

# Panel makes change in mall parking

Eight changes in the vehicle regulations were made by the University Traffic Panel yesterday.

The regulation changes require approval by Dr. John Koldus, vice-president for student services, before taking effect. Regulation changes would become effective fall '77.

Regulation changes approved by the panel include:

- All regulations apply during business hours from 6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.
- The perimeter parking option will be

abolished. The option now allows students and University employees to park half-price in parking lots 50, east of Zachry Engineering Center, and lot 56, west of Kyle Field.

- Motor vehicles will be forbidden from operating University malls and sidewalks without special permission.
- Anyone holding a valid daytime parking permit can park for short periods in 30-minute and one hour parking spaces.
- Parking vehicles on malls will be illegal.
- Parking lot 49 south of Old Main Drive

must be cleared of student vehicles on home football game days.

- Reserved parking spaces for female students will be added to the list of spaces where students cannot park after 5 p.m. and on weekends.
- Parking spaces along the south side of University Drive between the Post Office and Spence Street will be listed as University parking. The spaces are presently designated as University-owned.

The panel updated the map in the regulations brochure to agree with the changes. The panel also discussed making part of

parking lot 19 available to residents of Hart Hall on week nights. The lot now is restricted to staff and faculty parking 24-hours a day.

David Grundy, spokesman for Hart Hall residents, told the panel the students observed more than 21 vehicles in the 64-space lot after 5 p.m. Robert Melcher, administrative officer to the vice-president for student services, said that his office could remove about 20 spaces in the lot from 24-hour status. That would make the spaces available to any University permit holders after business hours.

— Lee Roy Leschper Jr.

# The Battalion

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## Electronic gates to open in March

By LEE ROY LESCHPER JR.  
Battalion Staff Writer

After a six-month delay, electronic control gates on two university parking lots will be in operation by mid-March.

"If we have good weather, they should be in operation by March 15," Robert Melcher, administrative officer for the vice-president for student services, said

yesterday. "That would be the earliest. With bad weather it could be later," he said.

The four gates were installed at the entrance and exit of parking lots 13 and 34 in mid-September. Lot 13 is between the Engineering and Chemistry Buildings, and Lot 34 is between the Heep Building and the Animal Pavilion.

Neither pair of control gates has been working since October. They were originally installed on an experimental basis to keep unauthorized vehicles out of the two faculty-staff parking lots.

Total cost for the four gates was \$7,186. The Lot 34 gate, controlled by Computer punch cards, was deactivated and later removed because of construction in the area,

Melcher said. University officials feared heavy construction vehicles needing to enter the lot would damage the gate if it were not removed, he said.

"We were surprised by the reaction we got when we removed the gate," Melcher said. "It was there about 20 days before we took it out, and we got a number of complaints three or four days after."

"People would call up and say 'Man, you had a good thing going, why'd you stop?'" he said.

The gates on Lot 13 have never been used, Melcher said.

Originally the Lot 13 gates weren't used because of a shortage of the magnetic cards that control them, he said. University officials ordered 100 of the cards for the 80 faculty and staff members using the lot, he said.

Before the gates were put in operation, officials found that about 40 more cards were needed for vendors, university police and others needing to enter the lot, Melcher said.

While additional magnetic cards were being ordered, the University began construction on a bicycle parking pad at the end of Lot 13, he said. No one in the University knew about the pad except University construction officials, Melcher said.

The gates were left open to allow free access for construction vehicles to reach the bike pad area. The pad, designed to accommodate about 450 bicycles and 45 motorcycles, should be finished in early March, he said.

Parking Lot 34 will disappear entirely by late this fall when construction begins on the new addition to Evans Library, Melcher said. That will be a loss of 113 faculty-staff parking spaces, he said.



Electronic gate

This is one of the electronic gates that will begin operation in March.

## Prosecution continues

### Hearst faces cross-examination

Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Patricia Hearst faced cross-examination today about her life ruled by dual fear of death from terrorists and the FBI.

U.S. Atty. James L. Browning Jr. Wednesday started his dissection of Miss Hearst's three days of testimony in her federal bank robbery trial when court was recessed for the day. He predicted questions would last at least another day.

The prosecution contends Miss Hearst was willing to convert to terrorism when she joined the Symbionese Liberation Army in a bank on April 15, 1974. She said she was ordered to do it — boast about it — or be killed.

Chief defense attorney F. Lee Bailey crapped up his detailed questioning of Miss Hearst on Wednesday. In a storm of anger he told Browning testily that he would not ask the defendant her whereabouts or activities from September 1974 to September 1975.

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver J. Car-

ter agreed with Bailey. The jury was not present for the exchange.

Bailey, effectively barring any cross-examination on 12 of Miss Hearst's 19 months with the SLA, deliberately skipped the year his client was believed to have spent in Sacramento and San Francisco.

Miss Hearst, 21, had finished her tale of kidnap, sexual abuse, forced participation in bank robbery and months of living under threat of death by telling the jury she continued to this day to fear the remnants and sympathizers of the SLA.

She said the terror that was implanted in her mind by the late SLA chieftain Donald "Cinque" DeFreeze and others was perpetuated for months by surviving members William and Emily Harris, now in a Los Angeles jail.

She had spoken of her Feb. 4, 1974, abduction, wept in telling of being raped twice during nine weeks of captivity in dark closets, and recounted her horror of being killed at any moment if she failed to cooperate.

All her actions, she said, were based on an ingrained belief that if the SLA didn't kill her, the FBI would.

In testimony, the defendant said she believed the SLA's recurring admonition that she had nowhere to go. When the FBI burst into her apartment last Sept. 18, she said, "I thought I was dead."

In her last hours under Bailey's prodding, Miss Hearst said the SLA's threats of execution lingered after her placement in the San Mateo County jail in nearby Redwood City.

She said Mrs. Harris, arrested the same day as her husband and Miss Hearst, had an adjoining cell in the jail and warned her that if she cooperated with authorities, "somebody would kill me."

Her clenched fist salute the night of her arraignment, she said, was a signal to the underground that she had not sold out her SLA-created role as the revolutionary "Tania." The gesture, she added, was for

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## Players reinstated

### Court rules two denied due process

Associated Press

DALLAS — A federal judge has put two Texas A&M basketball starters back in uniform after telling the Southwest Conference that it cannot declare them ineligible to play until the two get a fair hearing.

The two players, freshmen, Karl Godine and Jarvis Williams, were declared ineligible by the Southwest Conference on Monday for the remainder of the season and next season for alleged violations that have not been made public.

The two players went to federal court Wednesday and obtained a court order that in effect told the SWC that the two players would be denied "due process of law." The ruling means Godine and Williams will be able to finish the season.

U.S. District Court Judge Patrick Hig-

ginbotham ordered the conference to have another meeting within 30 days and allow the players to defend themselves.

The hearing in federal court also revealed that it was Leon Black, basketball coach and A&M's arch-rival, the University of Texas, who turned in the complaint that resulted in the players' suspension.

Texas was one of the schools that tried unsuccessfully to recruit Godine and Williams after the two graduated from state champion Kashmere of Houston.

In his ruling, Higginbotham, after a day-long hearing in Dallas, pointed out that the SWC decision-making process "was geared to the rights of the conference members, not the rights of the athletes."

He noted his decision was not intended to constitute a judgement on the merits of

the suspension, but merely on the process involved. He said the SWC "though years of experience has failed to focus on the rights of the athletes... when often the athlete is the one that can least afford the sanctions."

Higginbotham said the athletes had been denied due process of law; had inadequate notice to a Feb. 9 meeting; and were denied an opportunity to answer "a critical piece of evidence — a polygraph test."

The federal judge said the SWC should call a hearing no later than 30 days from now and at that time permit the athletes their full legal rights.

Texas A&M currently is leading the SWC standings with three league games and a conference tournament to go.

Higginbotham said: "Our educational in-

stitutions should serve as an example of fairness. I am sure there was no ill will intended, but there appears to be a practice to protect conference members, but not protect the athletes. There is too much focus on conference members and not enough focus on the athletes."

The judge also said that the athletes are the ones to suffer in such cases and there is a danger, "that they could lose their scholarships and therefore not be able to attend college."

In his ruling, the judge lumped together both the temporary and permanent injunctions, meaning it would not be necessary to hold another court hearing until after the SWC committee meets.

Earlier in the hearing, SWC commissioner Cliff Speegle testified that Black

lodged the complaint against the two players in a letter to the conference office dated Sept. 29, 1975.

Black, contacted in Little Rock, said: "It seems rather immaterial to me whether I did or not," he said. "It's not a matter of who turned them in, but what rules were violated."

Williams had said Tuesday in Houston that he felt that Black was responsible for the charges against him and Godine.

"Coach Black and Coach Adams (assistant coach Skip Adams) told me if I went to A&M, they would turn me in. I said, 'for what?' I haven't done anything wrong."

(See related stories, Page 8)

## Rabbit resident ousted from Leggett Hall

Moonshadow, the rabbit pictured on the front page of Tuesday's Battalion, is no longer a guest at A&M.

The picture and caption, identifying the rabbit's host as a resident of Leggett Hall, was not intended to cause the rabbit's ouster from the dorm.

Dr. Charles W. Powell, director of student affairs, ordered Moonshadow's removal from Leggett, said Jeff Burhus, fourth-floor resident advisor.

★★★

THE FORECAST for Thursday and Friday is continued fair and mild with temperatures in the upper 70's. Tonight's low, 46.

# Bigfoot escapes professor's research

By ROD SPEER

In 1924 a lumberman, Albert Ostman, tried to make extra money on a vacation by searching for an abandoned gold mine near Van-

couver Island, British Columbia.

He ventured into the Canadian wilderness with a rifle, dried and canned food and a few utensils. One night, after a week of hiking through

the brush, he awoke to find himself being carried in his sleeping bag by a huge, gorilla-like creature.

After being carried an estimated 25 miles, he was finally dropped to

the ground. Crawling out of his sleeping bag, Ostman found himself in a cliff-enclosed valley with four of the huge, hairy animals.

The animals were a family of Sasquatches, the Indian name for an Abominable Snowman-like creature of the Pacific Northwest. It is now commonly called Bigfoot, because of its massive footprints.

Ostman spent six days with his four hosts—an eight-foot father, a mother and teenage son, both about seven-foot tall, and a smaller immature daughter. During his stay, he was never threatened or attacked, but only gawked at and treated like a novelty. After the six days he slipped out of the Sasquatch camp and returned to civilization.

Ostman's story is one of the more bizarre tales of the elusive Bigfoot, a legend which is achieving national attention through movies, television and print media.

"The Legend of Bigfoot" and "In Search of Bigfoot," are two movies playing at theaters in Texas.

Not to be outdone, a recent two-part television serial featured "The \$6 Million Man Vs. Bigfoot." (In it Bigfoot turns out to be a bionic servant to outer space visitors doing research on mankind.)

Texas A&M anthropologist Dr. Vaughn Bryant Jr. has predicted Bigfoot T-shirts and Bigfoot dolls will be on the market soon. In Washington, where Bryant examined Bigfoot evidence as a Washington State University professor, bumper stickers read

"Save Our Sasquatches" and "Make Sasquatch Our State Animal."

Bigfoot, according to believers, haunts the backwoods of the mighty Cascades—one of the few areas of wilderness in the United States largely untouched by man.

The mountain range starts in Northern California where the Sierra Nevadas end. It extends into Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Trails cutting through these mountains are known to climb 4,000 feet or more in two miles. Cougars, deer, elk, bear and mountain goats inhabit the mountain's piney woods forests.

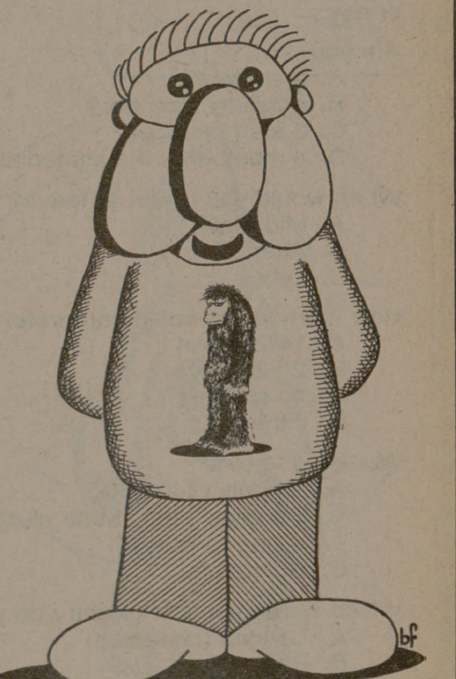
If Bigfoot does in fact exist, the Cascades would adequately provide the cover to shelter the immense creatures from exposure to mankind.

Based on the more than 300 reported sightings of Bigfoot since 1900, the animal has reddish-brown or auburn hair which turns black below the knees. The hair on its head is said to be about six inches long and curls down over the forehead.

The legs and feet, as well as the style of walking, are manlike. Fingers, based on handprints, are shorter and more stumpy than would be expected of a man of that size and the hand lacks man's opposable thumb.

It has broad shoulders (up to four feet) and practically no neck. Height has been reported as great as 11 feet and weight could exceed 1,000 pounds.

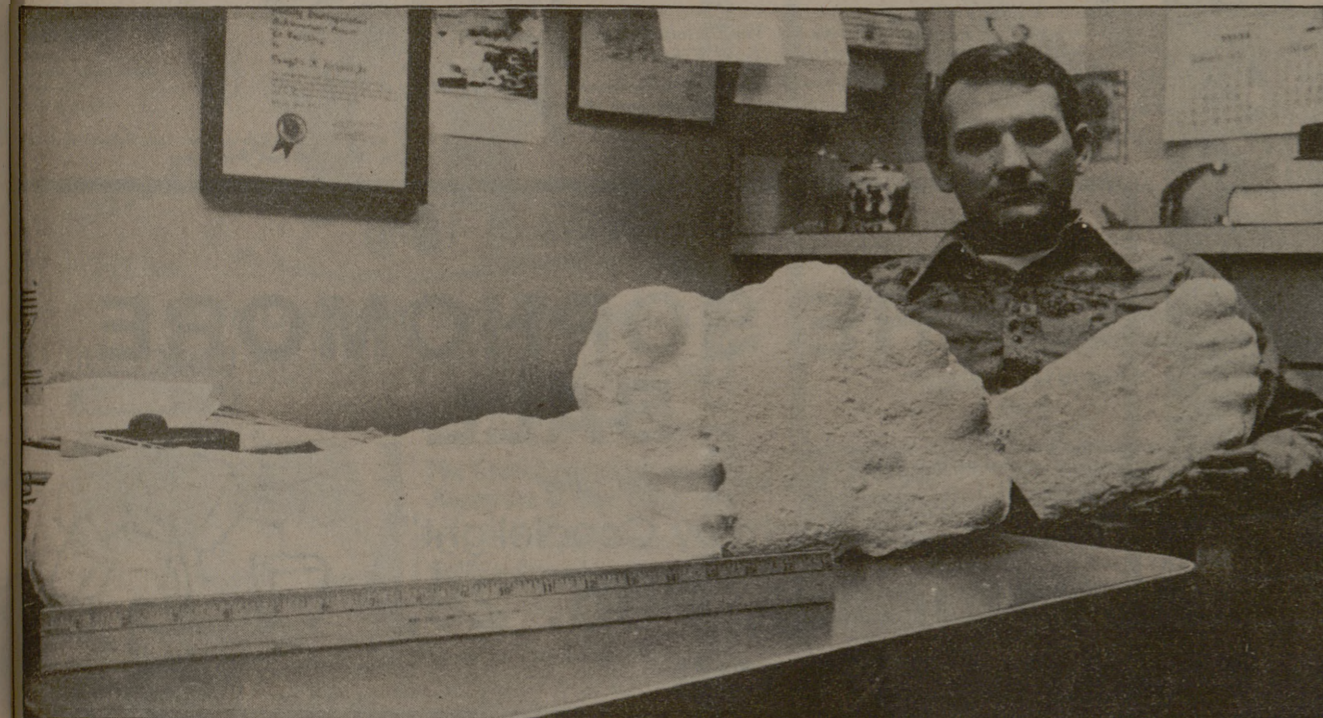
Bigfoot is shy and timid; only one case has ever been reported of a Big-



foot having attacked a person and that person was not injured.

Over the years Washington State University professors have been deluged with stories of Bigfoot, but few would listen, much less treat the stories seriously.

Two anthropology professors there, Bryant and Dr. Grover (See Bigfoot, Page 4)



Bigfoot

Dr. Vaughn Bryant Jr. examines castings of Bigfoot tracks.