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In today's issue: **at ease**

A peek under the X-mas tree: His and her bell towers make the truly perfect holiday gift.

No. 16 Alabama-Birmingham edges A&M in NIT first round

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# The Battalion

Serving the University community

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College Station, Texas

Friday, November 22, 1985

## Kate hits Florida's Gulf coast

Associated Press

PANAMA CITY, Fla. — Hurricane Kate charged ashore in the Florida Panhandle with 100 mph winds Thursday, the first November hurricane to make landfall in half a century, after more than 100,000 people fled for the fourth time in as many months.

The hurricane spawned tornadoes that ripped the roofs off buildings in the Panama City area, toppled Apalachicola's main water tower, and tore down power lines and trees in the towns of Port St. Joe and Mexico Beach. Roads were washed out or blocked by floodwaters and fallen trees, and emergency officials warned residents to stay in evacuation shelters for the night.

Two people drowned off Key West and a third was killed by a fallen tree, bringing to at least 13 the number of deaths attributed to the 11th storm of the Atlantic hurricane season.

Kate's eye, which was 20 miles in diameter, hit land at 5 p.m., said Dr. Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables, and was headed on a northeasterly path that could take it into Georgia by daybreak today.

"I can tell you, it's bad right now," operator Merle Weeks said at the St. Joseph Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Port St. Joe. "I can't see outside, but I can hear it."

Sheet metal roofing lay in the Port St. Joe's streets and several trees were broken in half.

"It's pretty rough, the wind's real, real strong," added Tim Griffin, assistant general manager, who spoke from the two-story building about two blocks from the Gulf of Mexico. "Our roof is about to come off. It's shaking our suspended ceiling. It's flapping it."

Kate had already caused at least 10 deaths and "grave" destruction to crops and property in Cuba, and there was potential for heavy damage to Mexico Beach and other coastal communities east of here, Frank said.

Authorities in Panama City said 8.2 inches of rain fell in a 12-hour period that began at 7 a.m., and tides of 8 to 12 feet above normal were expected overnight.

The center came ashore between Panama City and Apalachicola with maximum sustained winds of about 85 mph and gusts higher than 100 mph.

By 7 p.m. EST, Kate's center was near latitude 30.3 north, longitude 85.2 west, or about 30 miles east-northeast of Panama City. Its winds were near 75 mph and decreasing as it moved to the northeast toward Georgia.



Photo by ANTHONY S. CASPER

## Letting Go

Lindsay Robinson, 7, of College Station Brownie Troop 1259 waits to release her balloons at Thursday's Great American Smokeout celebration at the Hilton Hotel. The Brownies released balloons with "Stop Smoking" reminders attached. The program was sponsored by the American Cancer Society, radio station KORA and the Brownie troop.

## Kickapoo Indians granted U.S. citizenship

Associated Press

EAGLE PASS — A migratory band of Indians called the Texas Kickapoos formally gained U.S. citizenship Thursday in a ceremony a former congressman said marked the end of the "Dark Ages" for the poverty-stricken tribe.

"We're going to take part in America," said James Wahpepah, chairman of the tribal council of the Oklahoma Kickapoos. "We're going to vote and bring money into this community."

About 75 Kickapoos, many in

jeans, cowboy hats and padded vests, sat in folding chairs for the citizenship ceremony at a National Guard Armory about a half mile from their village of bamboo and cardboard huts.

Raul Garza, tribal council spokesman for the Texas Kickapoos, accepted the citizenship ID cards from an Immigration and Naturalization official. He said he would distribute the cards later to 143 Indians who have applied for citizenship.

Most of the 536 Texas Kickapoos are migrant farm workers who drift annually from Mexico to the north-

ern United States. They have made Eagle Pass their permanent home, dwelling in a small cluster of primitive hand-built round huts underneath the international bridge to Mexico.

They were granted Mexican citizenship years ago and have passed unrestricted across the border for years, officials said.

The tribe is a branch of the Oklahoma Kickapoos, but it has refused to live on the tribal reservations in central Oklahoma.

It chose instead this barren, isolated border town two hours south-

west of San Antonio through rolling plains of scrub oak and cactus. The nearest city is Del Rio, a border community of about 30,000 that lies 60 miles to the north.

In 1983, Congress passed legislation enabling the Kickapoos to eventually gain citizenship, culminating in Thursday's ceremony.

Citizenship allows the tribe access to government health care, food stamps and other services, officials said.

"Finally, we've brought them out from the Dark Ages, and hopefully

they will feel they belong as U.S. citizens," said former congressman Abraham "Chick" Kazen, who sponsored the Kickapoo legislation.

"We are hopeful in the future we can get rid of all these shacks where they've been living — tear them all down," Kazen said.

The former democratic congressman from Laredo said the next step will be to build homes on 125 acres of land just south of Eagle Pass. The tribe just purchased the property using donations from several churches.

## 'Fireside' summit

Reagan: Sessions with Gorbachev constructive

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, addressing a joint session of Congress upon his return from Geneva, characterized his summit with Mikhail Gorbachev as a "constructive meeting" and said the leaders had made a "measure of progress" on arms control.

However, the president said, "I can't claim we had a meeting of the minds" generally and his description of the arms understandings included only the modest provisions carried in a joint statement issued from Geneva.

"While we still have a long way to go, we're at least heading in the right direction," Reagan said. "I gained a better perspective; I feel he did too."

Back home after the first U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in six years, Reagan declared that he, as well as everyone, was "impatient for results" in the drive to improve superpower relations. But he quickly cautioned that "goodwill and good hopes do not always yield lasting results. Quick fixes don't fix big problems."

"We don't want a phony peace or a frail peace," the president said. "We did not go in pursuit of some kind of illusory detente. We can't be satisfied with cosmetic improvements that won't stand the test of time. We want real peace."

The speech capped an 18-hour working day for Reagan.

In all, the president summed up his trip this way:

"A new realism spawned the summit; the summit itself was a good start; and now our byword must be: Steady as we go."

Reagan's report to the nation followed a summit that produced agreements to meet again next year in Washington and the year after in Moscow, and accords on issues such as a cultural exchange and establishment of new diplomatic facilities. But the two leaders failed to break their deadlock on the main business of superpower arms control, and Reagan said that on the issue of so-

called "Star Wars," the two leaders had a "very direct" exchange.

"Mr. Gorbachev insisted that we might use a strategic defense system to put offensive weapons into space and establish nuclear superiority," the president said. "I made it clear that SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) had nothing to do with offensive weapons."

Reagan also said he restated his

proposal for "open laboratories" for scientists from the Soviet Union and the United States to observe each other's research on strategic defense systems.

Arms control aside, Reagan said he had raised other subjects, including "threats to peace" in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola and Cambodia, where Soviet-backed

See President, page 14

## Meeting dubbed a 'new start'

Associated Press

GENEVA — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, sealing their summit with a toast of champagne, said Thursday their meeting marked a "new start" toward improved relations. But they failed to break their deadlock on the main business of nuclear arms control.

The two leaders, who spent more than six hours alone in private conversations, agreed to hold a second summit next June in Washington, and a third in Moscow in 1987.

Reagan stopped in Brussels to brief NATO allies and then flew on to Washington to address a joint session of Congress. His message: that the superpowers are "heading in the right direction" toward improved relations.

Gorbachev, summarizing the summit before briefing Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague, told reporters he and Reagan looked at one another "straight in the eye" during a series of talks — but could not win an agreement to trade nuclear bomb cutbacks for an end to the American "Star Wars" program.

"All restraint will be blown to the winds" in nuclear competition unless the United States pulls back from its anti-missile defense efforts, the Soviet general secretary said.

Reagan, leader of the world's most powerful democracy, and Gorbachev, head of the most powerful communist nation, smiled often and shook hands frequently at the brief closing ceremony in Geneva.

Reagan said the signing of the new cultural exchange agreement paved the way for the people-to-people exchanges he hopes will lead to improved understanding.

"The real report card on Geneva will not come in for months or even years," Reagan said. "But we know the questions that must be answered."

Gorbachev said, "We have to be realistic and straightforward, and therefore the solving of the most important problems concerning the arms race and increasing hopes of peace — we didn't succeed in reaching at this meeting."

The leaders pledged in their joint statement to "accelerate the work" at the Geneva arms control talks scheduled to resume in Geneva in January.

Calling for "early progress" in the talks, they endorsed "the principle of 50-percent reductions in the nuclear arms of the United States and the USSR" and also for a separate interim agreement on intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe.

## Future of final frontier discussed

# Commercializing space

By JENS B. KOEPKE  
Senior Staff Writer

Commercial development of space in the next several decades will make space flight as commonplace as air travel is today, agreed a panel of space commercialization experts Thursday night.

The panel consisted of: Dr. Joseph Allen, a former astronaut and executive vice president of Space Industries, Inc.; Arthur Dula, an attorney for an aerospace and technological law firm; and William Huffstetler, NASA manager of the Johnson Space Center's flight projects engineering office. The panel discussion, which was moderated by Nancy Wood, was the final event in MSC Political Forum's E.L. Miller "Future in Space" Lecture Series.

"I think 25 years from now there will be no more astronauts to speak of... there will be people that fly in space ships — those people will be called pilots, flight engineers, passengers, sightseers, scientists and space workers," Allen said.

In addition, Allen predicted that

at least one person in the audience would journey into space in the next 25 years and that it wouldn't be considered an extraordinary event.

"I tell you that we will have people called pilots flying space ships — yes, Dr. Allen is right — but the people that they're carrying will be called colonists," Dula said. "The fact is that some of you will live and work and have children and die in space. We live in the last generation that lives entirely on the surface of the earth."

This colonization, Dula said, will be possible through the development of semi-ballistic, hypersonic space vehicles, capable of flying from New York to Tokyo in one hour and shuttling to low-level orbiting space stations at the same cost.

"We're going to have a space station — it's going to be our first city in orbit — in low-earth orbit," Huffstetler said. "It will have its own utilities, have a small diner, an airport of sorts for the shuttle to move in and land on and have sleeping and language capabilities. Most im-

portantly, the space station is a long-term commitment by the government to the commercial sector. We're in this business to stay."

Huffstetler added that the space station will provide twice as much research knowledge, particularly in materials science and processing, as has been accumulated over the past 25 years.

"Space is the new frontier," he said. "All new frontiers which have existed are first explored and subsequently exploited. In most cases, this exploitation is for social and economic reasons."

The exploitation (commercialization) of space is being started by the government, but private industry is developing and building its own programs, Huffstetler said.

Space Industries, Inc., Allen's employer, recently signed an agreement with NASA to design and build the world's first space factory. It's scheduled for launch in late 1989.

The key to the factory's success, Allen said, lies in the fact that certain

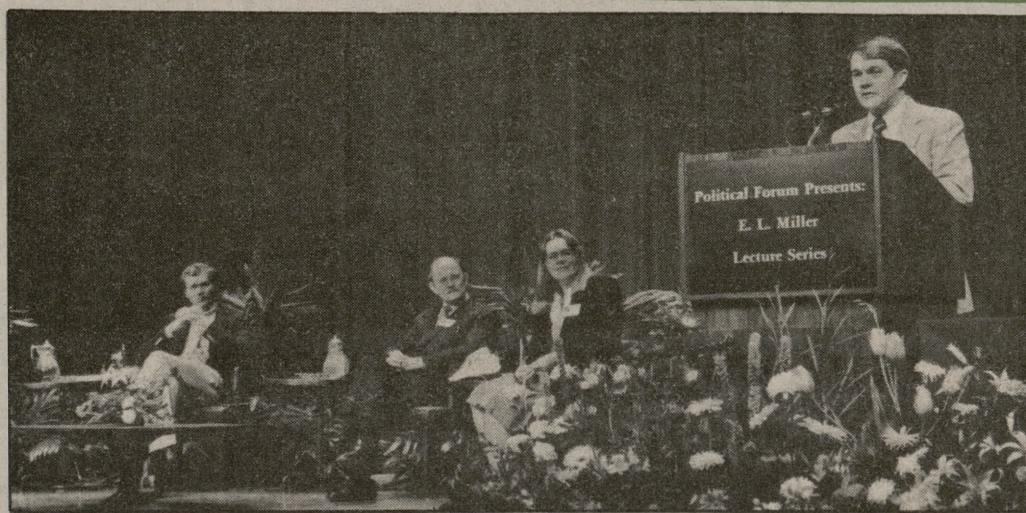


Photo by ANTHONY S. CASPER

Panel members at the E.L. Miller Lecture Series Thursday night (left to right): William

Huffstetler, Arthur Dula, Nancy Wood and Dr. Joseph Allen.

materials can only be produced in the zero-gravity conditions of space. Super-hard metals could be manufactured because pure alloys can be produced in zero-gravity conditions. Growing crystals that would crumble in an earth laboratory are another example of important materials that could only be produced in space, Allen said. He added that these crystals

could replace the silicon used in computers and be ten times as efficient.

The technologies developed by the government and private industry in the commercialization of space will spin off many uses in earth-based industries, Huffstetler said. This happened with the research done in building the shuttle, he said,

with a notable spin-off being the Teflon coating on pans.

The United States is not alone in its plans to commercialize space, Dula said, but is facing stiff competition from the Soviet Union and from Western Europe. He predicted that ownership of regions in space will become an international issue in the next century.