

Relationship seminar  
Focus on effects of dual-careers

Page 4

Cramped quarters  
Police station to get expansion

Page 5

# Texas A&M The Battalion

Vol. 80 No. 89 USPS 045360 10 pages

College Station, Texas

Tuesday, February 5, 1985

## Texans want defense cuts in budget

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Despite their party differences, Texas' two senators agreed Monday President Reagan's proposed fiscal 1986 budget leaves too big a deficit because of too few cuts in the Defense Department.

"I think the president's budget is tough and somewhat of a bitter pill," said freshman Republican Sen. Phil Gramm. "But the problem we face in the deficit, which imperils recovery, which put seven million people to work and brought inflation to a standstill, is still a problem."

"The president's deficit for next year is \$180 billion, and that's too much," said Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas. "Democrats and Republicans in the Congress must work together in a bi-partisan spirit to make deeper cuts. . . . The Pentagon must accept a stretchout of the defense buildup."

Analysts in Gov. Mark White's Office of State-Federal Relations said it appeared local governments would bear the brunt of the cuts in Texas, if the budget were approved as-is by Congress.

Elimination of all the grant programs Reagan wants out would cost Texas \$440 million, estimated the state analysts. The Texas Legislature is already faced with a \$1 billion deficit.

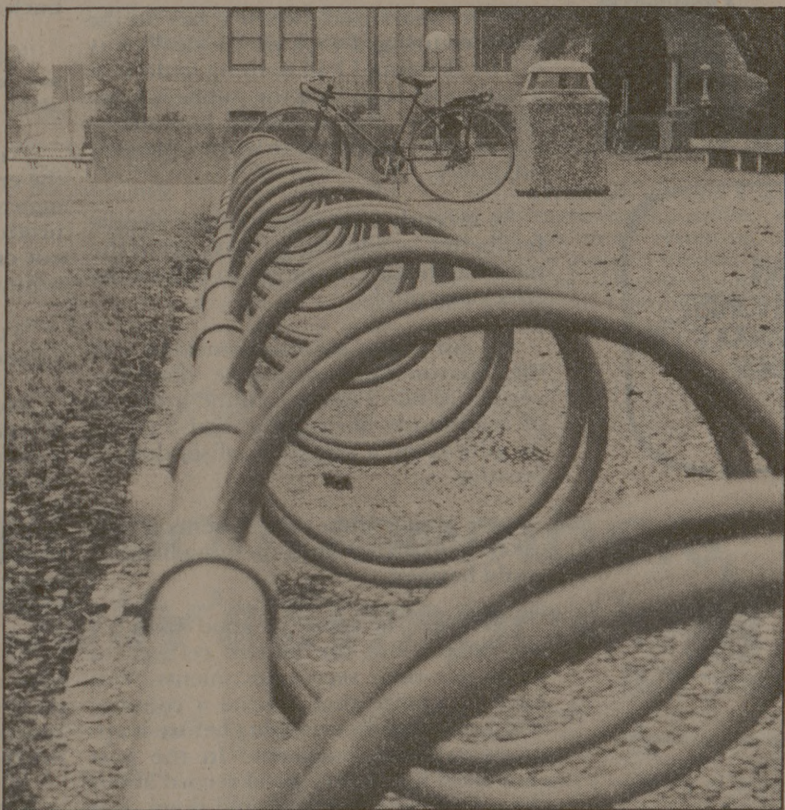


Photo by FRANK IRWIN

### Alone in the Cold

The cold, rainy days of winter seem to have banished bicyclers from campus. This bicycle rack outside Bolton Hall gives testimony to the perils of bike riding in freezing temperatures. Only one rider braved the weather on this day.

## Military budget calls for \$31 billion boost

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is asking Congress to approve a 1986 military budget that would increase spending by \$31 billion and leave intact every major weapons program begun in his first administration.

The budget calls for a major increase in research spending, particularly for the president's so-called "Star Wars" missile defense plan, and continuing large purchases of conventional weapons.

Republicans and Democrats complained Monday that President Reagan's newly released budget for 1986 was too generous to the Pentagon, but also agreed the administration will win at least some of its requested \$39 billion in domestic spending cuts.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, predicted Congress would approve "some variation" of the \$974 billion plan that the president formally signed over in a White House ceremony, but even Republicans edged away from embracing the president's proposals in their entirety.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a background briefing for reporters on Saturday, described the increased spending as absolutely essential to maintaining

national security and posing no threat to the economy.

"We believe that we are on the right path for restoring our security," Weinberger said. "I think the Soviets are more cautious now and our allies are certainly more reassured."

"We believe our resolve to stay strong is what has brought the Soviets to the negotiating table . . ."

The proposed Pentagon budget, the subject of months of intense debate, projects total actual spending of \$277.5 billion in the 12-month fiscal year that starts Oct. 1. That total, which represents 28.5 percent of the government's total spending, is an increase of \$31.2 billion over the estimated outlays of \$246.3 billion in the current year.

The entire 1986 budget calls for \$973.7 billion in spending and projects a \$180 billion deficit.

Overall budget authority — the amount authorized by Congress for defense programs in 1986 and beyond — would rise from \$284.7 billion to \$313.7 billion. That would represent an after-inflation increase of 5.9 percent.

The Defense Department never spends all the money that is authorized by Congress in the same year, primarily because weapons purchases are spread out over several

years. In fiscal 1986, for example, \$106.2 billion of the \$277.5 billion in actual spending, or more than 38 percent, already had been approved by Congress in past years.

It is Reagan's so-called strategic modernization program that receives the highest priority.

For example, the budget calls for the procurement of 48 more MX missiles, at a cost of \$4.04 billion, completing the planned acquisition of 100 of the 10-warhead nuclear weapons. So far, Congress has approved only 21 of the 100 missiles, and the program stands in jeopardy.

A series of key test votes will be taken this spring on whether the 21 missiles included in this year's budget actually will be purchased.

The 1986 spending plan also earmarks \$6.2 billion to acquire the last 48 B-1B bombers, bringing the total to 100.

Further, it asks for \$1.7 billion to acquire a 13th Trident submarine in 1986, as well as another \$2.86 billion to continue research and development of a larger, more accurate Trident II missile for the vessels.

Also requested is \$624.5 million to continue development of a mobile, single-warhead missile known as the Midgetman that would augment the MX force.

## More doctors now turning to rural practice

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

By VIVIAN SMITH  
Reporter

One positive movement toward improving rural health care in America is that more doctors are now setting up shop in the country.

Since the inception of the 1950s trend toward specialization, doctors now tend to stay in urban areas close to hospitals.

And, combined with the fact that many rural doctors are near retirement age, the number of physicians has declined in recent years.

But today smaller communities are expressing a desire to lure doctors to their rural environments and the Texas Department of Health (TDH) is trying to satisfy that desire.

The TDH has entered into a contract with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to ad-

minister the National Health Service Corps program in Texas, NHSC Field Coordinator Clara Gonzalez said.

The program's purpose is to improve the distribution of primary care physicians in designated health manpower shortage areas.

Individuals become involved in NHSC while in medical school by accepting four year scholarships for financial support.

Upon completion of their residencies the doctors are obligated to repay this support with two to four years of service in a designated shortage area, Gonzalez said.

To become a designated manpower shortage area a community must meet specific federal criteria, Gonzalez said.

The community must show a doctor to patient ratio of 3,500-to-1 or greater, 20 percent of the population below the poverty level, a five

year average of infant mortality rate greater than 20 per 1,000 births and more than 100 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44, Gonzalez said.

Approximately 100 physicians have been placed in rural Texas communities thus far, Gonzalez said. The NHSC hopes to place approximately 80 additional doctors by 1986.

A doctor going into a health manpower shortage area can work in a community health center or set up his own "pure private office."

Only 30 percent of the 100 doctors placed by NHSC are in PPO's, Gonzalez added.

Why such a small percentage?

Most choose to work in the community center (if the community has one) where the hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the salary is stable, Gonzalez said.

The maintenance costs for PPO's are higher in rural areas and the collection rates from patients are lower.

Also, many doctors complain of no time off, lack of social and cultural opportunities, inability to maintain an adequate hospital and inadequate education for their children, Walker said.

However, as some rural doctors point out, money cannot buy some benefits of practicing rural medicine.

"I love medicine," Dr. Howard Kweller said.

"My biggest concern is with the quality of care for patients."

Kweller, the town doctor in Emory, population 813, settled there after living in New York for four years.

"There is tremendous pressure

and competition in New York," Kweller said.

"I enjoy the slower pace and friendly people in Emory. This is a good place to work and raise our children."

Another physician, Dr. Mario Ramirez, returned to his hometown of Roma to practice. He provides the following anecdote to express his affinity for the practice of rural medicine:

"Suppose you are just sitting down to supper at 8:30 p.m. and the young resident on duty in the emergency room phones. A woman from a very poor family is suffering from severe abdominal pain.

"You are tired and hungry and your first impulse is to relinquish the patient to someone else. But your

conscience argues: What if her condition deteriorates?

"At the hospital you find the patient has a surgical emergency. You hurry with the arrangements.

"The surgery is done — successfully — and as you leave you stop a moment to comfort the patient's two small children.

"It is very late when you finally eat your reheated supper but it tastes even better, and you have a feeling of satisfaction and contentment.

"It has never been a dull life for me as a small town doctor. It's been very rich and very rewarding.

"The real sacrifice would have been not to have returned here to practice."

## Caperton to review Hobby's budget plan in search of revenues

By SARAH OATES  
Staff Writer

State Sen. Kent Caperton said Monday that he plans to go over Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby's budget proposal with "a finely-tuned pencil to see if we can generate more revenues."

At a Bryan press conference Friday, Caperton endorsed Hobby's budget plan that would cut higher education funding by 6 percent.

Caperton said he thinks even the 6 percent cut could be eliminated by adjusting fees to bring in additional revenue.

Hobby's alternative proposal to the state budget includes a wide range of fee increases, including redirecting 1 percent of the state cigarette tax (intended for development of local parks) into general revenue funds, increasing the amount of highway fees used to support the Department of Public Safety, reducing the planned increase of the state's contribution to teachers' retirement funds and increasing fees

from management audits of state lands.

Hobby also proposed doubling tuition for all students, which could raise \$120 million over the next two years. Tuition would be raised for Texas residents from the current \$4 an hour to \$8 an hour in September.

The Legislative Budget Board in December suggested paring higher education by 26 percent, including a 20 percent cut for Texas A&M.

Caperton said he supports the increases, so long as students who need financial aid will still be able to go to college. He said he expects some student groups will protest the tuition hike.

"I have read some statements from the Texas Student Lobby and I think students are alarmed about tuition," Caperton said. "I think they have a legitimate concern. I'm for the increases so long as there are scholarship and loan provisions to protect students who can't afford to go to school."

Caperton said the state should



Sen. Kent Caperton

look at reducing funds from state agencies that previously received 95 percent to 100 percent of current funding.

He said he also is considering a budget proposal from Sen. Carl Parker of Port Arthur, suggesting the state charge out-of-state students the same tuition as Texas students are charged in their states.

He said the state's fiscal problems will only worsen in coming years, and that a comprehensive study of the Texas college and university system may show that some schools should be closed.

"The Texas Coordinating Board

See Caperton, page 7

## Students Shipman, Rosanoff to be honored at Silver Taps

Two Texas A&M students who died in January will be honored at Silver Taps today at 10:30 p.m. in front of the Academic Building.

Silver Taps will be held for Paul J. Shipman, 19, a business major from Bryan, who died Jan. 28 and Kenneth A. Rosanoff, 30, a graduate student in toxicology from Cherry Hill, N.J., who died Jan. 1.

Silver Taps honors those students who, at the time of their death, were enrolled in graduate or undergraduate courses at Texas A&M.

During the ceremony the Ross Volunteers fire a 21-gun salute and "Silver Taps" is played by six buglers three times — to the North, West and South.

Silver Taps is held the first Tuesday of each month, September through April, when necessary. The name of the student is posted at the base of the flagpole during the day of Silver Taps, and the flag is flown at half-mast.



Photo by MARCY BASILE

Cadets raise the flag to half-mast for Silver Taps.