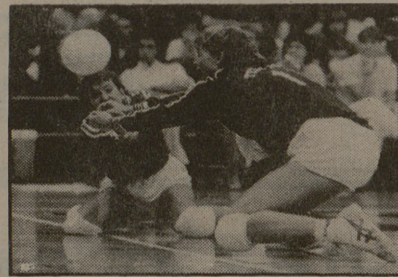


Automated sprinkler system  
winning recognition for A&M

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Aggie spikers get through  
sloppy victory over Hofstra

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# Texas A&M The Battalion

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College Station, Texas

Tuesday, October 15, 1985

## White urges universities to improve

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Texas' top political leaders Monday told a special committee on higher education the state's colleges are in good shape but could, and should, be better.

"I have said it before and I say it again: educated minds are the oil and gas of our future," said Gov. Mark White.

White, Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby and Speaker Gib Lewis spoke to the 23-member Select Committee on Higher Education, which was created by the 1985 Legislature to make recommendations to the 1987 legislative session.

White said the committee meets under different circumstances than the so-called Perot Committee, which "met in an atmosphere of crisis" to rescue Texas' public education system.

That committee's recommendations resulted in the public education reform measures of 1984.

"There is no similar crisis in higher education today," White said. "We do not have a system that is in need of radical reform."

"You do not have the awesome responsibility of saving a ship before it sinks. But you will be dealing with issues that are much more complex, yet subtler by nature."

"Any good mechanic can repair a car that is about ready to break down. But it takes a special kind of mechanic to prepare a well-tuned automobile for world-class competition," White said. "And make no mistake about it — that is your responsibility: to tell us what we need."

See White, page 12



Photo by Greg Bailey

## Modern-day Columbus

Sanders Letbetter, University Center business manager, poses as Christopher Columbus and gives passersby the "Gig'em" sign during Monday's grand opening of the Bus Stop Snack Bar. Prizes and refreshments were given away to celebrate the opening of the new snack bar. The snack bar is on the corner of Ireland and Ross streets in front of the Reed McDonald Building.

## U.S. officials demand rebel be extradited

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Top law enforcement officials in the Reagan administration insisted Monday that a Palestinian guerrilla leader accused of masterminding the Italian cruise liner hijacking be brought to the United States to face trial.

The State Department also declined to provide an apology demanded by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, angered over last week's U.S. interception of an Egyptian jetliner carrying the hijack suspects.

The administration, rebuffed earlier by Italy in an attempt to have Mohammed Abu el Abbas arrested, made no headway in getting his provisional arrest in Yugoslavia, pending a formal extradition request.

In fact, the Yugoslav news agency reported that Abbas, 38, was out of the country. The White House said it had no independent confirmation of that.

However, CBS News said its correspondent in Tunis, Tunisia, had spoken to Abbas by telephone in Yugoslavia shortly before 9 a.m. EDT — after the Palestinian leader was already said to have left.

CBS quoted Abbas as saying that Yugoslav authorities had told him he could stay as long as he wanted. The network did not say how its correspondent knew that the man to whom he spoke was Abbas.

The State Department said the United States was asking Yugoslavia for confirmation that Abbas had left the country.

The statement also said: "We have

not yet received a response from the Yugoslav government to our request that Abbas be provisionally arrested pending a formal extradition request from the United States."

Abbas, also known as Abul Abbas, is close to Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat and heads a wing of the Palestine Liberation Front. He has denied that he was involved in the hijacking, in which an American, Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York City, was killed.

Italian news agencies reported that a fifth Palestinian has been named in an arrest warrant as an accomplice in the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the death of an American passenger.

The news agencies said judicial sources in Genoa identified the fifth

suspect as Kalaf Mohammed Zainab, 21, and reported he had been in custody since Sept. 28 after he disembarked from a Tunisian ship in Genoa with Iraqi and Moroccan passports.

In Washington, State Department Dan Lawler said he had no information on a fifth man being held by Italian authorities and said he did not know whether the U.S. would seek his extradition.

In other developments Monday, the State Department said Syrian authorities have discovered the body of an elderly man who washed ashore near the port city of Tartus, and U.S. officials were seeking to learn if it was Klinghoffer's.

## Egypt calls for apology

Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — President Hosni Mubarak, angry and apparently unmoved by American efforts to defuse tensions, said Monday he wanted an apology from President Reagan for intercepting an Egyptian airliner carrying four hijackers. He said an apology "is needed for all Egyptians. There shouldn't be a personal apology in this matter."

Mubarak said he hoped the cloud hanging over relations between the two allies would soon be dissipated, but for the moment, he said he was still "very upset."

Mubarak defended his decision to deliver the four men to the Palestine Liberation Organization for trial at

Yasser Arafat's headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

He said a trial in Italy or the United States, "will not stop the violence."

"Had the Italians and Americans not taken these people, I think they would have avoided lots of things which may take place in future," he said.

"If Arafat didn't punish them, then he would be responsible before the whole world," Mubarak said.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes delivered a letter from Reagan to Mubarak on Sunday, but the Egyptian president said he had not even read it. He said he was still waiting for a public apology.

## On tap

Local water tested for organic compounds, radioactivity, bacteria levels

Editor's Note: This is the second in a five-part series of articles concerning the tap water in the city of College Station and at Texas A&M. Today's article deals with the radioactivity levels and biological components of College Station's tap water.

By TRENT LEOPOLD

Senior Staff Writer

In addition to testing for inorganic chemicals in the tap water, state water standards require cities to test domestic water supplies for bacteriological quality, radioactivity levels and organic compounds known as trihalomethanes to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

K. Daniel Linstedt, an assistant civil engineering professor at the University of Colorado and an adviser to the American Water Works Association in Denver, says the bacteriological analysis is concerned with determining the number of microorganisms per unit volume of water.

"Such an analysis provides an indication of the pollutional load of a water source," he says. "In water with a low organic content, the total number of microorganisms is low since food is the limiting factor."

In water containing a high con-

centration of organics, the bacteria will predominate with the number of bacteria as high as 10 to 100 million per milliliter of sample, he says.

Texas Department of Health standards state that the College Station tap water be tested for bacteria at least 45 times each month to be sure that bacteria do not exceed the maximum prescribed level.

Ely Ash, College Station's city engineer, says at least 40 tap water samples are tested for bacteria each month in College Station by the Brazos County Health Department.

However, a spokeswoman at the health department says at least 500 samples are taken from various locations around the city and tested for bacteria each month.

Bacteria serve as food for higher forms of life such as protozoa, Linstedt says. Protozoa are one-celled animals that comprise the simplest form of life and certain forms of protozoa are known to cause disease.

Chlorine constantly is added to the water supply to kill any bacteria. And in College Station, the level of chlorine is monitored about every 30 minutes.

Generally, the residual chlorine level in College Station's tap water is

| College Station Tap Water    |                     |              |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                              | TDH                 | STANDARDS    |
| <b>Radioactivity Levels</b>  |                     |              |
| Gross Alpha                  | less than 2.0 pCi/L | 15.0 pCi/L   |
| Gross Beta                   | less than 4.0 pCi/L | 20,008 pCi/L |
| <b>Trihalomethane Levels</b> |                     |              |
| TTHM Potential               | 0.067               | 0.10         |

\*TDH stands for the "Texas Department of Health." Total trihalomethane potential is expressed in (mg/L). The last test for radioactivity levels in the city's water was in 1982, while the last TTHM test was conducted this year.

about .2 milligrams per liter, but it varies each hour.

"If bacteria levels get too high in the water the results are usually clearly evident," Linstedt says. "People get sick real quick (when bacteria levels are too high) and that's basically the reason why the bacteria levels are watched so closely."

The tap water's radioactivity levels must be monitored at least once every four years, according to state standards. Tests must be conducted

more frequently in the vicinity of mining or other operations which may contribute alpha particle radioactivity to the drinking water source.

Both the alpha and beta particle levels must be tested. Alpha particles are positively charged, while beta particles are negatively charged.

"The effects of human radiation exposure are viewed as harmful and any unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation should be avoided," Linstedt says. "What's interesting is to look at what the maximum levels

for gross beta levels were about 20 years ago compared with what they are today."

In 1968, the maximum allowable beta levels varied from state to state but a general figure was about 1,000 pCi/L. Texas' current maximum limit is 20,000 pCi/L.

A pCi is a measurement for the rate of decay of the nucleus of an atom by emission of particles accompanied by electromagnetic radiation. Usually this level is tested in a one-liter sample of water.

Finally, College Station's tap water must be tested for maximum total trihalomethane potential.

"Maximum total trihalomethane potential" means the maximum concentration of total trihalomethanes produced in a given sample of water containing a disinfectant residual after seven days.

A trihalomethane is one of the family of organic compounds named as derivatives of methane. They include such compounds as trichloromethane and tribromomethane.

Tomorrow: A look at other selected components in College Station's tap water which the state of Texas has no maximum allowable levels for.

## Forbes lists the richest of the rich

Associated Press

NEW YORK — The richest of the rich in America is worth \$2.8 billion, while the poorest of the rich checks in at a mere \$150 million. But who's counting?

Forbes magazine, that's who, and its 1985 list of the nation's 400 richest people is topped by Sam Moore Walton of Bentonville, Ark., who has made \$2.8 billion through his Wal-Mart discount stores.

Walton, who danced a hula on Wall Street last year when profit goals were met, replaced Gordon Getty, the front-runner for the past two years. Getty dropped to 15th.

Getty's fortune was \$4.1 billion last year, but he agreed to divide the family oil trust with other family members, leaving him barely \$950 million.

Second place went to Henry Ross Perot of Dallas, founder of Electronic Data Systems, who was \$1 billion behind Walton.

Agriculture and oil were down. Seven Texas oilmen who appeared last year were dropped from the list.

In addition to listing the 400 wealthiest individuals, Forbes also listed the richest families, which includes Cabots, Kennedys, and the beermakers Coors and Stroh.

The list, to appear on Forbes' Oct. 28 issue, provides a fascinating portrait of the rich in America.

The average net worth of the 400 is \$335 million. There are 14 billionaires. Only 165 built their fortunes without significant inheritances.

Forty-one of the men and 38 of the women are unmarried. And 113 have been divorced.

Most of the rich are not very famous.

James Jaeger, 37, the youngest of the self-made rich, earned \$175 million with automotive radar detectors. Max Palevsky, 61, is a computer designer who made \$200 million. Philip Hampson Knight used to sell sneakers. He still does, in a way. He owns \$195 million worth of Nike.

## Teacher: Beirut's children lead distorted lives

Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — They may not know Grimm's fairy tales, but Beirut's children can tell the difference between the sound of a 100mm recoilless rifle and a 120mm mortar. Toddlers can tell an incoming shell from an outgoing one.

They are Lebanon's war generation, raised during a decade of civil war and facing bleak years ahead in a country in ruins.

"If we continue this way, our future is a very sad one with the kind of children we're raising," said Iman Khalife, a Beirut nursery teacher.

"One wonders what these children will be like when they are older, what with all the ugliness surrounding them."

Amid daily fighting, a generation of children has lost direction.

"A child is no longer a child," said Khalife. She said the 3- and 4-year-olds she works with "don't talk about the kind of things that

children normally talk about. Their conversations revolve around shelters, explosions, battles and fighting, electricity cuts and water shortages."

Their favorite game is "war," she said in an interview.

"They pretend a shell has exploded nearby, and then they all start to scream, some hitting the ground while others huddle in hideouts like they do in their shelters at home."

"Life is distorted for them. They don't know what the reality around them is anymore."

With as many as 130 distinct religious, ideological and social groups, many with widely differing visions of the Lebanon they are fighting for, the young generation has grown up with a sharp sense of alienation.

"This is a very serious problem for young people," said Dr. Samir Khalaf of the American University of Beirut.

"How do you expect to reintegrate youth

into a society they can't identify with, a society they can't understand; more importantly a society they don't know?"

Like everything else in Lebanon, the young generation is divided.

The Green Line that separates Beirut into mutually hostile Christian and Moslem camps separates the young as well. Before the war people on both sides mingled all the time.

Now the young go to separate schools. The history books they read give different versions of the past and the centuries-old feuding that has kept their communities apart.

According to Khalaf, the war has forced people increasingly into what he calls "bubbles." To the extent that families, rather than communities, have become the key social grouping.

This, he argues, limits youngsters' outlooks and comprehensions of the world as they are squeezed into ever-diminishing social contact,

even among people of their own religion, class or sect.

"What do you say to a 3-year-old child who asks you why Christians and Moslems can't live together?" Khalife lamented.

"Their childhood has been hijacked," said Professor Laila Farhood, a mental health specialist at American University.

Lebanon's teen-agers and young people in their 20s have spent the past 10 years "witnessing a catalogue of horror," Khalife observed.

He said most Lebanese have gone into a chronic state of mourning, "be it for losing friends, family, property, opportunities or wasted years."

"But the most painful of all," he said, "are those grieving the loss of a way of life that may never be restored."

Unlike young girls elsewhere, where main preoccupations are the latest hairstyles or

See Beirut's, page 12