

THE BATTALION

Vol. 72 No. 29
16 Pages

Wednesday, October 11, 1978
College Station, Texas

News Dept. 845-2611
Business Dept. 845-2611

All around us
Environment — the newest arena for government-business-citizen conflict. How can you affect an impact study? Is DDT safe and do environmentalists really help? For answers see page 6.



County sheriffs say drug abuse in towns equals that in big cities

United Press International
Rural sheriffs say drug abuse by teenagers is just as prevalent in small towns and country farms and ranches as it is in the big cities.

Brazos Valley law enforcement officials said alcohol generally is the most abused drug, followed by marijuana and amphetamines. Hard drugs like heroin, however, have not filtered into rural areas in great quantities.

"Alcohol is definitely right up there in the ranking, but we've also got a problem with marijuana," Brazos County Sheriff Bobby Yeager said. "They grow a lot of it around here. We've got good soil for it."

Yeager said both alcohol and marijuana are available to junior high school and high school students.

"They can sometimes get alcohol from their folks at home or older friends," he said. "If they want to smoke, they can get it from older brothers and sisters."

Brazos County is undergoing an economic boom and a corresponding population increase, Yeager said.

"Those oil discoveries a couple of years ago are attracting a lot of out-of-town people, but I don't think that's directly contributed to the drug problem," he said. "Of course, a population increase means an increase in all kinds of crimes."

Yeager said pills are less popular among young people than alcohol or marijuana, but I think pills are coming back into use, especially the amphetamines like speed."

Washington County Sheriff Elwood Goldberg agreed the use of amphetamines by young people has increased.

"I'd say there're more amphetamines evident, but it's kind of hard to tell exactly," he said.

Goldberg said alcohol is the most popular drug because it is accepted by many parents and that marijuana is "far behind."

"You see the drinking at parties and gatherings," he said. "I've heard from school administrators that there are some small problems at school, but they usually handle those themselves."

More dangerous drugs are not as prevalent, Goldberg said.

"I see very, very little evidence of hard drugs like heroin," he said. "There've been a couple of isolated cases, but it's mostly marijuana and amphetamines."

The sheriffs' analysis of rural drug use is borne out by a recently completed survey conducted by two sociologists at Texas A&M University. The survey showed alcohol was the most popular drug among junior high school students, with marijuana a close second.

"If a family has decided to move to the country to escape the drug problems of the city, they're just kidding themselves," said Dr. Kenneth Nyberg. "Any drug a person wants, from heroin on down to alcohol, can be gotten in any rural county in Texas."

Both Nyberg and Dr. Alex McIntosh said that while their two-year survey of 1,358 students is based on a seven-county area, including Grimes, Brazos, Madison, Robertson, Leon, Burleson and Washington counties, the same findings might be applied to the rest of rural Texas.

Their study indicated more than 75 percent of the students surveyed, ages 12 to 20, abused alcohol. Some 23 to 24 percent said they used marijuana, and in one county alone, 4 percent said they had tried heroin.

The study also showed rural children begin experimenting with drugs such as chemical solvents and glue at an earlier age than urban children and that rural youngsters are more likely to sell drugs for a profit.

"A lot of rural parents are blaming the increase in drug use on urban children moving into the country," Nyberg said. "That's simply not true."

"These kids were using drugs long before people started moving into the country," he said. "In fact, we found that drug abuse was much higher for lifetime residents of rural areas."

Washington County Sheriff Elwood Goldberg agreed the use of amphetamines by young people has increased.

"I'd say there're more amphetamines evident, but it's kind of hard to tell exactly," he said.

Goldberg said alcohol is the most popular drug because it is accepted by many parents and that marijuana is "far behind."

"You see the drinking at parties and gatherings," he said. "I've heard from school administrators that there are some small problems at school, but they usually handle those themselves."

More dangerous drugs are not as prevalent, Goldberg said.

"I see very, very little evidence of hard drugs like heroin," he said. "There've been a couple of isolated cases, but it's mostly marijuana and amphetamines."

The sheriffs' analysis of rural drug use is borne out by a recently completed survey conducted by two sociologists at Texas A&M University. The survey showed alcohol was the most popular drug among junior high school students, with marijuana a close second.

"If a family has decided to move to the country to escape the drug problems of the city, they're just kidding themselves," said Dr. Kenneth Nyberg. "Any drug a person wants, from heroin on down to alcohol, can be gotten in any rural county in Texas."

Both Nyberg and Dr. Alex McIntosh said that while their two-year survey of 1,358 students is based on a seven-county area, including Grimes, Brazos, Madison, Robertson, Leon, Burleson and Washington counties, the same findings might be applied to the rest of rural Texas.

Their study indicated more than 75 percent of the students surveyed, ages 12 to 20, abused alcohol. Some 23 to 24 percent said they used marijuana, and in one county alone, 4 percent said they had tried heroin.

The study also showed rural children begin experimenting with drugs such as chemical solvents and glue at an earlier age than urban children and that rural youngsters are more likely to sell drugs for a profit.

"A lot of rural parents are blaming the increase in drug use on urban children moving into the country," Nyberg said. "That's simply not true."

"These kids were using drugs long before people started moving into the country," he said. "In fact, we found that drug abuse was much higher for lifetime residents of rural areas."

Washington County Sheriff Elwood Goldberg agreed the use of amphetamines by young people has increased.

"I'd say there're more amphetamines evident, but it's kind of hard to tell exactly," he said.

Goldberg said alcohol is the most popular drug because it is accepted by many parents and that marijuana is "far behind."

"You see the drinking at parties and gatherings," he said. "I've heard from school administrators that there are some small problems at school, but they usually handle those themselves."

More dangerous drugs are not as prevalent, Goldberg said.

"I see very, very little evidence of hard drugs like heroin," he said. "There've been a couple of isolated cases, but it's mostly marijuana and amphetamines."

The sheriffs' analysis of rural drug use is borne out by a recently completed survey conducted by two sociologists at Texas A&M University. The survey showed alcohol was the most popular drug among junior high school students, with marijuana a close second.

"If a family has decided to move to the country to escape the drug problems of the city, they're just kidding themselves," said Dr. Kenneth Nyberg. "Any drug a person wants, from heroin on down to alcohol, can be gotten in any rural county in Texas."

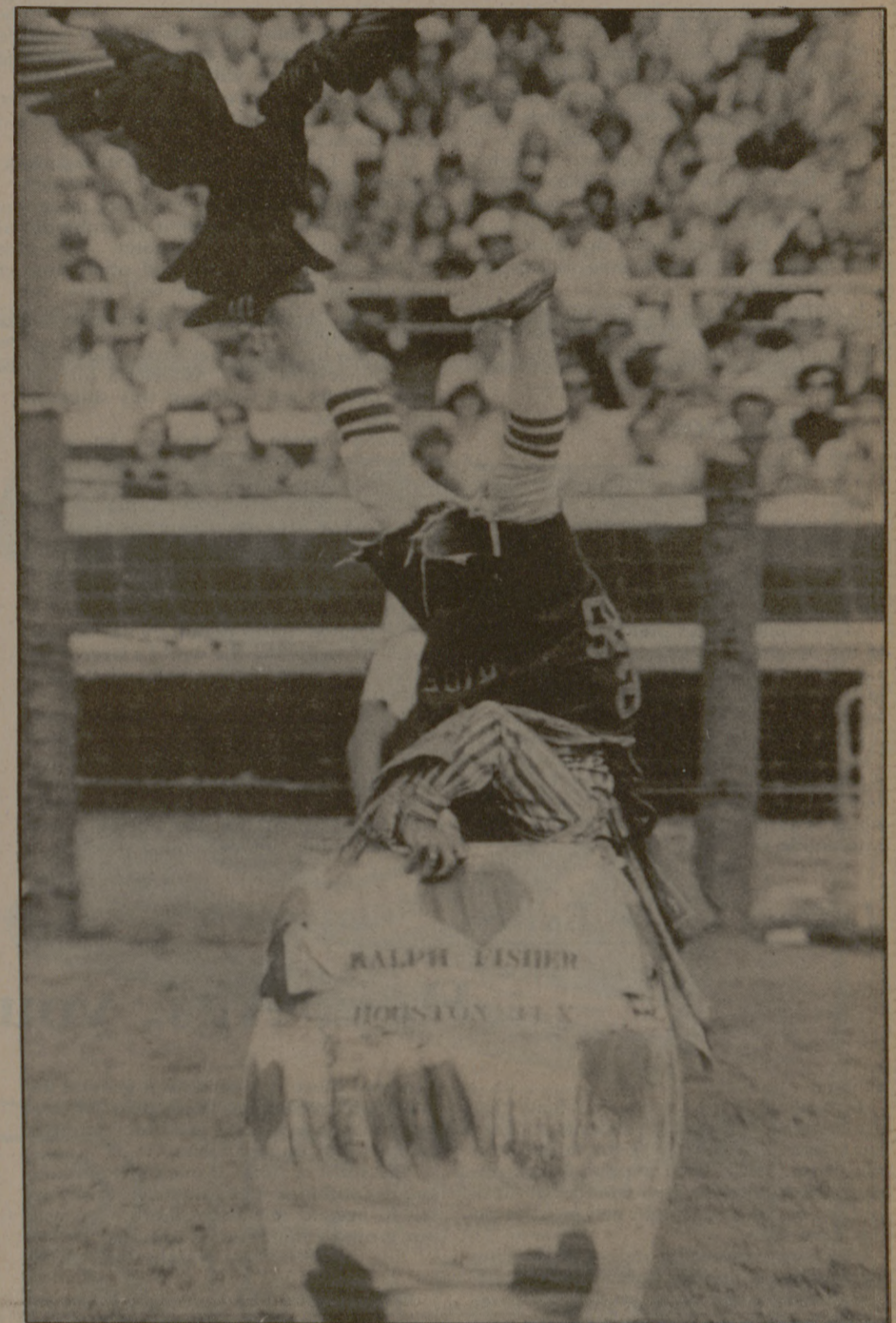
Both Nyberg and Dr. Alex McIntosh said that while their two-year survey of 1,358 students is based on a seven-county area, including Grimes, Brazos, Madison, Robertson, Leon, Burleson and Washington counties, the same findings might be applied to the rest of rural Texas.

Their study indicated more than 75 percent of the students surveyed, ages 12 to 20, abused alcohol. Some 23 to 24 percent said they used marijuana, and in one county alone, 4 percent said they had tried heroin.

The study also showed rural children begin experimenting with drugs such as chemical solvents and glue at an earlier age than urban children and that rural youngsters are more likely to sell drugs for a profit.

"A lot of rural parents are blaming the increase in drug use on urban children moving into the country," Nyberg said. "That's simply not true."

"These kids were using drugs long before people started moving into the country," he said. "In fact, we found that drug abuse was much higher for lifetime residents of rural areas."



Battalion photo by Beth Calhoun

Sadat vows to set peace without Arab 'murderers'

United Press International
CAIRO — President Anwar Sadat said today he is washing his hands of any negotiations with Israel on details of Palestinian and Syrian issues and will move forward with the forging of peace between the Jewish state and Egypt alone.

This marked a shift from his earlier position that Egypt would be prepared to discuss with Israel the questions of autonomy and future status of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza sector if Israel refuses to join in talks on the basis of the Camp David peace agreements.

In the name of the Egyptian people, I will my duty (at Camp David) in regard to the principles governing the Palestinian question and (Syria's) Golan Heights," Sadat told a meeting of the Supreme

Judiciary Council.

"As for the details, they will have to go and negotiate them for themselves. I would have like to do it on their behalf, but their ingratitude and obscenities have gone beyond all limits."

This was a reference to strong attacks on the twin Camp David agreements — laying down frameworks for an overall settlement and an Egypt-Israel peace treaty — by Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Arab hard-liners as a betrayal by Sadat of the Arab cause.

"I have had enough," Sadat said of his detractors. "Let everyone keep his size and his place from now on."

Without naming Syria, whose forces have been locked in fierce fighting with Lebanese Christian militias, Sadat said:

"What is happening in Lebanon goes beyond any imagination. It's murder for murder's sake. It's bloodshed for bloodshed's sake. The fate of nations is being played with just as children play with toys on the streets."

"I shall never put the destiny of Egypt or the Arab cause in the hands of those children, those murderers," Sadat said to the applause of dozens of jurists attending the meeting called to mark the fifth anniversary of the latest Arab-Israeli war.

Sadat spoke hours after an Egyptian delegation, led by Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, left for Washington for peace treaty negotiations with Israel opening Thursday.

"What is happening in Lebanon goes beyond any imagination. It's murder for murder's sake. It's bloodshed for bloodshed's sake. The fate of nations is being played with just as children play with toys on the streets."

"I shall never put the destiny of Egypt or the Arab cause in the hands of those children, those murderers," Sadat said to the applause of dozens of jurists attending the meeting called to mark the fifth anniversary of the latest Arab-Israeli war.

Sadat spoke hours after an Egyptian delegation, led by Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, left for Washington for peace treaty negotiations with Israel opening Thursday.

Tax-cutting bills to be merged by congressional committee

United Press International
WASHINGTON — It will be up to a House-Senate conference committee to meld the Senate's \$29.3 billion tax-cut bill with the \$16.3 billion House version into a compromise President Carter can sign.

Under the combined pressures of a congressional adjournment target date of Saturday and the threat of a veto if the tax cuts are too big, the task will not be easy.

Late Tuesday the Senate approved its version — nearly twice the size of the House bill and one that includes a tax-free break for homeowners who sell their homes at a big profit, plus tuition tax credits ranging from \$100 in 1978 to \$250 in 1980 for parents of college students.

The vote on final passage was 86-4.

The administration feels both bills give too much to wealthy individuals and corporations, too little to lower and middle income groups.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will get Car-

ter's views at the White House Thursday morning.

The Senate bill would cut income taxes across the board; provide a one-time \$100,000 tax break for some home sellers; reduce the corporate tax rate from 48 percent to 44 percent by 1981; increase from 50 percent to 70 percent the amount of capital gains excluded from regular federal taxes; provide college tuition tax credits up from \$100 to \$250 between 1978 and 1981, and eliminate state and local gas tax deductions.

A Proposition 13-style amendment by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., would provide a \$165 billion cut over the next five years, tied to restrictions on government spending and a balanced budget, stretching the bill's total five-year reduction to \$367 billion.

The amendment clearly would lead to a veto and several senators said they expected it to be dropped by the conference.

But Long told reporters he liked tying the cuts to lower federal spending.

In addition to the \$30 billion cut in 1979, that amendment would cut taxes \$47 bil-

lion in 1980, \$72 billion in 1981, \$93 billion in 1982 and \$125 billion in 1983.

A family of four earning \$17,000 would get a \$285 cut under the Senate bill, \$115 under the House plan. The same family earning \$10,000 would get a \$220 cut under the Senate bill, \$62 from the House bill.

The Senate would provide individual tax cuts by increasing the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000, and reducing the number of tax brackets from 25 to 15 for married couples and 16 for individuals, thereby allowing taxpayers to make more money before moving into the next tax bracket.

The House bill would keep the existing 25 brackets but spread its \$10.4 billion in individual tax cuts more evenly. Both bills would eliminate the \$35 general tax credit.

The Senate bill includes about \$20.5 billion in personal tax cuts in 1979, instead of \$10.4 billion in the House bill. It also would reduce the corporate tax rate from the current 48 percent to 46 percent in 1979, 45 percent in 1980 and 44 percent by 1981. The House simply would cut it to 46 percent in 1979.

which was struck down by a three-judge U.S. district court as being unconstitutionally discriminatory.

Most states provide some sort of preference for veterans in their civil service. But the Massachusetts law, unlike any of the others, puts veterans ahead of all other applicants for state jobs, provided they pass the civil service exam.

The veterans' preference issue came up at the federal level this year when Congress was acting on President Carter's civil-service reform program. The president lost out on his proposal to limit the preference so that women and minorities would have a better chance for federal employment.

In other actions today, the high court:

—Agreed to hear arguments on an Arizona law aimed at regulating labor relations between growers and farm workers. It was struck down by a lower court on grounds it restricted laborers' rights.

—Agreed to consider whether prices

'Clowning around'
At the Texas Prison Rodeo in Huntsville there are two types of clowns, free-world and the convict type. Ralph Fisher has been in the clowning business outside prison walls for 15 years. He assists fellow rodeo performers by luring irate bulls away from men downed in the arena. For a better look at the Texas Prison Rodeo which is held every Sunday in October, see Thursday's Focus. Other features, music and book reviews and schedules of coming events will also be included in Focus.

Independent calves agree: Cinnamon milk tastes better than mother's best

By LIZ BAILEY
Battalion Staff

Some calves at the Texas A&M University Dairy think cinnamon-flavored milk tastes pretty good.

Kathy Mussina, an animal science graduate student, is using dairy calves in a research project to determine whether animals can be weaned faster and with a lower mortality rate when started on solid food that has the same flavor as their milk.

She said she hopes to find a method to decrease the number of calves that die because they can not adapt to solid food.

Mussina is adding a product called SMI-24 to grain and milk fed to Jersey and Holstein calves. It contains a chemical which gives it a strong cinnamon-like odor and taste, said Mussina.

Charles W. Dill, professor of food science at Texas A&M said after smelling a sample of the product that the main ingredient "either is or is very close to the compound used in (cinnamon-flavored chewing) gum."

Ted Friend, professor of animal science and behavior specialist at Texas A&M, said behaviorists have proved that in some animals, flavor preferences can be passed through mothers' milk.

Friend explained SMI-24 was developed using this principle.

It was designed for use in swine, he said, because piglets must be fed a ration totally different from that of their mother.

SMI-24 is supposed to be fed to the sow to give her milk a cinnamon flavor. If SMI-24 is mixed with the



Kathy Mussina, graduate student in animal science, being used in nutrition research. The calves look more interested in each other.

starter ration, the piglets should recognize the cinnamon flavor and adapt from their mother's milk to the new feed.

Numerous successful experiments done with rats have proved that taste preferences of young rats can be altered by feeding their nursing mother a specific flavor, Friend said.

Mussina said even though SMI-24 was developed for swine, it should have the same effects on other animals.

At the dairy center, the calves are taken from their mothers as soon as they are born and not allowed to

nurse, said Mussina.

The first milk the calves receive is cow's milk with SMI-24 dissolved in it.

Some behaviorists think flavor may be altered during passage through the mother, Friend said, but said this will not be a factor here since the milk is flavored after it is taken from the cow.

Friend said if at the end of the trial the calves in both the test and control group weigh about the same, they will not necessarily prove that the concept of flavor preference does not extend to cattle. It could

merely mean the cattle don't like the taste of the chemical that gives SMI-24 its characteristic flavor and odor.

If at least one group that has eaten flavored food during the trial weighs considerably more than the others, Mussina said this will prove that taste preference of cattle can be manipulated.

She said the concept of altering taste preference in cattle could be a boon to both the beef and dairy cattle industries because cattlemen need a way to decrease the number of calves which die during weaning,

Court to decide if veteran preference law denies job equality to women

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday agreed to hear arguments on the Massachusetts veterans' preference law, under attack on grounds it denies women an equal chance for state jobs.

After hearing both sides, the justices will rule by written opinion on the statute,

charged for food in company-operated cafeterias and vending machines should be subject to collective bargaining.

—Rejected challenges to the federal regulation requiring that ingredients be listed on the label of all packaged cosmetics.

—Agreed to hear arguments on a challenge by utility companies to a New Mexico tax on power generated in the state.

The challenge to Massachusetts' preference for veterans was mounted by Helen Feeney, who worked for the state from 1963 until she was laid off in 1975. She took tests on three occasions and applied for supervisory jobs, but each time was passed over in favor of veterans who scored lower than she did.

Her appeal said that although women veterans were given the same preference as males, the law actually served as a bar to females because far more men served in the armed forces.

Woman creates unique college from Houston 'class factory'

HOUSTON — Donna Gerdin decided to start her own "college" last January. It was especially difficult because:

- She was a newcomer to the city;
- She had no campus;
- She had no faculty;
- She had no students.

So, after incorporating as Class Factory Inc., Gerdin, 29, began looking for the necessary ingredients.

"It didn't go too well at first," she said. "On her first faculty were her lawyer, Terry Wiseman; her accountant, Ken Galendar; her catalog printer, Gene Baiamonte; her husband, computer salesman Bruce Gerdin and herself, fledgling college founder."

"I taught a couple of cooking classes," she said.

Her campus was to be the homes, offices and places of business of her teachers.

Having decided who would teach what and where, she printed and distributed a small eight-page catalog listing 24 courses and placed small ads in the newspapers. One-hundred and forty seekers of knowledge responded.

With the spreading of the word, the help of new acquaintances and more advertise-

ments, Gerdin attracted more students and more teachers so that this fall 500 students are taking 53 classes.

The classes listed in the fifth Class Factory catalog range from ikebana, a type of Japanese flower arranging, to automotive repair, taught by a professional mechanic.

The prices range from \$5 to \$45. The lengths and time of meetings vary, although Gerdin said the most common is two hours once a week for four weeks.

The Class Factory does not fit the standard concept of a college. Gerdin works out of a two-room office and her only full-time help is an answering service. There is no payroll, although she eventually expects to make a profit.

"We kind of act as a broker," she said. "The teachers are independent contractors. It's meant to be informal."

The idea was not original with Gerdin. She worked with a friend on Open University Inc. in Washington and has gathered information from other open colleges in other cities.

"I have been a nervous wreck since it started," Gerdin said. "I still am. But deep down I feel really good because we're filling a need, obviously. We're getting students."