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The Weather

Today		Tomorrow	
High	92	High	90
Low	72	Low	73
Chance of rain	30%	Chance of rain	50%

Haig accuses Soviets of biological warfare

United Press International
BONN, West Germany — Secretary of State Alexander Haig countered a massive protest against U.S. military activities by accusing the Soviet Union of using deadly biological warfare against opponents in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Haig chose encircled Berlin, within sight of the wall dividing the city, to say today that the United States now has proof the Soviet Union used lethal toxins in the three countries in violation of international law.

As Haig spoke, 50,000 jeering Young Socialists, Communists, pacifists and squatters marched through the city carrying banners, some wearing masks and skeleton-like suits.

"It's not the Americans we're against," said a demonstrator. "It's their nuclear arms policy."

Police used water cannons and tear gas to repel about 1,000 demonstrators attempting to block a City Hall ceremony. Police arrested 128 people and 60 officers were injured.

The militant protesters burned an American flag, hurled stones and smoke bombs, looted stores and set fires in the street.

"We won't let ourselves be defended to death," read a placard carried by demonstrators. Another said "Mr. Haig, there is nothing more important than peace."

"Even when we disagree with what you say," Haig said to the demonstrators, kept away by an estimated 7,000

police, "we are prepared to defend to the death your right to say it."

Moscow called the charge of biological warfare "a monstrous, slanderous statement" that is "unfounded and false." The Kremlin countered that the United States used chemical warfare in Vietnam, supplied Afghan rebels with chemical grenades and provided U.S.-made chemical bombs in El Salvador.

Haig promised more information from Washington today but said it had been verified that toxins — lethal chemicals created from fungi — have been isolated in Southeast Asia.

He implied the Soviets were the source of the toxins, which are forbidden under international law, and said the United States is notifying the United Nations.

Europeans, especially West Germans, have shown increasing unease over the Reagan administration's military policies and what they view as a slow start to talks to control the arms race.

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Hurricane Harvey stronger

United Press International
MIAMI — Hurricane Harvey, with 65 mph winds and still strengthening, moved northwest today on an apparent course between Bermuda and the United States, but forecasters said the threat to land was not over.

Late Sunday night, Harvey was centered about 575 miles south-southeast of Bermuda, moving northwest at 12 mph. Forecasters said the 1981 season's eighth hurricane could intensify during the next 24 hours.

National Hurricane Center forecaster Miles Lawrence said Harvey appeared to be headed on a course in the Atlantic between the United States and Bermuda, lessening the threat to the mainland.

"If it stays on the course it is on now for three days, it won't hit the United States," he said. "But it is unlikely for a hurricane to remain on the same exact course for three days and this one is no exception."

In a general fashion, Harvey is following Emily, Floyd and Gert. They all curved into the north Atlantic without getting real close to the United States.

Hurricane forecasters also were watching two other tropical weather systems.

One was an area of disturbed weather in the Atlantic about 700 miles east of the Windward Islands, in the same general place where other 1981 storms have developed.

"It is not developing at the present time," Lawrence said, "but it is in the same place — the tropical Atlantic — that the storms we've been tracking have generally originated. It is a little further south from the others and we don't know if we will see anything from this one or not."

Lawrence said the second area of disturbed weather was moving across Central America Sunday night.

"We can't be sure of anything at this point," he said. "It could cross Central America and end up in the Pacific. It could go into the Atlantic or there could be nothing left of it."

Reagan modifies defense budget

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Reagan is gearing up for another cost-cutting campaign — one that includes cuts in defense, but not nearly as big as earlier contemplated.

During the next three years, Reagan — trying to get back on track to his goal of a balanced budget by 1984 — wants to slash another \$77 billion from domestic programs and a comparatively small \$13 billion from defense.

Anticipating criticism, Reagan said Sunday the Pentagon has been treated like a "poor relative" in the past and now needs a relatively bigger portion of the federal financial pie.

Today, Reagan planned to confer privately at the White House with 19 conservative Democrats who helped him last summer in pushing the first phase of his budget and tax cuts through Congress.

Those spending cuts did not touch defense.

In a fence-mending gesture, he also invited House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., to have lunch with him at the White House, along with House Republican leader Bob Michel of Illinois.

The size of the proposed defense cuts are less than half that earlier discussed by White House aides and were seen as a victory for Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who squared off with budget director David Stockman over the possibility of bigger cuts.

On his return to the White House

Sunday from a weekend at Camp David, Reagan said the military cuts represent 15 percent of the overall reduction he needs to hold the line on a \$42.5 billion budget deficit in fiscal 1982.

On the other front, Reagan said he hopes senators "will not get their feet in concrete" in opposing his proposed \$8.5 billion arms package sale to Saudi Arabia.

He said that sale, which would include five sophisticated AWACS surveillance planes, would enhance U.S. security and will be "a great help to the security of Israel."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, during his visit to Washington last week, told Reagan he opposed the sale and urged senators to vote against it. Begin maintains the planes would allow Saudi Arabia to steal its military secrets and endanger Israeli security.

Speaking of defense spending, Reagan told reporters, "The \$2 billion (for 1982) is all that we can ask."

"When you stop to think," Reagan said, "We've been cutting a budget that has been overgrown . . . and extravagant over the years, while in the same years, defense has been a poor relative and we have not been keeping pace."

Reagan did not pinpoint where the \$13 billion in military cuts will be made, but it is expected they will be achieved by slowing the pace of armed forces expansion and the stockpiling of an arsenal abroad.



Staff photo by Brian Tate

Touch-up work

With the aid of a crane, Virgil Hartfield and Leroy Cody are busy applying a fresh coat of paint to A&M President Frank Vandiver's new home. With the recent re-occupation of the President's house on campus, it has received

some extra attention from Physical Plant personnel. Job foreman Bill Barnett said in addition to the paint job, the home is scheduled to have the rear wing remodeled and the patio enclosed.

Off-campus Aggies elections

100 presidencies to be filled

Off-campus Aggies are looking for students to fill presidential positions on apartment and trailer-park councils. Interested day students can file for candidacy today through Friday.

About 100 apartment and trailer park

positions are available, OCA President Paul Bettencourt said. Ideally, every apartment complex and trailer park will elect a president. However, he said, probably only about 80 presidencies will be elected.

Comparing apartment council presidents to presidents of dorms, Bettencourt said the officers are responsible for keeping students in their complexes informed about OCA and campus activities. They also act as go-betweens for students and apartment managers, he said.

Students running for apartment council president must have a petition signed by 20 students from their area and an overall 2.0 GPA. Freshmen must have a 2.0 at midterm.

Petitions, grade waiver forms and additional information are available in the off-campus center and the OCA cubicle in 216 MSC. Completed forms should be turned in by 5 p.m. Friday.

Students can begin campaigning as soon as their forms are turned in, Bettencourt said. And elections will be held Sept. 23 and 24 at all shuttle bus stops.

Med students prepare to deal with ethics

By TIM FOARDE

Battalion Reporter
It has been more than 2,300 years since the Greek Hippocrates commanded physicians to practice their " . . . art with uprightness and honor. . . ." But as medical technology advances, doctors are faced with increased moral responsibility and more puzzling ethical issues.

It will be John McDermott's job to prepare medical students at Texas A&M University to deal with these ethical questions.

McDermott, former head of the Department of Philosophy at Texas A&M, is now responsible for the medical humanities program in the College of Medicine.

McDermott assumed the position Sept. 1, and is teaching freshman classes in medical humanities, sociology, ethics and discussions on the relationship of medicine to public policy and high-technology. Texas A&M is one of a growing number of medical schools requiring such courses in ethics.

"The nation at-large has become increasingly concerned with the ethical and humanistic concerns of the practice of medicine," McDermott said. "The College of Medicine at Texas A&M wants to insure that its students are trained in the medical humanities."

"Medical humanities is a discipline that concerns itself with the complex activities of physicians in their relationships to patients, ethical values and the cross-currents of social and political values," McDermott said.

With the increase in medical capabilities from scientific and technological progress, today doctors must deal with such complex questions as abortion, prolonging the life of terminally ill patients and the use of bioengineering in genetics.

At some time in their careers,



John McDermott

McDermott said, doctors will have to make decisions involving ethical and moral questions, and this makes preparation in ethics imperative.

"It is now possible to keep old people alive and assure the survival of infants who previously would have died. Doctors can detect infant disease and defer-

my before birth. People have access to life-sustaining equipment that is very expensive and hard to come by, creating competition for its use," McDermott said. "All these things create new ethical problems for physicians."

The purpose of classes in medical humanities is not to give students

answers to moral questions, he said, but to open discussion on these issues and cause the students to reflect upon the implications of their decisions.

"We don't have a whole bag of tricks that we're going to teach doctors," McDermott said. "These issues are extremely complex and have been made more complex by the advent of high-technology."

McDermott, who is still teaching in the philosophy department part-time as a distinguished professor, said philosophers can help doctors by providing a different perspective and a richer context in which to examine ethical issues.

"One of the tasks of philosophy in medical humanities is to make sure that moral and ethical questions are argued reasonably and that the decisions made by the individual physicians reflect an informed decision," he said.

"It is very important to develop patterns of sensitivity, compassion and concern, to see that medicine is not only a science, but an art," McDermott said. "What philosophy demands from a person is that they sustain their position with reflection and analysis; this is crucial."

Students in the Texas A&M College of Medicine will be exposed to strong philosophical arguments in support of different points of view through McDermott's medical humanities courses and discussions. "The medical profession," McDermott said, "must have the very best people in every way, not only skillfully and technically, but emotionally and morally."

"Philosophy must make a contribution to medicine because it is one of the most important endeavors in our culture. It touches on all aspects of our life: politics, economics, society, and our personal and mental health."

Iran blames insider with leaders' deaths

United Press International
Urban guerrillas fought revolutionary guards in the fifth straight day of blazing street battles in Tehran amid disclosures that the secretary of the Islamic regime's security council set the bomb that killed Iran's president and prime minister last month.

The government announced Sunday that elections would be held Oct. 2 to replace slain President Mohammed Ali Rajai and parliamentary deputies assassinated recently.

Tehran Radio said 78 members of the Mojahideen Khalq guerrilla group were executed during a three-day period ending Saturday for armed robbery, assassinations and attacks on military centers.

Undeterred, exile sources said fighting erupted Sunday in two separate areas of Tehran as leftist guerrillas struck for the fifth straight day.

In a Tehran Radio interview, Iran's prosecutor-general said the secretary of the Islamic regime's security council, Massoud Kashmiri, detonated the bomb that destroyed the prime minister's office Aug. 30, killing Rajai and Bahonar.

Prosecutor-General Rabbani Amlashi called Kashmiri "a savage wolf prepared to destroy in a single explosion both Rajai and Bahonar" and said other officials should not be blamed for the bombing.

Kashmiri, who died in the blast, was so trusted that he was given a martyr's

funeral after the bombing, Amlashi said.

He said Kashmiri worked under cover in the prime minister's office for a year and was eventually named secretary of the prime minister's security council, Amlashi said.

No-record drops end Tuesday

Tuesday is the last day students may drop courses without having a record of their enrollment in the classes. And after Tuesday, students have until Oct. 2 to drop courses with no penalty (Q-drop).

Other dates to keep in mind this semester include:

- Oct. 19 — mid-semester grade reports
- Nov. 26-29, inclusive — Thanksgiving holidays
- Dec. 11 — last day of fall semester classes; commencement
- Dec. 12 — commencement
- Dec. 14 — first day of fall semester exams
- Dec. 18 — last day of fall semester exams
- Spring semester classes will begin Jan. 18, 1982.