

Aggieland prices
Cost to increase \$5.00 next year

Page 3

Business Week '85
Receptions, seminars start today

Page 6

Texas A&M The Battalion

Vol. 80 No. 88 USPS 045360 10 pages

College Station, Texas

Monday, February 4, 1985



Photo by PETER ROCHA

Slippery Seat

Much of the frozen precipitation is slowly melting around campus, as seen on this bench.

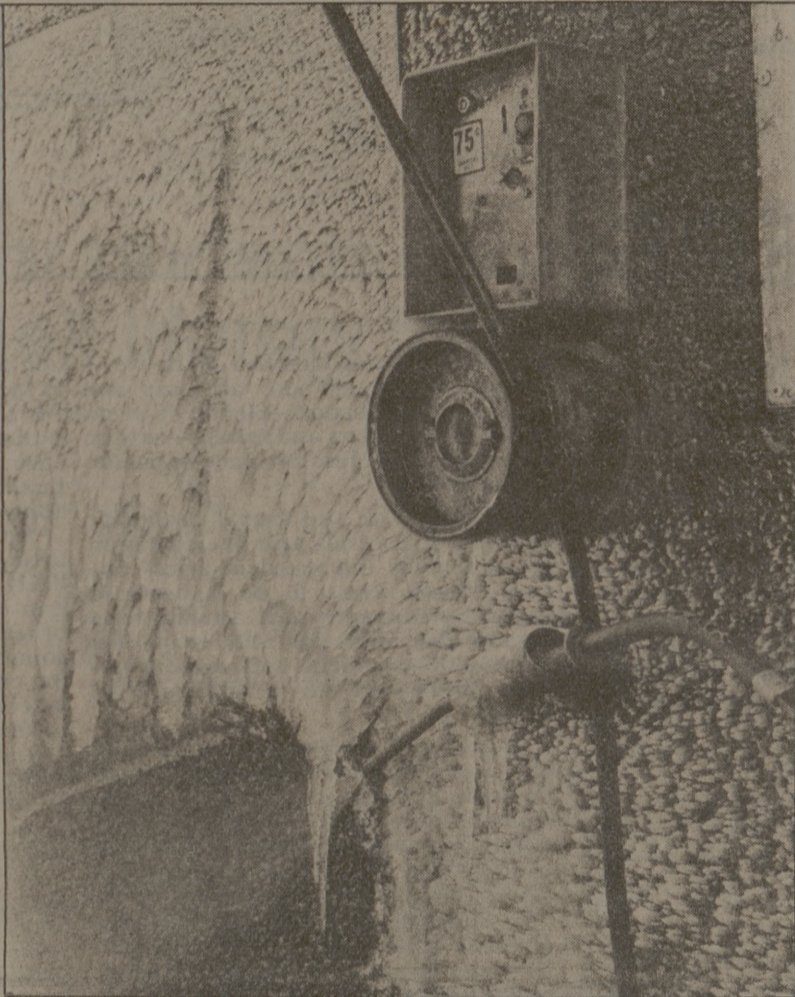


Photo by WAYNE L. GRABEIN

75¢ Icicle

To keep the lines from freezing up, the spray nozzles were left on at Rhea's Car Wash on the corner of Deaco and Longmire Friday morning. The result was a wall of icicles.

Reagan's 1986 budget meets early opposition

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders of both parties said Sunday President Reagan's \$974 billion budget is top-heavy with defense spending and is likely to undergo major revision, but they also agreed that deep domestic cuts are inevitable.

Reacting on the eve of the budget's formal submission, House and Senate leaders predicted widespread congressional resistance to the budget's call for a military spending increase of some \$31 billion over this year's levels.

Several news organization decided to use details of the Reagan administration's fiscal 1986 budget over the weekend even though the Office of Management and Budget had set a release time of 1:30 p.m. Monday.

It proved to be the third year in a row that details of the president's spending plan were not kept under wraps as scheduled.

Following usual procedure, copies of the plan were distributed to Congress and to reporters on Saturday with the understanding that the material not be made public — meaning that it was embargoed — until Monday.

The Associated Press advised its member newspapers and broadcast stations Sunday afternoon that the embargo had been broken and the material was for immediate use after The New York Times News Service told its subscribers that budget stories by the Times News Service were for immediate use.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., suggested the GOP-controlled Senate might slice the president's defense proposal from the 5.9 percent increase his budget seeks — after inflation is subtracted — to a level of around 3 percent.

Such a move would help to reduce the deficit by \$18 billion to \$20 billion, Dole asserted.

"No president ever gets precisely what he sends up in his budget message," he added. Dole was interviewed on the ABC-TV program "This Week with David Brinkley."

"The president, I must say, is in a fairly comfortable position," Dole said.

"He says, 'Don't touch Social Security. Don't touch defense. Don't raise taxes. And you can't touch interest on the (national) debt.' That doesn't leave a great deal."

"Those of us in the Congress have to maybe look beyond some of the president's promises of the campaign."

However, Dole also said many domestic reductions advocated by the president would have to be made if government spending was to be taken under control.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, interviewed on the same program, said the proposed budget shows "a blind spot on the part of Mr. Reagan and also Mr. (Defense Secretary Caspar) Weinberger."

"When they speak of spending, they don't mean military spending," Wright said.

"When they speak of shrinking

government, they don't think of the Pentagon as a part of government."

The proposed budget, for the fiscal year 1986 that begins Oct. 1, calls for \$973.7 billion in spending and projects a \$180 billion deficit — if all the spending cuts Reagan wants are approved.

This year's deficit is expected to run \$222.2 billion.

The budget recommends domestic spending cuts of around \$39 billion — including cutbacks in Medicare, farm price supports, student loans, housing aid and mass transit.

It also calls for a termination of general revenue sharing and for an end to the federal subsidy of the Amtrak rail passenger system, a cut Amtrak officials say could be a death blow.

House Budget Committee Chairman William Gray III, D-Pa., said the budget "doesn't accomplish what he (Reagan) sets out for it to accomplish" because it fails to make a larger dent in the deficit.

"It is not a freeze (when) you increase Pentagon spending by \$34 billion," Gray said.

"The president walked away from the deficit issue and is leaving it in the hands of the Senate and the House, and that's bad news for America," said Gray, interviewed on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation."

However, Gray added: "Everyone in Congress recognizes the cancer of these deficits."

"I think the House is willing to take cuts on everything if everything is on the table."

Trial date confirmed for ex-cadets

By DAINAH BULLARD
Staff Writer

A March 25 trial date has been set for three former cadets indicted in connection with the Aug. 30 death of Bruce Dean Goodrich.

The trial date was confirmed at a brief pretrial hearing Friday afternoon.

Anthony D'Alessandro and Jason Miles, of Houston, and Louis Fancher, of San Antonio, were indicted by a Brazos County Grand Jury Sept. 28 on charges of hazing and criminally negligent homicide.

The three juniors are represented by Bryan attorney W.W. Vance.

Brazos County Court-at-Law Judge Carolyn Ruffino Friday said it has not been determined which charges will be dealt with first.

A fourth former cadet, Gabriel Cuadra, was found guilty Thursday of tampering with evidence. Cuadra entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

The six-woman jury gave Cuadra a \$500 fine and a jail term to be decided by the court at a later date. The jury also recommended probation for both punishments.

The jury deliberated for two hours before returning the guilty verdict. Both the prosecuting attorney and the defense attorney recommended probation for Cuadra.

Cuadra, who is attending a Florida university, still faces a charge of hazing.

The guilty verdict was the result of a two-day trial. A Jan. 28 trial ended in a mistrial after a Houston Post reporter questioned a juror during a recess.

A second pretrial date is set for March 15. Ruffino will consider a motion from Vance to quash the charges against the three juniors.

The penalties for criminally negligent homicide, a class A misdemeanor, are a fine of up to \$2,000 and up to one year in jail. Hazing carries penalties of 10 days to three months in jail, and a fine of \$25 to \$200.

Rio Grande Valley would lose valuable aid

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Texas lawmakers already facing a \$1 billion deficit would likely lose another \$440 million in federal grants if Congress approves budget cuts proposed by the Reagan administration, state analysts said.

The rug could be pulled out from under aid programs for the economically depressed Rio Grande Valley, and other changes proposed in the fiscal year 1986 budget could have far-reaching effects on Texas agriculture and the petrochemical industry.

The administration wants Congress to eliminate general revenue

sharing, the Small Business Administration, economic development assistance grants and urban development action grants.

SBA and EDA programs had been offered by the administration to help the Valley.

The area suffered continuing severe unemployment because of peso devaluations and a freeze last winter that killed crops.

Under the proposal to base Medicaid payments on a 1984 base instead of 1985, as Texas officials had wanted, Texas would lose about \$98 million in benefits, state officials said.

Analysts at the Texas Office of

State-Federal Relations, after a quick appraisal of the proposed budget over the weekend, were not sure of the extent of the effect on Texas of proposed cuts in farm programs or the loss of SBA disaster loans.

The budget calls for massive cutbacks in farm commodity programs as part of a 15 percent cut in Agriculture Department spending, to \$38.5 billion from a near-record \$45.1 billion.

The administration proposes to cut farm commodity support prices while it phases out agricultural dependence on federal programs and wants to increase guaranteed private loans for farmers and phase down

direct loans from the Farmers Home Administration.

An increase in the Environmental Protection Agency's "Superfund" for cleanup of toxic waste sites could benefit Texas, which has the third largest number of hazardous waste sites in the country.

But the administration wanted \$874 million of the \$900 million for the fiscal year 1986 Superfund budget to come from special taxes, and it was not clear if that would mean proposed increases in taxes on the petrochemical industry.

In a move that would directly affect Texas' NASA program, the budget calls to increase the nation's

civilian space budget by \$425 million to \$7 billion, including \$230 million in design funds for a 1990s space station, and \$25 million to begin developing an "Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle" to snag satellites from high orbits.

Community development block grants would be reduced by 10 percent, but at the same time take on the FHA rural development program.

Education impact aid would be frozen at 1985 levels, and aid to students for higher education would be reduced by \$2.3 billion.

Federal aid for highways would be frozen at the 1985 level.

Rural communities updating medical services

Editor's Note: This is the first article in a two part series on health care in rural Texas.

By VIVIAN SMITH
Reporter

Rural Texas communities are considered to be "quiet little towns" with clean air, blue skies and lemonade summers. But is this a true conception of rural America?

The death rate in rural Texas counties is 62 percent higher than the urban counties, according to the latest figures published by the Texas Department of Health.

Further health statistics reveal that in the fall of 1982 a total of 22 rural counties were without primary care physicians, 37 counties without hospitals and six counties without emergency ambulance services. The doctor patient ratio in the nonmetropolitan areas was 1-to-1,301.

Of course, health resources and services follow people. Where the population is sparse there are few or no health professionals, facilities or services.

However, an increased interest in improving the delivery of health care in these areas does exist.

But, as Texas has become more

urbanized—rural areas have been invaded with urban problems.

"The line between rural and urban has become blurred," Mary Walker, Director of the Texas Rural Health Field Services program, said.

"There is a tendency to take urban models and expect them to work in rural areas—or when one rural solution works to use it in all areas," Walker said.

However, this is wrong Walker said. The strategies vary, depending on what community you're dealing with, and not all communities have the same set of resources.

Currently more and more rural communities are combining their resources, using state and federal assistance to provide emergency and quality medical service. These communities are starting local Emergency Medical Service (EMS) units and trying to recruit competent doctors to their communities.

Statistics show more accidents occur in rural areas than in urban areas. Since the closest hospital may be 20 miles away response time is very important.

"The first few minutes after an accident is the most critical time in the

"The first few minutes after an accident is the most critical time in the rescue operation. The battle may have been won or lost by the time the patient gets here." — Dr. Joseph Buckwalter of University of Iowa Hospital.

rescue operation," stresses Dr. Joseph Buckwalter of the University of Iowa Hospital.

"Sitting back here at the hospital, we frequently don't make the difference between life and death after a serious accident," he said. "The battle may have been won or lost by the time the patient gets here."

Williamson County began its EMS unit "more or less out of desperation," Assistant EMS Director Robert Chambers said.

In times past, funeral homes had provided much of the emergency service since EMS systems as we now know them were almost nonexistent, Chambers said.

However, in 1974, Williamson County was confronted with a situation in which funeral homes could no longer transport the sick and injured.

As mayor of Florence, a small city of 600, Chambers and other city officials worked to convince county commissioners of the need for a county ambulance service.

In January 1975, Williamson County began its EMS with paid personnel in four stations. The county purchased Florence an ambulance and the volunteer operation began in March 1975, Chambers said.

The key to the success of community EMS units is having enough trained volunteers to permit round-the-clock response to calls for help, Chambers said.

Presently, three volunteer paramedics offer advanced life support for Florence, whose nearest hospital is 20 miles away.

All paramedics have received initial training of more than 120 hours of classroom and hands-on experience, Chambers said.

Chambers commends all of the paramedics for the hours of training and the hours away from home making calls—without pay. The only reward is the self-satisfaction of helping others, Chambers said.

Concern for fellow residents is also evident in the small Texas community of Desert Haven.

An old abandoned van, restored by volunteer workers for less than \$800 serves as Desert Haven's emergency vehicle. Project organizer Bob Dart's restaurant serves as ambulance headquarters.

"This is really an area-backed effort," Dart said. "We run on donations including those from a collection jar at the restaurant."

Many times while responding to calls the Darts have left the restaurant unattended—only to return and find the patrons running the cafe.

"That's just the way folks are around here," Dart said.