

Saddle Up
in
OLDMAINE TROTTERS



LAREDO

the collegiate shoppe
2812 TEXAS AVENUE BRYAN, TEXAS 77801
Phone 823-0630

PACK'S PLASTER & CERAMICS
Hours: Tues., Wed., Thurs. 1 p.m.-9 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.
FM 2233, Old Wheelock Rd. 823-3965

ALLIED INSURANCE AGENCY
Bill Pipkin - Agent
4103 Texas • 206 846-4774

Specializing in Student Insurance
Automobile Motorcycle Mobile Home Renters



Two can ride cheaper than one.

A Showing Of
WATERCOLORS OF THE SOUTHWEST
by RUSSELL H. WATERHOUSE
At Texas A&M University Rudder Exhibit Hall
April 12-27, 1977 8 a.m.-8 p.m. daily
Presented by the MSC Directorate




MSC VIDEO PROGRAMMING BALLOT

Please number one through six in order of preference:

- Comedy - Robert Klein, TV Madness, etc. . . .
- Concerts - KC & The Sunshine Band, Rod Stewart, Jim Croce, etc. . . .
- Sports - Super Bowl, Olympics 1972, etc. . . .
- Short Subjects - Three Stooges, W.C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, etc. . . .
- Cartoons - Bugs Bunny, Popeye, etc.
- Documentaries - The Kennedys, Gerald Fords America, etc. . . .

Ballots will be collected in a box located next to our TV monitor in the MSC lounge.



Carter wants higher energy price

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Carter is asking a wary Congress to curb America's big appetite for energy by making gasoline, heating oil, natural gas — and heavy cars — much more expensive.

"Reward those who conserve and penalize those who waste," the President pleaded in his first speech to a joint session of Congress — his second television appearance this week to warn of a "catastrophe" when world oil supplies dwindle in the 1980s.

The Democrats who run Congress welcomed him with a standing ovation but thin applause for his specifics. They promised to give his ideas a fair hearing.

House speaker Thomas O'Neill, who supports Carter's program, foresaw a bruising fight. Congress' past differences with Carter over dams and taxes were mere skirmishes, he said: "This is the battle."

Congressional uneasiness was most apparent over a gradual gasoline tax increase of as much as 57 cents a gallon by 1988. Americans burn 7 million gallons of gasoline a day, much of it driving to and from work.

"I am not willing to vote a tax on people who face a real struggle to pay their present gasoline bills," said Rep. Paul Simon, D-Ill., in a typical comment.

To take the sting from the taxes he proposed and to avoid causing a depression, Carter's plan would return to the taxpayers the billions collected in new energy taxes.

The money would flow back in the form of tax cuts, rebates and rewards for those who conserve fuel, insulate homes and tap the sun for heat with solar energy systems.

Carter's central points:

✓ A heavy wellhead tax on domestic oil to bring its price to the world price of over \$13 a barrel to encourage conservation.

✓ Starting with 1970 model cars, those going in showrooms this fall, an attack on the American status symbol — the big V8 — with taxes of from \$52 to \$449 on gas guzzlers. The tax would reach nearly \$2,500 by 1985 on low mileage cars. Rebates of as much as \$500 would be paid buyers of cars that get 39 miles to the gallon.

✓ Standby authority to ration

gasoline and creation of a national petroleum reserve of one billion gallons or a 10-month supply, to cope with a new oil embargo.

✓ A goal of reducing total gasoline consumption through a tax of 5 cents per gallon in 1979 and every year that consumption increases.

✓ Tax credits of as much as \$410 for home owners who install storm windows and insulation and of up to \$2,200 for those willing to spend \$7,400 or more to install solar heat-

ing systems. A 10 per cent tax credit to businesses for investments in conservation measures.

✓ Reform of utility rates to eliminate discounts to high-volume customers and to offer lower rates to those who use electricity at night, when demand is lowest.

✓ New emphasis on coal and coal research, with a tax, starting in 1979, on large industries that refuse to switch from oil or gas to coal.

✓ Continued price controls on oil, but a minimum price for natural

gas so gas will not be "disincentive to oil."

Carter would retain controls to encourage conservation by prices through the new taxes with the billions returned to consumers through rebates.

For the time being, Carter rejected a favorite proposal — legislation to break up giants. But he proposed to profits and performance of government collecting data relies upon the industry data.

Carter highlights proposals

United Press International
WASHINGTON—Highlights of President Carter's energy program:

Gasoline tax
The federal gasoline tax, now 4 cents a gallon, would go up a nickel starting Jan. 15, 1979, if gasoline use increases by 1 per cent or more over a set target in 1978. Another nickel would be added on if consumption rises 1 per cent or more over the target in 1979 and then a nickel each year consumption does not decrease through 1987.

The maximum effect could be a 50-cent-a-gallon tax increase plus 7 cents a gallon from oil taxes reflected in gasoline. But the tax could be reduced 5 cents a year if consumption declines.

New Cars
Taxes would be imposed on new cars that are not fuel efficient and rebates would be given for cars that get good mileage. The figures are based on a sliding scale starting with 1978 models this fall and going through 1985.

A gas guzzler getting less than 13 miles a gallon next fall would be taxed \$449, and a car getting 39 miles per gallon or an electric car would get a \$473 rebate. By 1985, however, the maximum rebate would be \$493 and the maximum tax would be \$2,488.

Insulation rebates
To encourage insulation, homeowners could get a tax credit of up to \$410 if they spent up to \$2,200 in a single year between April 20, 1977, and Dec. 31, 1984, on conservation measures such as insulation or weatherstripping. Businesses could get a 10 per cent tax credit for such improvements. There would be a tax credit of up to \$2,000 for expenses of \$7,400 in a year on certain solar energy equipment for both houses and businesses.

Income tax
Money collected from gasoline and auto taxes would be rebated to Americans through the income-tax system and by direct

payments to people who don't pay taxes.

Natural gas
Prices could go up to a maximum \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet at the beginning of 1978 and federal jurisdiction would be extended to intrastate production. The emergency power the President got this year to require sharing of scarce supplies, through allocation orders, would be extended three years.

Domestic oil
Oil would be taxed so that over a three-year period its prices would reach the world price, now \$13 to \$14 a barrel. The ultimate size of the strategic oil reserve would be doubled to 1 billion barrels.

Conservation
Industries and utilities would be required in some instances to switch from natural gas and oil to coal. Gas used by industries and utilities would be taxed to the

approximate same price as alternate fuels, and industrial utility use of oil would be at a flat rate starting at 90 cents a barrel in 1979 for industries, \$1.50 a barrel in 1983 utilities.

Natural gas would be permitted from use in new buildings existing facilities with the ability to switch to coal would be permitted to make the switch, with limited temporary exceptions. New coal-fired plants would have to install the best available controls on pollution.

Government effort
Federal agencies would be required to buy fuel-efficient cars and federal highway money the states may be withheld if states fail to enforce vehicle the 55-mile speed limit. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will be effective in 1980 instead of a set of mandatory fuel consumption standards for new buildings and federal research into use of coal would be stepped up. The Army Corps of Engineers would emphasize new power generation from smaller dam sites.

Get into some great pants!

TOP DRAWER
Culpepper Plaza

The Aggie Players present



A MOON FOR THE MISBEGOTTEN
by EUGENE O'NEILL
FORUM THEATER
8:00 P.M.
Apr. 14 thru 16 and 20 thru 23
A&M Students \$1.75
All Others \$2.75

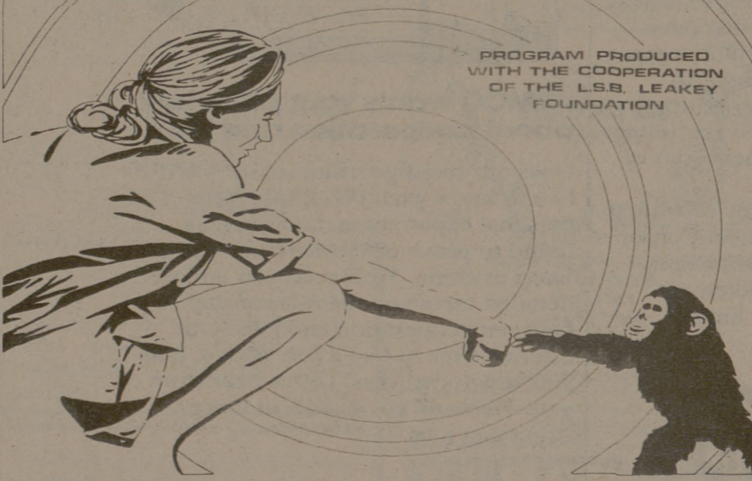
Rent Your Prom or Wedding **TUXEDOS** From **Aggie Cleaners** 111 College Main

Store your uniforms for the summer **FREE** **University Cleaners** 112 College Main

Record Riot
★ MAJOR LABEL LPS
TOP ARTISTS ★ **\$1.99** to \$2.99 ★
★ 8-TRACK TAPES \$2.99 ★ ★ ★ ★

University Bookstore
At the Northgate

GREAT ISSUES PRESENTS
WORLD FAMOUS ANTHROPOLOGIST
DR. JANE GOODALL
"IN THE SHADOW OF MAN"
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27
RUDDER AUDITORIUM
8:00 PM
STUDENTS - 50¢
OTHERS - \$1
PROGRAM PRODUCED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE L.S.B. LEAKEY FOUNDATION



Battalion Classified Call 845-2611

Darling,
It's only College Station's hottest and most fashionable hair boutique (for men and women)
THAT PLACE
707 Texas 846-6930



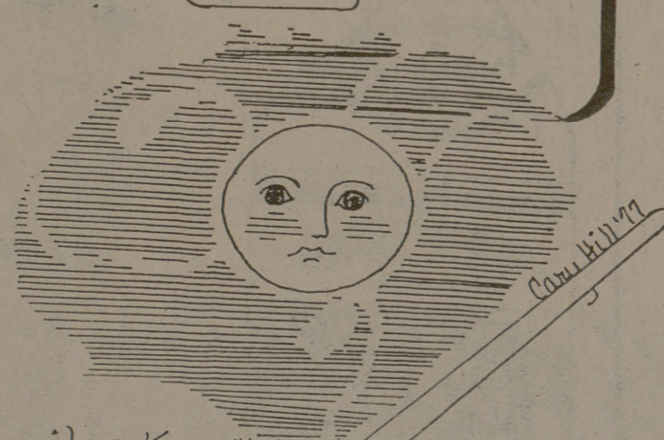
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY OPERA AND PERFORMING ARTS SOCIETY
NEW STUDENT RATES

Zone 1	Zone 2
\$18.70	\$17.10
Zone 3	\$13.40

OPAS 1977-78 SEASON TICKET SALE
APRIL 18-29
Booth 1st Floor MSC

Arts and Crafts Fair
Sponsored by Crafts and Arts Committee

April 26th & 27 (Tues. & Wed.)
9 A.M. to 5:30 both days
in front of Sul Ross



Sign up at the Craft Shop April 12 to 25th
limited space available
Call 845-1631 for more information

Texas A&M University
Town Hall Young Artist Series
presents
University of Texas Percussion Ensemble

"Drums and brass — their finest — a perfect blend of music!" — D.L.V.
"Last year's concert created a beautiful picture in music." — S.S.

George Frock, Director
Tuesday, April 26, 1977 at 8:00 p.m.
Rudder Theater

Tickets: A&M Students	FREE
Non-A&M Student Date	\$1.00
General Public	\$2.50

Tickets and information available at the MSC Box Office, Call 845-2916