

Severe storm hits our region

By NAN CRYSTAL ARENS
Collegian Science Writer

Students should bundle up to head for class as the season's first severe winter storm bears down on Pennsylvania. The storm is expected to bring between 11 and 13 inches before it stops this evening.

Heidi Sonen, student meteorologist with the Penn State Weather Service, said near-blizzard conditions are expected as temperatures drop today and strong winds pick up.

"Once we get some cold air in we'll have dryer snow and get a lot of blowing and drifting," Sonen said.

University President Bryce Jordan said last night that classes would not be canceled unless road conditions prevented people from getting to campus.

"I just had an update from (University) Police Services," Jordan said at 5 p.m. yesterday, "and they say the roads are just wet. They have some de-icing substance out on the roads and there shouldn't be any problem." However, Jordan said he will receive updates as the storm progresses.

Later today, Sonen said temperatures will plunge as a pocket of Arctic air swings southward behind the jet stream — a band of winds 25,000 feet above the surface that provides the dividing line between warmer air in the southern states and colder air to the north.

As the cold air sweeps south, meteorologists are predicting all-time record lows in Florida with temperatures dipping into the 20s in Miami, Sonen said.

Complicating the weather picture, a strong low pressure system is developing in the Atlantic Ocean off the Carolina coast, Sonen said last night.

"I would say this is a severe East Coast storm," she said.

As the storm moves northward along the eastern seaboard, counter-clockwise circulation around the low pressure system will bring moist air from the ocean over inland areas. Mixing moisture and the falling temperatures will mean more snow for the area, Sonen said.

The strong storm will also bring high winds, blowing snow and limited visibility for today, she said.

"We are in a travelers' advisory, but (for people walking) we aren't advising more than to bundle up," she said.

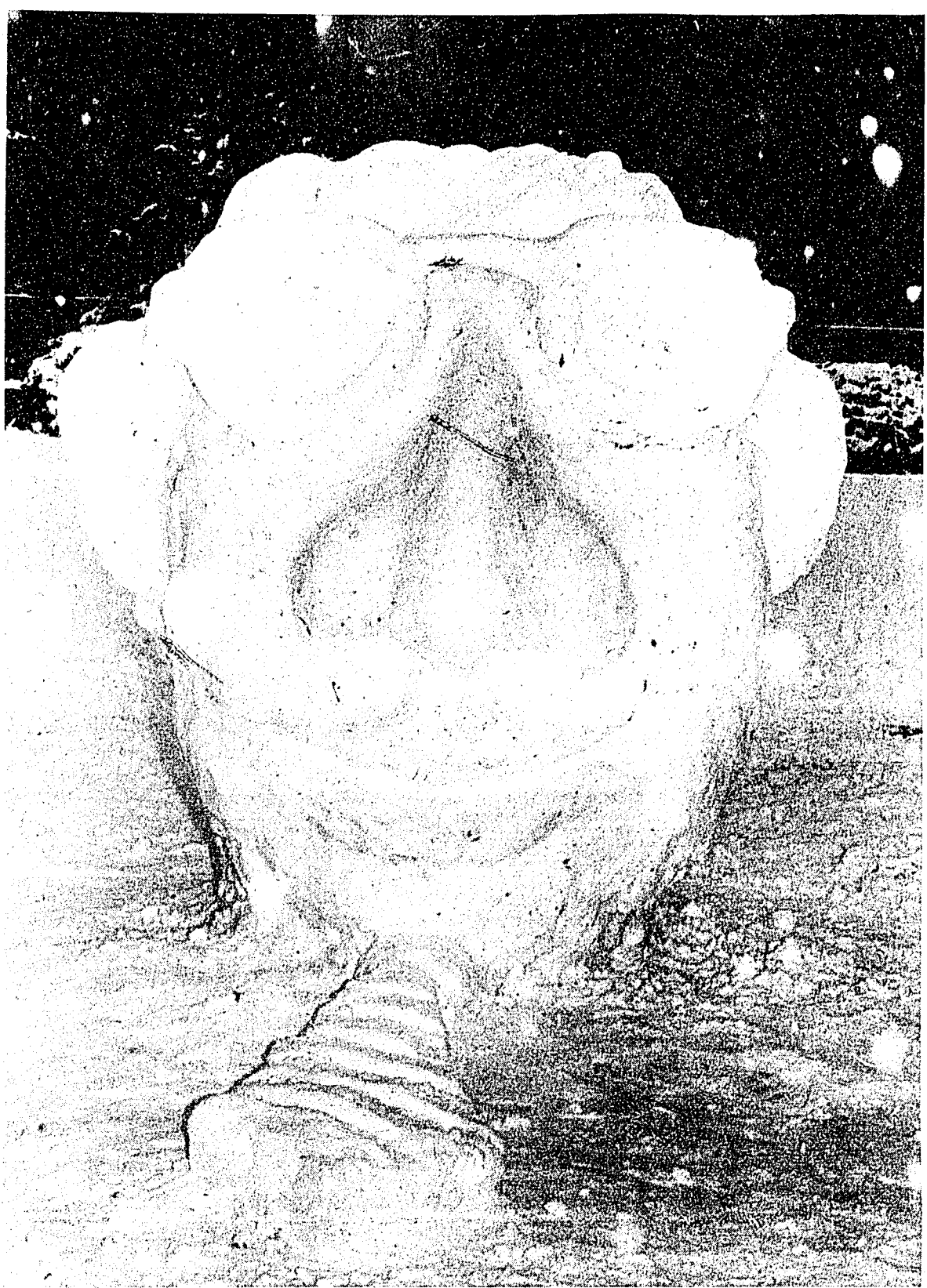
However, Appalachian Mountain regions including Centre County have a jump on snowfall because of an atmospheric phenomenon called "cold air damming," Sonen said.

In the Appalachian valleys, cold air is trapped near the surface, causing snowfall, while to the east of the mountains, Philadelphia was reporting warmer temperatures and rain, Sonen said.

In northwestern Pennsylvania, warmer temperatures near the surface combined with little Atlantic moisture to produce almost no snow, Sonen said. Harrisburg reported fog and above freezing temperatures at 3 p.m. yesterday.

"That will change as the storm moves northward (today)," Sonen said, adding that cold air and moisture will sweep in throughout the region, bringing snow across the state.

Following the storm, temperatures will drop to below normal levels for tomorrow — probably into the teens or single numbers, she said.



Joeepa the Snowman

This snow facsimile of Joe Paterno's face was created yesterday on the Old Main lawn by Tracy Rankin (senior-architectural engineering); Michael Milne (senior-architecture); Rudy Treichel (senior-mechanical engineering); and Sean Rumbaugh (senior-administration of justice).

Collegian Photo / Yiannos Nicolaidis

U.S. said to hold top KGB defector

By BRIAN BARGER
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Senate Intelligence Committee has been told nothing about a senior KGB major-general who, according to published accounts, defected to the United States last year and was in CIA custody, Sen. Patrick Leahy, vice chairman of the panel, said yesterday.

Leahy, D-Vt., said CIA officials continued to tell him as late as yesterday morning that no such defector existed. "They are denying it today," he said.

However, House Intelligence Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., said he had received a "preliminary report" on the alleged Soviet defector. He declined to comment further until he received a more thorough briefing on the case and said he was "not yet sure about the information."

CIA spokeswoman Kathy Pherson declined comment on the report, saying only, "We don't comment on defectors."

The alleged defection was first reported in *U.S. News and World Report*, which said the Soviet officer "was smuggled out of East Germany in late April or early May by helicopter and debriefed at a U.S. base in West Germany." The report said the defection was kept secret "to prevent press leaks that might have upstaged the Geneva summit in Geneva."

The *U.S. News and World Report* story described the alleged defector as "extremely valuable," and said he fed secrets to U.S. intelligence even before his defection. He was reportedly given a new identity, and settled in an undisclosed location in the Midwest.

Leahy said that at any given time the CIA "handles several significant defectors" whose identities are not made public. He said the CIA was responsible for advising the intelligence committees about defectors, but said he had not received any information on this case.

A congressional source, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said there were "several defectors over the past few years that have not become public, and it could be one of them." He said that details concern-

ing the defector "did not jump out at him," but said "it could be accurate."

The disclosure, and subsequent CIA denials of the report, raised speculation on Capitol Hill that the story may have been leaked to influence an upcoming debate over whether responsibility for handling defectors should be turned over to the FBI.

The CIA was deeply embarrassed last November when Vitaly S. Yurchenko, a senior KGB agent the CIA hailed as one of their "most important defectors" in years, fled his CIA handlers. He turned up two days later at a press conference at the Soviet embassy, claiming he was kidnapped and drugged by the CIA, and announced his intention to return to the Soviet Union.

The CIA denied the charges, and has since maintained he was a legitimate defector who later had a change of heart.

As a result, criticism has mounted within the administration and Congress over the CIA's handling of Yurchenko and other defectors in recent years.

Some officials, including Leahy, speculate Yurchenko was a double agent sent by the Soviets to disrupt U.S. intelligence operations, and embarrass the Reagan administration prior to the Geneva summit.

Leahy acknowledged he has asked for an investigation of the CIA's handling of Yurchenko as well as another, undisclosed defector.

"I took another case simply to look at the techniques used in a case not publicly disclosed to see if the procedures used were the same," Leahy said. "I found the techniques used to be largely the same."

Leahy said defectors should be handled uniformly "by one (agency) or the other," and said current procedures involving both the CIA and the FBI leaves "the authority hazy." He added that he had not yet decided on whether to recommend using the FBI or the CIA in defector cases, and would await the results of the investigation, which he predicted would take "a few more months" to complete.

"When it is done right, everyone claims credit," Leahy said. "But when it goes wrong, everyone says, 'it wouldn't have happened if we had handled it.'"

AIDS: Virus not highly contagious, doctors say

By KATHI DODSON
Collegian Science Writer

With one confirmed case of AIDS in the University community, the director of University Health Services said AIDS victims pose no health threat to the public.

Dr. Harry McDermott said the HTLV-III virus — linked to the development of acquired immune deficiency syndrome — is not an easily transmitted virus. Infected people do not pass on the virus through normal daily contact.

"This is not a casually contracted disease," said Robin Fox, director of an AIDS study at Johns Hopkins University.

In order to maintain confidentiality, no further information is available about the condition of the University community member who contracted AIDS.

Lawrence Kingsley, an epidemiologist with the University of Pittsburgh's department of medicine, said hugging, sharing a room or breathing the same air are examples of casual contact. Casual contact is any activity that does not involve sex or the exchange of blood, he said.

Fox said HTLV-III can only be spread by intimate sexual contact, blood transfusions or contaminated hypodermic needles. HTLV-III can also be passed from an expectant mother to her unborn child.

Kingsley said, "Sexual contact involving the exchange of semen is the major route of transmission of HTLV-III." He added that "the major way a person is exposed to this virus is by the semen of an infected male."

Both men and women who have unprotected anal or vaginal intercourse with an infected man risk exposure to HTLV-III, Kingsley said.

"Anal intercourse is often associated with some level of trauma, which can cause small tears in the lining of the rectum and this appears to help explain why anal intercourse is a primary route of exposure to HTLV-III. (The tears) make it easier for the virus to get into the blood," Kingsley said.

The risk of an infected woman passing the disease to a sexual partner appears very small, he said.

'This is not a casually contracted disease.'

— Robin Fox

The HTLV-III virus is rarely found in saliva and the chance of transmitting it through kissing or shared eating utensils is very remote, Kingsley said. In a recent study of individuals infected with HTLV-III, the virus was found in the saliva of only one in 25 people, he said.

Researchers have also followed thousands of health workers who cared for AIDS victims and "there is not one case of a health care worker developing HTLV-III infection as a result of coming in casual contact — touching and performing medical procedures — with (AIDS) patients," he said.

About 1,500 of these health care workers accidentally stabbed themselves with needles contaminated with the blood of an infected person but none have developed an HTLV-III infection, Kingsley added.

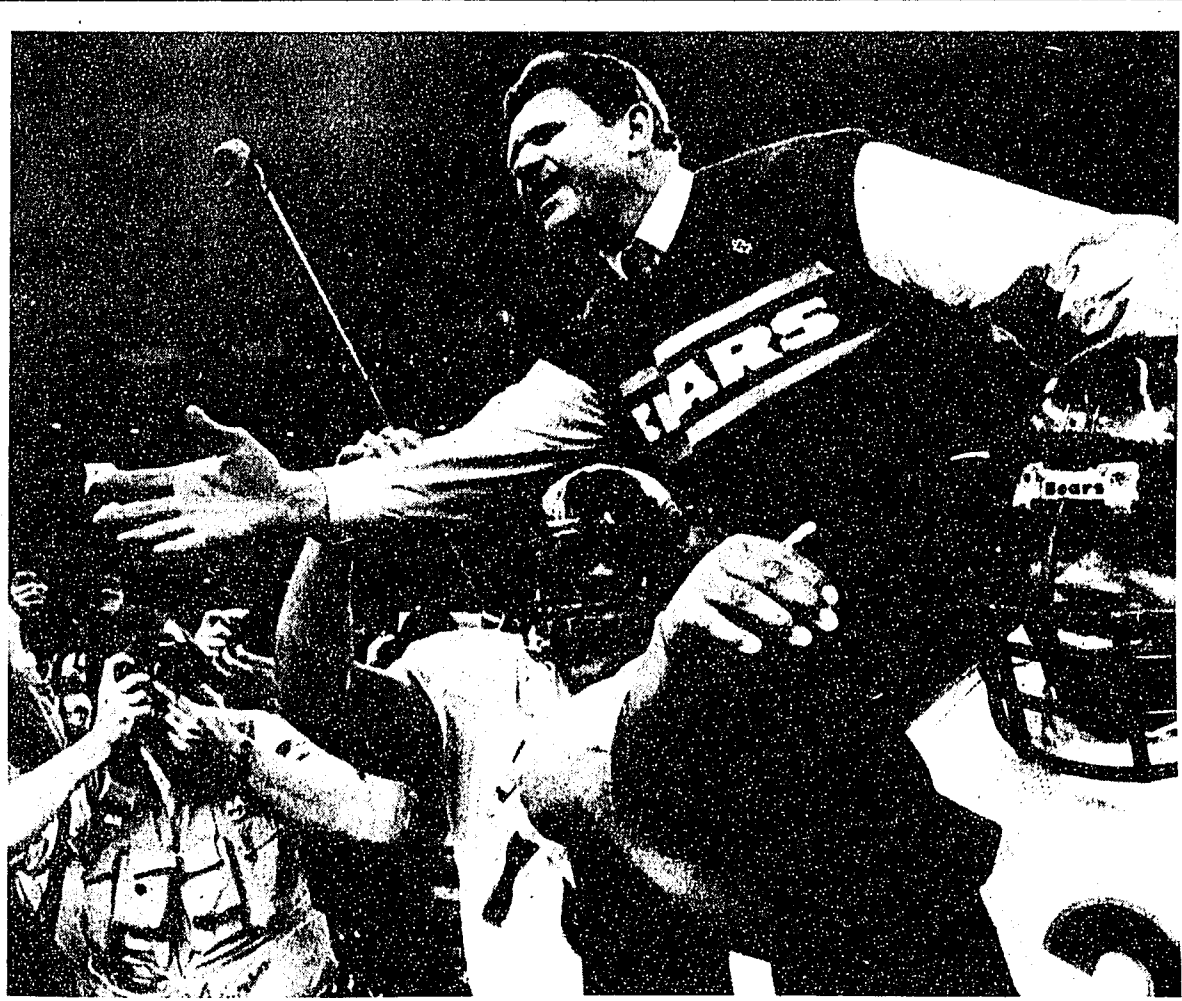
Fox said that of the almost 17,000 reported cases of AIDS nationwide, no case of a teacher passing on the disease to a student in the classroom setting has been reported.

"Absolutely no cases, ever," she said. "Someone with the disease standing in front of a class, grading papers, or talking will not give (another person) the disease," Fox said.

Kingsley said no cases of a student passing the disease to another student or teacher have been reported.

The HTLV-III virus destroys a type of white blood cell, called T-4 lymphocyte cells, Kingsley said. These cells normally recognize foreign material in the body, such as the common cold virus or an invading bacterium, and stimulate the immune system to react — destroying the invaders, he said.

Please see 'AIDS,' Page 18.



Joy Ride

On the shoulders of Chicago Bears Steve McMichael (left) and William Perry, Bears Coach Mike Ditka reaches to shake hands with New England Patriots coach Raymond Berry yesterday after the Bears won Super Bowl XX, 46-10. See story, Page 10.

AP Laserphoto

Ugandan rebels in control after coup

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — The commander of the Ugandan rebel army said yesterday he had replaced the 6-month-old ruling military council with one of his own and promised to form a broad-based government and punish criminals from previous regimes.

Yoweri Museveni outlined his plans during a speech on the government-owned radio yesterday afternoon, a day after his National Resistance Army captured the capital, Kampala, and sent thousands of government soldiers fleeing.

Deserting army troops were robbing and beating civilians and looting as they retreated, said a group of evacuees who reached Nairobi late yesterday afternoon from Northern Uganda.

The Radio Uganda broadcast was monitored in Nairobi.

It was the first time since midday Friday that the radio had been on the air and the first formal announcement to Ugandans that Kampala had fallen to the NRA.

Earlier yesterday, Museveni met with U.S. Ambassador Robert Houdek, British High Commissioner Colin MacLean and a representative of the European Common Market, the British High Commission (embassy) in Nairobi said. The four discussed the evacuation of expatriates and restoration of electric, water and telephone services in the city, said the commission.

In Washington, the State Department said a chartered aircraft will take some embassy personnel and American citizens out of Kampala tomorrow or Wednesday.

The State Department had no details on how many people were leaving.

monday

weather

This afternoon, snow continuing, high of 15 degrees. Tonight it will become very cold and still windy with additional snow. Low near 5.
— Heidi Sonen