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PROGRAM FACULTY:

Prof. Daniel Bornstein, 845-7164 Prof. Susanna Hornig, 845-5372

M S C
AGGIE CINEMA
PRESENTS



PAUL HOGAN
is
"Crocodile DUNDEE"

Wednesday, June 26
9:15 p.m.

in the
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50¢ w/TAMU ID \$1 w/o TAMU ID

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Individuals 12 years of age and older with "athletes foot" are being recruited for a research study of an antifungal medication. \$150.00 will be paid to volunteers who complete this study.

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Soldier recounts Persian Gulf War experiences

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We drove along the only highway that ran north to our positions — Japline Road, which was built to be used by oil field workers going to the field.

Coalition forces convoys packed the roadway with thousands of trucks carrying troops, fuel, ammunition and military vehicles.

It was an awesome sight to see all of this firepower and force headed in the same direction, and for the same reason — to destroy the madman who had brought us together and to oust his army from Kuwait.

At the TAA, we made a company base camp with 360 degree security. Each of the three platoons set up cots and heaters inside of large tents. These protected us from the heavy rains and cold winds of late January.

Being less than 100 kilometers from the Kuwaiti border and Iraqi troops, we did much guard duty.

We didn't get our first mail until the end of the month. They were mostly old Christmas cards. Being well outside of AM/FM radio range, the only news we got about the war came from outdated Stars and Stripes

newspapers.

Overall, we were clueless as to how the war was going on around us. The only sure thing was that hundreds of bombers and their fighter escorts were roaring overhead daily, heading north.

At least we knew the air campaign was going strong, but there was never a doubt that a ground assault would be necessary to win decisively the war and push Iraq out of Kuwait.

We just trained hard and prayed that an Iraqi anti-tank missile or T-72 tank round didn't come ripping through our turret when we attacked.

We prepared ourselves by practicing tank gunnery, desert navigation and attack formation drills. We even did two 100-plus kilometer roadmarch rehearsals to get our men and machines ready for the long drive into Iraq.

We had no idea what we would face across the border, but everybody worked hard and helped each other so we could all go home together.

As February rolled around, the rain slowed down, but the sand storms started. They would usually hit right after lunch, creating a thick wall of dust that

would limit visibility to 25 feet.

Sand would get into everything, so once the storms died down, we would perform long hours of maintenance to clean engine filters, battery cables, crew compartments and weapons.

Surprisingly, there were very few gripes about these cleanup times, because it had to be done to keep our equipment rolling and ready for action.

The M1A1 tank handled the harshness of the desert, despite what critics said in media reports. This was not due to any feat of high technology or the machines themselves.

It came from a constant factor that has kept this country free for 114 years now — the American soldier. Paying particular detail to good, thorough maintenance sessions made our huge armored assault upon Iraq a success.

You can have the best war machines in the world, but it takes good men to make them work. Our proud soldiers deserve the credit for the speedy five-day ground war, because they made it happen.

In mid-February, we moved up to our forward assembly area

(FAA), which was now behind Iraq, in the neutral zone, just miles from the enemy.

Here we did last minute combat inspections — boring our guns, uploading all ammunition, storing tank petroleum products and packing necessary uniforms, toiletries, food and water. All gear needed for combat was stored at a logbase.

During our week at the FAA we received our wartime operations order, maps and graphics overlay. Each platoon leader issued the order to his men, and we all waited for the order to move out. Our mission statement read as follows:

"Charlie Company moves along the battalion's axis of advance at G + 1 to destroy enemy armor and anti-tank units in sector. On order be prepared to seek and destroy Republican Guards forces command."

This was going to be our crack tank divisions versus Hussein's crack armor divisions. Our job would go up against Iraq's best. The big question on everyone's mind, though, was "Who's better?"

Report advocates balance of teaching, research

Continued from page 1

"It is now generally acknowledged, both nationally and locally, that teaching programs need more attention if our educational goals are to be achieved," the report reads. "A good teaching program requires continuing nourishment and the same kind of total concern that has been afforded to the development of research."

Other recommendations made by the task force include:

- The University should publish a comprehensive statement of its missions, which should encompass the identity and scope of each mission and the manner in which missions are seen to interact;
- The University should ensure all its missions are under-

stood clearly and widely, both inside and outside the institution;

□ The University should review the graduate education experiences of its students with a view toward emphasizing more creative scholarship and the preparation of the student as a future member of the academic community;

□ The University should initiate special efforts to improve the quality of the graduate students who are attracted to and accepted by its programs;

□ The University should undertake a comprehensive revitalization of its library resources;

□ The University should increase the number of tenure-track faculty to reduce undergraduate class size and should

improve its policies on the use and recognition of lecturers as an important part of the teaching resource at the University;

□ The University should develop and adopt creative programs and practices that will increase the sensitivity and understanding of students, staff, faculty and administrators with respect to diversity and pluralism;

□ The University should take particular steps to increase the multicultural diversity in selected disciplines that are traditionally underrepresented by minority and female students;

□ The University should strive to have all faculty members engaged in some aspect of

undergraduate education should encourage greater one-to-one contact between faculty and students, and should give detailed attention to the improvement of learning and teaching procedures that affect quality;

□ The University should consolidate or coordinate more its programs for student advising and counseling and for traditional education;

□ The University should consider the creation of a Board of Visitors or equivalent group to provide the president with continuing assessment of the manner in which the missions of the University are responsive to the needs of the public.

Schultz hopes to bring S. African artists to A&M

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might have been reluctant to allow his trip because of the progress made in repealing apartheid legislation.

"I certainly was not going to go over there in violation of the sanctions and without the permission of the organizations," Schultz said.

Director Ngema's "Committed Artists" theater company has led the support for Schultz's trip, but Schultz said now other companies are looking forward to working with him.

"Now that the trip is a reality all the groups want a part of me," he said. "That's kind of flattering and kind of intimidating."

Schultz said this trip incorporates his spiritual, artistic, social and political agendas.

"Our purpose on this planet is to make this a better and more harmonious place to live and to serve others," he said.

"The only way we can do that is if we understand who we are, where we've been and where we're going, individually and collectively," he continued. "We must strive to bring the world together, and the only way we can do that is by working with each other."

Schultz said the theater is a form of art that expresses social

and political ideas in living form.

But most people involved with the theater are white men, which represents less than 4.5 percent of the world population.

"If the theater is to be a reflection of society it must accurately reflect all of society," Schultz said.

The "super objective" Schultz has for the Aggie Players and eventually American theater is to have a theater that is "influential in scope and multicultural in flavor."

Schultz said he hopes to lay

the groundwork to bring more South African artists to A&M.

This fall Rapulana Seiphone, one of South Africa's most promising young actors, will study A&M as part of an AAF exchange program.

Dawn Zain, executive director of the African Arts Fund, said Schultz's trip is a first for AAF.

"We're using him as a pilot to see whether it works," she said.

Zain said she is sure other artists have traveled to South Africa, but this trip has full support from the liberation movement

President predicts fall tuition hike

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special session begins July 8.

Mobley also reiterated his prediction that tuition will increase this fall, possibly to \$32 per credit hour for Texas residents and \$160 per hour for non-residents.

The most frequently mentioned proposal for tuition is \$32 an hour, but former Gov. John Connally's Task Force on Revenue has recommended a tuition increase to \$40 an hour.

Tuition already was set to increase this fall to \$20 an hour for residents and \$122 for non-residents.

But Mobley said the probable tuition hike is not as bad as it sounds since Texas is ranked near the bottom of the 50 states in cost of higher education.

"It's still a bargain," he said. The president quickly added that he does not support a tuition increase if all it is used for is to decrease the amount of general revenue from the state.

If the Legislature does pass a bill this summer authorizing a sizable tuition increase, about 12 percent more money will be set aside for financial aid.

Yugoslav unrest

Croatia, Slovenia declare independence

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP) — The republics of Croatia and Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia on Tuesday, but the federal parliament issued an urgent appeal for army intervention to prevent the dismemberment of the country.

Unless a compromise can be found, the declarations threatened to inflame longstanding ethnic tensions, worsen Yugoslavia's grave economic problems and even plunge the nation into a civil war.

The proclamations said each republic was no longer part of Yugoslavia, a patchwork of six republics and 24 ethnic groups that has periodically exploded in bloody factional fighting since its founding in 1918.

The Marxist-oriented government of Serbia and its allies bitterly oppose the independence of the Croats and Slovenes, who have adopted more market-style economic systems and are more prosperous. About one-third of Yugoslavia's 24 million people live in the two republics.

Bells in Zagreb's Catholic churches rang and people uncorked champagne in front of the Parliament building. Inside, legislators roared their approval as Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, a fiery nationalist, defiantly announced secession.

"We cannot remain within the country due to the continuing threats and aggression and hatred against anything that is Croatian," Tudjman said.

Two hours after Croatia's 6 p.m. secession declaration, neighboring Slovenia, which borders Austria, Italy and Hungary, followed suit.

The declarations, opposed by most Western nations, threatened trouble for Yugoslavia. Serbia, the largest republic, has said that in the case

of secession it would seize Serbian enclaves in Croatia and other republics.

Some 500,000 ethnic Serbs living mainly in Croatia's Krajina and Slavonia regions staunchly oppose an independent Croatia. Clashes between Serbian militia and Croatian police have left 22 dead in recent months.

Krajina Serbs are threatening to break away from Croatia on Friday and join their territory to Serbian regions in the rest of the country. If implemented, that union could provoke a Croatian crackdown, which in turn could prompt central government or Serbian intervention.

In Washington, the State Department said it wouldn't recognize the independence declarations, and urged both republics to pursue the goals through negotiations with Yugoslavian central government.

Western European nations also have refused to recognize independence unless all the Yugoslavian republics agreed to separate.

Tudjman said Bulgaria had recognized his republic in a telegram he waved at a news conference. But a journalist from Bulgaria's state news agency said Sofia's ambassador in Belgrade had denied the assertion.

Immediately after the declarations, the federal Parliament in Belgrade, the Serbian and national capital, urged the army "to undertake measures to prevent the division of Yugoslavia and changes in its borders."

The Parliament traditionally has no control over the army, with that authority reserved to the federal presidency, which became a collective office more than a decade ago.