### March nets \$18,000...

By RUTH GRAVES

Corps of Cadets, aided by six Dallas owboy Cheerleaders, raised a record 18,000 for the March of Dimes with its

al March to the Brazos Saturday.
Is year's march was the Corps' third
the March of Dimes. Each Corps er collected pledges for each mile of 4-mile march

is year's march took a new twist, wer, as six Dallas Cowboy Cheeras aided the muddy cadets with their lasts held at the river.

Corps held competition between in tug-of-war, stretcher race and ace. Two cheerleaders were assigned ficiate each event, said Stephen wade, coordinator of the march

By ANDY WILLIAMS

n and a quick pace prevented a

of students who ran a relay from ston from joining Texas A&M Uni-y's Corps of Cadets in the annual

etition and games at the Brazos River

17 cadets from Moody College ran -mile legs apiece in covering the 3 miles. They left the gangway of the S. Texas Clipper, the Texas Maritime

demy's ship, at 6 a.m. Friday. They to the river at 5:05 a.m. Saturday.

ut the early morning arrival made tof the group miss the festivities. hen we got then we were so pooped

we all just went our separate ways and hed," said Larry Chilton, one of the

ers. He said Sunday night he thought

said Larry Chilton, one of the

The cheerleaders met the Corps at the river, where they "tromped through the mud and stood out there and officiated in the events, screamed and hollered and signed autographs," said Steve Manley, the public relations coordinator for the The cheerleaders braved mud, photo-

graphers and enthusiastic cadets at their appearance at the river. "They were willing to help — nothing was too much trouble for them," Manley

The cheerleaders' decision to attend the event probably helped the Corps make more money for the March of Dimes, Manley said, by generating enthusiasm for

"It just sort of spiced things up," said

he was the only member of the group who

"We just all went up to the dorms and took showers and got cleaned up," said Ed Bishop, one of the organizers of the run.

Bishop was disappointed to learn that

he'd missed the six members of the Dallas

"We figured with all that rain, they didn't even come out," he said Sunday. "Well, I guess we really missed it, then."

Like the Corps, the runners had col-lected pledges for the March of Dimes, but Bishop said he didn't know yet how

much money they'd raised.

Bishop said the group carried "a wooden

baton, actually a piece of a broomstick. We

figured we better carry something, since it

Only a couple of the Moody group had

went back later in the day.

Cowboys Cheerleaders.

...and drizzle wets 17

David Jackson, who raised the most money in pledges.

Jackson, commanding officer of Squadron 12, received pledges of \$479 for the March of Dimes.

Since the Corps received about \$6,500 more in pledges for the March of Dimes than it did last year, the cheerleaders' trip was a "pretty good investment for the March of Dimes," Manley said. Although the cheerleaders' services were com-plimentary, the March of Dimes paid for the cheerleaders' transportation.

Manley said all of the cheerleaders told him that they were impressed with the

Corps' March to the Brazos.
"They really seemed to enjoy it a whole lot," Greenwade said.

run in competition before, Bishop said. "I've run a marathon, and I ran cross-country in high school, and so on."

training a month ago

the dark, though.

He said most of the runners only started

'We were kind of hesitant to talk about

it because we were afraid it would fall

No one was exhausted by the running, Chilton said. "For the ones who've been

training, it wasn't very tough. Just two five-mile legs separated by several hours

wasn't like running a marathon."

But those in the cars got good and bored, Bishop said. In the daytime, the cars drove ahead of the runner, but at

night one drove behind him to light his

"That was better than having to run in



Dallas Cowboy Cheerleader Connie Dolan officiates as Unit M-2 struggles in a tug-of-war con-

test during Saturday's March to the Brazos ac-Battalion photo by Lee Roy Leschper Jr.

## Engineers begin try to cool reactor core

HARRISBURG, Pa. - Nuclear engineers early today launched a new effort to convert hydrogen gas back to water at the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear power plant. Success in the venture would help cool the atomic reactor and allow it to be

The new attempt began just hours after President Carter — himself a trained nuclear engineer — and Gov. Dick Thornburgh donned bright yellow protective boots, personally inspected the plant on the Susquehanna River island and reported the situation "stable.

Engineers hooked up hydrogen "recombiners" to the vents of the containment building, where the nuclear core is

housed, to start today's operation.

The recombiners are designed to convert some of the hydrogen gas buildup in the containment building back into water by heating it with oxygen — a process similar to the way steam from a teapot is converted back into water vapor.

Once that is achieved, the engineers hope to use the reconverted water to help in the cooling process.

Success in the conversion attempt also

hydrogen gas explosion. Officials believe such an explosion damaged the facility last Wednesday, less than 10 hours after the nation's worst nuclear accident began.

Authorities said the maneuver posed no

new danger and Thornburgh — as if to stress the belief — ordered state employees to report for work as usual today in the state Capitol complex, 10 miles from

Carter — who 27 years ago was part of a Navy team that helped avert a nuclear disaster in an experimental reactor at Chalk River in Canada — made a 26-minute onsite inspection of the mist-shrouded Three Mile Island plant Sunday.

Later, he went to nearby Middletown, Pa., and told residents Thornburgh may have "to take further steps" to protect the population. He appealed to residents in the affected area to remain calm.

Civil Defense officials put six counties

or some 636,000 people — in central Pennsylvania on "advanced alert" Sunday for possible evacuation of the population in an area ranging up to 20 miles from the

nuclear facility Thousands of residents already had fled ation order, but Thornburgh suggested that pregnant women and pre-school children stay at least five miles away from the

The main task now faced by the engineers is to cool the reactor core so they can shut it down cold. Unless the fuel core can be cooled, the danger of a melt-down of the core - the worst possible nuclear catastrophe — could arise.

Harold Denton, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's operation chief at the plant site, said the level of hydrogen in the containment building was increasing. But he said if the increase in hydrogen was due to a decrease in the size of the bubble, "that's what we hoped to achieve.

Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, has said it might be "prudent" to evacuate the entire population up to 20 miles away from the nuclear plant if the bubble which is complicating the cooling system cannot be eliminated by normal means and other, more risky methods must be attempted.

But Denton said Sunday the fuel was still cooling slowly and he believed the bubble was decreasing in size.

Time is on our side in an event like

# HE BATTALION

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### Agua: Water the ways it gets to your home?

By DOUG GRAHAM

Drips are the things that go "ploot" in the night.
They sneak out of your faucet, leap into the sink with a loud ot," and disappear down the drain, leaving wet plootprints

You probably think they follow a vague path of pipes leading a chrome-plated spigot, but you're wrong.

There is more to water than a drip from a faucet. A vast

mount of water is pumped from the ground, chemically reated and stored for use. Bryan used 211 million gallons of water in January, said

ichael Collins, an assistant at Bryan's main pumping station. vice that amount is used each month during the summer. Bryan's water originates in well fields some three to four iles out on Highway 6, past its junction with Highway 21 exas A&M University extracts water from wells near the old yan air base (Research and Extension Center) on Highway College Station, which currently buys its water from the niversity, is going to drill wells on Sandy Point Road (FM 87) about halfway between Texas A&M's and Bryan's wells. All of the wells range from 600 to more than 2,500 feet deep. shallower wells, in the Sparta Sand Strata, were sunk first and do not supply as much water as ones that go 2,500 feet or eper to the Simsboro Sand or Wilcox-Carrizo layer. Orville ousden, water production superintendent at the main pump-

llons per minute, compared to 400 gallons per minute for the e shallower ones. There is a hitch, however. The deep well water is hot -6-120 degrees Fahrenheit. Bryan once used cooling towers ower the temperature, but stopped because of the expense. ming the towers' fans helped bloat Bryan's \$275,000 elec-

g station in Bryan, said the deep wells produce around 2,100

tricity bill, Housden said.

The cooler water — from the shallow wells — also has a problem: sulphur. Aerating the water at the well fields lets the sulphur react in the air and escape. One of Bryan's two aerators is under repair, but the other still sprays water in the air like a fountain in a large screened wooden birdcage. Above the clean smell of wetness lurks the odor of rotten eggs.

If you were water destined for Bryan, you would probably come from a deep well, though nine of Bryan's 16 wells are shallow. You would be drawn out by an electric pump.

The pumps look functional. They are massive, clean, and

painted battleship gray. They hum monotonously, and produce around 95 horsepower each, as much as many small economy cars. And they squat in plain sheds beside the cows out in

It is spartan inside the pump houses. There is usually a locker which holds oil and a few other things, and a small galvanized garbage bucket feeding oil to the pump's bearings through plastic tubes.

From the pump, you, as hot water, would run through the cooling towers and mix with freshly-aerated cold water in one of two ground-level reservoirs at the well site. One, a concrete Depression-era public works project, holds 2 million gallons. The second, a steel structure, holds around 5 million gallons, says Ennis Owens, a certified water operator.

Owens, 63, and Raymond Leach are the first men who work with the water. Early each morning Owens makes the rounds of the pumps in a white pickup, and checks lubrication and does routine maintenance. Both men chlorinate the water, perform other maintenance where needed, and operate the pumps according to instructions from the main water production station.

Leach and Owens were certified and trained by the Texas Department of Health Resources.

The next step water takes after leaving the well field reseryoirs is chlorination. That greenish gas is liquefied when it arrives at the well field in one-ton cylinders. A machine heats and vaporizes the corrosive element so it can be fed through another machine into the water.

Leach said the chlorine is put into the water at a ratio of 6-8 parts per million (ppm) but dissipates to 3 ppm by the time the water reaches Bryan. About 355-495 pounds of chlorine are used each day, Leach said.

Because of chlorine's toxicity and corrosiveness, Leach said the chlorine handling equipment is supposed to be completely dismantled and cleaned each year.

In case of leaks, the man on duty has a gas mask. But Owens said that if a big leak occurred, "I'd just start running."

After the water is chlorinated, it is sent through one of four

100-200 horsepower pumps that can move 8,000-10,000 gallons a minute. It arrives at the main water production center on East 18th where it is fluorinated and stored. Bryan currently has 1 million gallons of elevated storage and is building a new 2-million gallon water tower

Texas A&M has 2 million gallons of elevated storage. College Station has 1 million gallons of elevated storage

Elevated storage is important because it keeps pressure constant even during power blackouts. The State Board of Insurance requires a town have a 10-hour supply of water in elevated storage and a 24-hour supply of ground storage. Ike Williams, an inspector, said 10 hours times population times 130 gallons equals the amount of water a town needs in elevated storage

Inside the East 18th Street pump station, Housden and Collins use a large panel to monitor pump activity and water use. It not only has meters, but uses scrolls that turn slowly,

marking consumption as the month goes by. The panel is part of what water operator Leach said is a trend

toward increasing automation. Eventually the large pumps out in the fields will be operated by the production center, he said. One of the two chlorination machines was also built for automation, but has not been set up for automated operation yet, he added.

Water goes from the center to people's homes. Even then, it is periodically checked by the State Board of Health Resources, which maintains a field office in Bryan. Checks include bacteria count and a chemical analysis.

That is the path a drip takes to a Bryan home. Bryan Utilities charges a customer at least \$2.40 per month

Then it charges 63 cents per 1,000 gallons for first 10,000 gallons. The price goes down from there. The path is somewhat different for Aggies' water, but the method is the same.

R. Clark Diebel, Texas A&M Controller, said that the Texas

A&M water supply system makes money selling to the school and by supplying College Station with water.

College Station bought water from Bryan until a year ago, but is now paying Texas A&M 43 cents a gallon. A cording to an earlier Battalion article, it costs the school around 38 cents a gallon to produce the water.

Bennie Luedke, water and sewer superinendent for College Station, said specifications are now being drawn up and a few test holes are being dug for the city's future system "I'm not sure when the wells will be brought on line," he

The sad thing is that, as a drop of water, you probably won't help quench someone's thirst. If Dr. Jack Runkles, of the Texas Water Resources Institute at Texas A&M is correct, your contribution may be more prosaic than that.
You'll probably be flushed down a toilet, which begins

another complicated trip of an entirely different nature.

#### Auction sells dinner, chicks (poultry type)

By CATHY TERRELL

fyou feel that your life is not complete out a football autographed by the as Aggie football team, tune in to 15 and watch The Great MU-TV Auction.

he autographed football, sold for \$225, many other items are being auctioned ovide money for the operation of MU-TV, Texas A&M University's pubroadcasting station.

The auction began Sunday and will conue today and Tuesday starting at 8 p.m. ending when all the merchandise for at night is sold. As of 9:30 p.m. Sunday, \$1,500 had

en raised. "We're really excited," said Rod Zent, tion manager. "Some people have bid er the retail price, while others have tten real bargains.

Zent estimates that \$10,000 to \$15,000 be raised in the three nights. We have about \$10,000 worth of art for

day night. Sunday night's auction master John enry Faulk, a star of "Hee Haw," was

o pleased. "It looks like it's going great. I'm really

Faulk said he enjoyed doing this for KAMU-TV even though "the Navasota River almost came up and flooded me" on

Master of ceremonies for tonight will be Dr. Diane Strommer, associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Roger Feldman, associate professor of Veterinary

his drive here from Madisonville Sunday

Pathology, will host Tuesday night. If you desire something — 100 baby chicks (poultry, not women) for instance, a \$50 retail value, or five hours of house cleaning by a service, or dinner with President Jarvis Miller and his wife — tune to

First, pick out the item and remember which one of the six boards lists it. Call the station at 696-2211 and make a bid for the item by its number. High bidders will be announced on the air and called to confirm the bid. The items may be picked up in Studio B of the station after this confirma-

In the "pick-up and pay" area is the Country Store, which has an assortment of lower priced items on sale that may be bought without bidding.



Volunteers take bids at KAMU-TV's auction, which started Sunday night.