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# Celebrities get sentenced

## Bakker gets 45 years plus \$500,000 fine for squandering donations from followers

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Fallen television evangelist Jim Bakker was sentenced to 45 years in prison and fined \$500,000 on Tuesday for defrauding his followers by using their money for his own enrichment.

"I'm deeply sorry for those I have hurt," Bakker said before he was sentenced by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Potter. "I have sinned. But never in my life did I intend to defraud."

Bakker shook his head in disbelief while a federal prosecutor presented arguments, as did his daughter, Tammy Sue Chapman. Bakker's wife, Tammy Faye, did not attend the court session.

Potter is nicknamed "Maximum Bob" after his reputation for harsh sentences, particularly in drug sentences.

Bakker had faced a maximum sentence of 120 years. He could be eligible for parole in 10 years.

Jessica Hahn, the church secretary whose sexual tryst with Bakker led to the hush money scandal that caused him to lose control of PTL in 1987, said in a

television interview that she was not satisfied with the sentence.

"In my opinion, I still feel like it won't add up to the years that people worked to save up money

to give to PTL," she said.

Prosecutors didn't recommend a specific sentence, but asked Potter for a long sentence and a heavy fine, arguing that Bakker

hasn't assumed responsibility for his crimes.

The government also asked that Bakker be ordered to repay up to \$100 million in money donated by followers.

## Zsa Zsa slapped with 3 days in jail plus 120 hours of community service

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — A judge today sentenced Zsa Zsa Gabor to three days in jail and 120 hours of community service for slapping a police officer.

"If you strike a cop, you go to jail," Municipal Judge Charles Rubin said in sentencing the Hungarian-born actress.

Gabor was convicted of battery on a police officer, driving without a valid driver's license and having an open container of alcohol in her car.

"The law applies equally to everybody, whether they're rich or

poor and whether they're famous or not," Rubin said.

**"The law applies equally to everybody, whether they're rich or poor and whether they're famous or not."**

— Charles Rubin, Municipal Judge

Rubin also fined Gabor \$2,350. He ordered her to perform the

120 hours of community service in a shelter for homeless women. The judge ordered the actress not to say anything to anyone about the case or give interviews while performing her community service, and asked reporters to stay away from her.

Earlier, Rubin denied a motion by Gabor's new attorney, Harrison Bull, for a mistrial.

Bull argued that Gabor wasn't properly defended during her trial by previous counsel William Graysen.

# Advances in energy will save money by being more efficient, safer to use

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The U.S. energy picture for the 1990s is a blur of dark lines and bright signs: doubt about ensuring stable prices and steady supplies, but also promise of technological leaps toward a more secure energy future.

Such consumer advances as compact fluorescent light bulbs, "superwindows" that better insulate buildings, and more efficient refrigerator motors are just over the horizon. The efficiency of these new products should partly offset the expanded use of electricity in the '90s.

Energy projections over the past two decades have been astonishingly far off the mark, proving that the energy economy is too volatile to follow a predictable path. Even so, the consensus view is that oil prices, now \$16 to \$18 a barrel,

will hold fairly steady in the early 1990s, and then move moderately higher.

Analysts are quick to note, however, that the trend in oil prices over the past two decades has been determined largely by political events and market reactions almost no one foresaw.

Experts say forces already at work point to key energy themes for the 1990s:

- More automobiles will be powered by fuels other than gasoline, as the nation looks for environmentally safer alternatives that can lessen dependence on foreign oil. Some may use hydrogen gas made from water, using electricity generated by the sun. Fuels made from natural gas, coal and grain are likely to become more common.
- The federal government will push harder to

revive atomic power. Tax dollars may be used to develop a nuclear reactor with added safety features, but public opposition to the atom is likely to persist. A key focus of debate: how to store growing tons of nuclear waste. Relatively "clean" energy from nuclear fusion will remain only a distant prospect.

- Decisions about developing traditional U.S. energy resources — oil, natural gas and coal — will become more intertwined with worries about the harmful environmental effects of finding, extracting, moving and burning these fossil fuels.
- The nation will become more dependent on foreign oil and natural gas as domestic oil producers look abroad for drilling prospects.
- Houses and commercial buildings will become more energy-efficient, with compact fluorescent lights and other advanced appliances.

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**Giron**

(Continued from page 1)

doing," he said. "Not only must a priest say masses he must also take care of the needs of his people."

Giron believes the main obstacle to governmental reform in his country is the brutal Guatemalan

Army.

"They are pure evil," he said. "I've seen soldiers grabbing native children by their legs and smash them into the trees. Last month 1700 students, like yourselves, were kidnapped and killed for organizing against the government. Their bodies appeared on the roads as a warning."

Just last year Giron himself

narrowly escaped an assassination attempt that took the life of one bodyguard and seriously wounded another.

Sharing the plight of his ravaged country with college students will eventually lead to change in Guatemala, he said.

"You are going to be the ones to change this country. You are going to run it. All we ask is that

you be aware of the Central American people who want nothing more than better chances at life," Giron said.

"Someday things will change," he said. "Our movement is growing very rapidly, we now have over 100,000 members. But I cannot fight only in Guatemala, I have come to America to fight here to."

**Quake**

(Continued from page 1)

said, referring to the collapsed freeway.

Rescue crews have not been able to locate other bodies in the rubble, where 55 cars were trapped at rush-hour — a number considered well below a normal Tuesday, possibly because of the scheduled third game of the World Series between the Bay area's two major league baseball teams.

A traffic officer reported he was "surprised at how light traffic was" five minutes before the quake, California Highway Patrol spokesman Thomas A. Noble said.

Four sections remain inaccessible to searchers. Digging was to resume when the threatening sections were taken down, possibly by Thursday. There was no hope of finding any-

one alive, authorities said.

"The people that are (unaccounted for), I believe are responsible people. Many of their cars have been found on that interchange and for whatever reason their loved ones have not had contact with them," Oakland Police Sgt. Greg Hughes said.

"We've sent officers out to check their homes, check their jobs, and every four hours we're talking to the families," he said.

Seismologists at the geological survey said they revised the quake's Richter reading to 7.1 after checking data from 18 seismic stations around the world.

"The original magnitude of 6.9 was based on more localized seismic readings," Waverly Person, director of the USGS National Earthquake Information Service in Golden, Colo., said in a statement.

The USGS issued a long-range af-

tershock forecast predicting over the next two months an 11 percent chance of a tremor of magnitude 6.0 or larger, and a 50 percent chance of one registering 5.0 or larger.

The probabilities were based on statistics for California earthquakes, and not on actual measurements at the San Andreas Fault, USGS geophysicist Jim Luetgert said.

More than 3,500 aftershocks, some almost imperceptible, had been detected by Tuesday morning, the USGS said.

Engineers reported Tuesday that the toppled 50-foot section of the Bay Bridge was unreparable. Officials for the transportation department said they hope to put up a new five-lane section on the lifeline across San Francisco Bay by Nov. 16.

Commuters left without the bridge and several stretches of freeway fared well again Tuesday — this time under partly sunny skies with

only scattered showers, transportation officials said.

In Washington, the House voted 321-99 to send \$2.85 billion in earthquake-relief funds to Northern California. The Senate was expected to concur Wednesday and send the legislation to President Bush.

Clyde Walthall, spokesman for Pacific Gas & Electric, said the utility estimates they'll need to replace about 10 miles of gas distribution lines in the hard-hit Marina district, at an estimated cost of \$10 million.

He did not know how long that work would take, and said the utility was awaiting clearance from the city before beginning the work.

About 5,100 customers are without gas service in the district, and that about 1,000 customers are also without electric service, Walthall said.

**Phillips**

(Continued from page 1)

the second body was found.

"We know these people, we pray for their safety," Cox said. "It's a difficult time for all of us."

At daylight, a thin column of smoke was rising from the plant as firefighters and safety experts entered it to judge whether it was safe to send in a larger group of rescuers.

Phillips officials said the fire was contained to a few enclosed areas and that the smoke and gas being released were classified as irritants, but were not toxic.

"The fire is just about out," Smith said. "That was the objective overnight. With daylight now we can start to account for the unaccounted."

Seismologists at Rice University in nearby Houston said the blast appeared to be the equivalent of 10 tons of dynamite. The first explo-

sion could be felt as far away as 25 miles.

"It was like somebody just dropped an atomic bomb," said Kelly Manerly, a pipefitter at the plant, which makes 4.5 million pounds of plastics a day such as those used in milk jugs and toys.

The blasts buckled a ceiling and blew out cafeteria windows at an elementary school about a mile away. No one was injured, but the school's 700 pupils were sent home.

Maintenance worker Roby Clemmons said employees had 20 seconds to escape after a warning message was broadcast over the plant's emergency radio.

Workers said they heard a hissing sound and saw a white cloud. The explosion that followed knocked them off their feet.

Many then saw a fireball.

"It looked like somebody set a boulder on fire and was rolling it towards us," Terry Crowson, 37, a construction worker.

"Everybody was a-duckin', a-dodgin' and a-runnin'," D.E. Sonny Mann, 49, an iron-worker foreman who was able to account for his 150-man crew, said. "We outran the fire."

"I never saw people run so fast," added Clemmons.

"There's nothing you can do but run," said Lonnie Odgen, who has worked at the plant for 14 years. When the blast hit, pieces of metal were flying through the air, he said.

"I dove underneath a front-end loader until I didn't see anything else coming down," Odgen said. "It was bad. I heard a big hiss then I seen a cloud. I knew something was wrong. Something like that happens so quick. You can't do anything about it."

Firefighters fought the blaze by pumping water from a sewage treatment plant and the nearby Houston Ship Channel. The fire was brought under control within five hours but continued to burn. A two-mile section of the heavily-traveled channel

was closed for seven hours, authorities said. No ships reported damage.

Plant employees were taken to staging areas, some of them ferried across the channel to safety by fireboats, so that a head count could be taken. More than 900 people work in shifts at the plant, built in 1948 on an 800-acre complex, said Dave Dryden, spokesman at Phillips headquarters in Bartlesville, Okla.

Cox said Phillips has set up hotlines for people to check on the welfare of relatives who worked at the plant and for those wishing to file damage claims.

Phillips employees also visited the families of missing workers overnight.

Officials didn't immediately know what caused the explosion.

Phillips environmental director Bill Stoltz said a seal blew out on an ethylene loop reactor, releasing a cloud of hydrocarbon vapor. The reactor is built of tubes where the chemical reactions take place turning polyethylenes into plastics.