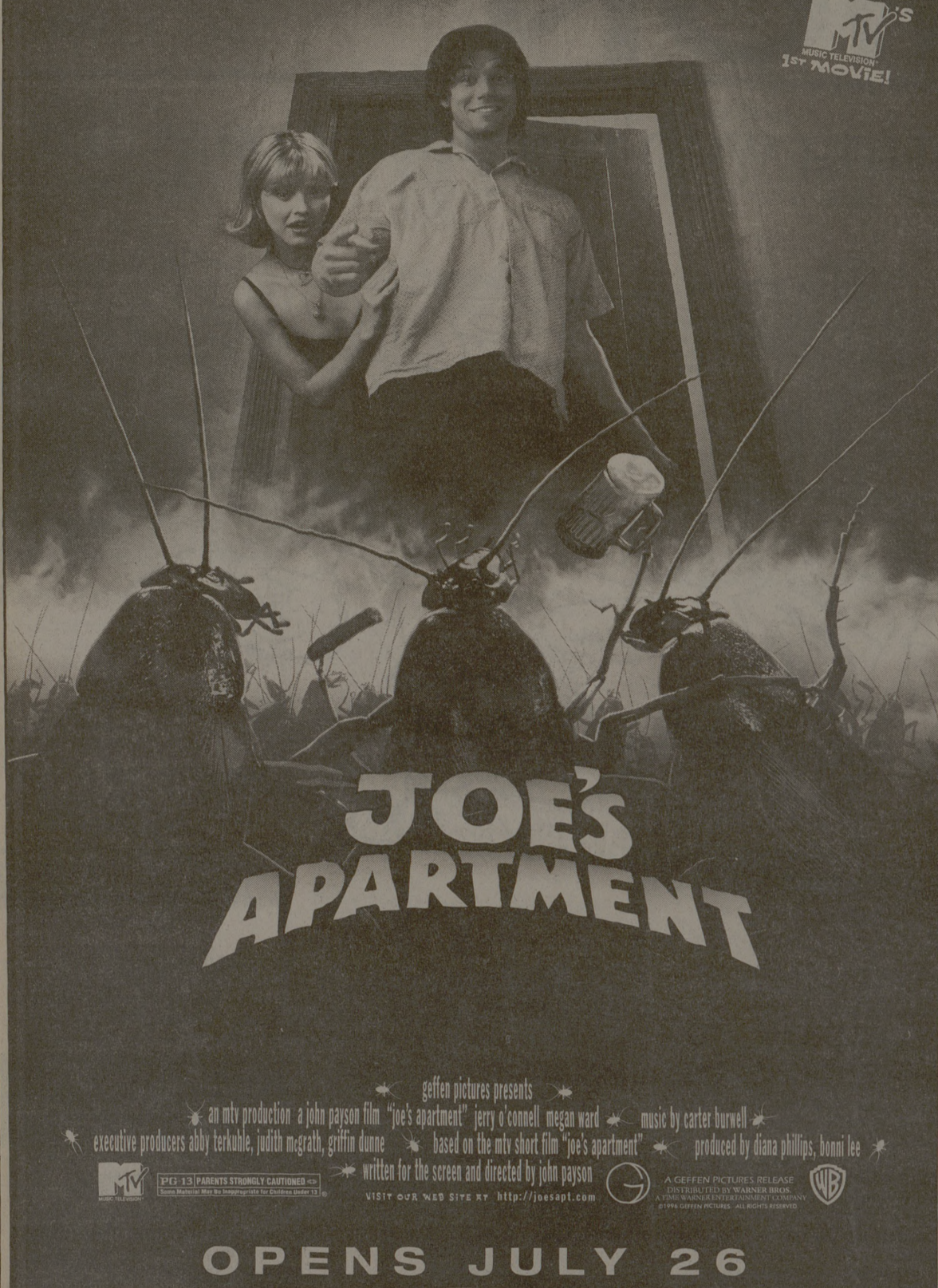


SEX BUGS ROCK 'N ROLL



JOE'S APARTMENT

geffen pictures presents
 an mtv production a john payson film "joe's apartment" jerry o'connell megan ward music by carter burwell
 executive producers abby tekubale, judith mcgrath, griffin dunne based on the mtv short film "joe's apartment" produced by diana phillips, bonni lee
 written for the screen and directed by john payson
 VISIT OUR WEB SITE BY <http://joesapt.com>

OPENS JULY 26

GOP dares Clinton to veto welfare bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Faced with White House pressure to craft a welfare bill more to President Clinton's liking, Republican congressional leaders indicated few changes would be forthcoming and practically dared Clinton to veto the measure.

"Given the many promises you have made to end welfare as we know it, a veto would represent a serious breach of your word," said a letter House Speaker Newt Gingrich and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott sent to Clinton on Wednesday.

"It would tell the American people that you would rather talk about reforming welfare than act to bring help to the neediest American citizens," they wrote.

At the White House, spokesman Mike McCurry said: "We remain very hopeful ... that this bill is headed toward a signature and not a veto." But he said no final decision had been made.

Earlier, Clinton had lauded some improvements in the bills but still worried that they might weaken protections for children.

Irvin suspended

AUSTIN (AP) — The NFL handed Michael Irvin a five-game suspension after the wide receiver's no contest plea to cocaine possession.

"We were surprised to a certain degree because we had heard he might be eight games, so I guess five just fell right into the slot," Cowboys personnel director Larry Lacey said.

The question is, can the Cowboys survive until October without Irvin? "Any time you lose a great ball player, you're going to struggle, but this team has a knack of overcoming adversity," Lacey said.

The five-game suspension cost Irvin more than \$500,000 — makes \$102,647 a game.

Clinic

Continued from Page 1

"When I think of resident, I think of someone like myself who has lived here for a number of years," he said. "We're not geared to provide services to students; there's the health facility on campus."

Hickson questioned the validity of statistics provided by the BVCAA, and asked if students were distinguished in the numbers.

"The question I've got is when you do these studies, are you asking the difference between College Station residents versus students?"

In an interview with The Battalion, Hickson said College Station already takes up a lot of slack for the University.

"I have empathy for the students, but we have to know how many students will be using the clinic so we can get support from A&M. We already let the University use our Fire Department for free, and there's really no revenue projected outside of payroll."

Marianne Oprisko, a College Station resident and Texas A&M graduate student, said permanent residents or not, students already financially contribute to the city.

"Are you saying that College Station students, students who work full time to pay for school, those who aren't under their parents (support) and even those who are, and are still working full time are not residents of this city, even though they pay taxes every time they pay rent or go down to the grocery store and buy taxable products?" Oprisko asked. "I really don't think you wanted to say that."

Oprisko said although students have access to some facilities on campus, the services are limited.

"They (A&M health services) do not provide things like prenatal care," she said. "The health facility is only good for Band-Aids and cuts."

At the meeting, Dr. David Lawson, director of the counseling and assessment clinic at A&M, said mental health care could also be provided at the clinic.

"We deal with issues that we sometimes don't want to talk about in public such as battery and sex offenses," Lawson said. "If the center opens we would have the medical backing we sometimes need."

Dr. Don Sweeney, chairman of the board for Brazos Valley Community Action Agency, said members of the BVCAA think students are citizens and should have access to the clinic.

"As far as we're concerned, students participating in the community and they should be able to use the clinic," he said. "There is a means of testing find out if the patients can or cannot afford the services and those who show they have more money will be required to pay a little more."

Hub Kennady, a College Station City Council member, said when the plans are completed, he hopes students will have access to the clinic.

"Nothing's final yet," he said. "The key here is funding. There's a fairly large amount of money which will be spent and we need to know if they will be able to track it back to the students."

Chris Reed, speaker of the Student Senate and a senior finance major, said this issue should not divide the community.

"I can see their point," he said. "But I can also see that every student pays taxes. If we start playing this tit-for-tat game, then the whole community will be the loser. A&M is very grateful for College Station letting us (the University) use their fire department for free. The University is dried up for funds. I would think the way A&M could support (the clinic) would be a fee increase."

TAMU PUBLIC EDUCATION MATERIALS FOR LEAD IN WATER SYSTEMS 7/23/96

Introduction

Based on samples taken in February 1996, the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has advised Texas A&M University that there are undesirable levels of lead in its drinking water at some locations on campus. Although subsequent testing by an independent laboratory has shown that lead levels were within acceptable ranges, TNRCC has asked the university to initiate an awareness program to acquaint its students, faculty and staff with the possible dangers of lead in drinking water. The information that follows is part of that program. These materials also will be posted at various locations across campus.

The university's water supply, which is provided through wells similar to those used by Bryan and College Station, is not contaminated by lead. The low levels of dissolved lead found during required monitoring are from plumbing materials, primarily lead solder, found in some older buildings. Although those construction materials were part of the normally accepted practice prior to 1986, it now is recognized that, under certain conditions, the lead could tend to dissolve.

Officials of Texas A&M's Physical Plant and the Safety and Health Office are confident that the university's water is safe to drink. However, Texas A&M will continue its aggressive testing programs for the next six months to offer maximum reassurance that university water is safe to drink. We also encourage all members of the campus community to review the educational information that follows.

Public Education

Texas A&M University Physical Plant/Utility Plant, Office of Safety and Health and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are concerned about lead in your drinking water here on campus. Although most buildings have very low levels of lead in the drinking water, some buildings on campus may occasionally show lead levels above the EPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/l). Under Federal law, the Physical Plant/Utility Plant is required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. We are also required to replace each lead service line that we control if the line contributes lead concentration of 15 ppb or more after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation, please call 845-4541.

This article explains the simple steps you can take to protect yourself by reducing your exposure to lead in the drinking water in a public facility and in your home.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery, porcelain, pewter and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that will not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies.

Lead in Drinking Water

The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up to 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Therefore, lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminant's because it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Instead, lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome plated brass faucet's and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your buildings to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucet's, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%.

When water stands in lead pipes, or plumbing systems containing lead, for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon may contain higher levels of lead.

Steps you Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some buildings on occasion can be higher than desired.

The following precautions can be followed:

1. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time that water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water stays in your plumbing, the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means to run the cold water faucet for about 15 - 30 seconds. Although flushing a toilet or running a shower also flushes water through a portion of your plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before you use it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health.

It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap; and whenever possible, use the first water you flush to wash the dishes or water the plants.

2. Try not to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water for cooking, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.

1. Texas A&M University Safety and Health Office
(409) 845-2132

This office can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by EPA for testing water

2. Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Water Utilities Division
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711
Phone: (512) 239-6020

This office can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by EPA for testing water quality.

3. Texas Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, TX 78756
Phone: (512) 458-7111

This office can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested.

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