

# The Battalion

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## Clinton urges economic growth

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Less than a week before the economic summit, President Clinton on Wednesday bluntly called on Japan to open its markets, on Germany to lower interest rates and on all of Europe to end a stalemate over subsidies.

"It's very hard for the United States alone to grow jobs without help from other nations," Clinton declared as he met with congressional leaders to discuss the July 8 meeting in Tokyo of the world's seven major industrialized democracies.

Leaders of both parties emerged from the White House meeting agreeing that the lame-duck status of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and the relative weakness of other leaders, will make it hard to agree on a strong statement on economic growth.

Japan is the world's second largest economy, after the United States.

### President looks for world cooperation while preparing for economic summit

"Obviously, the situation is complicated by the internal problems in Japan, the situation with respect to the government there," said Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine.

He added, "that should not preclude a positive outcome," particularly on agreeing on Russian aid. Russian President Boris Yeltsin will meet with the Western leaders at the conclusion of the summit.

U.S. officials had hoped the summit partners could agree jointly at the annual meeting to set targets for annual growth.

Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole of Kansas said it would be hard for Clinton to claim any major successes. "It's not his fault, just circumstances," Dole said.

White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers conceded that some goals for the summit might have to be modified. "I certainly

think that the domestic political situation in Japan has changed the dynamics somewhat," she said.

One casualty, Myers suggested: a market-opening "framework" agreement U.S. officials hoped would be ready by the summit. That is no longer likely, she said.

"We'll pick up where we left off" after the Japanese elections on July 18 and after a successor to Miyazawa is chosen, she said.

Myers said the United States still hopes to make major progress on Russian aid and in moving toward finally wrapping up a long-delayed set of new liberalized trading rules under the auspices of the 114-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Myers suggested that the United States would like strong statements on Iraq and Bosnia to be included.

Clinton was asked by reporters whether the political situation in Japan would make it impossible

to reach his goals. "It's harder but it's possible," he said.

Asked what he would like other members of the so-called Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy — to do to spur a listless global economy, Clinton said:

"I think Japan ought to stimulate their economy and open their markets. And the Europeans should resolve their own differences about agriculture and other things and help us to sign (a long-negotiated international trade) agreement before the end of the year."

"And the Germans have worked very hard, the German government has, but I think the German central bank should continue to lower interest rates there so that all of us together can expand this economy," Clinton said.

Is Clinton strong enough to get the Germans to further reduce their interest rates? "We'll find that out when they do it," said House GOP whip Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

## Suspected mail bomb causes Reed McDonald evacuation

By MICHELE BRINKMANN

The Battalion

A possible mail bomb on the Texas A&M campus turned out to be a false alarm Wednesday.

University Police Department was called by Dr. Charles C. Self, head of the Department of Journalism, around 4:15 p.m. Wednesday afternoon.

Although the bomb was a false alarm, the package did possess many of the suspicious characteristics that Texas A&M faculty and staff were recently warned of in a press release.

The package was loosely hand-wrapped in cellophane, had no return address, and had a hand-cut label.

Self called UPD after he received the package, and UPD then called the College Station Fire Department.

"I was just taking a precaution in calling UPD," Self said. "The package had the characteristics that the newsletter had warned of."

The entire second floor of the Reed McDonald Building was evacuated by police and fire officials.

The Fire Marshall Office sent out a special bomb training team to the scene. Representatives with the office said they followed the specific procedures they learned in training.

The package ended up containing books that journalism professor Dr. Don E. Tomlinson had edited and was sending to Self.

These extra precautions are because of two mail bombings that occurred last week. One mail bomb was sent to a geneticist at the University of California at San Francisco and the other was sent to a computer scientist at Yale University.

## No more rain



RICHARD DIXON/The Battalion

LeRay Hall, a senior elementary education major from Fort Worth, takes a break from school Wednesday afternoon to get some sun and

catch up on her reading. The weather is expected to stay partly cloudy throughout the week with highs in the 90s.

## Officials stress fireworks safety on the Fourth

By CARRIE MIURA

The Battalion

Although the Fourth of July is a time for celebration, it is also a time for safety, say College Station officials.

In 1992, 65 percent of fireworks-related injuries in the United States involved people under the age of 20. A fourth of those people were children under the age of 14.

Lt. Brad Clark, of fire protection in College Station, said a majority of the children involved in fireworks accidents were injured when playing with sparklers.

Sparklers burn at approximately 2000 degrees and are very dangerous to handle without adult supervision, Clark said.

"If you are going to use fireworks out of the city limits, it is recommended that there is adult supervision," he said.

In 1992, 13,000 people were injured or killed due to fireworks-related accidents, Clark said.

Anne Easterling, public information officer for the Texas Commission on Fire Protection, said, "If you are going to use fireworks do it in a safe area, and remain sober.

"Keep in mind with how fireworks should be used and read the labels and follow the direc-

tions," Easterling said.

In 1992, the state of Texas reported 641 fireworks-related fires, an increase of 200 from 1991.

Clark said, "With all the rain that we've had it will be very helpful, but people will still need to be responsible."

Last October, a city ordinance was passed making the possession of fireworks illegal within 5,000 feet of the Bryan and College Station city limits. Lt. Stephen Smith, of fire protection in College Station, said this ordinance was established to create a buffer zone which fireworks cannot be transported into.

Fireworks have been illegal within the city limits for several years.

Clark said, "Many people do not realize that fireworks are illegal, including sparklers."

Clark said there were no major fires caused from fireworks in the College Station area last year.

"We were very lucky," Clark said.

For four or five years, the city of College Station has been handing out citations to people for the possession of fireworks.

"Last year, we wrote approximately seven citations, which included confiscating their fireworks," Clark said.

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## Dinosaur cloning? 'Virtually hopeless'

Scientists reject Jurassic Park possibility

By LISA ELLIOTT

The Battalion

Mainstream America has been invaded by dinosaurs. Dinomania has struck and dinosaurs can be seen on everything from children's clothes to McDonald's French fry holders, however Texas A&M scientists say don't hold your breath for a real-life Jurassic Park.

Dr. Ry Young, professor of biochemistry and biophysics, said the science fiction movie, Jurassic Park, is more fiction than science. He said the only type of research being done on dinosaur DNA has nothing to do with cloning it but using their DNA to study evolution and the life of the dinosaurs.

"The idea of re-creating dinosaurs is extremely far-fetched," Young said. "It's virtually hopeless."

Steven Spielberg, director of Jurassic Park, said in a recent Newsweek article he believes "without a doubt" that science is capable of re-creating a dinosaur.

However, Young said scientists have only recently found preserved DNA from the Jurassic period in an insect, but the possibility of recreating that creature is slim.

Young said even the possibility of cloning small animals and insects from the Jurassic period is virtually impossible let alone something as large and complex as a dinosaur.

"It is mathematically impossible to re-create something so large," he said.

According to the Newsweek article, scientists have so far found ancient DNA belonging to a 40,000 year-old woolly mammoth and DNA belonging to a long-extinct African quagga. They have even cloned a 40 million year-old bee that was preserved in amber. Scientists say extracting DNA is the easy part in cloning. Finding a cell in which to inject that DNA is the tough part.

Even if re-creating dinosaurs were possible and science had the ability, serious ethical questions would come into play, said Dr. Gary Varner, assistant professor of philosophy and research associate with the Center for Biotechnology Policy and Ethics at Texas A&M.

Varner said all the concerns raised in the movie, such as concerns about the rights of the animals, the environmental impact and human safety, are accurate.

"If we really could re-create things from a long time ago, we'd face the problem of their own well being," he said. "These animals would not be able to survive in

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## Program helps teachers learn about cloning

By LISA ELLIOTT

The Battalion

High school teachers in Texas are gaining valuable experience in cloning, using dinosaur DNA to study evolution and the life of the dinosaurs, this summer at Texas A&M with the Texas Biotechnology Teacher Enhancement Project.

The program, which is funded by the National Science Foundation, is sponsored by the Texas Alliance, a statewide science education network headquartered at A&M.

It is designed to train biology teachers to teach other teachers, through workshops and sessions, how to do experiments in cloning to perform for students during lab exercises.

Thirty high school teachers from all over Texas are taking part in the program, which Dr. Bob James, director of the Texas Alliance, said in a press release, was designed to give 1,000

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Wimbledon: Sampras beats crowd favorite Agassi

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### Aggielife

Review: The Firm' with Tom Cruise and Gene Hackman  
Weekend preview of Fourth of July activities in Texas cities

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### WEATHER

Thursday: partly cloudy, highs in the 90s, lows in the 70s

Forecast for Friday: same as Thursday, partly cloudy, highs in the 90s

### TEXAS LOTTO

Winning lottery numbers: 36, 28, 30, 37, 16, 4  
Lotto jackpot: \$15 million

## 'Killer' bees not overly aggressive, experts say

Entomologists warn against provoking Africanized bees, but 'no need to panic'

By MATTHEW J. RUSH

The Battalion

Although many people are frightened by killer bees, experts say popular misconceptions about the bees have heightened this fear.

Sightings of Africanized killer bees have been more frequent in the past two years. It has been almost three years since these bees entered the United States.

Misconceptions about killer bees began to generate when they entered the U.S. Oct. 15, 1990 at Hidalgo, Texas. The bees were described as aggressive and willing to attack anything in sight.

Dr. Charlie Cole, A&M professor of entomology, said he believes the media has made

the Africanized bee into a black clouded myth that is headed directly for us. There is no need to be disturbed over the bee's recent invasion of the United States, Cole said.

"There is not a need to panic," Cole said. "Their activity has decreased tremendously, and the good news is that their northward expansion has slowed considerably over the past year."

Cole also said beekeepers are the first line of defense to combat these bees.

The spreading of these bees is near an end because of the climate and the watchful eye of beekeepers in the south Texas region, Cole said.

"There are a number of theories as to where they will stop," Cole said. "Most agree that within 50 to 75 miles of the 32nd parallel looks to be where they will stop. However, I

wouldn't be surprised to find Africanized colonies in the Brazos County area in the fall."

Cole also said "because 4 percent of all people are hypersensitive to bee and wasp stings, all people need to be aware of the situation."

Paul Jackson, a state entomologist at A&M, said killer bee attacks could have easily been prevented and were probably caused by provoking the bees.

"Fifty percent of the attacks that have occurred could have been prevented if people would have had these bees removed," he said.

Cole said unless these bees are disrupted, there is no immediate danger of random attacks on people.

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