

National

Maintenance to decrease

Parks may cut services

WASHINGTON — Visitors to the national parks and forests this summer may find the amenities provided a little leaner than past years because of budget cuts.

Federal allocations that have not kept up with inflation and deep cuts in the funds available for seasonal workers may translate into less frequent garbage collection, fewer ranger patrols and a little less fresh paint splashed about in some areas.

Except for the elimination of some remote campsites, however, officials of the National Park Service and the National Forest Service stress that service cutbacks will be minimal and little felt by the hundreds of millions of visitors to the great outdoors.

The 300 million people touring the more than 330 National Park areas can expect "slight difference in service provided," according to Jay Sahd of the park service budget office.

While the Park Service 1981 budget was fattened to \$494.6 million, inflation has undercut much of the increase. Today's thinner dollars, Sahd said, "buy less supplies and materials to continue the same amount of services. You must curtail some place."

Maintenance cutbacks will bear much of the burden, Sahd said. Cuts will also be felt in fewer patrols of the service's 31,129 campsites, and tours and craft demonstrations for tourists may be scantier.

"It is hoped this will not inconvenience visitors; that is not the intent," Sahd said.

Those planning to enter one of the 154 national forest can "expect a lower quality recreation experience because of reduced services, lower quality facilities and lack of adequate amenities," according to Bob Gordon, Forest Service budget office.

While the service recreation budget tops \$111.5 million this year, it is only \$5.1 million more than last year and a "net decrease in real terms," Gordon said. In addition, the \$1.93 billion Forest Service budget was slashed from the \$2.17 billion 1980 allocation.

As a result, while most of the forest service's 91,000 campsites will be open, some "low use, remote sites" may not open or close early in the autumn. Amenities, such as garbage collection, will also be reduced, according to Gordon.

Manpower will also be reduced. Fewer summer-only seasonal employees, used to patrol trails, assist visitors and enforce the Forest Service regulations, will be hired than in past years, he said.

The congressional decision to eliminate the Youth Conservation Corps and the Young Adult Conservation Corps over the next two years will also cut into the muscle available to the service for tasks like trail construction and

maintenance.

The YCC and YACC, funded by the departments of Interior and Labor, provide about 6 percent of the service's manpower requirements, mostly in the eastern half of the country.

"Basic human services that involve health or human safety, we're trying to maintain as we always have," said Edward Therrien, information officer at the White Mountain National Forest, spread over 747,400 acres in New Hampshire and Maine.

"We've managed to open everything this year," Therrien said. Back country patrols in the forest, which last year was visited by 6 million people, will be reduced, he said, because of fewer seasonal employees, but the cuts "will not be obvious to the average person coming here." Officials at the Superior National Forest in Minnesota anticipate no major service reductions at their 25 developed fee-required campgrounds, according to spokesman Allan Wolter.

The three million acre forest has a "bigger budget and more flexibility" than some other parts of the Forest Service, Wolter said. He said forest administrators will also rely upon campers to haul their own garbage to central sites to "take up the slack" caused by staff reductions.

Reagan committed to new tax cut proposal

WASHINGTON — President Reagan says he is "fully committed" to the new version of his tax cut proposal — one he claims offers "true tax relief and a new economic beginning."

Administration officials today planned to explain the latest revisions — including about \$20 billion in concessions to the business community — to the Senate Finance Committee.

Later, the House tax-writing committee was to begin discussions on a tax cut bill, but is not expected to get down to specifics until next week.

Last week the administration unveiled a revised tax plan calling for a 25 percent cut in individual tax rates over 33 months, an accelerated depreciation schedule for business investments and a laundry list of "sweeteners" to attract bipartisan support in Congress.

But to pay for the sweeteners — such as a modified marriage penalty and larger estate tax exemptions — the president was forced to scale back his business tax cut.

The business community was incensed at the change, which cut its tax relief by \$50 billion over six years — from the first proposal of \$173 billion to \$123 billion.

After completing some last-minute changes to satisfy business groups Tuesday, Treasury Department officials hand-delivered a copy of the administration's revised proposal to Rep. Barber

Conable, the senior Republican tax writer in the House.

Conable immediately introduced the legislation with Rep. Kent Hance, D-Texas, at the administration's request. Conable, who had no chance to read the hurriedly compiled bill, he supports the general outline but reserves the right to make technical changes.

The revisions focus on improved depreciation allowances for business equipment in 1981, 1986 and would cost about \$20 billion in revenues.

Promptly after the legislation was introduced, the White House issued a statement by Reagan saying his administration "is fully committed to this bill," and adding it offers "true tax relief and a new economic beginning."

Conable told reporters he would have preferred the administration's initial business tax proposal, "but we want to win this issue as president."

He said the latest changes "have been worked out with the business community, and have an appeal in Congress."

The New York Republican said he had wanted to see a compromise worked out with the Democratic leadership in the bipartisan tradition of Ways and Means Committee, but "The Democratic leadership has not been forthcoming, we've got to move along."

Illinois city is first to outlaw handguns

MORTON GROVE, Ill. — The 24,000 residents of Morton Grove have until Sept. 6 to get rid of their handguns, making their town the first in the United States to ban both sale and possession of handguns.

Village trustees, despite almost certain opposition and court battles, voted 5-1 Monday to ban the sale of handguns and 4-2 to ban possession of handguns.

Residents have 90 days to conform to the new ordinances.

"As far as we know, it's the first village in the United States to ban both the sale and possession of handguns," village trustee Neil Cashman, who sponsored the ordinances, said Tuesday. "I'm talking about any municipality. Many have tried, but it

has not passed."

A village handgun owner, attorney Victor Quilici, immediately filed suit in Cook County Circuit Court challenging the constitutionality of the new anti-gun law and seeking to bar its enforcement.

Community anger over lack of handgun control peaked recently when a young man wanted to open a store selling handguns in a small shopping mall in a residential area of the northwest Chicago suburb.

Cashman said the young man said he would sell only to policemen.

"Well, policemen don't buy that many guns. We've only got 40 policemen in town," Cashman said.

"We decided it was time to do something about handguns, and the first thing was to

ban the sale of them."

Village officials expect a fight from the National Rifle Association and the Illinois Rifle Association.

Police said the ordinances will be hard to enforce because the village had only voluntary handgun registration — making it impossible for officers to identify gun owners.

"I don't know what's going to happen," Cashman conceded. "I'm sure the opposition — the NRA and the IRA, which has lots of money — is going to fight us on this. But we'll fight right back."

Opponents of handgun control showed up en masse at the village meeting carrying NRA handouts. But Cashman said between 60 and 70 percent of the residents are against handguns.

"I think that the American experience with handguns has been a dismal one," said village trustee Gregory Kosloski. "I think the majority of the American people believe that, even though the NRA may not."

"We are simply saying let it be up to us," he added. "We may be wrong, but the Supreme Court of the United States will decide at that point."

Private citizens owning guns are given 90 days to put them in a gun club or sell them outside Morton Grove. Those selling guns have 90 days to turn in inventories.

Exempted from the law are police personnel, licensed gun collectors and antique firearms owners.

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Oil from jojoba bean is valuable resource

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Long ago, Indians in the American Southwest used jojoba to suppress hunger.

Today, the shrub whets the interest of entrepreneurs and scientists who say the oil from its dark-brown, football-shaped seed as

perhaps the nation's greatest untapped natural resource.

"Once you've gotten jojoba fever, done your homework and see the thousands of businesses that want it, the thousands of farmers that want to grow it, you say, 'My God why hasn't anyone done anything?'" says Tom Janca.

He anticipates gross sales of his Mesa, Ariz., Janca's Jojoba Oil & Seed Co. will swell from \$200,000 in 1980 to well over \$1 million this year.

His optimism in jojoba (pronounced ho-HO-buh) is matched by Wall Street Digest, an investment advisory service, that recently placed the bean, after real estate and rare coins, as one of the "10 best places to put your money now."

The oil is said to have most of the properties of that produced from the sperm whale, an endangered species protected by U.S. law. Most important, sources agree, is its ability to stand up under high-pressure, high-temperature industrial uses.

"It's the only plant among 10,000 surveyed by the department that produced an oil that has the structure of liquid wax," says Dr. Thomas Miwa, who runs the Tempe, Ariz., laboratory of Jojoba Plantation Products and previously spent 22 years as a research chemist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

So far, the largest application of jojoba has been in cosmetics.

Roots Jojoba Products Inc., of Beverly Hills, Calif., sells jojoba shampoos, conditioners, hand and body moisturizers.

Other applications being tested include use in drugs, plastics, industrial lubricants, detergents, chewing gum, carbon ribbons and waxes. The nut meal, after oil extraction, also has potential as a cat-

tle feed and a fertilizer.

But the current cost is high. "It's so scarce now we're charging \$125 a gallon and had to limit sales to investors," says B.J. Bianco, sales manager at Janca's Jojoba.

The problem is jojoba is commercially grown in only a few parts of Mexico and the Southwest. The source of jojoba beans is limited.

This year's yield is expected to be about 125 to 250 tons of oil, squeezed from the seed at a ratio of 20 pounds to a gallon.

Efforts are underway to increase commercial production. "Although the plant takes 10 to 15 years to mature, a further problem is lack of start-up funds," says Dr. Miwa.

"From the information seen in the press, from our studies, there are too many things not yet determined," says Faraoni, a Phoenix loan officer at Valley National Bank's business department.

Another problem, says Dennis, of the University of Arizona Plant Sciences Department, is the lack of irrigated land for growing.

Dennis also says, "The procedure has yet to be worked out. Currently it's all labor-intensive — a labor-intensive expensive process."

"The research effort is more time to select high-producing plants and that are disease and insect resistant to improve the plant material available to establish plantations."

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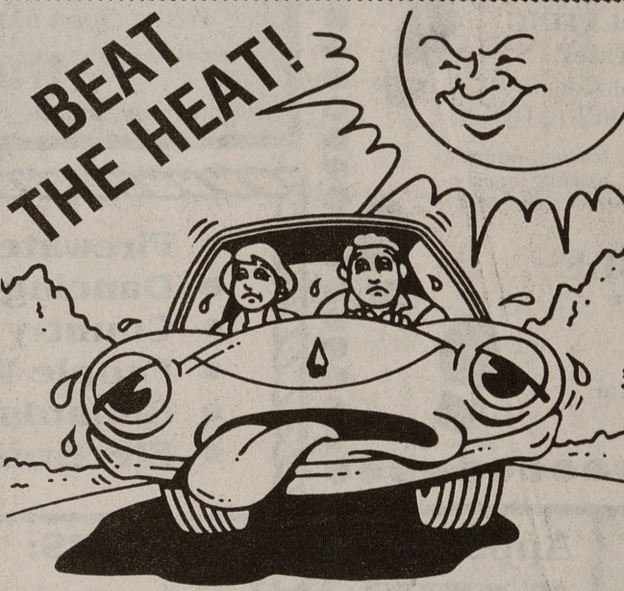
The Muslim Community of Bryan and College Station is arranging a lecturer on The Holy Book Quran, on Friday, June 12, 1981 at 1:30 p.m. at All Faiths Chapel.

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