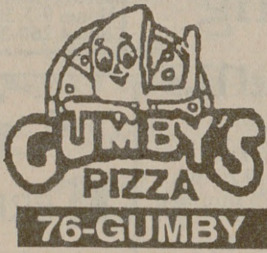


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Individuals with high blood pressure, either on or off blood pressure medication to participate in a high blood pressure research study.

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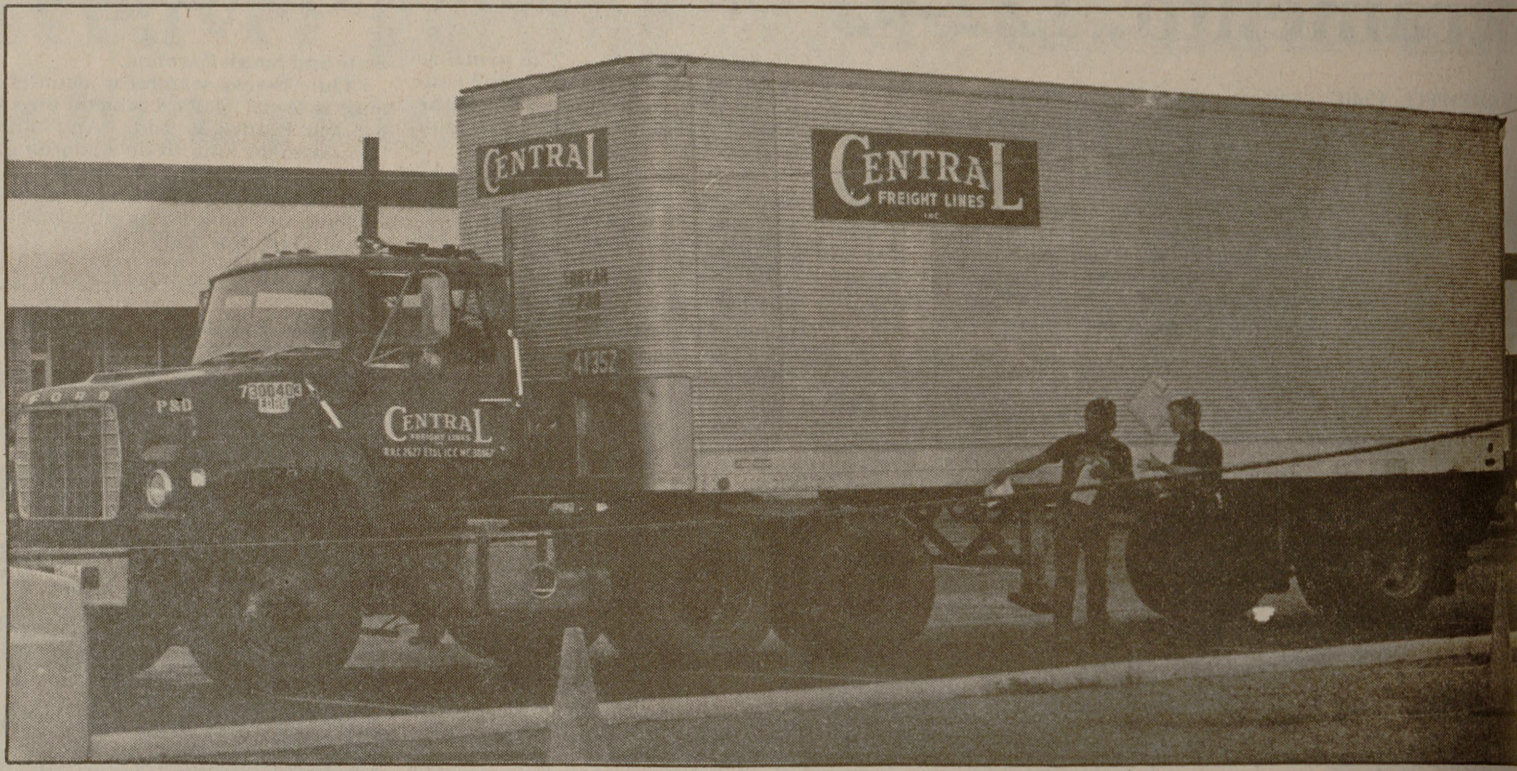
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Truck causes power outage



Mercedes Lopez, a Central Freight Lines driver had a narrow brush with death Thursday when he hit a low power line in the Culpepper Plaza. Witnesses said the sky lit up as sparks flew in

all directions when the truck hit the line. The accident shut down power for almost two hours both in the shopping center and in the nearby neighborhood area.

ART DEL BARRIO

Bush signs 1990 Clean Air Act into law

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush, saying every American "deserves to breathe clean air," Thursday signed an extensive overhaul of the nation's anti-pollution law to curb acid rain, urban smog and toxic chemicals.

Susan Merrow, president of the Sierra Club, described the Clean Air Act of 1990 as "a breath of fresh air after a 10-year smog alert."

Bush said the bill, which updates and tightens federal air pollution standards for the first time since 1977, was "simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history."

"This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels. And it means a cleaner America," Bush said at a packed White House ceremony.

The goal of the legislation is to cut acid rain pollutants by half, sharply reduce urban smog and eliminate most of the toxic chemical emissions from industrial plants by the turn of the century.

The cost of adhering to the regulations is expected to be as much as \$25 billion a year.

Environmental groups temporarily put aside their differences with the president on other issues to praise his effort on clean air. But they said

"This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels. And it means a cleaner America."

— President Bush

the effectiveness of the legislation would require aggressive implementation and enforcement by the federal government.

Richard Ayers, chairman of the National Clean Air Coalition, called the legislation "cause for celebration and hope."

But Ruth Caplan, executive director of Environmental Action, said Bush's signature marked "only the first step toward cleaning up our air. There are dozens of provisions that must be implemented through regulation."

"While business supports the act's clean air objectives, its costs to American consumers and workers cannot be sugarcoated," said William D. Fay, administrator of the Clean Air Working

Group, a coalition of 2,000 businesses and trade associations.

Bush's signature capped a decade-long debate over anti-pollution rules. The legislation was the product of 16 months of intensive wrangling among administration and congressional negotiators over myriad technical provisions.

The new law requires tougher emission controls on cars, and requires service stations to sell cleaner-burning gas. It mandates new equipment in thousands of businesses and factories to capture smog-causing pollutants and toxic chemicals.

It also requires coal-burning power plants to cut in half sulfur dioxide emissions, which cause acid rain.

Some of the new requirements will begin to be phased in within a few years, but most won't be fully in place until the end of the decade. Some cities with the worst smog problems have as long as 15 to 20 years to meet federal air requirements.

Earlier efforts to revamp the laws had been blocked by strong opposition from economic and regional interests and the Reagan administration.

Milli Vanilli's producer says boys did not sing

NEW YORK (AP) — The rumors are true: Milli Vanilli — those dreaded, hunky dudes Rob and Fab — never actually sang on their debut album that sold 7 million copies, the producer-arranger conceded.

"The record company never knew that I never told them anything," said Frank Farian, the German producer who turned a pair of anonymous pretty boys into an international phenomenon. "Later on, after the record was out, there were some people who raised some questions."

The questions were never really answered as the Vanillis won a 1989 Grammy for Best New Artist. Rob Pilatus and Fab Morvan became international stars, lip-synching their way through television and concert appearances.

"Girl You Know It's True" and

"Blame It On the Rain" were huge hit singles for the band. At the MTV awards, the boys boasted they were better than Elvis or Bob Dylan.

Farian — who has a new album with a new group coming out in January — said he was forced to go public with the revelations when the guys told him they wanted to sing on the follow-up to "Girl You Know It's True."

"I said, 'No. I don't go for that.' Sure, they have a voice, but that's not really what I want to use on my records," Farian said, describing the encounter that occurred earlier this month.

So the bare-chested vocalists once described by the New York Times as "exotically sexy" really did nothing but look good and lip sync for videos?

"Nothing more," Farian said through an interpreter during an interview here Wednesday.

Security

Continued from page 1

lution for higher education institutions.

Panelists said inaccurate interpretations of campus crime statistics also need to be clarified.

"There are lies, there are damned lies and then there are statistics," panel member Karen T. Rigg said.

Rigg, dean of students at Northeastern University in Massachusetts, said misinterpretations of campus crime statistics contributes to negative perceptions parents and the public have about campus security.

Panelist Joseph G. Wehner, director of public safety at Ball State University in Indiana, said reports comparing crime statistics of different campuses also do not take enrollments of universities and colleges into account. He said they only show the total number of incidents.

Wehner also said statistics do not show differences between crime on a particular campus and crime in surrounding communities.

Slaughter said universities and colleges usually have little control over surrounding communities, and many crimes are committed by people not associated with the university.

Panelist Arthur Sandeen, vice president for student affairs at the University of Florida at Gainesville, said although he applauds the Campus Security Act, the public should be warned this legislation is not going to solve campus crime.

"There is a perception that colleges are immune from crime, and students, administrators, faculty and staff must all take a part in improving campus security," he said.

Riggs said alcohol abuse also is a big part in campus crime.

"In acquaintance rape, usually one or both parties are heavy users of alcohol," she said.

Slaughter said alcohol abuse is a university-wide problem — not just a student services problem. He said many universities are contradicting in their policies when students do not have alcohol on campus, but faculty and staff members have functions on campus where alcohol is consumed.

Panelist Jim Caswell, vice president for student affairs at Southern Methodist University, said many colleges and universities already have safety and security programs on their campuses. Caswell added that personal safety also should be a personal responsibility.

The teleconference included taped excerpts of Ernest Boyer, director of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching called "Campus Life: In Search of Community."

The report was used as a framework for the teleconference.

Following the teleconference, a panel answered questions concerning campus security at A&M.

Prevention

Continued from page 1

contingency plan is important to eliminate arguments over "who's in charge" when a spill happens.

Decision-making by a committee tends to delay response and increase the magnitude of a spill, he said.

He also said pipelines from offshore platforms are safer than tankers, but some states have regulations and safety concerns limiting the number of offshore leases.

"By opposing platforms, they're shooting themselves in the foot," Chabot said.

"Unfortunately, the public doesn't see those nuances. They see oil on the shore. If they perceive oil activity as being a threat to the environment, they will vote against it."

He said the United States uses about 21 billion barrels of oil a year,

has a 1,300-day reserve and an estimated untapped 81 billion barrels.

"As long as the United States depends on oil, we're going to be importing oil," Chabot said. "America doesn't need oil, America needs energy."

He said energy efficiency would reduce the amount of oil transported by tankers and pipelines.

"We live and work in buildings that are virtual energy sieves," he said.

He said fuel economy also could be improved.

President Bush is scheduled to review a new energy policy in January. The United States must start looking generations ahead, not just months or years, Chabot said.

Crimes

Continued from page 1

grams at A&M, but said an attitude of invulnerability still exists among students.

He said students have an "It can't happen to me" attitude, but everyone is vulnerable to crime unless they take precautions.

Panelist Lt. Bert Kretzschmar, a crime prevention specialist with UPD, said A&M has taken a proactive stance on crime, but he said campus security is a shared responsibility.

"We cannot live in a tunnel," Kretzschmar said. "A&M is a community, and we share it with the Bryan and College Station community also."

Panelist Sonny Lyles, assistant general counsel of the Texas A&M University System, said universities and colleges cannot act as students' parents.

He said A&M is an open community system and thus has a tougher job in providing campus security. Lyles said he thinks A&M is doing a better job than most universities similar in size.

Panelists also mentioned safety and security measures at A&M, such as various escort and shuttle services at night, seven remote emergency phones — with more to be installed — and additional lighting being included in architectural and landscape designs.

Tribble Carter, facility operations director for the Residence Hall Association, also served as a panelist.

The Campus Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 requires colleges and universities provide descriptions of campus security policies and crime statistics all students and employees. Applicants for enrollment or employment must be provided with the same information.

President Bush signed the act last week.

The "Effective Approaches to Campus Security" teleconference was sponsored by the Office of Vice President for Finance and Administration and the A&M Security Awareness Committee.

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