The Battalion

Science

DARRIN HILL/The Battalion

After the dive

Derek Davis, a junior history major from Houston, grimaces from the shock of a high dive at the Wofford Cain Pool on Tuesday.

'The Year of the Gulf of Mexico

EPA, state groups sponsor environmental awareness campaign

But on the negative side, Gulf statistics

Also, 460 municipalities and industrial

facilities pipe pollutants directly into the Gulf,

with more than one billion gallons from

include the fact that Texas, Louisiana and Florida all exceed the national average for

By Erin Bradley The Battalion

Thursday, August 6, 1992

The Year of the Gulf of Mexico, which officially began last month, will seek to promote awareness of the environmental issues and the economic importance of the Gulf to the entire country until the end of July 1993.

The program, titled "America's Sea. Keep It Shining," has identified eight issues with both environmental and economic impact on the vast Gulf region.

Five states, including Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, share the Gulf coastline, as do Mexico and Cuba.

The Environmental Protection Agency founded the Gulf of Mexico Program in 1988 to unite represent-"We take the Gulf for granted without

atives of the five states, and from the program came the eight issues currently in focus during the Year of

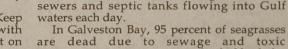
the Gulf.

"We take the Gulf for granted without fully appreciating the benefits that this vast natural resource provides," said Buck Wynne, Regional Administrator of the EPA, in a released statement.

"The importance of the Gulf is clear. Everyone must play a part in protecting this national treasure.

Statistics, such as the 170 million tons of freight which New Orleans, the busiest port in the nation, handles each year, indicate in part the importance of Gulf waters.

The Gulf is the ninth largest body of water on earth and is traveled by almost half of all U. S. import and export cargo. It produces more than half of the U. S. seafood market, including more finfish, shellfish and shrimp each year than the South and mid-Atlantic,



plastics found in waste.

combined.

fully appreciating the benefits that

this vast natural resource provides."

contamination. As a result, half of the oystering in that area has been closed. The Gulf program is seeking to involve

participants from federal, state and local agencies, private organizations, educators and academicians, civic groups, businesses, scientists and

technicians, the media,

and concerned citizens. Mote Marine

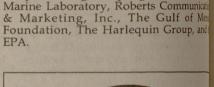
Chesapeake Bay and New England areas Operation in Galveston.

- Buck Wynne, regional admir.istrator of Laboratory, a non-

profit marine and the EPA environmental research and education center in Florida, which is in charge of the public outreach aspect of the program, wants the public to stay

informed. Before assuming, however, that the entire Gulf is a simmering stewpot overflowing with toxic wastes and suffocating doses of nutrients, it is encouraging to recognize that the farther offshore one goes, the cleaner the Gulf gets," according to Pamela Casteel, editor of Texas Shores, a quarterly published by Texas A&M University's Sea Grant College Program in her Summer 1992 issue which is dedicated to the Gulf.

"I think our main problem is probably the cleanup of near-shore areas," said Dean E. Letzring, Port Captain of the Texas A&M Oceanography Department's Marine



Sponsoring the program are the M



The Year of the Gulf is focusing on eight issues:

 Marine debris, or anything from human waste to plastic

 Toxic substances and pesticides Coastal erosion

omedy and · Public health, or toxins found in Hard water and seafood inging? W magine bec Nutrient enrichment, or nutrient

overabundance in water some great Freshwater inflow, which is vital to wave" and oos classics s the mix with saltwater Delores is

 Habitat degradation, or the loss of organisms' homes

 Living aquatic resources, or any organism depending on Gulf areas for

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"A Leagu based on the 'They start getting pa established d ated to help the league

Although polio extremely contagious and es transmittable in the past, por polio syndrome is not. Whe post-polio sets in, it is no lon classified as a virus

See Syndrome/Page6

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a film abou elationship

Tattoo safety depends on artist's precautions, medical officials say

By Ursula Simms The Battalion

Although an investigation into the rumor of a relationship between the occurrence of hepatitis and tattoos turned out to be false, Texas A&M medical officials at A.P. Beutel Health Center warn of the dangers of tattoos

If needles are not cleaned properly, those who get tattoos risk getting hepatitis, AIDS, septicemia and excessive scarring.

Sharon Arnold, a Registered Nurse at the A.P. Beutel Health

Center, said she does not approve of tattoos medically and "all needles should be used and thrown away.

"If people do not do proper cleaning techniques or change needles, you will get hepatitis," said Dr. Don Freeman, also of the health center.

The risk is such, said Freeman, that if blood can be transferred from one patient to another, then the risk of hepatitis and HIV is real

It all depends on if the tattoo artist is using proper sterilization procedures if risk is there or not, Freeman said.

"The most common problem with students with tattoos is how to get rid of them," said Freeman. Professional tattoos are deeper

and are harder to get rid of. Their removal depends on their location and size, said Freeman.

There are basically three removal procedures, Freeman said. Small tattoos can be cut out and the area sewn up. Larger tattoos may require the use of a laser, which superficially burns the skin, removing the tattoo.

A tattoo can also be removed by a tattoo artist by injecting the tattoo with a natural skin color paint that covers up the tattoo.

Professor researches post-polio syndrom

By Robin Roach The Battalion

An almost extinct disease in today's day and age, poliomyelitis (polio) once claimed thousands of lives nearly 30 years ago. But today, polio survivors may be faced with post-polio syndrome

Dr. William P. Fife, professor of hyperbaric medicine at the Texas A&M Health Science Center, is conducting experiments to test his hypothesis that breathing high-pressure oxygen in a hyperbaric chamber will relieve the symptoms of postpolio syndrome.

"With post-polio syndrome, what I think we're doing is providing more oxygen so that usually in the same muscle the nerve can produce more acetylcholine. That\is my

attacks and destroys nerves at random. When the nerve is destroyed, there is a scarcity of acetylcholine, a neurotransmit-

Supplying a post-polio sufferer with hyperbaric oxygen will supply the body with more oxygen and produce more acetylcholine to alleviate the pain associated with post-polio

working hypothesis," Fife said. Polio is a viral disease which

muscles that are affected.

ter, which causes pain in the

were hit with paralysis befo but not always. Sometin muscles, that they didn't no had any trouble before, get pain," Fife said, "It is pa stiffness, very quick fatigues

syndrome.

exhaustion, so they can't real do anything.

