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INTERNATIONAL

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The Battalion

Opposition calls Russia, U.S. agreement

Friday, November 6, 1992

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Hard-liners protest arms treaty

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW - Russia's legislature on Wednesday ratified the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the United States despite protests by hard-liners that approval represented an unwarranted gift to President-elect Bill Clinton.

Lawmakers voted 157-1, with 26 abstentions, to ratify the START treaty, which would cut by about one-third the U.S. and former Soviet arsenals of long-range missiles and bombers over the next seven years.

The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty in October.

It had been signed in July 1991 by President Bush and former Soviet leader Mikhail S. present "on a silver platter" for Clinton Gorbachev. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan still have strategic nuclear weapons from the Soviet arsenal, and they must also ratify the treaty before it can come into

effect. Kazakhstan has ratified the treaty. "It is the first treaty which will imply real cuts and it has a great importance not only for Russia and the U.S.A., but for the whole world," said Deputy Russian

Defense Minister Boris Gromov. Richard A. Boucher, the State Department spokesman, said "we see this as a very important positive development towards bringing the treaty into force."

He said the U.S. was urging Ukraine and Belarus to complete their own ratification of START. 'The governments of both countries have assured us that they strongly support ratification," he said.

The Supreme Soviet lawmakers debated the issue heatedly for more than an hour.

"Some people want to present it on a silver platter to the U.S. president-elect," said Vitaly Sevastyanov, a former cosmonaut and a member of the hard-liners' faction in the legislature.

He said Russia did not have enough money to solve the many

technical problems connected to the dismantling of the missiles. Legislator Nikolai Pavlov, a

leader of the opposition National Salvation Front that was disbanded by President Boris Yeltsin last week, said the treaty is based on a system of counting warheads that is unfavorable for Russia.

"As a result, the U.S.A. succeeded in getting privileges in counting their warheads. We will have to eliminate our best missiles, while the U.S.A. will be able to keep their best weapons, Pavlov said.

Reformers stressed Russia's image as a reliable partner would be damaged if the legislature failed to ratify the treaty.

Iraq hiding Scuds, boosters, reports say

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMMAN, Jordan - Saddam Hussein is moving scores of Scud missiles around Iraq on camouflaged trucks so U.N. weapons inspectors can't find them and has buried an unknown number of rocket boosters, Western officials and other sources

One intelligence opera-tive described it as a "real game" of hide-and-seek. U.N. weapons inspection

teams over the past 18 months have tracked down and dismantled much of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons pro-grams as well as its surface-

to-surface missiles with a range of 90 miles or more under terms of the 1991 Gulf War cease-fire agreement.

American and U.N. officials suspect that Saddam has stashed away some of the 819 Scud-B missiles he acquired from the former Soviet Union during the 1980-88 war with Iran, or longer-range al-Hussein and al-Abbas vari-

ants Iraq developed. Tim Trevan, spokesman for the U.N. Special Commission charged with dismantling Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said 151 ballistic missiles have been destroyed by the inspectors or the Iraqis, or are awaiting destruction. U.N. officials believe Saddam still has

around 100 missiles hidden away. The CIA believes the figure is closer to 200.

In March 1991, Iraq admitted it had 52 bal-listic missiles. Under intense diplomatic pressure, Baghdad later confessed it had another 92. U.N. inspectors believe at least 487 of the Soviet Scuds were fired during the Iran-Iraq war or in tests.

It's not known how many Scuds were pro-vided by Syria, Libya or North Korea, or how many were cannibalized to produce the al-Hussein and al-Abbas variants

Ninety-three missiles were fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia during last year's Gulf War. The Pentagon concedes that no missiles were destroyed in allied air strikes.

The Western operatives, based in Amman to monitor Iraq, said Saddam can't bury his missiles because they would deteriorate and become useless

One source said Saddam has to constantly

keep the missiles on the move on disguised trucks so inspectors who get tipped off to a particular location can't find them.

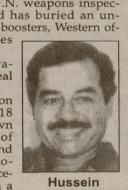
Travelers from Iraq, including an aerody-namics specialist who said he worked on Saddam's weapons program before the Gulf War, said the Iraqis have buried large numbers of rocket boosters. An unknown number are under the Habaniyah airbase in the desert west of Baghdad, as well as in the basements of mosques, hospitals and other buildings the Iraqis don't believe the U.N. inspectors will investigate, the specialist said.

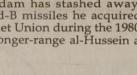
Like most Iraqis and diplomats traveling to Jordan from Iraq, the sources declined to be identified to avoid reprisals when they return.

The Western-educated engineer provide The Associated Press with details of his work and the locations of installations where he worked, but asked that these not be published to protect him and his family.

week a Trevan, spokesman for the U.N. commission, said he could not comment on the claim.

'Our assessment on the basis of information available to us is that there may be further Scuds out there. Iraq most recently has given us a very full acount of all 819 missiles supplied to it by the former Soviet Union."

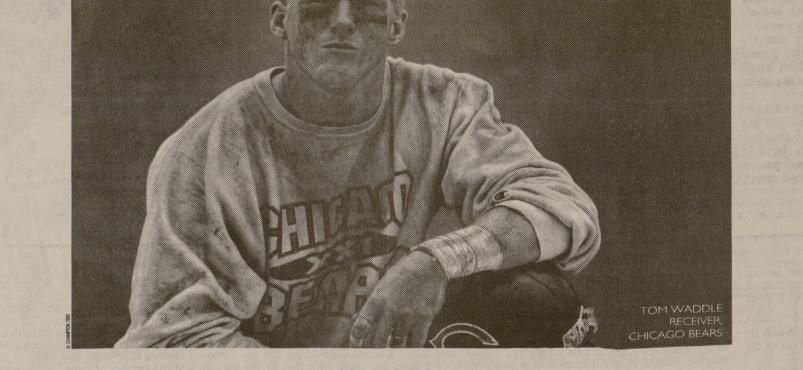




Chess legend defeats old rival in 27 moves

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia - Chess legend Bobby Fischer, lured from seclusion by a \$5 million purse, defeated his old rival Boris Spassky on Thursday in one of history's most bizarre chess matches. The controversial former world champion showed tantalizing flashes of brilliance, pocketed the \$3.35 million first prize at



Thampion

• Other players are more physically blessed than I am. But if I have

an advantage over them, it's that I don't mind taking the

hits. And if getting hit is a God-given talent, I guess I have it.

In sports, in life and in our clothes, it takes a little more to make a Champion."

claimed he is still world champion.

Playing publicly for the first time since beating Spassky for the world title in 1972, Fischer took just over nine weeks to defeat Spassky, wrapping up a 10-5 victory in the 30th game on Thursday. The 55-year-old Spassky earned \$1,65 million.

"It was a very good match and Boris was a great opponent," said Fischer. He was presented with a wreath proclaiming him "world chess champion," but the match was not recognized by the Interna-

chess champion, but the hater file file of the back of the file of

match. Very surrealistic, even now. "As for my chess career, I think that my future's in the past. But

as for chess, this is tremendous."

In the final game Thursday, Spassky played white. He got into trouble on the 18th move and quickly lost his two knights. He was forced to resign after only 27 moves, giving Fischer his 10th and decisive victory.

The match began on Sept. 2 in Sveti Stefan, a luxurious resort on the Montenegrin coast barely 40 miles from the ferocious fighting and shelling of Yugoslavia's civil war.

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