

# THE BATTALION

Vol. 73 No. 100  
16 Pages

Wednesday, February 13, 1980  
College Station, Texas

USPS 045 360  
Phone 845-2611

## Carter sends 1,800 Marines to Persian Gulf

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — President Carter is dispatching four ships and 1,800 Marines to a U.S. naval armada in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Iran, and is standing firm on an American boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Administration officials stressed the purpose of the Marine force — complete with helicopters, tanks and amphibious assault vehicles — is to add to the U.S. deterrent in the Middle East.

State Department officials last week said Soviet troops were massing along Iran's northwestern border in moves similar to that occurred before the Russians invaded Afghanistan.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said the presence of the Marines in Persian Gulf "is not related to the hostage situation" in Iran.

Administration officials said the four ships left the West Coast, picked up the Marine amphibious unit in Hawaii and ar-

rived Tuesday at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

The USS Okinawa, USS Mobile, USS Alamo and the USS San Bernadino will conduct training exercises for the next two weeks in the Philippines area.

On completion of those exercises, the officials said, the four ships with Marines will proceed to the Arabian Sea to join some 20 U.S. naval vessels by mid March. The Marine group is to remain in the Arabian Sea indefinitely.

Meanwhile, the International Olympic Committee — meeting in Lake Placid, N.Y. — decided Tuesday to go ahead with the Olympic games in Moscow this summer.

"Under the circumstances, neither the president, the Congress, nor the American people can support the sending of United States teams to Moscow this summer," Powell said after announcement of the IOC decision.

## Students will obey Khomeini's order

United Press International  
The militants at the besieged U.S. Embassy have modified their rigid stand on the release of the 50 American hostages, saying they will obey Ayatollah Khomeini if he accepts a compromise and orders the captives liberated.

Khomeini has not commented publicly on the formula proposed by President Bolhassan Bani-Sadr that would require the United States to admit to interfering in Iranian affairs and for an international commission to investigate Iranian complaints against the deposed shah and America's alleged crimes in supporting the deposed monarch.

A spokesman for the militants, who have been holding the Americans for 102 days inside the U.S. Embassy, told UPI if Khomeini accepted Bani-Sadr's formula and ordered them to release the hostages to an international commission, they would follow his command.

"If Ayatollah Khomeini, our imam, orders us to release the hostages, yes, we will release them because we believe our imam," he said.

Specifics of the formula have not been made public, but it is based partly on a formula set forth by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for an investigative commission. Waldheim reportedly is involved in "delicate" negotiations related to the compromise.

The Washington Post reported today three Paris lawyers, each with long-standing ties to Iranian revolutionaries, have moved to the center of international

negotiations under way to win freedom for the hostages.

The legal help they once offered Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and others in exile could become a key to finding a formula to resolve the crisis, the report said.

Citing diplomatic sources at the United Nations, the Post said it was told efforts to seek a solution are now "in the decisive week, not necessarily for the release of the hostages but in the sense of finalizing a solution."

The Post said U.S. government sources echoed that view.

Tehran Radio quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that Khomeini and the ruling Revolutionary Council, which the president heads, would act together in a decision on the hostages.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh has said the international investigating team would meet within the week in Tehran.

Asked about his earlier statement that the hostages might be released in the next few days, Bani-Sadr said, "If America agrees to our view this may be possible."

Washington Monday rejected Bani-Sadr's call for the United States to admit its alleged guilt.

The militant spokesman was asked specifically if the militants would release the Americans even if Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi were not returned — their main demand throughout the 15-week crisis — providing Khomeini ordered them to do so.

"Yes," he replied.



Staff photo by Lee Roy Leschper Jr.

### Cold weather, warm welcome

A couple of hundred Texas A&M basketball fans braved frigid weather early this morning to welcome home the University's basketball team

after a bitter defeat to the University of Arkansas Tuesday night. For details of the close game, see Tony Gallucci's story on page 15.

## High oil prices threatening parks

By MARCY BOYCE  
Campus Reporter

National parks, while preserving many of this country's resources, are in danger of being shadowed by the scarcity of another precious resource — oil, according to a Texas A&M University report.

Presented at the Second Conference on Scientific Research in November by Dr. Carlton Van Doren of the recreation and parks department, the publication said higher gasoline prices will reduce family travel by car.

"The '80s won't be like the '70s," Van Doren said. "We are going to be forced to make some sacrifices and forced to probably settle for something less desirable in our leisure activities."

Co-authored by graduate student Larry Gustke, the paper speculated that visita-

tion of national parks near cities will increase, while more remote park visitation will decrease.

For the purpose of their study, Van Doren and Gustke considered a park accessible if it was within a radius of 175 miles of one or the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA). An SMSA is an area recognized by the census bureau as having a population of 50,000 or more.

National park attendance reports for the third quarter (July-September) of 1979 supported this prediction. While overall visitation declined 6.3 percent, visitation rose at accessible parks. For example, records of Gateway East National Park, which is within 175 miles of about 8 million people, indicated an 11.2 percent increase in visitation.

The sharpest declines were reported in the far West at more remote parks such as

Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon, said Van Doren.

This presents a problem for the park service.

"The national park service has a mandate to serve all the public," Van Doren said. And although two-thirds of the population lives within 175 miles of at least one park, he said, "if the poor can't get to the parks because of gas prices, then the park service isn't living up to its duty."

Van Doren and Gustke, therefore, proposed alternative planning and management procedures to maintain and increase accessibility to national parks.

For those national parks which are popular but remote, such as Yellowstone, the Great Smokey Mountains and the Grand Canyon, the coauthors proposed mass transportation and package tours.

"They don't have many package tours for parks right now," Van Doren said. "But it may be the way we'll go in the future."

Additionally, stepped up promotional efforts, such as advertising, would increase visitation at parks which are more accessible with only medium to low attendance, Van Doren said.

And even at accessible parks with high attendance, both Gustke and Van Doren suggested introducing a mass transportation system.

"We are trying to envision what's going to happen if people can't visit parks by automobile," Van Doren said. "We're a nation pretty much glued to our four-wheeled vehicles, but I think we'll sacrifice in all other areas in order to have the opportunity to take advantage of leisure activities."

## Executive defends oil industry

By JANA SIMS  
Campus Reporter

Misinformation about the energy industry has never been more widespread than it is today, the chairman of the board of Standard Oil of California said.

H.J. Haynes, a Texas A&M University graduate who has spent 33 years in the oil business, spoke to members of Texas A&M's Society of Petroleum Engineers Tuesday night in Rudder Theater.

"Blaming the oil companies for higher prices or short supplies may create a convenient scapegoat for some," Haynes said, "but it completely distorts the reality of today's oil markets."

Haynes said that in a nationwide consumer survey taken last fall, Social found that Americans typically believe that oil companies make 57 cents profit per dollar of sales. Haynes said the true figure is closer to 5 percent profit, or about 3 cents profit on each gallon of crude oil and petroleum products sold by Social.

For 1979, Social had a capital return of 12.1 percent and Haynes is dismayed that oil companies are "accused of gouging" the public when inflation is at 14 percent.

Haynes said that in 1979 more than 40 percent of America's oil requirements had to be imported at a cost exceeding \$60 billion. Since 1972, Haynes said, the bill for U.S. oil imports has increased by more than 1,000 percent.

Haynes called the pending windfall profits tax an "unfortunate legislation (which) amounts to a punitive levy against the oil industry. It will convert billions of dollars away from domestic exploration and de-

velopment, he said.

Haynes said the United States is not an energy deficient nation. He said it's estimated that the United States has oil and gas yet to be developed equal to about what this nation has produced in the 120-year history of the petroleum industry.

However, Haynes said the government regulatory process of the oil industry "fails the test of logic at times" and "can be so overwhelming and time-consuming that the process is often self-defeating."

Citing some examples, Haynes told of Social's experience on an oil field in Utah. As required, a federal botanist was brought on site before drilling could begin. The botanist found a locoweed species that was on the government's endangered species list and all work was halted.

Haynes said Social retained an independent authority who determined the weed was not the same species on the government's list, and work began again after a delay of several months and a great deal of expense.

In another example, also in Utah, workmen at another drilling site were required to use steam to melt a snow pack so that archeologists could search for arrowheads. Haynes said that no arrowheads were found, and they were able to begin work again — also after several months' delay and a great deal of expense.

Haynes said conservation, expanded use of coal and nuclear energy and the development of alternative energy forms and synthetic fuels are also solutions to the energy problem. But, he said, none is so important as the increase of domestic production.

## Children find first clue to 1971 skyjack mystery

PORTLAND, Ore. — Children playing in the sand along the Columbia River found tattered remains of part of the loot paid to skyjacker D.B. Cooper, the first break in the case since he bailed out of a plane into a rainy night in 1971.

FBI agents dug up more fragments of wet \$20 bills late Tuesday along the river on the Fazio Ranch five miles west of Vancouver, Wash.

FBI agent Ralph Himmelsbach, who has been on the case since the Thanksgiving Eve hijacking, said the finding of the money reduces to "less than 50-50" the odds that Cooper is still alive.

Children on a Sunday picnic found three bundles of bills — about \$3,000 in \$20 bills printed in 1963 and 1969 — that were part of Cooper's loot. The serial numbers showed they matched the \$200,000 Cooper extorted from Northwest Airlines in 1971. The partially decomposed clumps of money were to be sent to the FBI laboratory in Washington, D.C., but agents on the case were sure all of the bills found were from the loot.

"They're very small pieces of money, about the size of a nickel," said FBI agent Tom Nicodemus. He said some of the pieces of money were as deep as three feet beneath the surface.

"It indicates to us there's been a lot of sand shift there and the money has been there for some time," Nicodemus said.

The discovery of the money was the first solid lead in the case since Cooper jumped from a Northwest Airlines flight after a hijacking that began at Portland on Thanksgiving Eve, 1971.

The middle-aged man, who actually used the name Dan Cooper on boarding the plane, told a stewardess he had a

bomb in his briefcase and demanded \$200,000 and four parachutes and to be flown to Reno, Nev. He allowed the other passengers to leave the plane at Seattle where he got the money and chutes.

After takeoff, Cooper forced the entire crew to the flight deck and while the plane was over southwest Washington he jumped with his loot into the freezing rainy night. No trace of him ever was found.

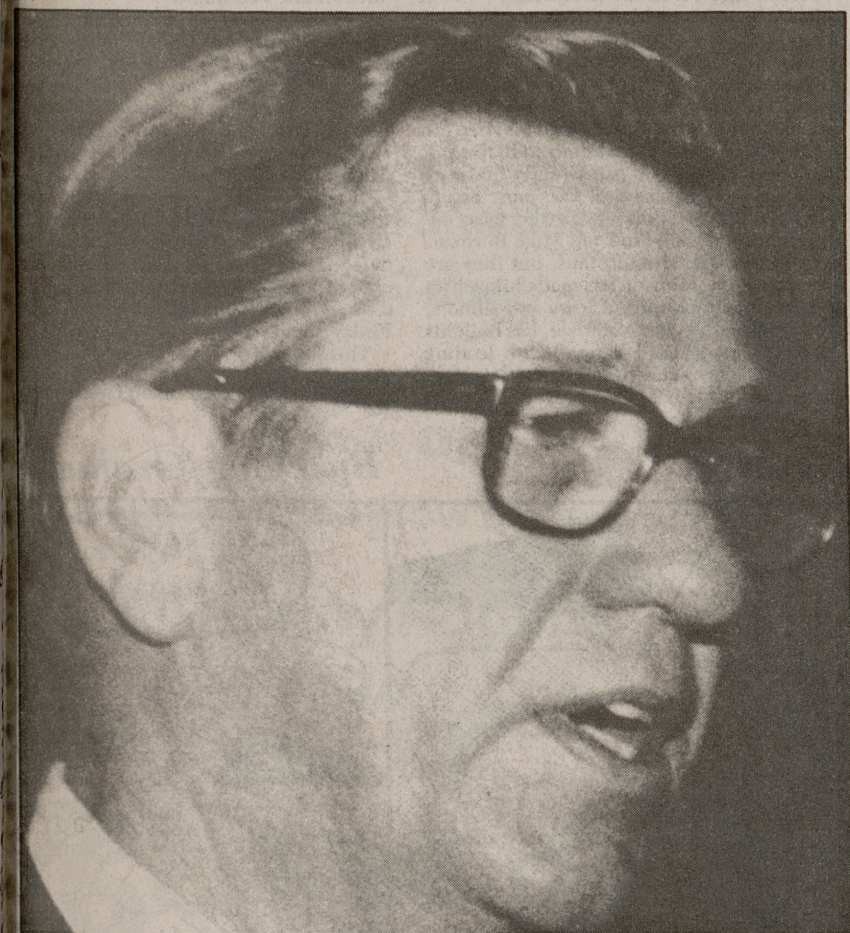
His actual identity also is unknown. Because an FBI agent told a reporter the night of the hijacking that agents were checking on a man named "D.B. Cooper" — the name has stuck even though the man named was found not to have been involved.

Christal Ingram, 25, of Vancouver, Wash., said the money was found by her children, Denise, 5, and Brian, who had been digging in the sand with sticks on the beach, which the ranch owners allow people to use for a 25-cent per car fee.

"I took it out of the sand and I handed it to Brian," Denise said Tuesday. "I thought it was play money. I gave it to Brian, so he could hand it to my Aunt Pat."

The money was turned in to FBI agents, who said the discovery changed the department's opinion that Cooper had possibly gone down in the Lake Mervin area on the Lewis River, since that stream feeds in the Columbia River downstream from the Fazio property.

The FBI said it now appeared the money might have been carried down the Washougal River, which flows into the Columbia about 12 miles east of Vancouver.



H.J. Haynes, a Texas A&M University graduate who has spent 33 years in the oil business, says using the oil companies as a convenient scapegoat for the gasoline problem distorts the reality of today's oil markets.