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Photo by Robert W. Rizzo

These Little Pigs Went To Market

These four residents of the Texas A&M swine farm seem to have little concern over the heavy rains that have recently deluged the Bryan-College Station area. Researchers at the center say the pigs might even

enjoy the rain because they do not possess sweat glands. The rain acts to cool a pig's body temperature as it evaporates on its skin. In the absence of rain, however, pigs usually lie in mud holes to keep cool.

Iran warns U.S. not to interfere in Persian Gulf

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran intensified its verbal attacks against the United States Wednesday by threatening to turn the Persian Gulf into a "graveyard" if America intervenes in the region.

"In the event of an aggressive intervention in the Persian Gulf by American forces, the region will be turned into a graveyard for aggressors and their allies," the state-run Tehran radio, monitored in Nicosia, said.

On Tuesday, the radio issued a thinly veiled threat to attack U.S. nuclear reactors if American forces were to strike Iranian missile batteries in the Persian Gulf.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told Congress Wednesday that the Navy didn't expect Iran to attack American ships in the gulf.

"In the past, Iran has assiduously avoided even the mere hint of a threat toward U.S. ships, either combatant or commercial," he told the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"We do not expect that situation to change, Iran's violent rhetoric notwithstanding," he said. "We believe they will not launch any attacks on American ships."

In Tuesday's broadcast, Tehran

radio said the United States' warning that it might attack Chinese-made HY2 Silkworm anti-ship missiles deployed on the strategic Strait of Hormuz was premature.

Washington considers Iran's deployment of the missiles a serious threat to freedom of navigation in the strategic waterway.

"Contrary to what they claim, (they) are unable to accept the risk of attacking Iranian missile bases in the Persian Gulf or other forms of confrontation," the radio said. "U.S. centers and nuclear reactors can be more vulnerable than the missile bases of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The radio apparently was referring to nuclear reactors in the United States, most of which are used to generate electricity, although a few facilities also provide fuel for nuclear bombs. Outside the United States, American-owned reactors are found only on board nuclear-powered submarines and surface warships of the U.S. Navy.

The Iranians have made several threats in recent weeks to show their willingness to fight the Americans if they attacked Iranian forces.

Summit ends with human rights plea in AIDS fight

Task force to study homosexual, bisexual men to find ways to encourage safe sex practices

VENICE, Italy (AP) — Allied leaders ended their business-as-usual summit Wednesday by urging respect for human rights in combating AIDS, "one of the biggest potential health problems in the world," and prescribing a series of cures for the world's economic ills.

In a joint communiqué issued at the summit's conclusion, the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan called the AIDS epidemic one of the biggest potential health problems in the world.

They called for a coordinated international effort to check the spread of the fatal, incurable disease and said this campaign "will have to ensure that the measures are taken in accordance with the principles of human rights."

The AIDS statement appeared to reject the kind of mandatory testing for certain people that Reagan has advocated.

Reagan and Vice President

DALLAS (AP) — An AIDS prevention task force of the Dallas County Health Department will begin recruiting homosexual and bisexual men beginning next week for a long-term study to determine the best way to encourage safer sex practices.

Dallas is one of six cities nationally where the study will be undertaken as part of a federal prevention project, AIDS counselor Marc Lerro said.

All homosexual or bisexual men who inquire about being tested for antibodies to the AIDS virus will be asked to participate in the study, Lerro said.

George Bush were jeered in Washington recently when they told researchers at an international AIDS conference that they favored wider testing for the disease.

The summit leaders said that "in

The project hopes to recruit 1,000 men over the next few years, he said.

"We're actively going to advertise in news publications we feel gay people read," Lerro said.

"Right now, one of the startling things we have found in Dallas is that about one of three men in the gay community appears to be infected with the virus," Lerro said.

To homosexual men, Lerro said, that means "Every time you go into a bar, one out of every three men might as well glow in the dark."

Nationwide, some homosexual organizations have discouraged healthy members from being

tested for AIDS antibodies, AIDS counselor Barry Skiba said. However, when one of three homosexual men might be infected, "the whole term healthy gay male sort of becomes shaky," he said.

Men who agree to participate in the new study will be tested every six months for antibodies to the AIDS virus and asked to complete a 25-page questionnaire about their sexual practices and attitudes, Lerro said.

The usual \$10 testing fee will be waived and all study participants will be assigned codes to ensure anonymity, Lerro added.

the absence of a vaccine or cure," the best hope for combating the disease is a strategy of public education in how the AIDS virus is transmitted and "the practical steps each person can take to avoid acquiring it or

spreading it."

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is a viral disease that attacks the body's immune system. The World Health Organization estimates that 100,000 people have con-

tracted AIDS and that as many as 10 million are infected with the virus.

AIDS already has killed 20,798 people in the United States alone.

The three days of summit talks

ended with a formal reading of the communiqué by Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani at a news conference attended by all the leaders except British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had departed Tuesday to resume her reelection campaign in national elections to be held Thursday.

That done, the summiteers parted after a formal luncheon in the Doges' Palace near St. Mark's Square.

Their final statement expressed largely symbolic support for Reagan's Persian Gulf policies by endorsing the right of free navigation, and then turned to economic and other issues.

The leaders endorsed a declaration by their finance ministers that any further, substantial shifts in currency exchange rates "could prove counterproductive." This was viewed as reaffirmation of agreements made in Paris in February and in Washington in April that the U.S. dollar had fallen enough.

Expert says job prospects look bleak for college grads, especially in Texas

By Becky Weisenfels
Reporter

Shiny new shoes. Everyone gets new shoes for the most important occasions in life. A wedding, a formal and those job interviews before graduation.

But now graduation is over and the soles are wearing thin as job opportunities diminish.

The leather cracks as yet another week passes with no offers. And now the shoes don't seem so shiny. Neither does the future.

College students are discovering that it is harder to find jobs after graduation than in the past. Civil

Jobs after graduation Part one of a two-part series

engineering major M.L. Morrow graduated in December 1986. He, like many college graduates, had a tough time getting a job.

"When I graduated in December, I was also getting married," Morrow says. "My wife was working for NASA. So, that limited my choices to the Clear Lake area. I interviewed through the Placement Service two or three times. I actively pursued a job, but there just weren't that many that came through."

"There's just not that many out there. From what I hear, I can go out of state and get a job pretty easy. I would if we were more mobile."

Most people attend college to improve their chances for employment, according to Jim Lovan, employment supervisor of the Texas

Employment Commission in Bryan. But a college degree can narrow their choices.

"If a young man or woman wants to be a plumber, he goes to a company and serves an apprenticeship, takes a test and becomes a plumber," Lovan says. "But he's not a bricklayer. He's not an automobile mechanic. He's a plumber."

"When you go to college, you're doing the same thing. But a lot of people don't know that. You're not going just to get a degree unless you're wealthy or just have this thirst for knowledge. You're going to use that degree in this field, in this discipline."

Lovan says students need to ask themselves some hard and fast questions about their futures.

"Why would anyone take a degree in English, for example?" he says. "Why would anyone take a degree in psychology? What are you going to do with a degree in psychology unless you get at least a master's but preferably a doctorate and become a psychologist?"

"We have one out here who has a degree in psychology. He's working for the state. You can't do anything in your field with a bachelor's in psychology. Maybe you can go to work with food stamps out here, but so can anyone else."

Many college graduates are unable to use their degrees because they cannot find a job in their field, Lovan says.

"My son-in-law has a degree in engineering technology," he says. "After he graduated he moved to Houston. He went to work for

Campbell's Soup as a salesman because he could not find a job in his field. Nobody told him when he took engineering technology that the job opportunities were very low in that field."

Lovan says the blame for a student's poor career choice doesn't always lie with the student.

"What I have found out, especially since I've been working here, is that a great deal of fault lies with some universities," he says. "Kids that go in as freshmen and sophomores are never told (about their employment chances). A lot of times I think that they're not told because the professors themselves don't know."

Employment chances can be greatly improved by simply going where the jobs are, Lovan says. That may mean leaving Texas, where the unemployment rate is high.

The state is in a depression because of the problems the oil business is having, he says.

"I have a very positive outlook," he says. "But I don't think we're going to see anything happen for about a year because we have to catch up. What's going to have to happen is we have to expand enough, get enough work and start spending enough to catch up."

Lovan says many people don't know that there are a lot of areas in the country that are booming now like Texas was a few years ago. For example, he says, the upper East Coast is doing well right now.

"A private employment agency out of Virginia came down and

used our Houston regional office two months ago and advertised to interview people," he says. "They had about 350 openings. There are other areas of the country that are doing well, like California and Virginia."

If students decide to stay in Texas, they will find that some cities offer better opportunities than others depending on their major, Lovan says.

"San Antonio is probably one of the least-hurt cities in Texas," he says. "But there is a very substantial reason for that. San Antonio is basically a military city. It's not a factory city or an industrial city. Don't go there looking for work unless you're going to work in the civil service sector."

Dallas is more of a white collar area, he says. It's beginning to hire a little bit and it's not hurting like other cities. Dallas has a whole different type of business.

"My son, for example, went to Dallas in early 1984 and found a job within three days," he says. "He worked in that job for almost three years and then quit to take a better job. Within six months he was laid off and stayed in Dallas five months looking for a job."

The worst thing students can do is to stay in the Bryan-College Station area after graduation, he says.

"I can't think of a single discipline out of college that a person can do in Bryan-College Station except maybe teach," Lovan says. "We have a lot of people who are what we call 'under-employed.' They are working, but not in their field."

INS agents start work of giving Texas aliens legal citizenship in U.S.

TYLER (AP) — Not too long ago, when Immigration and Naturalization Service agents came around, illegal aliens fled the area in fear of deportation.

But this week, after years of avoiding government agents, Mexican-born East Texans met willingly with INS agents in a small community hall.

They walked away with preliminary legalization documents that could eventually lead to full U.S. citizenship.

Under the new U.S. immigration reform law, illegal aliens who have lived continuously in the United States since before January 1982 are eligible for amnesty.

Aliens who complete their amnesty applications are issued temporary work permits.

Since the yearlong amnesty application period began May 5, Texas has had nine legalization centers operating in major cities.

To help meet the needs of aliens in outlying towns, the INS put a roving amnesty office on the road this week for the first time in Texas.

The office is staffed by Oklahoma City-based agents who were relatively free of application-processing chores at home.

The crew began operating last week in Tulsa, Okla., and will be in Amarillo next week.

The roving amnesty crew arrived in Tyler on Tuesday and,

by the end of the office's first day of operations, had granted temporary legal residence to more than 70 illegal immigrants, including many farm workers who took the day off to apply, said Jim Ward, a supervisor on the amnesty assistance team from Oklahoma City.

"We had a good day in Tyler," Ward said. "Everyone who applied today walked out with their temporary card (work permit)."

The INS workers planned to stay in Tyler two days to process the paperwork of an estimated 300 illegal immigrants.

Ralph Carrasco, director of a church-sponsored assistance center where the INS set up shop, said the visit helped send a message to illegal aliens in East Texas who remain wary of the agency they have eluded for so long.

Carrasco said many Hispanics first feared that the vans' two-day visit to the area signaled that a roundup was under way.

Daniel Arroyo and his wife, Asbedama, were the first to be processed in Tyler.

Arroyo, 26, a warehouse worker who slipped into the United States in 1971 by swimming across the Rio Grande, said he is proud he no longer will carry the stain of his illicit entry.

"I always felt I had done something wrong," he said. "Now, I am free."