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Air Force jet crashes into hotel, kills nine

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — An Air Force jet lost power short of a runway at the Indianapolis International Airport Tuesday, clipped a bank building and exploded in a fireball into a crowded seven-story hotel, killing at least nine people.

The dead were found in the lobby and first-floor meeting rooms of the Ramada Inn Airport hotel, where the A7-D Corsair came to rest. The accident occurred at 9:15 a.m. and firefighters — some of who saw the crash — were on the scene within two minutes.

The pilot, identified as Maj. Bruce L. Teagarden, 35, of Las Vegas, Nev., ejected at about 800 feet, Mayor William Hudnut said. Tea-

garden was treated and released at Methodist Hospital.

Witness John Mentzer said, "The only thing I saw was devastation. If anyone was in the lobby area they are gone. It was like a napalm bomb. The heat, the flames. It collapsed the whole front of the building."

Fire Capt. Gary Campbell said the bodies were charred beyond recognition. At least five will have to be identified using dental records.

Medical stenographer Pat Alexander of the Marion County coroner's office said, "We have bodies and we have names, but we're still trying to match them."

Authorities conducted a room-to-room search after fires were put out

for additional dead and injured. But because many hotel records were destroyed in the fire, officials did not know Tuesday night how many people were missing.

At Ramada Inn headquarters in Phoenix, Ariz., spokesman Dave Thompson said there were 155 rooms in the hotel and 105 registered guests. "About half of those had checked out before the crash occurred," he said.

However, other people could have been in the hotel for other reasons, officials said.

The pilot was about 15 miles south of Indianapolis when his engine failed and he could not restart it, authorities said.

Market's increase fails to erase record plunge

NEW YORK (AP) — The Dow Jones industrial average bounced back 102 points Tuesday, but its biggest point rise ever on its busiest day in history erased only one-fifth of the previous day's Depression-sized market crash.

Both the Tokyo and London stock exchanges posted their biggest losses

million shares, eclipsing Monday's record-shattering 604.33 million-share day.

"There is still a certain amount of sensitivity and nervousness in the market," John Phelan, the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, said at a news conference.

Losses continued on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market.

Investors floundered helplessly between optimism over a big drop in

interest rates and pessimism over the chance of a recession — possibly triggered by the stock market's plunge itself.

The evaporation of paper wealth threatened to undermine the confidence of consumers, leading to reduced spending and higher saving. Those virtues, if overdone, could wipe out the demand for goods and services that keeps the economy growing.

Reagan says market crash shouldn't lead to recession

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, buoyed by the partial recovery of the stock market, declared Tuesday, "There is nothing that has happened here that should result in a recession."

"Economic fundamentals in this country remain sound and our citizens should not panic," Reagan spoke after a meeting with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan and Treasury Secretary

James A. Baker III to discuss the chaos gripping the stock market after Monday's record 508-point drop.

The Dow Jones industrial average regained some of its historic loss, rising 102 points on Tuesday.

The president noted that he signed an order Tuesday implementing the automatic spending cuts under the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law.

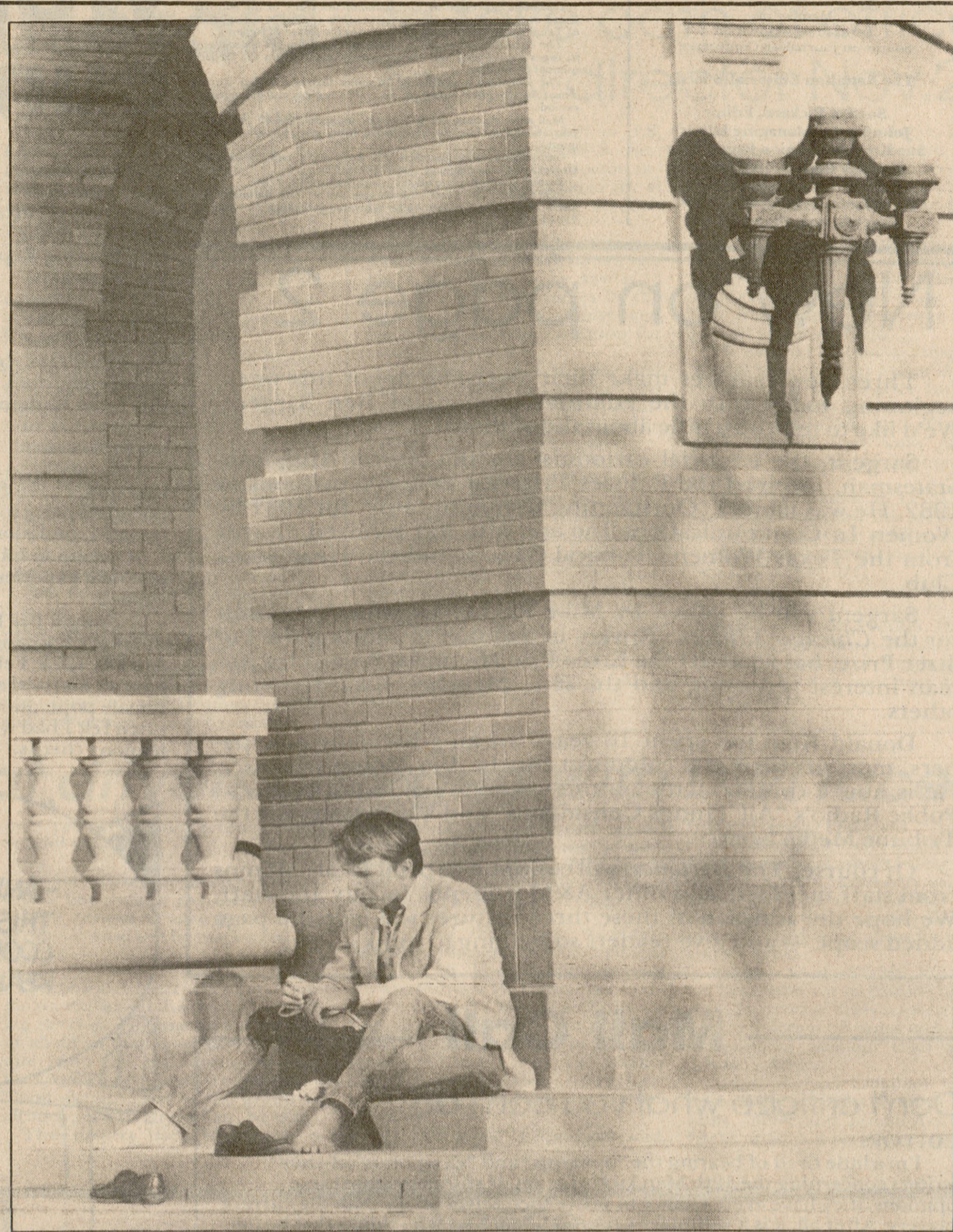


Photo by Robert Rizzo

Footloose

Bill Sparks, a senior English major, kicks off his shoes and enjoys the cool weather on the west side of the Academic Building while waiting for his logic class to start.

A&M group confronts lack of child-care facilities

By Kristin Czarnik
Reporter

A committee for on-campus day care is formed to confront the lack of child-care facilities at Texas A&M.

The committee, composed of faculty, staff, students and possibly departmental representatives, plans to deal with this problem, which has been under consideration since 1974.

Rachel Kennedy, founder of the A&M students with children program, said the committee would like to see an on-campus

day-care service started for the benefit of student parents. However, Kennedy said this would require the help of various organizations and the campus administration.

"The administration wants to know what people expect from the day care, how much they expect to pay, who to expect to staff it and what kind of programs they want to see in it," Kennedy said.

Joan Penzenstadler, president of the Married Student Apartment Council, believes the University must consider an on-campus day-care program if it wants to attract top graduate students and faculty.

"You can't expect faculty and high-level graduate students who are married with children to come here without looking at this kind of thing," Penzenstadler said.

Jinsoon Sagong, whose husband is an A&M graduate student, feels larger schools, such as A&M, should have an adequate child-care program.

"Usually, on this size of campus they have a good nursery or at least a preschool program," Sagong said. Smaller universities, such as North Texas State University

and Texas Tech University, have excellent child-care programs for student parents, Sagong said.

According to an article in Texas College Student magazine, the insufficient campus child-care program is not only a problem at A&M, but also a problem on other campuses nationwide.

Only 40 percent of the nation's universities and colleges provide some type of day care, the article says, and that includes campuses that merely refer people to off-campus facilities.

In addition to the convenience on-campus

day care offers, the article says, the cost can be less than off-campus facilities because some academic departments charge mandatory student fees to support the centers.

Some campuses have laboratory schools available where students in the departments of education or educational psychology can work directly with the children.

"Laboratory schools," Kennedy said, "have more of an educational-developmental slant to their day-care program rather than just baby-sitting."

Iranian leaders vow to strike back at U.S. for raid on platforms

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iran will strike back and "make the U.S. regret" the Navy shelling that destroyed two oil platforms in the Persian Gulf, Iranian leaders said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Hussein Muhseni said "compromise is impossible" and "we will retaliate" for the U.S. attack. Iran's official news agency reported. Musavi was quoted as saying that "after we deal our reprisal blow, we will call it quits."

Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament and one of Iran's most powerful leaders, said his vow of retaliation was "not a threat, but a reality."

The 12th U.S.-escorted convoy set out Tuesday, one day after the artillery attack on the Iranian platforms, moving south from Kuwait on the 550-mile voyage out of the Gulf.

It included two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers — the 80,000-ton Ocean City and the 46,000-ton Gas King — and the guided-missile frigate USS Ford, Pentagon officials said.

An Iranian shuttle tanker reported sighting a mine in a busy

channel 40 miles off Iran's coast, shipping executives said. They did not say if any action was taken.

Sources in Kuwait said eight to 10 artillery rounds exploded at Umm al-Aish, a Kuwaiti oil-drilling camp near the Iraqi border.

Kuwait's Defense Ministry confirmed that artillery shells fell in the area but said there were no casualties or damage. The Kuwait news agency quoted a ministry spokesman as saying the shells apparently were fired "during artillery duels between Iran and Iraq," which have been at war seven years. The warfront is about 25 miles away.

Gulf shipping executives, speaking on condition of anonymity, said commercial traffic in the waterway appeared normal after the U.S. attack on Iranian oil-rig platforms Monday.

Shells demolished the two platforms in an 85-minute bombardment. The 25-30 Iranians on the platforms were given time to evacuate first. Iran's oil minister said the attack caused about \$500 million in damage.

Litter in B-CS decreases 73 percent thanks to Texas' anti-litter campaign

By Clark Miller
Staff Writer

Litter in the Bryan-College Station area is down 73 percent since 1983, and litter has decreased 54 percent statewide since 1985, the director of a local litter-control organization said.

Bryan's overall litter decrease is 83 percent while College Station's is 63 percent from 1983, compared to the statewide decrease, Diane Mills, coordinator of Brazos Beautiful Inc., said.

College Station didn't fare as well as Bryan because of timing, Mills said.

The litter survey was taken in August, when more than 30,000 Texas A&M students were moving to the College Station area with boxes of belongings. Trash dumpsters — overflowing from boxes and other moving-related trash — accounted for much of the city's litter.

The litter is measured by a photometric index taken every six months by Bryan and College Station city officials. The officials take photographs of litter sites, including curbs, areas around dumpsters, vacant lots, gutters and parking lots.

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The photographs are taken at random locations around the cities

but always at the same height from the ground and the same distance from the curb, in accordance with standards set by the Keep America Beautiful program, Mills said.

The photographs then are placed under a transparent grid and the amount of trash is counted, she said.

Mills credits most of the improvement to the statewide "Don't Mess With Texas" and Adopt-a-Highway anti-litter campaigns.

The state's litter decline was measured by a non-profit organization, the Institute for Applied Research, from Sacramento, Calif., under the direction of Don Syrek.

"Syrek said Texas has one of the best anti-litter campaigns in the United States.

"Texas has made more progress in reducing litter in a shorter time and with less expense than any other state," Syrek said.

The "Don't Mess With Texas" television advertising campaign is unique, for example, because it is broadcast during prime viewing hours and is targeted toward the group that does the most littering, he said.

Karen LeFevre, a public information officer for the Texas highway department, agrees with Syrek, say-

ing the "Don't Mess With Texas" campaign is directed at "bubba's" — the 18- to 34-year-old males who, IAR research has shown, have a tendency to litter. Since the program started, Syrek said, 66 percent fewer discarded beer and soft drink cans plague Texas roadsides.

Washington is the only state cleaner than Texas, Syrek said, but Washington has had an extensive litter-control program since 1977 while Texas started its program in 1985.

However, Texas is reducing litter by 23.5 percent each year while Washington is reducing litter by only 5.4 percent a year, Syrek said, although Texas spends only 18 cents per person annually on the campaign, compared to Washington's expenditure of 49 cents per person.

Texas' success is a combination of four factors, he said.

First, the Adopt-a-Highway program is used more in Texas than any other state, he said. More than 4,700 miles of Texas highways, about 6 percent, have been adopted by groups that clear trash from the ditches along a two-mile strip of highway.

Stretches of highway that haven't been adopted are also cleaner be-

cause people are more conscious that their neighbors are trying to keep roads clean, he said.

Second, Syrek said, the "Don't Mess With Texas" slogan has been very effective. He's even seen the slogan on T-shirts and bumper stickers in California. The campaign doesn't ask people not to litter, but it tells them not to, he said.

"There isn't some cute owl telling them not to pollute," he said.

Instead, Ed "Too Tall" Jones and Randy White of the Dallas Cowboys demand that people stop littering, he said. This tactic has much more impact on the people who litter than a pleading cartoon character does.

Third, he said, the "Don't Mess With Texas" slogan is seen every eight miles on the back of signs along state highways. People see the slogan so much that it reinforces the television commercials and other advertising, Syrek said other states post signs, but they usually are posted once every 200 miles.

Other states also are looking at Texas as a role model for their own litter-control programs, but many state agencies aren't willing to spend the \$2 million a year Texas has spent on its advertising campaign, he said.