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## Bush: President needs power over spending

Associated Press

DALLAS — Restoration of the presidential power to determine the limits of federal spending is vital to reining in the federal budget deficit and repairing a budget making process that is fundamentally flawed, Vice President George Bush said Monday.

Bush told a general session of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions convention here that a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget, a presidential line item veto and the so-called Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction act were the best way to eliminate an imbalance of budgetary power he said had existed since 1974.

In that year, the Budget Control and Impoundment Act passed by Congress effectively eliminated the president's power to impound federal funding — or refuse to spend money appropriated by Congress — leading to present federal spending that's out of control, Bush said.

He said the act was intended to give Congress the tools to decide and control how large overall spending

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## Finger Lickin' Good

Regina Trzeciak, a junior animal science major from Austin, weighs Foghorn, the largest newly hatched chicken in the poultry feeding lab Monday afternoon. To the left is a wastebasket for the

less fortunate chickens, which is just as well since Foghorn and chickens like him eventually will become the main ingredient for fried chicken when they are fully grown.

Photo by MIKE SANCHEZ

## 'Star Wars' linked to disarmament of nuclear arms

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan says the United States will not erect its "Star Wars" shield against nuclear weapons until America's missile arsenal is abolished. However, the White House took pains Monday to explain that the United States will not disarm unilaterally and would expect the Soviet Union to scrap its weapons also.

In an interview published Monday in Moscow, barely two weeks before his summit in Geneva with Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan firmly linked deployment of Star Wars with nuclear disarmament.

"We won't put this weapon, or this system, in place, this defensive system, until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles," Reagan said. "But we will make it (Star Wars technology) available to other countries, including the Soviet Union, to do the same thing."

Reagan's statement suggested for the first time that Star Wars technology would not be deployed until U.S. nuclear weapons are dismantled, but White House officials insisted that was not the case.

Presidential spokesmen Larry Speakes and Edward Djerejian said Star Wars, known in the administration as the Strategic Defense Initiative, envisions reducing nuclear weaponry in stages as components of the defense system are installed.

While insisting that Reagan's comments were clear on the point, Speakes said Star Wars would be deployed even if Moscow refused to go along with disarmament and the United States felt it had to keep its missiles.

"Certainly, if we get the technology we'd be prepared to deploy it," Speakes said. "But first, we'd express a willingness to discuss it with the Soviets and others, about sharing." He accused the press of trying to "play games" about what Reagan actually said.

The president made his comments in an interview conducted last Thursday by four Moscow journalists who unabashedly challenged the president on U.S. policy, particularly on Star Wars, and criticized some of his responses as being "unbalanced

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## Proposal provides teaching incentive

By JENS B. KOEPKE

Senior Staff Writer

A plan that would have college graduates teach for four years in return for payment of college tuition has received the support of educators at Texas A&M and around the country.

The idea was proposed by Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, in a report for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The program is modeled after the Reserve Officers Training Corps, Newman says.

After the freshman year, students in any major could apply for the teaching fellowships, he says.

Students would receive \$3,000 per year and their college would get \$1,000 to help offset the added cost of the program.

They would spend one weekend per month training for a summer assignment and for postgraduate teaching.

For a small summer stipend, Newman says, participants would help children who had performed below

"One of the real problems that has been going on in education is that we're having trouble attracting enough people. . . . It's an economic incentive, so that we can encourage some more creative and bright people to go into a profession that traditionally has not paid as well."

— Nancy Kochuk, NEA communications specialist.

grade level in reading and/or math reach their grade level or beyond.

The students would be supervised by a college professor.

Upon graduation, students would be assigned to a school at the regular beginning teacher's salary with the obligation to teach one year for every year they received the fellowship.

The program could be sponsored by national or state governments or by individual school districts, Newman says.

Similar programs have existed in Texas, says Dr. Dean Corrigan, dean of A&M's College of Education, but none have been as comprehensive.

Corrigan says the program has

several advantages over existing plans:

- It starts the students early with a built-in summer experience.

- The program guarantees the school system a group of teachers.

- Teachers in critical-need areas (math, science, bilingual and special education) are provided.

- The training period while the students are in college ensures quality teachers.

- It establishes financial incentives for college students.

"The focus in the state and the nation has been on the new teaching requirements, but without the financial incentives, you're not going to get the kind of people who can meet

the requirements," Corrigan says. "So the school districts end up hiring people on emergency permits who are not licensed to teach the subjects that they were hired to teach."

Texas hired over 5,800 teachers on emergency permits in 1983, he says.

Corrigan says that Newman's plan could work as a voluntary state-wide program and would be attractive to universities like A&M because it would provide a link to urban schools.

Because of the increasingly urbanized society, he says, universities are always looking for ways to give their students an urban teaching experience.

Mary Futrell, National Education Association president, says, "We simply have to do more to attract people into teaching if we are to meet the coming teacher shortage. Colleges and universities have to explore new approaches, and I think this idea has a great deal of merit."

The NEA predicts that by the

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## Shultz, Shevardnadze plan summit agenda

Associated Press

MOSCOW — Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze for nearly eight hours Monday to plan the agenda for this month's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which is expected to focus on arms control.

Shultz arrived with a letter from President Reagan to Soviet Leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, but its contents were not disclosed.

Shultz and Shevardnadze talked from noon, through a "working lunch," until about 7:40 p.m. at the elegant Foreign Ministry annex.

Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, refused to characterize the meeting or say whether progress was made.

"We went through the whole

agenda and everything on it," she said.

Shultz was to meet today with Gorbachev, whose call for a 50 percent reduction in American and Soviet nuclear weapons was followed by a new U.S. arms control offer announced by Reagan last Thursday.

Shultz planned to hold a news conference after meeting with Gorbachev and depart Moscow tonight, said Ridgway and Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman.

Shultz told reporters before arriving in Moscow that the United States and Soviet Union were still "quite a distance apart" on strategic arms control issues.

As outlined by a senior U.S. official Sunday, the U.S. proposal calls for a ceiling on American and Soviet strategic bombers and a freeze on deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

## Low turnout expected at Texas polls today

Associated Press

AUSTIN — A tenth of the state's 1 million voters are expected at the polls today to decide on 14 proposed constitutional amendments, including a water plan billed as crucial to Texas' future.

The \$1.4 billion water package is split among Propositions 1 and 2. The first amendment would authorize \$980 million in state bonds to raise money for reservoirs, pipelines, treatment plants and flood control projects. It also would set up a \$250 million insurance fund to back local water bonds.

Proposition 2 would authorize \$200 million in bonds for low-interest loans to farmers who buy water-saving irrigation equipment.

The statewide ballot also includes these proposed constitutional amendments:

- Proposition 3 — Allowing cities to spend public money to relocate or replace certain water lines on public property.

- Proposition 4 — Allowing proceeds from sale of Permanent School Fund land to be used to buy other land.

- Proposition 5 — Authorizing the Legislature to mandate services that must be offered by a hospital district and set requirements a resident must meet to qualify for services.

- Proposition 6 — Allowing state prison officials to trade inmates with other states.

- Proposition 7 — Allowing Chambers County to keep its six justice of the peace precincts.

- Proposition 8 — Authorizing the Veterans Land Board to issue an additional \$500 million in bonds. The proceeds would be used to increase the veterans housing assistance fund.

- Proposition 9 — Authorizing the Legislature to require state agencies to get approval to spend money in a manner other than set out by lawmakers.

- Proposition 10 — Authorizing the Legislature to issue \$500 million in general obligation bonds to help farmers and ranchers buy land.

- Proposition 11 — Allowing judges to correct indictment mistakes that could lead to reversal of convictions in criminal cases.

- Proposition 12 — Allowing Texas Supreme Court and Texas Court of Criminal Appeals to answer state law questions raised by federal appeals courts.

- Proposition 13 — Creating the Judicial Districts Board to re-apportion state district courts.

- Proposition 14 — Abolishing certain county offices in Andrews, El Paso, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Henderson and Randall counties.

## AIDS anxiety

### Fear of contracting disease from transfusions is increasing

By JO STREIT

Reporter

The fear of contracting AIDS from blood transfusions has increased in Bryan-College Station, according to a local hospital.

St. Joseph Hospital in Bryan reports an increase in the number of inquiries from patients anticipating a blood transfusion who want family and friends to donate blood before an operation or want to donate their own blood.

St. Joseph Hospital averages four to five inquiries a month and refers interested patients to the Waco Red Cross, since any blood donations by family and friends must be given in Waco, says Joanne Gray laboratory manager at the hospital.

To date, none of St. Joseph's patients have elected this alternative, she says.

A Newsweek poll in the Aug. 12 issue, reported two out of every five respondents report that they, or their friends, have taken precautions against catching AIDS — including refusing elective surgery that would require blood transfusions.

The Newsweek publication also reported that AIDS, the disease that attacks the body's immune system, has already claimed the lives of half the nation's 12,000 victims. Most deaths occur within two years of diagnosis.

The Aug. 5 Editorial Research Reports published that the total number of victims is doubling about

every year, and researchers anticipate 250,000 cases in the United States by 1990.

Two percent of the reported cases involve people who received transfusions of AIDS-contaminated blood, according to the report.

Among this risk group, hemophiliacs are the most susceptible because they rely upon a blood-clotting agent derived from the blood of scores of donors, the report says.

Bea Sneed, an epidemiologist at the Texas Department of Health, says the department lists seven deaths due to AIDS in the Brazos County since 1981. Of the seven victims, one was a hemophiliac.

Gray says that despite growing concern about contracting AIDS, the chances of getting AIDS from blood transfusions are extremely rare.

In fact, Gray is so confident of St. Joseph's blood supply that she decided not to donate her own blood before a recent operation.

"I trust the blood here," she says. "A lot of people asked me if I was going to donate my own blood, but I said no. With all the time and extra expense involved, it would have been ridiculous."

Yet many patients remain scared. "I think people are unaware that all the blood (tested for St. Joseph) has been tested for AIDS virus and has come back negative," Gray says.

Marsha Herring, director of public relations administration for Humana Hospital, says no information on the fear of contracting AIDS

from blood transfusions is available from the hospital.

Before the Public Health Service approved the first commercial test for AIDS virus in March, donor screening was the best protection that blood-collecting agencies could offer.

Now, nearly all agencies use the AIDS virus test called the HTLV-III test.

Before March the odds of contracting the AIDS virus from a transfusion were 1 in 100,000, but the

new test is expected to cut the odds to 1 in 4 million, according to the Editorial Research Reports.

The same publication reported the test does not diagnose the disease nor does it indicate whether a person is carrying the virus. Rather, it tests if the donor has been exposed to the AIDS virus.

Of all the blood tested in this area for AIDS virus by the Waco Red Cross, which supplies the blood needs of St. Joseph Hospital, none have registered positive, Gray says.

## Supreme Court to hear appeal of gay rights case

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, setting the stage for a major gay rights ruling, said Monday it will decide whether the sexual activities of consenting homosexual adults are constitutionally protected.

The justices said they will review Georgia prosecutors' appeal of a ruling that, if upheld, could undo the sodomy laws in about half the states. Their ruling is expected by next July.

"This is potentially a momentous case, a watershed," said Kathleen L. Wilde, the Atlanta lawyer for a man challenging Georgia's sodomy law.

Michael Hardwick, a self-described practicing homosexual, was arrested by Atlanta police in 1982 on charges of committing the crime of sodomy with another man in his home.

Hardwick sued Georgia officials in 1983 to overturn the sodomy law, even though prosecutors had decided not to seek an indictment against him.

U.S. District Judge Robert H. Hall threw out Hardwick's suit, ruling that the constitutional claims had been rejected by the Supreme Court when it upheld Virginia's sodomy law in 1976.