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# Texas A&M The Battalion

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## Diana lands, residents flee

United Press International

WILMINGTON, N.C. — Hurricane Diana thundered past Cape Fear Tuesday night with winds over 135 mph, hurling waves 10 feet high against abandoned beaches and heading for a landfall north of Wilmington.

Hundreds of thousands fled from the mighty storm.

Winds of more than 100 mph roared through the streets of Wilmington, left a virtual ghost town by residents who rushed inland in such panic that the National Guard had to be called out to unjam traffic.

Trees bent and snapped, signs blew away and rain was hurled in walls against the buildings. Power lines were ripped loose and sparks flickered through the blackness and the blinding rain.

The storm was only 30 miles south-southeast of downtown Wilmington.

Forecaster Mark Zimmer at the National Hurricane Center in Miami said it appeared from its present course that Diana would angle into the coast between Wilmington and Morehead City before midnight, but its wobbly course made an accurate landfall prediction impossible.

It was headed for the same area where Hurricane Donna killed 50 and caused \$1.3 billion damage 24 years ago to the day.

Winds of 100 mph whipped the lonely Oak Island Coast Guard station at Cape Fear, where Coast Guardsmen worked to save the two-man crew of a fishing vessel that failed to reach home in time.

Fire sirens howled out the storm warning at midday across the beaches and marshlands of the North Carolina coast from Wilmington south to Cape Fear, the dreaded shoals where the pirate Blackbeard once lurked.

North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt called out the National Guard to deal with the frantic exodus from Wilmington, where roads leading inland were jammed with evacuees. Nearly 14,000 people in North and South Carolina huddled in public shelters, most were jammed to capacity. A coastal area of several hun-

dred thousand residents was virtually abandoned.

Sheriff's Capt. B.D. Mayes in Brunswick County said only a handful of threatened residents in his county refused to leave. "We told them if they weren't going to leave, they had to tell us who their next of kin is so we could notify them," he said.

Petty Officer Grady Sillings said the Oak Island Coast Guard station got a distress call at 7 p.m. from a 40-foot fishing vessel blown aground on Campbell Island in the Cape Fear River.

Motel clerks reported there was not a vacant room for 100 miles inland. Hurricane parties began in motel bars while lights flickered and the cries of the revelers drowned out the moan of the wind.

Zimmer said the storm's steering currents were weak and it was lurching back and forth as much as 20 miles off its general course.

The rich Grand Strand area of high-rise condominiums and golf courses around Myrtle Beach, S.C., was spared the devastation feared earlier, when forecasters expected the storm to come ashore between Wilmington and Myrtle Beach at high tide, hurling waves 16 feet high against the coast.

"Everybody is hunting for rooms and we just don't know where to send them," said Lee Martin at the Holiday Inn in Florence, S.C., 75 miles inland from Myrtle Beach. "My computer shows there are no rooms in Holiday Inns as far north as Lenoir, N.C."

The highest winds, the hurricane center said, were packed tightly in a 25-mile-wide ring around Diana's 10-mile wide eye. Winds up to 74 mph lashed out 50 miles to the west.

National Guard Maj. Gen. Hubert Leonard in Wilmington said, "We have 210 men on duty in Wilmington and 355 are on their way to Greenville and Little Washington. We have two jeeps with floodlights, and armored personnel carriers to maneuver through debris. We have three helicopters at Raleigh-Durham Airport and three more on standby in South Carolina to come in behind the storm."



Photo by Michael Sanchez

### Political Pop Art

Writer and media critic James Hall narrates the film, "Promise Them Anything," a comprehensive theatrical history of

political tele-spots and short films, Tuesday night in Rudder Theater. See story page 5.

## Gromyko agrees to meeting with Reagan on arms talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, announcing his first high-level talks with a Soviet leader, said Tuesday he will meet with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to convince the Kremlin the United States "means no harm" and wants to ease the threat of nuclear war.

The Sept. 28 session at the White House, coming just weeks before the general election, was aimed in part at undercutting Democratic challenger Walter Mondale's claims that Reagan's policies have plunged the country into a collision course with

the Soviets by fostering an arms race.

"The most important thing is what understanding I can reach with Foreign Minister Gromyko to convince him that the United States means no harm," Reagan told reporters in announcing that the Soviet foreign minister had accepted his invitation.

He said his goal at the session will be "to reduce the level of arms and to improve our working relationship with the Soviet Union."

Reagan, referring to nuclear stockpiles, stressed the importance

of trying "to see if we cannot lessen this threat hanging over the world, and for which the Soviet Union and the United States are mainly responsible."

He said nuclear weapons "could affect nations, all nations, whether they were involved in a controversy or not. It would have an effect on all of civilization and I just want to see if we can't do something that will rid the world of this threat."

Saying the session will touch "on a range of issues of international importance," Reagan sought to dampen expectations by saying:

"The time has come that maybe anything that can perhaps get a better understanding between our two countries" should take place.

Describing the White House meeting as "confidential," Reagan dismissed suggestions that the timing of the invitation had been geared to the upcoming presidential election.

The meeting will take place after Gromyko talks with Secretary of State George Shultz in New York. The last time Gromyko visited the White House was in 1978, for a session with Jimmy Carter.

## Glashow recounts changes in physics

By KARI FLUEGEL

Staff Writer

Nobel laureate Dr. Sheldon Glashow Tuesday night in Rudder Forum discussed the revolutions in particle physics which brought knowledge of elementary particles to its present state.

Glashow is the 1979 winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics for his contributions to the theory of elementary particles.

He has been affiliated with Texas A&M for two years and holds the title of University Scholar.

"It's nice to be back at Texas A&M," Glashow said. "I've been away for a while ... because it's been hot."

Texas A&M is one of the four universities working with the governor's office and the Houston Area Research Council to locate the world's largest scientific particle accelerator in Texas.

During his lecture, Glashow, who is a professor at Harvard University, compared the discovery of the more than 100 different elementary particles to the discoveries of the 109 elements in the periodic table.

Though the growth of knowledge about elementary particles was similar to the growth of knowledge about elements, it took 100 years to discover all the elements and 10 years to discover the particles, he said.

"Hadrons and elements had the same type of population growth, but with hadrons it happened ten times faster," he said.

This growth in knowledge began in the early 1950s when accelerators

helped find more new types of particles, Glashow said, and in the 1960s there was a virtual explosion of information.

Many more discoveries were made in the 1970s which Glashow called "The Spellbinding 70s." One of those discoveries was seeing neutral currents.

"All our present standard theory arose in this remarkable decade," Glashow said. "Getting the Nobel Prize made it particularly memorable to me."

Today's view of elementary particles is different from the view of the 1950s.

"Electrons are elementary, but neutrons, protons and mesons are composite systems made of quarks," he said.

One of the latest discoveries in particle physics is the fundamental particles which complete the periodic table of quarks and leptons. The table was completed with the discovery of the top quark in Geneva, Switzerland.

Glashow attributes the fact that the most recent discoveries were made in Europe to the nature of the accelerators in Europe.

Even with the recent discoveries many questions remain unanswered.

Some of those mysteries include the "Einstein Problem" which concerns describing gravity and solving the question about the first moment of creation. Another unsolved problem questions the dominant form of matter in the universe.

"Astronomers aren't working on it," Glashow said. "Nobody is working on it. Maybe you."

## Children prime victims of abuse

By ANN BRIMBERRY

Reporter

A nine-month-old infant suffering from severe malnutrition was admitted to St. Joseph Hospital following a court order. His skin was loose, his body was weak, his eyes bulged, his stomach protruded, and he was unable to cry aloud.

The baby was placed in the care of the Department of Human Resources and the case was opened for investigation.

This is just one example of approximately 60 reported child abuse cases per month occurring in Bryan-College Station.

"Sometimes, depending upon what the abuse is like, the child

doesn't know that this is any different from anybody else's family," Dr. James Hyden, co-director of the Brazos Family Institute, said. "However, they do know that they don't like being hit, or beat up, or sexually mistreated, but they just don't know the difference."

"Often, as one might expect, the problem is not openly admitted to and is a very secretive thing that people are trying to cover up and not let you know. Many times it is through the support of some third party outside the family that the DHR may get onto the case and discover an abuse really happened."

Hyden said the investigation procedure depends on the severity of

the report. "If someone calls up the police and says, 'I'm aware right now that someone's really beating the devil out of the kids next door; I can hear the kids screaming,' they send a patrol to investigate."

At this point, the Department of Human Resources assigns one of its six social workers to the case to determine the severity of the abuse.

"Anyone who suspects child abuse can call in and remain anonymous and not be held liable," said Sue Jackson, Department of Human Resources children's protective supervisor. "However, failure to report child abuse is a Class B misdemeanor."

If the abused child is less than six

years old, he is considered a high risk priority and contact is made at the home within 24 hours, Jackson said.

At this point six things must be determined: the nature, extent and cause of the abuse; the identity of the person responsible for the neglect; names and conditions of the other children; evaluation of the parents; adequacy of the home environment; and the relationship between the parent and child. An interview must be held with the victim.

"Emergency removal follows if the child is in danger of sexual or physical abuse," Jackson said.

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## New cadets in fall '85 to get physicals

By DAINAH BULLARD

Staff Writer

Beginning in the 1985 fall semester, freshmen who join the Texas A&M Corps of Cadets will be required to have physical examinations, Col. Donald Burton, Corps commandant, said.

The provision for mandatory physicals follows the death of a Corps member last month.

Bruce Dean Goodrich, a 20-year-old transfer student from Webster, N.Y., died Aug. 30 after participating in an off-hours exercise session

conducted by three junior members of his company, F-1. Preliminary autopsy results suggest that Goodrich died from heat stroke.

The main purpose of the physicals is to discover health problems of the incoming cadets, Burton said. All new students are required to complete a health questionnaire, he said, but some health problems are not covered by the form.

Burton said the armed forces require physicals for cadets who have military scholarships or military contracts. However, this requirement

leaves the health status of a large number of cadets unaccounted for, he said.

The Corps is "screening" current health records for cadets who have specific health problems, such as obesity, Burton said. Cadets with specific health problems will receive physical examinations immediately, he said.

"I'm mainly concerned with those who need to be brought along at their own rate (during physical training) to catch up with the group," Burton said.

Plans are underway to arrange physical examinations for students who join the Corps during the spring 1985 semester, Burton said. The facilities of the A.P. Beutel Health Center and the Physical Education Department may be used to conduct the physicals, he said.

With the exception of cadets with specific health problems, current Corps members will not be required to have physicals, Burton said, because of a lack of facilities and doctors to perform physicals on all the cadets.