan**

WASHINGTON — Experts who have completed their review of the link between skin cancer and exposure to the sun say their concern is not a matter of this summer or next — but what happens to your skin 20 to 50 years from now.

It can take that long for today's dose of sun to show up as skin cancer or other changes in the skin.

That is why the scientists who reviewed the situation for the Food and Drug Administration have recommended that products which bill themselves as sunscreens carry a warning that too much sun can cause skin cancer or prematurely aged skin.

They have also concluded that sunscreen products do work, and they can help in reducing the incidence of skin cancer. Currently about 9,000 Americans develop malignant skin cancer each year, and another 300,000 develop benign skin disease.

While the report officially recommends that the FDA require a

statement on sunscreen labels saying that "liberal and regular" use of sunscreens can reduce the chances of developing cancer, the suggestion was not a unanimous one.

Three of the seven outside experts the FDA called together to make the report disagreed with the warning recommendation. The consumer representative on the panel, who did not have a vote, also disagreed with the advice.

The reason, they said, is that the language would suggest to users that skin cancer can indeed be prevented by use of sunscreens, and that it doesn't take into account the fact that some persons may already have had too much exposure to the sun. The minority report concludes:

"Because data are not yet conclusive that skin cancers are preventable by these over-the-counter products, the minority suggests that a claim of 'may reduce harmful effects of the sun' is acceptable, but the final step of preventing cancer is unwarranted at this time."

The FDA has published the report for comment and will make a final decision on whether to propose a label warning later on. It noted the disagreement among the experts and said special attention must be given to make sure consumers are not misled by whatever steps it finally takes.

The panel's report noted that damage to the skin is "cumulative and 20 to 50 years may pass before skin changes including skin cancers appear." Persons who do develop skin cancer are advised to use sun screens by their doctors, it added, not to correct the situation "but to prevent skin cancer from today's exposure from appearing 10 to 20 years hence."

The report gives a clean bill of health to several sunscreen ingredients, including one of the most common — aminobenzoic acid, or PABA.

"For over 40 years aminobenzoic acid has been known to be an effective sunscreen," the report states.



**Let's put a stop to home burglaries in Bryan-College Station.**

Every homeowner in Bryan-College Station is alarmed about our community's recent wave of home burglaries. ANCO is doing something about it.

In cooperation with the District Attorney and the Police Departments of Bryan and College Station, ANCO is offering a \$250.00 cash reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons involved in the burglary of a home in Bryan or College Station.

You can help protect your property by installing dead bolt locks on all exterior doors, providing security lights in garages and doorways and by stopping newspaper deliveries when out of town. You can help protect your neighbors by calling the police to investigate strangers in the neighborhood or unusual activity around homes when families are out of town or on vacation.

Let's put a stop to home burglaries. This is too nice a place to live to let thugs spoil it.

\*This reward is a public service and is available to every homeowner — not just families with Homeowners Insurance provided by ANCO. If you are not sure that your Homeowners Insurance is adequate — contact your own insurance agent — or ANCO.

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**\*RATED #1 IN INDEPENDENT COMPARISON REPORT**