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The Weather

Today

Tomorrow

High	92	High	92
Low	75	Low	73
Chance of rain	50%	Chance of rain	40%

F-16s withheld from Israel as result of reactor attack

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's surprise decision to withhold shipment of four F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel is unlikely to lead to a further cutoff of U.S. arms, administration sources say.

On Wednesday, Reagan suspended "for the time being" the pending shipment of the F-16s after concluding Israel may have committed a "substantial violation" of a 1952 weapons pact by using other American-made F-16s to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad on Sunday.

The Israelis were due to get the new planes Friday.

Reagan's action marks the first time the United States has announced a suspension of arms for Israel. There was a delay in delivering F-15 fighters in 1975 because of Israel's actions in Lebanon, but it was not announced.

In a letter to Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy, R-Ill., Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Reagan was acting under terms of the 1952 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement.

The act states that U.S.-made

weapons sold to Israel will be used solely for "legitimate self defense" and not for "any act of aggression against any other state."

The Israelis used eight F-16s and six smaller F-15s to carry out their air strike in Iraq.

The "entire matter" is undergoing a complete administration review, Haig said. He said Reagan will weigh Israeli claims that the raid was necessary for self-defense because the Iraqis intended to use the reactor to produce atomic bombs that would be used against Israel.

A final decision, reached in concert with Congress, could result in continued suspension of the F-16 sale or a delay of other arms in the Washington-Tel Aviv pipeline area.

Sources said, however, "it is highly unlikely" there will be any additional moves to cut off Israeli arms shipments.

And a senior State Department official told reporters, "No decision has been made on anything but the four aircraft."

During the following three and one-half months beginning in July, Israel is scheduled to receive "a number of ma-

tor equipment items," with deliveries set to continue until 1982.

The deliveries include the remaining 15 of 40 F-15s Israel ordered from American manufacturer McDonnell Douglas. They were to be turned over to Israel by September.

Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron said he deeply regretted Reagan's decision, calling it "unjust because Israel acted in self-defense against an implacable enemy whose president declared time and again that his objective is to destroy Israel.

"It is particularly regretful that the administration's punitive action was taken against an ally while Iraq, which has severed diplomatic relations with the U.S., has actively subverted and opposed America's objectives in the Middle East."

Israel has 75 F-16s on order. Fifty-three have already been delivered.

On Capitol Hill, Percy said he probably will hold hearings Wednesday or Thursday of next week. "This is a grave matter," he said, "and has obviously deep impact on the United States and the role it is playing in the Middle East."

Speaker asks universities' help in solving world food problem

By KATHY O'CONNELL

Battalion Staff

A member of an international agricultural organization urged a group of higher education administrators Wednesday night to view the world food problem not as an abstract, but as a realistic problem needing immediate attention.

Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), was originally scheduled to speak at the three day conference held on the Texas A&M University campus. However, McPherson was unable to attend since he is in Washington acting as an aid to President Reagan.

In his place, Glen Taggart, a staff member of the Board of International Agricultural Development, delivered McPherson's speech to approximately 100 members of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs.

Taggart expressed a concern about "reading someone else's speech" and said an attempt was made to set up some "electronic communication" to transmit McPherson's speech to the group. However, this was not possible.

In requesting cooperation from universities, Taggart said, developing countries need to substantially improve their agricultural endeavors in the next 20 years.

The demand for food and fiber in third world countries is increasing because of an explosion in population, he said.

The key to fighting these problems, Taggart said, is in science and technology. These two areas could help resolve the constraints on agricultural production and resource productivity.

In order for these two factions to

succeed, he said, it's necessary to train farmers and scientists, "strengthen (communication) between the international network of agricultural sciences and give special attention to institutions engaged in (agricultural) research."

Taggart said it is important for agricultural universities to help train scientists and technicians in developing countries to increase their agricultural productivity.

"It is clear that we enjoy a comparative advantage in the U.S. because of the institutional resource," he said.

"As a result of university involvement we have a significant number of people in developing countries have been trained, and indigenous institutional capacity developed and strengthened."

Taggart said this involvement has helped such AID countries as India, Tunisia and Thailand to solve their own problems.

But to keep the developing countries on their feet, Taggart said, AID needs to rely more upon universities to conduct research in agriculture and technology.

"A preliminary finding ... suggests AID will demand from 120 percent to 200 percent of current levels of university support in the next few years."

Taggart expressed a concern that universities "have not been as responsive to these increasing program demands."

He said this results from constraints within universities; however, AID is not blameless. "I recognize that the cause of limited and inadequate university response to AID program demands are as much a result of failures and problems in AID ..."

Taggart said the long-term support and involvement from universities "at

some specified level, subject to the availability of funds" will be solicited.

"We have the resources to significantly improve the welfare of our fellow human beings — to help them become more self-sufficient, productive and contented people in our increasingly interdependent world."

Focus now included in summer

Between pages six and seven of today's Battalion you'll find something new — a summer Focus.

But this section takes a little more effort than the Focus you're used to.

It's a fold-your-own Focus. To read your Focus, simply: 1) open to the center of the issue; 2) pick up the Focus; 3) turn it sideways and 4) fold it. Then read away. (Make sure you have it right-side-up.)

Appearing as a 16-page entertainment and television supplement during the regular semester, Focus is now a four-page entertainment section without television listings. Focus will come out each Thursday throughout the summer.

It still has movie and music listings for the weekend, and features and articles about what's going on around your world.



Staff photo by Greg Gammon

A tough as'sign'ment

Sally Wade, a professional portrait painter, takes on a new twist to her old trade, painting signs. The sign identifying the new Engineering Laboratory Center, which is under construction

on the corner of Ross and Bizzel streets, was vandalized last semester. Wade submitted the low bid to Allen Cambell Construction Co., the general contractor, for the repainting.

MSC Council to meet in first of special summer sessions

The MSC council will meet Saturday to finalize committee appointments, Council President Doug Dedeker said.

Also on the agenda is a request from the MSC Hospitality Committee to reallocate their budget. "They don't need anymore money," Dedeker said, "they

just need to reallocate their funds."

He said the council will also approve SCONA speakers for the fall program and finalize a list of "who does what."

At the start of the spring semester, the council reorganized its executive structure, increasing the number of

officers from nine to 25.

In addition to the June 13 meeting, the council will hold two more summer meetings: July 11 and Aug. 8.

The first summer meeting will be held Saturday at 10 a.m. in the Council Conference room (216T MSC).

Anorexia nervosa problem of middle class

By JENNIFER WAYMAN

Battalion Reporter

The 14-year-old girl stood in front of the mirror, shocked. The 87-pound, emaciated body, bones protruding, breasts diminished, skin severely dried and hair falling out, could not be hers. Less than a year before, the 5-foot-2-inch, 140-pound teen had decided that she needed to go on a "little diet."

"I had no concept of how much weight I was losing," said Marilyn Faulkenberry, a Texas A&M graduate student.

Today, seeing the healthy, 120-pound, mother of twins, one would nev-

"You look in the mirror and you're not skinny — you're not. I mean your bones are sticking out, but you're not skinny."

er believe she was once a victim of anorexia nervosa, a psychophysiological disease that causes a person to starve himself.

Anorexia nervosa occurs most commonly among white upper-middle class women between the ages of 12 and 30, the most critical age group being the years between 12 and 18. It rarely

occurs among men or blacks. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of American Psychiatric Association states that about one out of every 250 people in the critical age group has anorexia nervosa.

Among the symptoms of this disease are weight loss of at least 25 percent of normal body weight, loss of hair, severe drying of the skin, amenorrhea (the absence of menstrual periods) and a distorted body image which causes victims to believe they are grossly overweight, although they are actually dangerously thin.

"You look in the mirror and you're not skinny — you're not. I mean your bones are sticking out, but you're not skinny," Faulkenberry said. "That's why I think it's a neurosis. You lose your real sight."

Many anorexics experience deep depression, often withdrawing themselves from a normal social life. "It's such a negative thing — your whole outlook on life is just so negative," Faulkenberry said. "I just isolated myself from everything."

She said that she quit going out with her friends when she had had anorexia because "they just wanted to go out and eat."

The word anorexia means "loss of appetite," but this is not necessarily true in all cases. Dr. Barney Davis, a local psychiatrist, said that he believes there are two types of anorexics — those who experience very little hunger and those who experience a pattern of binge eating followed by forced vomiting and



sometimes overdoses of laxatives. The binge eaters, he said have been found to be more disturbed than the others.

After these binges, in which an anorexic may eat anything and everything in

reach, she may lapse into a deep depression, fast for several days and resume eating even less than she did before the binge.

Faulkenberry, who never experi-

enced the binge eating and vomiting cycle, said that she tried to eat as little as possible and usually ate only what she was physically forced to eat.

"My mother would make me a lunch of two slices of diet bread with one of those skinny pieces of lunch meat in between and a small apple," she said. "I would throw away the bread and eat the meat, and I would give the apple to a friend."

Most anorexics are obsessed with exercise, doing so constantly to burn forbidden calories. One 18-year-old would exercise every night religiously, doing hundreds of sit-ups and jumping jacks, often to the point of collapse.

The causes of anorexia nervosa vary with the patient but most doctors agree that the condition has deep emotional roots, often with the patient being a perfectionist, feeling that she cannot live up to her own or her parents' expectations.

Many psychiatrists believe that the anorexic is rebelling against overly strict parents and her starvation is a desperate cry to assert herself. She feels that she cannot control her life so she reaches out for something that she can control — her eating.

Faulkenberry said that her case was a rebellion against her parents.

"It was my way of controlling my life," she said, "it was my way of saying you can't make me eat, you can't make me be too fat."

Many doctors believe that American society may encourage anorexia nervosa. Dr. Claude Goswick, director of the A.P. Beutel Health Center, said he finds patients sometimes take the image of a fashion model too seriously and diet to try to look like one, but don't know when to stop.

"You hear the saying that you never can become too rich or too thin," he said, "but you certainly can become too thin."

Diets that lead to anorexia nervosa are often started by a casual remark about the person's weight. Faulkenberry said that one of the things that started her rigorous diet was her brother calling her "cow legs."

Because the home environment is often the root of the problem, doctors recommend that treatment to include family members.

Dr. Kerry Hope, a counseling psychologist at the Personal Counseling Service, said she believes a combination of treatments is the best way to handle anorexia nervosa. She suggests family therapy, behavioral treatment, individual or group counseling and medical treatment in severe cases.

"The one thing which is important is for the woman not to be embarrassed that she has anorexia nervosa," she said. "We are not here to give her any heavy duty judgements, we just want to help her."