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the project by a deadline of 1 p.m.
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Texas officials said New York and California also are expected to submit multiple bids.

"We in Texas know that our state has much to offer the rest of the world and that Texas would be an excellent site for the superconducting supercollider," said Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Beaumont, dean of the Texas congressional delegation.

As the largest and most advanced particle accelerator ever constructed, the supercollider is expected to become the world's preeminent facility for high-energy physics research.

Wherever the gigantic atom

Texas A&M The Battalion

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College Station, Texas

Wednesday, September 2, 1987

Soviets ask U.S. to clear barriers to bans on arms

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union on Tuesday called on the United States to clear away the "last obstacles" to an agreement banning medium-range nuclear missiles by withdrawing 72 Pershing 1-A warheads from West Germany.

But U.S. officials said the warheads were not subject to negotiations with the Soviets because the missiles that carry them belong to the West Germans.

"We have said consistently that third-country systems are not part of the negotiations," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said in Santa Barbara, Calif., near President Reagan's ranch. "We stand by that position."

A State Department official, who demanded anonymity, said the warheads would be withdrawn from West Germany only after the missiles were dismantled.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl offered last Wednesday to scrap the Pershing 1-A missiles, which have a range of 465 miles, after a U.S.-Soviet treaty is ratified and put into effect.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union welcomed the offer as a step forward.

But it is not clear whether Kohl's schedule was acceptable to Moscow or posed a problem in completing the treaty.

At a news conference here Tuesday, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, insisted on removal of the warheads, which are under U.S. control.

"If the United States would agree to remove the 72 nuclear warheads, the last obstacles to the double-zero option would be removed," Petrovsky said.

The Soviet official referred to the dismantling of two categories of intermediate-range missiles in what would be Reagan's first nuclear arms control agreement with Moscow.

In all, 332 U.S. missiles would be withdrawn from West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium while the Soviets scrapped 442 rockets aimed at Western Europe and an additional 121 missiles targeted on China and Japan.

"It is very necessary for the United States now to give a clear answer," Petrovsky said. "Seventy-two nuclear warheads are part of double-zero."

On another arms control issue, Soviet Col. Gen. Nikolai Chervov offered to permit the United States to conduct a nuclear weapons test on Soviet territory in order to check the accuracy of American verification methods.

Chervov, an adviser to the Soviet general staff, said "we are prepared now to enter large-scale negotiations on the matter."

He said the Soviets had submitted the proposal in talks with U.S. experts.



Photo by Jay Janner

Lineup

Many students waited 1 1/2 hours to get their all-sports passes outside at Kyle Field yesterday. This is just one of the many massive lines

forming on campus this week as students clear blocks, buy books and pick up parking stickers.

Texas submits site proposals for atom smasher

Competitors offer proposals for supercollider

WASHINGTON (AP) — A confidential group of Texas state and congressional officials formally presented the U.S. Energy Department on Tuesday with two proposals to attract the planned \$4.4 billion superconducting supercollider.

The Department of Energy estimates 24 states will submit bids for

WASHINGTON (AP) — Flush with optimism, state officials on Tuesday rushed in their proposals to the federal government to land the "supercollider," a \$4.4 billion atom smasher that will mean 3,000 jobs for the winner.

To hear them talk, all the two dozen competitors were bound to win.

Some states made a big production out of it, either in Washington or at home. Others said little and kept details secret until after the 1 p.m. deadline today for getting proposals to the Energy Department.

A dozen Texas officials held the first news conference of the day's several at the department and else-

where after delivering 60 cardboard cartons of documents in a station wagon and a rented van.

Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, gave one reason for secrecy — keeping competitors from matching an attractive inducement.

His state plans a \$200 million joint venture with utilities to supply electricity at an unmatched 1 cent per kilowatt-hour or less, he said. "It's too late" for other states to beat that, he said, although several are stressing their low power costs.

Congress banned consideration of direct financial incentives to prevent states from getting into a bidding war, but did permit states to contribute to site improvements with roads,

sewers and other work. States that wanted to offer more were asked to submit details in a sealed envelope to be opened only if they won, and several were doing so.

For Texas, site improvements could add up to \$700 million, Gramm said.

Texas officials' optimism was echoed by their competitors from one end of the country to the other.

New York Lt. Gov. Stanley Lundine told reporters in New York his state's three sites were "technically sound, financially superior and politically attractive."

Joe Allbaugh, an aide to Oklahoma Gov. Henry Bellmon, said in

Oklahoma City he was convinced "that we have probably the best technical site that is being offered up anywhere in the United States."

Arizona project coordinator Ian McPherson called his state's two proposals "superb" and said in Phoenix, "We hope that now the issue will be laid to rest that Arizona simply does not have the werewithal or the expertise to proceed."

At least nine states were expected to deliver their solicitations during the day and three more were expected on today. Others among the 24 states expected to compete turned in their documents earlier, shunning fanfare — Utah sent 36 boxes by Express Mail.

Gramm said the state is not offering direct monetary inducements to attract the project, which Congress earlier this year forbade the DOE from considering.

Small-state senators won the provision by playing on fears that big

states could "buy" the project.

Instead, Texas officials said they are working to pass a constitutional amendment on the Nov. 3 ballot that will allow Texas to issue \$500 million in bonds for the research facility that would be spent on "site enhancements."

"What we do have are site enhancements — \$600 million to \$700 million in site enhancements which do count as part of the technical proposals, . . . to build roads, to run utilities and to build buildings," the junior Republican senator said.

He also said the state would offer \$200 million through a joint venture with public utilities to supply power to either of the two facilities at less than one cent per kilowatt hour.

"Nobody in the nation can match that in terms of a proposal," Gramm said.

Cost of building the supercollider is estimated at more than \$5 billion, and the annual operating budget will be about \$300 million, said Dr. Peter Flawn, chairman of the Texas SSC committee.

A committee of the National Academy of Sciences will have 90 days to winnow the sites to an unspecified number of finalists.

Fiery end to garbage barge saga offers relief for New York officials

NEW YORK (AP) — The first bales of the nation's best-known garbage were unloaded and burned Tuesday after being barged 6,000 miles, rejected by six states and three nations, challenged in court and lampooned on TV.

"Good riddance," city Sanitation Commissioner Brendan Sexton said at his agency's Southwest Brooklyn Incinerator.

Bulldozers broke up the bales and a half-dozen environmental workers in white suits and masks probed the debris with pitchforks before it was burned.

It was the beginning of the end of the five-month garbage barge saga. Incineration of the 3,186 tons of trash is expected to take a couple of weeks and the ashes are to be trucked off for burial at the Long Island town of Islip's landfill.

The load of commercial trash from Islip, New York City and Nassau County began traveling after it was turned away from that same landfill for lack of space.

While it provided fodder for comedians and news reports, the garbage may have had a more lasting legacy: Some officials said the worldwide exposure helped convince the public that garbage disposal is a growing problem.

"We used it every chance we could to say there is a garbage crisis," Sexton said. "You can't wish it away. You can't demonstrate it away. This helps people visualize that there's nowhere else to put the garbage."

The barge began its journey March 22 from a private dock in Queens.

Lowell Harrelson of Bay Minette, Ala., planned to unload it at a garbage-to-methane gas operation in

North Carolina, hoping to show it was cheaper to move garbage over water than land.

Sexton said, "A few people got together and thought they found a magical way to make a fortune."

But it was turned away from the North Carolina landfill for lack of proper permits.

That began a 6,000-mile trip, gathering angry rejections from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Belize and the Bahamas as public officials feared it contained hazardous waste.

The 230-foot-long barge returned May 16 to New York, where it remained while environmental groups challenged disposal of its cargo in courts, alleging the trash contained hazardous or infectious waste.

But as the first 30 bales were taken from the barge Tuesday, inspectors could find only an empty tar can that was set aside so its contents could be checked.

Compared to bales of smelly household waste that were already in the huge building that houses the incinerator, the garbage barge bales were odorless.

"Most of it, frankly, looks like everyday trash," Sexton said. "There's an Oreo box, some potato chips. We don't expect to find anything."

Gubbi Murthy, senior engineer from the state Department of Environmental Conservation, said the barge waste did not have a foul odor because anything that would have degraded would have done so long ago.

Sexton said those responsible for the barging venture would be forced to pay the \$180,000 final disposal cost.

Center gives A&M students 24-hour medical aid again

By Drew Leder Staff Writer

The A.P. Beutel Health Center Saturday officially reopened its doors for 24-hour emergency medical services for the first time since after-hour treatment was discontinued in May 1986.

Director of Student Health Services Claude Goswick said a physician emergency room service has been contracted by Texas A&M to care for students requiring immediate medical attention after the center's regular hours of 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

There is one physician and at least one nurse, who will be from the center's staff, available for emergency outpatient care all night.

Before Saturday, students requiring outpatient medical attention at night were being transported by a University ambulance to area hospitals.

Actually, Goswick said, some students who needed emergency treatment after regular office hours were unofficially admitted as outpatients

even after the discontinuation of this service in 1986.

Goswick said that these reinstated after-hour services are to help students needing urgent care, although it necessarily does not need to be an emergency for a student to come in.

"If a student is sick or injured, even if they're not sure if it's an emergency, they should come in," Goswick said.

If the doctor on duty feels that someone has an injury or illness which the center is not equipped to handle that person will be transported to either St. Joseph Hospital or Humana Hospital, both located in Bryan.

Goswick said the all-night services, which will cost over \$300,000 per year, were resumed at the request of Texas A&M Board of Regents Chairman David Eller.

Two-thirds of the money to pay these added expenses will come from the student services fee reserve fund, Goswick said, and the rest will be taken from the health center reserve fund.

Goswick said that the student health center fee, which is now \$15 per semester, will not increase this

year to cover the costs of the added service.

Goswick said that the 24-hour service will be evaluated sometime near the end of the semester to see if students are using the service and to determine if the added benefits students are receiving from an all-night medical service outweigh the financial costs to the University.

After this evaluation, a decision will be made about whether the University should continue the service or, once again, put a stop to it.

In the past, about half of those students who have come in for emergency after-hour treatment have had legitimate emergencies as judged by the health center doctors. Since Saturday the center has admitted about 50 patients between 4 p.m. and 8 a.m.

The health center discontinued its 24-hour emergency services in 1986, Goswick said, because of the difficulty involved in getting doctors who were on call to come to the center in the middle of the night.

"I felt misgivings about having to discontinue the service then," Goswick said, "but it was the only thing I could do."