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The Weather

Today	Tomorrow
High 97	High 97
Low 77	Low 77
Chance of rain. 10%	Chance of rain. 10%

Administration position remains the same

Sadat to request U.S. negotiations with PLO

WASHINGTON — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in his first meeting with President Reagan, will try to convince the United States to drop its ban on dealing directly with the Palestinians.

But, in preparation for today's visit, the White House said U.S. policy toward the PLO, the designated representative for the Palestinians, remains that it has been: that the Palestine Liberation Organization is a group that contains terrorist elements and the United States is bound not to negotiate with the PLO until the organization recognizes Israel's right to exist.

"It is for Reagan to choose how he does this. But I shall tell him he should make contact with the Palestinians," Sadat said at a news conference in London before flying to Washington.

Before Sadat's arrival, White House spokesman David Gergen said, "The United States has not changed its position on the PLO."

The Israeli government, in a statement issued last week, said, "The sudden prominence being given to the PLO and suggestions it be included in the Middle-East peace negotiations shows a misunderstanding of the basic facts of this organization."

"The PLO is a terror organization with a single aim — the elimination of the state of Israel through the use of violence and force."

Sadat's idea to breathe some life into the frozen negotiations on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank rises from the fact Israel and the PLO — acting through third parties — have dealt with

each in bringing about a cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

"I consider this a turning point," Sadat said, "and the proper approach now should be to build on this to bring about mutual and simultaneous recognition of one another. This will open the door for the comprehensive settlement we are after."

However, the formation of a new Israeli coalition government, involving concessions by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to conservative religious parties, appears to have given the

West Bank negotiations a further setback.

According to a list of policy guidelines broadcast on the Israeli state radio, the new government will insist on its right eventually to institute Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan River. It also will continue its widely challenged policy of settling Jews in the disputed region.

Sadat is scheduled to be given a full state welcome today at the White House, then to have his first meeting with Reagan.

Secretary of state Alexander Haig is host for a later working luncheon for Sadat at the State Department and there will be separate meetings with Vice President Bush and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Sadat is expected to push for an accelerated delivery of 40 F-16 fighters Egypt has ordered from the United States.

Reagan and his wife, Nancy, host a dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat at the White House this evening.

Summer parking different

By KATHY O'CONNELL
Battalion Staff

At 5:30 p.m. All you need to do is check the grade that is posted outside your professor's office. Since it's after 5 p.m. you think you can park in the staff parking lot without getting a parking ticket. Five minutes later you return to your car and find greetings from the police department in the form of a \$10 parking ticket.

In order to avoid the scenario described above students should be aware of summer parking regulations. Parking rules do differ in the summer from the regular school year, said Traffic and Safety Director Tom Parsons.

During the summer a student can park in any student lot, regardless of his classification. In the regular school year students are restricted to parking in the lot designated by the color of their permit.

Male dorm residents with more than 60 hours, and all female dorm residents are given red stickers. This is considered privileged parking, however; it's more of a safety measure for the women.

Off-campus students with more than 60 hours get a blue sticker and all other students, those with less than 60 hours, get a green sticker.

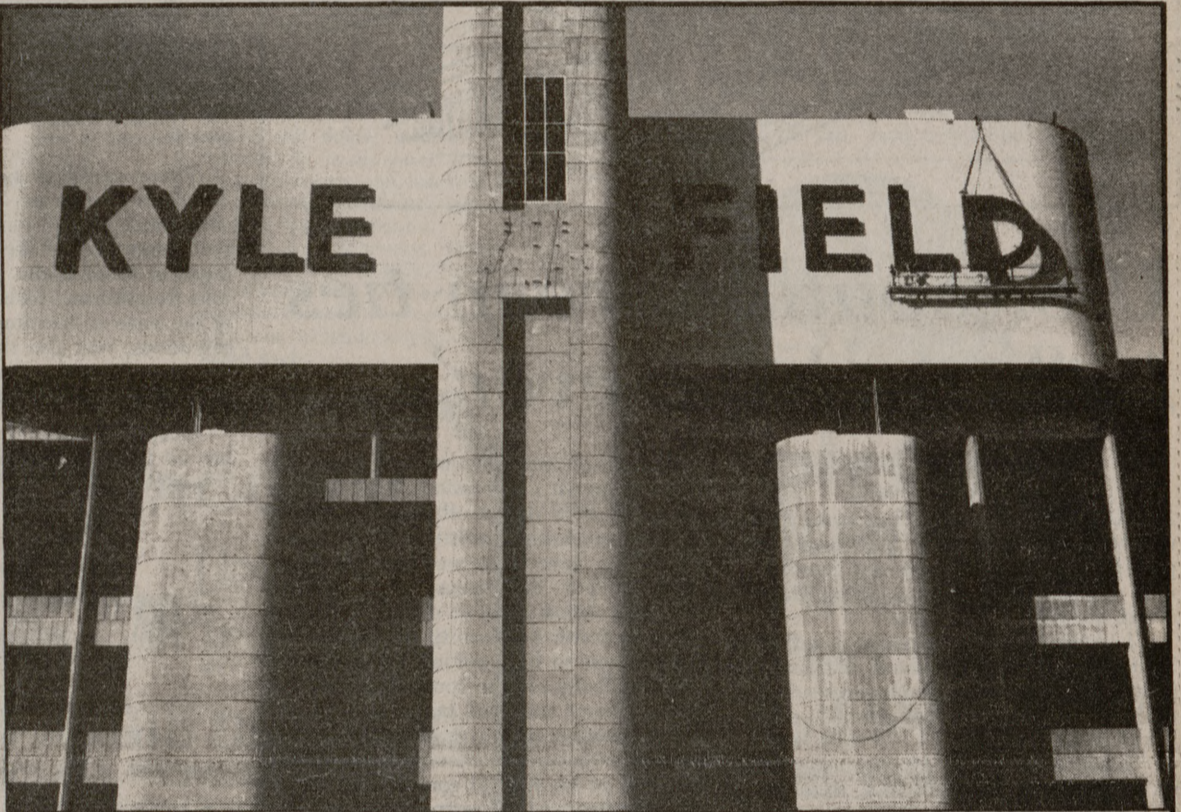
Off-campus students can also purchase a night permit that will allow them to park on campus in the evenings.

Parsons said students can park in almost any staff parking lot from 5 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., weekends and official University holidays. Sometimes, he said, students will park illegally and explain that they were taking their own personal holiday.

Exceptions to the rule are the Chemistry Building lot, the Duncan Dining Hall lot, the A.P. Beutel Health Center lot, the parking garage in Zachary and the golf course parking lot.

Students are also prohibited from parking in reserved or numbered parking slots and slots marked for the handicapped.

Parsons said if a student does get a ticket while parked legally, all they have to do is take it in and discuss it with him. "Sometimes we do make mistakes, but we're willing to listen to the student if there's a question about the ticket."



Photos by Robert R. Green.

Bringing up a D

Workers raised a 16-foot-tall letter "D" to finish spelling out "Kyle Field" on the back of the stadium's press box Monday. The new sign, lit at night, will be accompanied by an ATM logo. The

total cost of putting up the sign is estimated at \$110,000, but at least \$50,000 of this is being donated to the University. Schuler & Wohl Sign Co. of Houston is installing the sign.

Reagan expected to sign tax cut bill soon

Take-home pay will be affected

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, having whipped the Democratic-dominated House and inspired the Republican-controlled Senate, now has the bills he says are needed to remedy the economy.

The House Tuesday gave final approval to biggest tax cut in history — the second half of Reagan's economic recovery plan. Last week, Congress approved the first half — the president's slashed-back budget.

Reagan is expected to sign both bills into law within the next few days.

On a 282-95 vote, the House approved the compromise taxcut bill worked out by House and Senate negotiators during a marathon weekend session. The Senate approved the 33-month, 25 percent, across-the-board

cut Monday on a 67-8 vote.

Just last week, House Democratic leaders, who were unable to stop Reagan's budget plan, thought they could derail the president's tax cut with their alternative package.

But Reagan, after a multifaceted lobbying effort, which included a nationally televised address, turned the tables and won House passage.

The House's final approval Tuesday came after unsuccessful efforts by Frost Belt congressmen to scale back the nearly \$12 billion worth of tax breaks for oil interests. Similar futile attempts were made in the Senate.

Since introducing the proposal in February, Reagan's taxcut plan has been revised three times by the administration and modified in Congress.

The final compromise bill will cost the Treasury \$748.8 billion in lost tax revenues through 1986.

In addition to the tax cuts for individuals, the plan includes massive tax reductions for businesses and special interests.

Rep. James Shannon, D-Mass., complained the only provisions that would have benefited northern states — tax credits for wood-burning stoves and home-heating costs — were dropped

from the compromise bill while nearly \$12 billion in tax breaks for southern and western-based oil interests were retained.

Shannon called the entire tax package "a riverboat gamble, that will make every citizen of the United States (suffer) if it doesn't work."

Rep. Barber Conable of New York, the senior Republican on the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee and co-sponsor of the president's taxcut bill in the House, dismissed these and other complaints by Democrats as "sour grapes gamesmanship."

The first 5 percent installment of the tax cut for individuals will take effect Oct. 1, but the impact will be a minus-cumulative 1.25 percent cut for all of 1981 because it comes in the last quarter of the year.

Taxpayers will notice a bigger difference in their takehome pay on July 1, 1982, when the second stage — an additional 10 percent tax cut — kicks in for a cumulative 15 percent reduction from current levels.

The final 10 percent cut will take effect July 1, 1983 — totaling a 25 percent reduction from current levels.

Because of its across-the-board nature, those who pay the most in taxes will get the biggest tax cut.

System reduces number of University workers by 98

In keeping with Gov. Bill Clements' plan to cut down on the number of state jobs, a reduction of nearly 100 positions is reflected in the Texas A&M University System's new operating budgets which go into effect Sept. 1.

System Chancellor Frank W.R. Hubert said the overall reduction was achieved despite the fact that 70 new positions are being added at Texas A&M University, where a 2,000-student increase is expected this fall.

Hubert said the reductions will not result in any layoffs, but rather was accomplished by eliminating positions which became vacant.

The statewide educational, research and public service network will have a net decrease of 98 full-time-equivalent positions, the chancellor said. Texas A&M University will have an increase

of 70, while Tarleton State University will gain two, as will the System offices.

The Texas Engineering Experiment Station will have a reduction of 52 positions; Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, a reduction of 37; Texas Agricultural Extension Service, 31; Texas Engineering Extension Service, 13; Texas Transportation Institute, 12; Texas Forest Service, 10; Texas A&M University at Galveston, 10; and Prairie View A&M University, 7.

"I'm happy to see us reducing the number of positions and using the money for the people who are highly productive at these institutions," Hubert said. "As we acquire additional research contracts, however, we will have to add new people, but the contracts will generate more funds."

He emphasized that the reductions do not mean cutbacks in programs or

services. Total System budgets of \$528 million for fiscal year 1982 include increased expenditures for all parts of the System in support of higher enrollments and expanded programs.

Texas A&M University, which has more than doubled its enrollment within the decade and has been one of the fastest growing universities in the nation, will continue to grow — but at a reduced rate as the result of an enrollment management policy adopted by the System Board of Regents.

Provisions to control the number of students entering Texas A&M have been adopted by the regents, including higher Scholastic Aptitude Test requirements for all students except those ranking in the top quarter of their high school graduating classes.

The restrictions will result in a stu-

dent body of even higher quality, Texas A&M officials predict, while pointing out that in recent years Texas A&M's entering freshman classes have had the highest SAT averages for any public institution in Texas. The SAT average for entering freshmen at Texas A&M last year was 1,026, exceeding the national average of 891 by 135 points.

The new policy underscores the philosophy of Board of Regents Chairman H.R. "Bum" Bright who has repeatedly emphasized the need for Texas A&M to concentrate on qualitative rather than quantitative growth.

"The Board of Regents now intends to concentrate on the building of a great faculty," he said, noting that research will be emphasized in concert with efforts to enhance the University's teaching activities.

System officials get increase in 1982 fiscal year budget

In approving System budgets totaling \$528 million last week, the Texas A&M Board of Regents approved the following salaries for System and University administrators. Current salaries are in parenthesis.

Chancellor Frank W.R. Hubert — \$100,000 (\$84,606)

Executive Vice Chancellor for Administration W.C. Freeman Jr. — \$84,351 (\$77,564)

Deputy Chancellor for Agriculture Perry L. Adkisson — \$75,000 (\$72,000)

Deputy Chancellor for Engineering John C. Calhoun Jr. — \$74,115 (\$67,735)

Vice Chancellor for Programs Don

Hellriegel — \$60,000 (new position)

Vice Chancellor for Legal Affairs James Bond — \$60,000 (\$56,000)

Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs Robert G. Cherry — \$65,090 (\$59,487)

Texas A&M Acting President Charles H. Samson — \$80,000 (\$72,415)

Vice President for Academic Affairs J.M. Prescott — \$73,000 (\$66,213)

Vice President for Business Affairs Howard L. Vestal — \$64,000 (\$56,754)

Vice President for International Affairs T.R. Greathouse — \$57,836 (\$53,181)

Vice President for Student Services John J. Koldus — \$56,400 (\$48,872).