

Muster begins tonight at 6:30

Texas A&M The Battalion

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75 No. 138 USPS 045360 18 Pages

College Station, Texas

Wednesday, April 21, 1982



When it rains, it pours

staff photo by John Ryan

Students who forgot to take an umbrella with them were in trouble Tuesday as thunderstorms brought heavy rains and winds to the Bryan-College Station area all day and

into the night. These relatively dry students were walking by the Reed McDonald Building in-between classes.

OAS moves over islands upset U.S.

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The United States is concerned the Organization of American States, which is closing ranks behind Argentina, may hurt efforts by Secretary of State Alexander Haig to peacefully resolve the Falklands crisis.

Over U.S. objections Tuesday, the OAS set a foreign ministers meeting for next week to consider collective security measures against Great Britain.

Argentina asked the OAS to invoke the Rio Treaty for hemispheric mutual defense because Britain's "grave and imminent threat of the use of force jeopardizes the peace and security of the hemisphere."

The United States called the OAS action particularly inappropriate and warned it could interfere with Haig's mediation efforts.

Haig returned from Buenos Aires Tuesday morning and is to confer Thursday in Washington with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

The OAS Council voted, 18-0, to convene a meeting Monday under the 1947 Rio Treaty for mutual assistance. The United States, Colombia and Trinidad-Tobago abstained.

"The U.S. delegation is deeply disturbed by the implications of the proposed action," said U.S. Ambassador J. William Middendorf.

"At a time when Secretary Haig is engaged in an ongoing effort to promote a peaceful settlement it seems to my government particularly inappropriate to seek consideration of this matter with the Rio Treaty."

At least 14 of the treaty's 21 members must approve any measures against a nation considered an aggressor. Those measures range from breaking diplomatic relations to using armed force.

After the OAS vote Tuesday, Reagan told a news conference he believes it would be advantageous for the OAS to delay invoking the Rio Treaty while delicate, behind-the-scenes negotiations continue.

Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano said his nation's OAS request should not and cannot be interpreted as a sign of rejection to continue negotiations or as a sign Haig has failed.

At the same time, he did not seek specific sanctions against Britain but said his nation is prepared to go to war if British ships pierce Argentina's 200-mile territorial waters.

Grossman speaks of dangers undisclosed by the government

by John P. Lopez
Battalion Reporter

The nuclear accident at Three Mile Island was only a warning of things to come in the future, an author and journalist said Tuesday.

Karl Grossman spoke at Rudder Forum on his new book, "COVER UP: What You Are Not Supposed To Know About Nuclear Power."

Grossman said: "My book is an expose that could have been written years ago. What upsets me is that people were never told what the consequences of nuclear power were."

Grossman said an update done in 1964 at Brookhaven National Laboratories by the Atomic Energy Commission warned people of the consequences of nuclear energy, although no one was told.

"In the update is the famous line, 'an accident at a nuclear reactor can devastate an area the size of Pennsylvania,'" Grossman said. "Most people are familiar with that line from the movie 'The China Syndrome,' when in fact it was written 15 years before the accident at Three Mile Island

occurred. I'm afraid Three Mile Island was not the catastrophe that we will one day face."

Nuclear physicist Richard Webb, who assisted Grossman in writing his book, said one million people would someday die at a nuclear power plant accident, Grossman said.

"If it were the nuclear plants that circled Chicago, 200,000 to 300,000 pounds of radioactive material would be released — and there is no way that (that) many people can be evacuated," he said.

Grossman said the public has also been misled into thinking that the China Syndrome meltdown is the worst kind of nuclear accident.

"The worst power plant accident," Grossman said, "is when a nuclear power plant blows up. Now we've been told for years that nuclear power plants can't blow up."

Nuclear power plants that explode, Grossman said, are called "Nuclear Runaways," and he said that such an accident has occurred.

"I obtained a report from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission of the SL

1 accident which was a nuclear runaway at a testing site in which three men were killed," Grossman said. "The heads and the hands of these three guys were so hot with radioactivity that they had to be buried with high level radioactive waste and the bodies were buried in lead-lined coffins"

Grossman said nuclear runaways are more dangerous than China Syndrome meltdown because in a runaway situation, radioactive material gets in the atmosphere in a matter of seconds — while in a meltdown situation it takes up to four hours to get into the atmosphere.

"If a runaway occurs at the Indian Point reactor near New York, in a matter of seconds millions of people will be in tremendous danger," he said.

After Grossman's speech, about 20 people met in the lobby of Rudder Forum and planned a meeting to discuss nuclear limitations Sunday night at 7:30 in the MSC main lounge.

Co-op program adds experience to degree

by Pam Barta
Battalion Reporter

In today's highly competitive world, a college degree is no longer a guarantee for success. Students also need practical experience. But, how can the two be combined? The Texas A&M Cooperative Education Program might be the answer.

Co-oping is a planned learning process that integrates classroom studies with supervised work experiences. Undergraduate students are employed by industry, business and government organizations in positions related to their major field of study or career choice.

The program, which begins during the sophomore or junior year, is designed to give a student increasing job responsibility and to be proportionate with a student's increased academic skills and experience gained from previous school and work terms.

Alternating periods of work and study assignments generally coincide with the University semester schedule.

The co-op program was established in the U.S. higher education system in the early 1900s. Originally, co-op programs were created to aid engineering students in combining classroom theory with professional field problem-solving.

In 1959, the Texas A&M Cooperative Education Program informally began in the College of Engineering, said Steve Yates, the Cooperative Education Program director. It be-

came a more formal program in 1963, he said.

The co-op program was expanded University-wide with the first of five yearly federal grants for the 1977-78 school year. Nine colleges participate in the co-op program.

"Federal money has really played an important part in expanding our program," Yates said.

Twenty-four percent of the co-op money comes from federal funding; the University provides the rest, Yates said.

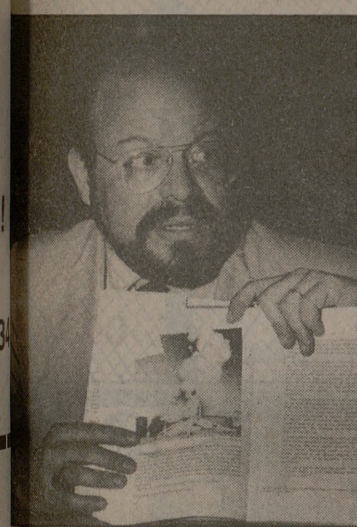
The central co-op office, in 107 Harrington Tower, coordinates co-op programs for students in the colleges of agriculture, business administration, engineering and science.

The colleges of architecture, education, geosciences, liberal arts and veterinary medicine all have separate offices, but report through and coordinate with the central co-op office.

Students interested in joining the co-op program must complete a co-op degree plan. This outlines their planned work sequence and study periods. It also shows how co-oping will affect their graduation date. The co-op degree plan is checked and approved by the faculty co-op adviser in the student's academic department.

Students then check out potential employers by reading job descriptions from employers, former co-op student reports, and by talking to students who have co-oped with a certain

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Karl Grossman explains the dangers of nuclear energy to reporters during a press conference before his presentation Tuesday night.

Student arrested for drug possession; Crimestoppers phone tip aids police

by Daniel Puckett
Battalion Staff

A student was arrested in his dorm room Tuesday and charged with felony possession of marijuana.

Hector Saldana, a freshman aerospace engineering major from Mexico, was arrested about 3 p.m. in his room in Hotard Hall, Deputy Sheriff Archie Clark said. Clark is assigned to the Department of Public Safety's

Narcotics Service.

Five other people were in the room at the time, but Saldana was the only one arrested, the narcotics agent said. The police found approximately one pound of marijuana in Saldana's room, Clark said.

He said four DPS officers and an officer of the University Police made the arrest. A University Police officer usually accompanies DPS troopers

when they make an arrest on campus, Clark said.

University Police Chief Russ McDonald said Wednesday morning that he had not yet received a report on the arrest and therefore could make no comment.

Saldana was charged with felony possession of marijuana, and Justice of the Peace Carolyn Hensarling set his bond at \$10,000. The charge is a

third degree felony, carrying a possible two to 10-year prison sentence.

Saldana was held in Brazos County Jail until he posted bond Tuesday.

A spokeswoman for Brazos County Crimestoppers said the arrest was made because of a tip Crimestoppers received. She said an anonymous phone caller had given the group a tip, which it passed on to local law enforcement agencies.

Pre-registration gets off to a slow start

by Joe Tindel Jr.
Battalion Reporter

People passing by registration headquarters at Rudder Exhibit Hall on Monday and Tuesday probably noticed fewer long lines than in the past.

The registrar's office expected about 6,000 students to pre-register Monday, but only 5,300 had registered by the end of the day, said associate registrar Donald Carter.

However, Carter said the registrar's office was not displeased with the figure because the lack of a first-day rush kept students from having to

wait in long lines.

Carter said one reason for the lower turnout might have been a story in The Battalion that said seniors would be given priority no matter what day they pre-register.

But, Carter said registration for students who will be sophomores or juniors next fall is processed on a first come, first served basis.

He said another reason for the low turnout may be that some departments are not allowing students to pre-register until later in the week.

About 3,025 students braved the bad weather Tuesday to pre-register.

Less sunshine, colder winter?

United Press International

WASHINGTON — An Earth satellite detected a slight decrease in sunshine between February 1980 and last August, possibly contributing to this past winter's severe conditions, the space agency says.

If so, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Tuesday, it would be the first direct observation "of a cause and effect relationship between the sun's energy output and changes in Earth's weather and climate."

NASA said Dr. Richard Willson, a physicist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., found a persistent decrease of a 10th of 1 per-

cent in the total amount of the sun's energy reaching Earth.

"This is a small change in the total energy output of the sun, but has great potential significance for the Earth's fragile ecosystem," Willson said.

NASA said it is believed a 1 percent decrease in radiation from the sun reaching the Earth could lower Earth's global mean temperature by more than 2 degrees Fahrenheit.

The information came from NASA's Solar Maximum Satellite, launched in February 1980 to monitor solar radiation during the peak of the solar output that occurs every 11 years.

The satellite suffered a control system problem for 10 months which kept some of its instruments from operating as planned.

The satellite, however, is designed to be retrieved and repaired by space shuttle astronauts and NASA is tentatively planning to carry out such a space repair mission on a shuttle flight late next year.

"The rejuvenated satellite would allow scientists to observe a wide range of solar phenomena in a different part of the solar activity cycle and sustain solar irradiance monitoring with the precision required for climate studies," NASA said.

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forecast

Today's Forecast: Windy, cloudy and cool with a 30 percent chance of rain; high today in the upper 60s; low tonight near 50. There is a 20 percent chance of rain tonight. Thursday's forecast calls for cloudy skies with a high in the near 70.