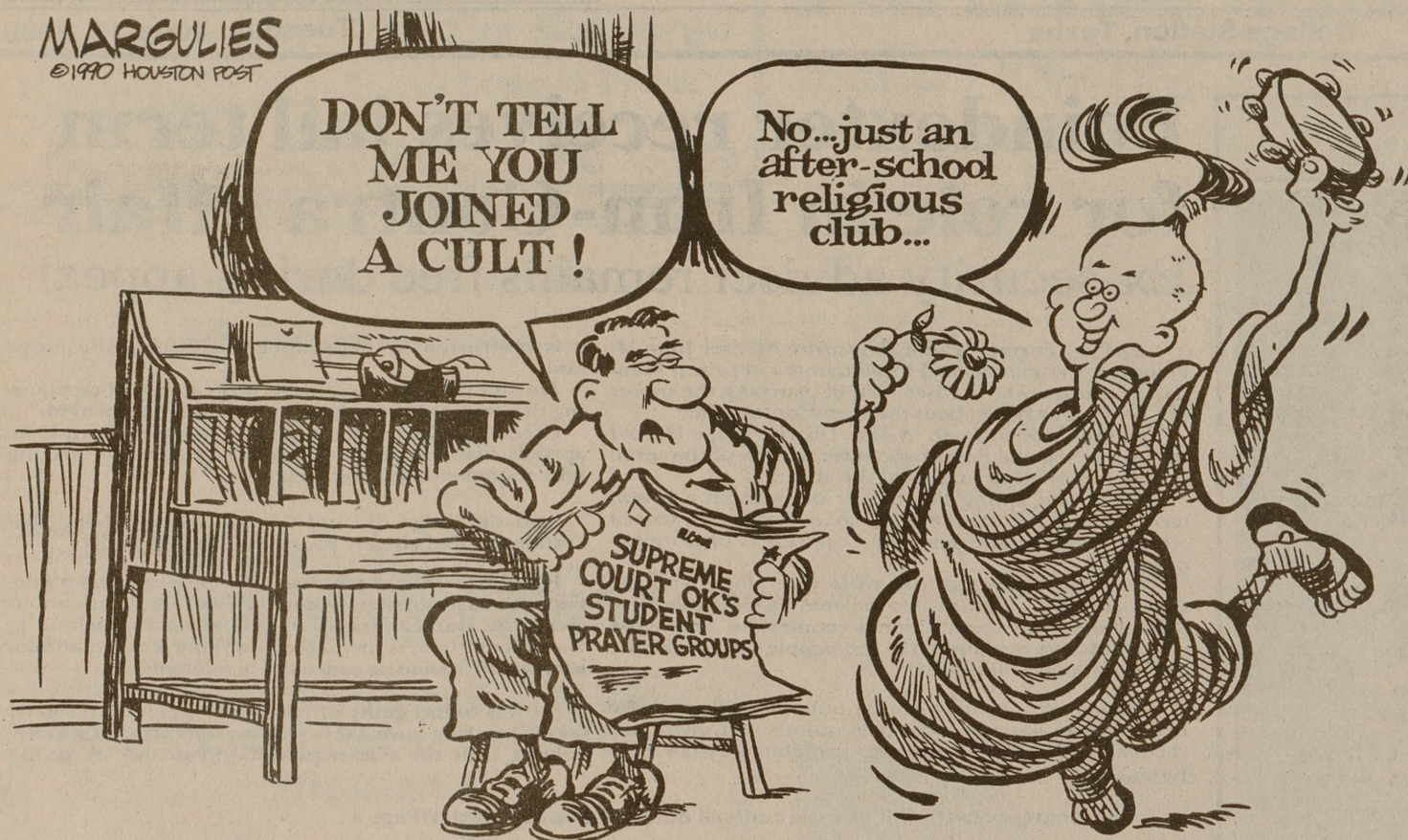


MARGULIES
©1990 HOUSTON POST



Low-rub ink keeps clothes, hands neat

Some of you have been seeing less of The Battalion lately, and that's a good sign. It's not that we want fewer readers, it's just that we want less of The Battalion black ink on your hands and light-colored clothing.

During the spring semester The Battalion switched from standard ink to a low-rub black newsprint ink. Flint Ink Corp., which supplies ink for the Texas A&M University daily newspaper, claims the new ink is the most rub-resistant on the market today.

Flint explains that the new ink does not cause those irksome smudges because it contains certain resins that dry to form a cover over the ink pigment.

Although more expensive, the low-rub ink is touted to be less consuming so that a 50-gallon drum should last up to 20 percent longer than conventional ink.

One caution for all of our readers: The Battalion is using low-rub only for black ink, so still be careful of the maroon and other colors which occasionally show up on our pages.

Although the low-rub is now available in colors, it would be impractical to order and store a 50-gallon drum with its limited use.

Readers, who used to complain about the black smudges on their hands and clothing, have not made an issue about the ink since the switch. But one of the more recent concerns of students is in the area of recycling.

Yes, leftover newspapers are recycled by the Printing Center. In fact, The Battalion office has recycling containers for its own consumption of aluminum cans and waste paper.

We would encourage more campus departments and offices to do likewise. The Battalion has talked with its paper supplier, Champion International Corp., about the use of recycled newsprint. Unfortunately, despite all the rhetoric, recycled newsprint is not as readily available as the industry wishes.

In trying to keep up with the growing demand, Champion will be building a much-needed newsprint recycling plant near the greater Houston area.

Randy Hines
Reader's Opinion

The Battalion has let Champion know it will be a willing customer if the product is available during the summer of 1991.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has encouraged all newspapers in this country to use recycled paper for up to 28 percent of their consumption by 1992.

Recycled newsprint capacity is expected to double in North America between now and then, from 2.8 million short tons to an estimated 4.6 million short tons in 1992. But the demand in two years will be approximately three times the potential supply.

Much of this country's recycled newsprint winds up overseas or in making boxes and paper bags.

Meanwhile, The Battalion would like to join other students in voicing a plea for A&M to develop a campus-wide recycling program.

Small isolated projects (such as our newroom and the University reuse of wooden pallets) are not enough.

A&M probably generates enough paper every week to build a respectable bonfire.

Faculty mailboxes are stuffed daily with multi-page documents about a meeting or program which interests perhaps one percent of the recipients.

Even if it is not economically profitable now for the University to attempt a massive recycling campaign, it is ethically responsible.

Randy Hines is a lecturer in the Department of Journalism and the manager of student publications.

As with all columns, viewpoints expressed in Reader's Opinions are not necessarily those of The Battalion. Persons interested in submitting a Reader's Opinion should contact the Opinion Page Editor at 845-3314. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit Reader's Opinions for style and length, but will make every effort to maintain the author's intent.

Overexposure to sun can be deadly

It's summer, a time to enjoy the weather, the pool and the sun. But let's be careful. Sun overexposure can have serious consequences.

According to the Skin Cancer Foundation, half a million Americans develop skin cancer every year. That is approximately one of every 128 Americans, a 93 percent increase from 10 years ago. While physicians usually used to see skin cancer in patients over age 40, people in their 20s are now being treated for this disease.

The sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays are the main agents of skin cancer. Ozone depletion contributes to the harmful effects of sunbathing by letting UV rays pass unfiltered through the atmosphere.

There are two types of UV rays: UVA which penetrates slowly and deeply in the skin causing premature aging, and UVB which produces tanning and burning.

The "California" tan look is no longer considered healthy. Over the years, the sun can irreversibly damage the elastin fibers in the skin, causing wrinkles, a weather-beaten look and the real danger: skin cancer. Ninety percent of all skin cancers occur in parts of the

Erika Gonzalez-Lima

Health Columnist

body not usually covered by clothing, such as face, hands and forearms.

There are three types of skin cancer: squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma and the most common of all, basal cell carcinoma. If detected early, skin cancers have a 90 percent cure rate.

Attention should be paid to any change in size, color, shape or thickness of moles and birthmarks, and to any skin region that itches, hurts or bleeds. Methods of treatment include surgery, electrical current, freezing, radiation and chemotherapy.

How can skin cancer be prevented? The American Cancer Society pamphlet entitled Fry Now Pay Later recommends the following:

- 1) Cover-up: use a hat, sun glasses and clothing.
- 2) Try to avoid the sun's rays between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- 3) Use sunscreens, which work by absorbing or reflecting the UV rays, thereby reducing the amount that

reaches the skin. To improve protection, apply sunscreen 30-60 minutes before sun exposure. New sunscreens are manufactured waterproof, hypoallergenic, oil free and without PABA (or para-aminobenzoic acid, a sunscreen chemical that may irritate the skin and produce itching and redness).

The Food and Drug Administration has determined the sun protection factor (SPF) of sunscreens. For example, a SPF of 10 protects a person who normally sunbathes in 30 minutes to safely sunbathe for five hours or 10 times longer than usual. If a person burns easily, it is better to use a sunscreen with a higher sun protection factor (SPF).

What about an indoor tan? Indoor tanning may be as harmful as outdoor tanning. Sunlamps also irradiate UV rays, thus increasing the chances for skin cancer. In addition, UV radiation can damage the eye's cornea and retina, leading in some cases to loss of vision. Goggles can offer extra protection. Also one should avoid tanning pills.

Have a question on a health issue? Write to the Health Columnist, Dr. Erika Gonzalez-Lima, Student Health Center, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77845-1264.

Mail Call

China deserves Most Favored status

EDITOR:

The Battalion Opinion Page has recently retitled its more lengthy submissions from "Guest Columns" to "Reader's Opinion." Irwin Tang's June 5th article was indeed an opinion, but is proved to be a very uninformed one. The "facts" and information presented on Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status, U.S. support in Cambodia and the U.S. goals of granting to China MFN status are specious, incomplete and often just plain false.

Section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, the so called "Jackson-Vanik" Amendment gives the president waiver authority to grant MFN status to communist countries. The purpose of this amendment (according to E.J. Derwinski, counselor of the Department of State) is to "create important opportunities for us to work successfully for improvements in other countries' emigration and human rights performance." It is not to "help the elite bureaucratic class that controls the government make more money." Today there are 60,000 Chinese with approved visas waiting to enter the U.S. because of MFN. Therefore, George Bush has not "defied the MFN laws," but rather, he has worked within the frame and spirit of the law to aid the people of China. This part of the bill was designed specifically to promote freedom in communist

countries.

If we halt relations with China, the precious example of democracy provided by our interaction will cease as well. The current power-brokers in China are now in their eighties. The transition forthcoming can go in one of two directions: (1) the way of enlightened reformism, or (2) the dead end road of doctrinaire Marxism. Isolation of China is the only thing that could drive the new leaders down the latter path. A policy of sanctions would punish not the leaders of China but the people. The ideas of inalienable rights and democratic government would remain largely unknown in China today had it not been for the bilateral bond between our nations.

Tang's article also seems to suggest the U.S. supports the genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge from 1975-1978. In actuality, the U.S. supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, both non-communist leaders who are currently part of an Alliance of Convenience with the Khmer Rouge in order to contest the current Russo-Vietnam backed communist government. Bush supplied arms to the non-communist factions, led by Sihanouk, not to the Khmer Rouge. In fact, Sihanouk's goal is to eventually "neutralize the Khmer Rouge" ("Time," August 14, 1989). China has also been moving toward the U.S. position that the Khmer Rouge be prevented from regaining power in Cambodia thanks, in part, again to MFN.

Calling his president ignorant and his vice-president illiterate is very haughty indeed. It seems Tang has reached that rarefied air occupied by himself and most obstreperous 13 year olds — he knows everything. What Tang's article shows, however, is his lack of ability to think through tough, complex issues. We must not, however, let emotion and impulse displace responsible, considered positions to facilitate resolution of the China crisis. The Tiananmen Square massacre was a tragedy and is anathema to all Americans. We should applaud George Bush for insuring that the force of democracy which made the world hold its breath as a lone freedom fighter brought the line of communist tanks to a halt can live ... again.

Andy Keetch '92

Have an opinion? Express it!

Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words in length. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit letters for style and length, but will make every effort to maintain the author's intent. There is no guarantee that letters submitted will be printed. Each letter must be signed and must include the classification, address and telephone number of the writer. All letters may be brought to 216 Reed McDonald, or sent to Campus Mail Stop 1111.

The Battalion

(USPS 045 360)

Member of
Texas Press Association
Southwest Journalism Conference
Associated Collegiate Press

The Battalion Editorial Board

Monique Threadgill,
Editor

Melissa Naumann,
Managing Editor

Damon Arhos,
Opinion Page Editor

Holly Becka, City Editor

Meg Reagan,
Lisa Ann Robertson,
News Editors

Clay Rasmussen, Sports Editor

Eric Roalson, Art Director

Todd Stone, Lifestyles Editor

Editorial Policy

The Battalion is a non-profit, self-supporting newspaper operated as a community service to Texas A&M and Bryan-College Station.

Opinions expressed in The Battalion are those of the editorial board or the author, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of Texas A&M administrators, faculty or the Board of Regents.

The Battalion is published Tuesday through Friday during Texas A&M summer semesters, except for holiday and examination periods.

Mail subscriptions are \$20 per semester, \$40 per school year and \$50 per full year: 845-2611. Advertising rates furnished on request: 845-2696.

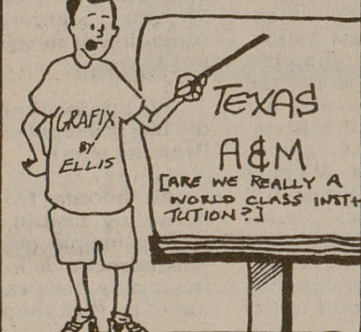
Our address: The Battalion, 230 Reed McDonald, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-1111. Newsroom: 845-3313.

Second class postage paid at College Station, TX 77843.

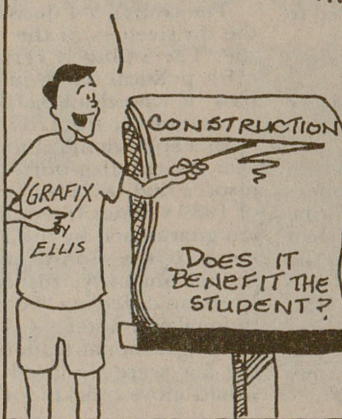
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Battalion, 216 Reed McDonald, Texas A&M University, College Station TX 77843-4111.

FAX

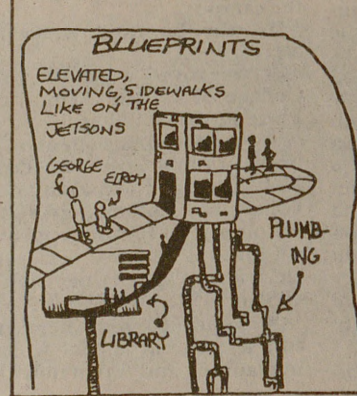
I'D FIRST LIKE TO SAY THANK YOU FOR THIS CHANCE AND UNLIKE THE REST OF THIS CAMPUS I DON'T CURSE YOUR NAME WHEN I HAVE TO MAKE A DETOUR AROUND THE CAMPUS TO GET TO CLASS.



OF COURSE I COULD BE LYING. ANYWAY I'LL MAKE THIS BRIEF...



IN SHORT MY PLAN CALLS FOR ELEVATING TEXAS A&M MAKING THIS CAMPUS TOTALLY INACCESSIBLE TO MAN OR BEAST.



SO, WHAT DO YOU THINK SO FAR?



The Bat
S
Tuesd
A J
Brazos
NARCOT
CHRIST
COLLE
KANM
CHI ALP
ASSOCI
Items fo
no later
the nam
a Battal
on a fir
have qu