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Luce

(Continued from page 1)

the death of children."

Luce said he would carry the drug war to all areas of the state, especially into Texas' public schools.

"We must insist on drug free schools," he said. "We should institute drug education programs from kindergarten to high school, and we should require new employees in the Texas Public School System to undergo pre-employment drug testing."

"We have the tactics to win this war, and we have the resources to win this war, but what we need is the leadership," he said. "The war on drugs needs more than just tough talk."

The drug plan Williams is proposing in his gubernatorial campaign, is flawed because some of its provisions are weaker than current state law, Luce said.

"I think we need to do more, not less," he said. "For example, Clayton said he just wants to take away the drivers licenses of teenagers caught with drugs. Well, under current law, they get criminal records, and that's the way I think it should be."

"That's why I feel very strongly that we need a series of debates across the state, each one focused on

a specific topic," Luce continued. "We need a debate on drugs, education and jobs, because the voters are entitled to know how we are really going to deal with these problems."

Luce, who helped shape reform of the Texas public education system in 1983 by serving on the Texas Select Committee on Public Education, said he would fund his education improvement proposals by focusing on two things. First, he said he would prioritize budget spending in the state — which made \$9.1 billion in revenue last year alone — to education, the drug war and helping the creation of jobs in Texas, in that order. Secondly, he said he would focus on line-by-line budget cuts, instead of across the board cuts, because "you've got to cut the fat, not the muscle" in state spending.

Luce responded to a question about the Texas Supreme Court ruling in *Edgewood v. Kirby*, whereby all school districts in the state will now, by court order, equally distribute funding that is presently received from property taxes levied in districts.

"It's either going to turn out to be a golden opportunity or an absolute disaster, (depending) on how we handle it," Luce said. "If we follow the normal pattern in Austin, and we meet and we tinker with the exist-

ing system, and we throw more money at the existing system, it'll be a disaster (because) we'll equalize down to mediocrity."

"What we need to do is to equalize up to excellence," Luce continued. "I think the way you do that is by what I call the ABC's of Texas education."

Luce's 'ABC' plan is as follows:
• A = Adopt a 10-year plan on what state leaders are going to do with respect to our public schools.

• B = Block grant financing, whereby the present school finance system is "scrapped" and money starts being delivered from the state to the local school districts with "no strings attached." Luce said this would allow local districts to be creative and flexible in their education programs.

• C = Changes in the classroom. Luce said this means "reform from the bottom up," starting in the classroom, and not in Austin, whereby local teachers and principals will be given more power to change what happens in the classroom, instead of being dictated to by the Texas Education Agency.

"I think (*Edgewood v. Kirby*) can be a golden opportunity because it gives us the chance to really change what's happening in the classroom, if we take advantage of it," Luce

said.

Luce responded positively to a question on if he would veto or into law, legislation that would be a non-voting student liaison on the board of regents of all universities.

"I would sign it," Luce said, responding immediately. "I found it (a student liaison on governing board of a school) a useful component of serving on board. I served on the board of (Southern Methodist University) and we have a student representative, and I found it to be very useful."

Luce, 49, described himself as "conservative by philosophy, liberal by conviction and independent by upbringing." In 1973, he founded Hughes and Luce, a general law firm in the state. He graduated from Highland Park School and received his B.B.A. law degree from SMU.

Luce first became involved in public politics as chairman of SMU Students for Tower in 1978, and was active in the George Bush for Senate campaign.

Luce is best known as Ross Perot's attorney, whereby he represented Perot's former company, Election Data Systems, in recovering \$1 million from Iran by the Khomeini

AIDS

(Continued from page 1)

the influence of alcohol and other drugs in situations where AIDS might be contracted, Keeling said.

"Alcohol is involved in a large number of risky sexual situations," he said. "Those who have sex while under the influence often ignore safe practices."

Drugs and treatments have been developed that can make the lives of AIDS patients considerably longer and more comfortable, Keeling said.

"We have developed methods that at least preserve the immunological functions and can delay the onset of AIDS," he said. "The life expectancy after AIDS is getting longer and longer and we are developing a complex set of treatments to help those with AIDS," he said.

Rhonda Rivera, a professor in the college of law at Ohio State, said administrators need to set specific campus-wide policies for dealing with AIDS-related crises and patients. She also said administrators should form committees to deal with AIDS patients on a case-to-case basis.

U.S. courts have ruled that AIDS patients are in effect handicapped and must be treated as such, Rivera said. This means employers cannot discriminate against those with AIDS and must provide them with work as long as they are able.

Universities cannot deny AIDS patients housing or anything else.

Rivera said, and instead of accommodating those who fear AIDS patients, schools should try to educate those who are fearful out of ignorance.

Patricia Kearney, M.A., the director of housing at the University of California-Davis, focused on the problem of disseminating information.

Studies have shown people who are more ignorant about AIDS have more negative reactions to AIDS patients, she said.

The importance of peer groups in counseling as well as disseminating information should not be underestimated, Kearney said. Students listen to their peers much better than those in older groups, she said.

The panel featured one guest who is a very personal expert on AIDS, David Kamens, who was diagnosed as having AIDS two years ago.

"I remember sitting in class listening to a lecture on AIDS," he said, "and it all went over my head. I thought I knew everything, but I put myself in risky situations over and over again."

After the conclusion of the teleconference, a local panel of experts opened themselves to questions from the audience.

Dr. Barbara Tyler, M.D., a physician at A.P. Beutel Health Center, said the center offers confidential testing for AIDS and counseling to explain the tests. The test results are recorded on a separate file and locked up, she said.

Tyler said since AIDS testing began at Texas A&M began nine years ago, only 10 to 12 students have tested positive for the virus. However, she cautioned the audience from gaining confidence in this statistic because she said many students are tested by health departments and clinics in other towns.

Dr. Kerry Hope, the associate director of student counseling services, agreed that the statistics can be misleading.

"The numbers of heterosexuals with AIDS are very, very underrepresented," she said.

Also misleading is the amount of education most people receive about AIDS, Kamens said.

"There is a lot of paranoia and stigma out there because we are not educated," he said. "It affects all of us and we need to understand the roles we play in helping people with AIDS."

The live teleconference was sponsored by Ohio State University and the National University Teleconference Network and featured a panel of experts on the issue of AIDS on college campuses.

Each of the panelists were allowed to speak on their area of expertise and was questioned by callers from the nearly 300 colleges that were receiving the broadcast.

The AIDS Foundation of Brazos Valley sponsors a hotline staffed with volunteers who are trained to provide information and assistance for those in need. The number is 690-2437.

SAA

(Continued from page 3)

campus."

Eric Beatty, a senior engineering technology major who is not a member of SAA, attributes low membership to a lack of publicity.

"Maybe all of us aren't aware of the positive things that SAA is doing," Beatty said. "But I definitely disagree with the notion that we are apathetic. Everyone is aware of the tragic thing exists in South Africa. The shack is getting attention, it's a plus."

Zachee Ngoko, a graduate student from Cameroon, Africa, and a member, said he believes that apartheid in South Africa is everyone's problem.

"I think SAA is not really a problem of only blacks, it is a black and white domination," Ngoko said. "That should effect everyone. Blacks here should be offended. There should be more support."

Bennett said she believes money, not social awareness is the ultimate solution to the domination in South Africa.

"Being in SAA will not correct the problem in South Africa," she said. "There has been white domination down there for 400 years. The very little they (SAA) can do. There are so many corporations investing in South Africa, the only reason them to pull out is money. I think being in SAA is going to make much difference."

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