

# THE BATTALION

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## The Weather

Today

High ..... 69  
Low ..... 42  
Chance of rain .... 20%

Tomorrow

High ..... 65  
Low ..... 40  
Chance of rain .... 25%



Busy with bees

Staff photo by Brian Tate

Students of Dr. Jim Smith Jr.'s (center) Beekeeping 333 class check the status of a colony of honey bees. The class teaches students how to run a beekeeping operation. Each hive used by the class contains about

10,000 bees, which Smith says is small for a colony. The three-hour course is offered in the spring and fall.

## Lamar president says report a 'distortion'

By JANE G. BRUST  
Battalion Staff

The president of Lamar University said Monday the idea that he is under consideration for the presidency of Texas A&M University, as reported by a Beaumont newspaper, is a distortion.

In a telephone interview, Dr. C. Robert Kemble explained that although the Beaumont Enterprise recently published an article saying he is under consideration for the position, he does not know that his is one of the 20 names recommended by the presidential search committee.

A search committee member last week said Kemble's name was not among those nominated by the search committee, and that the report from Beaumont was wrong.

Kemble did confirm, however, that he was nominated by two individuals when the search process began following the dismissal of Dr. Jarvis Miller in July.

"I did not initiate the nomination myself," he said. "I was nominated by an educational colleague who is now in Montana and another person who is the president of a major university in Texas," he said.

Kemble said he is quite familiar with Texas A&M and he was pleased with the nomination. "I'm flattered to think I

would be considered for the position," he said.

Kemble has been president of Lamar for four years. His bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the University of Pennsylvania and George Washington University, respectively, give him a background English and literature.

He is a retired U.S. army colonel and a retired brigadier general of the New Mexico National Guard.

The presidential search committee, authorized by the Board of Regents, screened over 400 nominees and recommended a list of 20. These names are being screened by a personnel consulting firm.

A final list will be presented to a special committee including Board Chairman H. R. "Bum" Bright, Vice Chairman John Blocker, Chancellor Frank W.R. Hubert and former Chairman Clyde Wells. That committee will recommend a final candidate to the Board.

The Battalion reported Monday that the senior vice chancellor for administration at the University of Pittsburgh was being considered for the presidency. Dr. Jack E. Freeman visited Texas A&M Saturday, speaking with University vice presidents about the job.

## Reagan's budget cuts \$48.6 billion

WASHINGTON — President Reagan today unveiled the last segment of his two-part budget plan to slash \$48.6 billion from government spending in fiscal 1982.

The administration officially transmitted to Congress Reagan's proposal to whip the economy into shape with drastic changes in spending priorities and a huge reduction in individual and business taxes.

The revised budget includes the \$34.8 billion in cuts identified by Reagan last month and details of 200 other proposals to slash an additional \$13.8 billion.

The \$695.3 billion budget for fiscal 1982 includes sweeping cuts in money for jobs and welfare programs, energy, education, agriculture, federal loans and other past Democratic priorities, but a hike in defense spending and a new foreign crisis fund.

Reagan also requested \$6.4 billion in 1981 cuts, \$2 billion more than he had sought before.

Reagan wants the cuts coupled with a three-year, 10 percent annual reduction in individual income taxes and a plan for faster business depreciation write-offs. Today's budget message gives Congress for the first time an official document to work from in allocating federal funds for 1982.

Reagan asked Congress to add \$9.4 billion to the already massive Pentagon budget — \$2 billion more than contemplated last month. He asked for \$30.5 billion in future spending authority. The total authorized military budget would be \$226.3 billion — the largest peacetime outlay ever — with \$188.8 billion actually to be spent in 1982.

Keeping with his earlier promise to preserve programs that make up the "social safety net," Reagan left basically untouched Social Security programs for the elderly and disabled, basic unemployment benefits, Head Start, basic veterans aid and summer youth jobs.

The budget includes a \$700 million reduction for the Veterans Administration, but the administration said it would not cut direct service medical personnel or compensation for the service-disabled or pensions for other disabled veterans.

The president announced on Feb. 18 he would cut \$41.4 billion from the budget, but an administration budget summary said additional cuts were needed to meet Reagan's spending goals because outlays turned out higher than President Carter had predicted.

The total budget calls for \$695.3 billion in 1982 spending, compared with Carter's \$739 billion plan. It projects a \$45 billion deficit, compared with Car-

ter's \$28 billion, which Republican said was unrealistically low.

Reagan also proposed a \$900 million jump in budget authority for "security assistance" programs to several foreign countries such as El Salvador.

"In addition, the administration plans to establish a new revolving fund for procuring military equipment for eventual transfer to other countries that would shorten lead times for delivery of critical weapons systems," the budget document said.

The administration proposed even deeper cuts in a host of programs, including the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and food stamps.

By combining several programs — including summer youth employment and youth community conservation — the administration proposed additional cuts for CETA of \$900 million.

The administration proposed new food stamp reductions of \$2.3 billion by tightening eligibility requirements, and a \$900 million cut by converting food stamps for Puerto Rico into a block grant.

The new budget would cut \$1.6 billion from child nutrition, special milk and the supplemental food program for pregnant women and infants — \$100,000 more than Reagan proposed last month.

## Budget cuts may affect student aid programs

By LAURA YOUNG  
Battalion Reporter

President Reagan's proposed budget cuts of \$300,000 in higher education funding may have an effect on some Texas A&M University students receiving financial aid.

"There will be cuts," Dr. Bill McFarland, director of student financial aid, said. "There will be less aid to students and we will see more self-help like loans and part-time work."

Texas A&M transacts approximately \$25 to \$35 million a year in student financial aid to approximately one-third of its students. Seventy percent of that is in the form of Federally Insured Student Loans or the Guaranteed Student Loan Program — both federal programs.

"The cuts are in line with the Republican philosophy towards higher education which is self-help," McFarland said.

However, McFarland explained, "The object is not to discontinue the program but to make it less expensive to run."

One of the ways that the federal gov-

ernment may limit the program, is to designate an alternate method of funding and repayment of the National Direct Student Loan Program.

"As student loans are repaid, by the current methods, that money is used by the University to make additional loans," McFarland said.

He said that in making the program more efficient, the government may require the payments be returned to the federal government.

"The general trend that they would take would be in the form of gift aid to students or to make it more difficult for students to get loans," McFarland said.

Such would be the case with the Pell Basic Grant (also known as the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant). The proposal would put a yearly family income ceiling of \$25,000 on applicants.

The elimination of Social Security benefits to college students is yet another way the federal government may limit spending for higher education.

This could be done, McFarland said, in a "phasing out" method. Those now receiving the benefits would continue to

do so but no new recipients would be added.

Another budgeting procedure may be tuition tax credits for families with children in college.

"There will be a lot of debate in Congress as to whether this will be best," McFarland said. "There's a theory that if you want to give aid to a student, the worst way to do it is to give the aid to the parents."

Whatever the actual outcome of Reagan's budget proposals, McFarland is hopeful of continued financial aid from the federal government.

"I cannot see a total dismantling of the program," McFarland said. "Parents may be called upon to provide more assistance than they have in the past few years."

However, until Congress passes Reagan's budget proposals, many students will not know exactly what they can expect in the form of financial aid.

"Until the situation is settled, the best anyone can give you on this matter is an educated guess," McFarland said.

## Silver Taps to be tonight

Silver Taps will be held in front of the Academic Building tonight at 10:30 p.m. in memory of Jeff Orr Bogert. Bogert died February 24, 1981.

It is requested that all lights on campus be turned off from 10:20 p.m. until 10:50 p.m.

## Discipline, security reasons parents willing to pay

# Private school enrollment rising nationally, locally

By LEIGH McLERROY  
Battalion Reporter

Inflation may be slowing the automobile industry and the real estate market — but there's one commodity Americans in growing numbers don't seem to mind paying for: a private school education.

While public school enrollment continues to decline at an annual rate of about 2 percent nationwide, private schools are enjoying a remarkable boom. More than 5 million students now attend private schools in the United States and applications are rising steadily.

This represents quite a turnaround from the period between 1965 and 1975, when a large number of private schools folded under financial pressure.

The national trend toward non-public education is evident locally as well. Enrollment at Allen Academy, the state's oldest boys preparatory school, was up 20 percent last year among boarding students, and 12 percent among day students. The year before, both categories saw a 9 percent increase.

Allen Academy currently enrolls 285 students in grades kindergarten-12. St. Michael's

Academy, an Episcopal day school in Bryan, also reported enrollment increases over last year. St. Joseph's Parochial School, whose enrollment has remained stable over the past year, is planning for future growth anticipated from the area's new industry.

What is the attraction? Why are parents willing to take on added tuition costs while paying regular school taxes? Allen Academy headmaster Bill Creedin says there is no simple answer.

"The southwest in general is experiencing great population growth, and this growth is reflected in the classroom," Creedin said. "But a variety of things — greater perceived quality of education, smaller classes, a security in knowing your child's well-being is taken care of — all of these are factors."

Others are quicker to connect shortcomings in public education to the private school boom.

Evans Clinchy and Elisabeth Cody of Educational Planning Associates, a Boston-based research affiliate, say increasing instances of violence and disruption in public schools have parents concerned.

College Station Independent School District Superintendent Bruce Anderson agrees, but

says local instances in no way compare to the problems being experienced by larger cities.

The discipline parents feel is lacking in public schools may be easier to administer in a private school. "I paddled the biggest kid in school the other day," says St. Joseph's principal Mary Sue Ribardo. "When my husband asked if he gave me any trouble I said no. He knew I was right."

Right or wrong, public schools can become the targets of legal action over discipline measures, and often do.

In a recent survey conducted by the Institute for Development of Educational Activities, Inc., parents also cited use of drugs, integration, poor curriculum and teachers and large classes as problems the public schools must deal with.

Anderson says the problems facing public schools can be overcome, and CSISD is constantly working to do so. Campus communications councils and district communication councils have been established to encourage student and parent input into the system, and efforts are being made to tailor educational programs to specific student needs. "What I would prefer (instead of private schools) is offering a range of opportunities in our public schools," Anderson

said. "Let's face it — all students are different. There is no 'typical' third grader — they all have different styles. We'd like to match teaching styles to learning styles."

Anderson said that with some changes a public school education could be even more beneficial to students than a private one. "We live in a pluralistic society. Why not learn to deal with that in our schools?"

Parents may soon have an added incentive toward non-public education. One issue currently being debated involves tuition tax credits for parents whose children are enrolled in private schools. The idea is not a new one — New York senator Daniel Moynihan has long advocated the plan. President Reagan recently said he also favors such a plan.

The St. Joseph's principal agrees. "I'd love it. It's hard on parents to pay school taxes and tuition. I believe the competition that would result would help both sectors."

Anderson does not favor tuition credits, but feels the view that tax credits would mark the end of public education may be somewhat dra-

matic. "We would see a shift of some degree," he adds.

If the private school enrollment is changing — so is the private school student. Once stereotyped as a member of the rich elite, grooming for an Ivy League spot, today's student is just as likely to be from the lower middle or middle class — and the first in his family to attend a private school.

Allen headmaster Bill Creedin reports a shift in the type of person seeking a private education. "With more working mothers, middle income families are willing to make the sacrifice."

The "sacrifice" is not cheap. Tuition at a boarding school typically ranges from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per year. Day school students can expect to pay between \$1,000 and \$4,000 per year. The growing number of parents from all income levels enrolling their children in these schools indicates their faith that it is money well spent.

The tax-paying public, no longer willing to accept the status-quo, is seeking something more individualized. And even in an economically tight time — they're willing to pay for it.