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It's a small world

Cal Young an architectural design graduate student from Bartlesville and anice Frizzell, a graduate student from Houston, look like giants when standing Young's proposed model of the

engineering-physics building. Frizzell also designed a model. Houston engineers, as well as the company with the contract for the construction of the building, evaluated the proposals.

moved to be a cost AT&T antitrust suit nior Kermay be settled soon

United Press International WASHINGTON — A federal ge's suggested changes in a settlemt to break up American Tele-one & Telegraph Co. are being seted with cautious optimism by any — including the government

On Wall Street, a top analyst pre-icted the revisions would remove onths of uncertainty in the market

U.S. District Judge Harold Greene mounced Wednesday he will pprove the settlement reached last uary between AT&T and the govment, but only if both sides agree his modifications.

Greene warned if they don't agree would reject the proposed settle-ent and order a resumption of the or details. government's 7-year-old antitrust suit

by Rebeca Zimmermann

Battalion Staff
If you use local telephone directory

ssistance, you may be surprised then the operator asks for your shone number. Don't be — there's a

Aug. 1, General Telephone began

policy of allowing each phone line

free local directory assistance calls

er month. After those 10, the cus-

mer is charged 25 cents for each

GTE public affairs division mana-

er John Wallace said to correctly re-

ord calls to directory assistance, the

perator answering the information

quest asks for the caller's number.

The operator then records the re-

one number he requests.

ason she asks.

against the world's largest company.

AT&T and the Justice Department both expressed pleasure with what they called Greene's acceptance of the overall concept of the proposed settlement and said they immediately would begin talks to see if they can agree to his changes.

Their proposed consent decree calls for AT&T to spin off 22 majority-owned telephone companies — about two-thirds of its \$120 billion in assets — in exchange for dissolution of a 1956 government ban on what kinds of businesses it can enter, particularly the lucrative markets for new communications services.

AT&T would retain its longdistance operations and its manufac-turing and research arms, Western Electric and Bell Laboratories.

New GTE policy: only 10 free local assistance calls

Greene listed 10 changes he wants

quest on a computer card.

Wallace said the new charge for directory assistance places the cost of

this service on the people who use it.

someone who seldom used directory

assistance paid the same amount as

someone who telephoned for assist-

ance 50 times, Wallace said. The cost

was simply figured into the basic

monthly phone rates.

The 10-call limit applies to each separate phone line, he said. If there

are two phone lines in one residence

or business office, there is a 10-

request limit for each line. But, exten-

sion phones on the same line are in-

Two phone numbers may be re-

Before the new policy was initiated,

to see in the agreement, most of them having to do with giving the spun-off companies greater freedom to enter new businesses.

The judge also said the divested

local telephone companies must be allowed to retain the Yellow Pages and to sell telephones and switch-boards to customers. The original decree lets the parent company handle

Greene gave the Justice Department and AT&T 15 days to submit the decree, with the called-for

changes, or to reject it.

Assistant Attorney General William Baxter, the administration's top antitrust official, had previously warned the government would restart its antitrust suit if the court tried to alter the terms of the settlement.

quested each time the customer calls

directory assistance. So, up to 20 numbers may be obtained before a

charge is assessed for requests.

Calls from pay phones or hospitals and calls made by certified handicap-

ped people who have difficulty using

the phone book are exempt from the service charge, Wallace said. And, callers don't have to give their

phone numbers to operators when

calling long distance directory service

because the call is automatically re-

for long distance directory assistance

because the service cost is offset by the

long distance call which usually fol-

Wallace said charges are not made

corded by a computer, he said.

lows the request.

Habib says solution close for Israel, PLO

United Press International
U.S. envoy Philip Habib, "a couple
of days" from a peaceful solution to
the Lebanon war, took his shuttle diplomacy back to Beirut today where İsraeli warplanes lashed Palestinian

The Israeli military, accusing Palestinian guerrillas of violating the unofficial cease-fire, said its jets went

targets and shelling rocked the

into action early this morning, after a night of rocket exchanges and gun-

Habib returned to Beirut Wednesday from Jerusalem, saying he was satisfied about talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on a com-

Liberation Organization from Lebanon.

The envoy was meeting today with Lebanese officials on ending the 68day war. "A diplomatic solution is very close," Lebanese television quoted Habib as saying. "All we have to do is work out the details."

A senior Israeli official in Jerusalem agreed with his optimistic assessment, saying "there is reason to believe we are close to reaching agree-ment. It's a matter of a couple of

Military sources in Lebanon said the pullout from west Beirut by the outgunned and outnumbered PLO guerrillas could begin by the end of the week and be completed within 15

The Israelis coupled nearly 12 hours of shelling, which intensified late Wednesday, with 40 bombing sorties by warplanes that covered west Beirut with a curtain of smoke.

In an ominous comment, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel would not withdraw Lebanon until Syria removed 40,000 troops stationed since the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war in the eastern Bek-

Noting Israeli artillery is located only 16 miles from Damascus, Sharon said, "the Syrians will have to decide what they prefer."

Congress main obstacle

Reagan pushes tax hike

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President
Reagan took to the road to sell a \$98.9 billion tax increase to the public and

now hopes to use a proved selling pitch to win over a reluctant Con-During a three-hour visit to Montana Wednesday, Reagan hammered away at arguments that the White

House hopes will comprise a formula for making the tax hike palatable to lawmakers with election-year jitters. The applause he heard in the West seemed more a general endorsement

of his policies than for the tax bill. But Reagan and his advisers left con-vinced they can make a formidable case to Congress on behalf of the package they say is necessary for economic recovery.
"You watch," said one aide. "He's

pulled this off before. It may look like an uphill fight, but we've still got some time and his powers of persuasion.'

Reagan arranged to use those powers today on at least three more de-legations of House members — adding to the dozens he personally has lobbied at the White House in the

past 10 days.

The president kept up the private pressure Wednesday even during his visit to Montana by making phone calls from Air Force One to congressmen as well as business groups that might aid White House lobbying.

The administration is going to great lengths to convey the message Reagan already is winning over reluctant members of Congress.

As he boarded Air Force One

R-Mont., told reporters he had strong reservations about the tax bill and said it would fail by a 2-to-1 margin.

By the end of the flight, presiden-

tial aides were parading Marlenee be-fore reporters to tell of a conversion he had undergone during a talk with Reagan aboard the plane.

"The president is a very convincing man and his efforts to close tax loopholes and reduce the deficit deserve support," Marlenee said. "I'm inclined to support him."

What of his earlier statements? "Well," he replied, "I changed my mind."

In search of more public support and congressional converts, Reagan is Wednesday for the flight to Montana with Reagan, Rep. Ronald Marlenee. considering giving a nationally televised speech on the tax package.

Building program trying to catch up with needs

by Dawson Clark

Battalion Reporter Enrollment at Texas A&M University is rising faster than the buildings are. So, despite a steady building program, Texas A&M University faces a recurring million-square-foot classroom and laboratory space shor-

Now the University is attempting to balance the numbers and available space by limiting enrollment and in-

creasing construction.

Dr. Charles McCandless, interim vice-president for academic affairs, said his office conducts an annual study to determine the need for classroom space. He said the study indicates a shortage every year, and that increasing enrollment makes the balancing act difficult.

"We grow at such a rate that when we add all of these buildings it only accounts for the growth at that time," McCandless said. "So we haven't really closed the deficit. If we can stabilize the enrollment, then our construction will start to catch up and we can remove the deficit.'

McCandless cited a paragraph in the 1982-83 Texas A&M catalog which states that the University can limit enrollment if the quality of education is lowered because of inadequate facilities (page 12, paragraph 5).

He said that's why the minimum admission standards were raised.

"We tried to find which groups of students had the least likelihood of completing a degree at A&M," McCandless said. "And the standards were adjusted so that those who were least likely to get a degree were those who were weeded out."
Since 1977, the University has

added the Heldenfels, Kleburg, Soil and Crop Sciences, Harrington Education and Academic and Agencies buildings. The total cost of these buildings was more than \$44 million. Recently, the Board of Regents appropriated more than \$10 million to help further reduce the shortage of laboratory and classroom space.

Included in the latest appropria-

tion is \$140,000 for preliminary design of an engineering/physics building. The new facility, which will house 18 research and teaching labs and 12 classrooms, is expected to cost about \$21.5 million. The building should be ready for occupancy by the spring of

The regents also recently approved the construction of a horticulture/ forest sciences building and an addition to the Halbouty Geosciences Building. The horticulture/forest sciences building will provide 38 re-search and teaching laboratories and

four lecture/seminar rooms. The Halbouty expansion will add 12 research and teaching laboratories to the existing facility.

Both projects are expected to be completed during the summer of 1984 at a combined cost of \$10,695,000.

Paul Stephens, manager of the facilities planning division, said the new buildings will create additional lab space. Thus, crowded conditions elsewhere on campus will be relieved.

McCandless said all engineering research labs will be moved to the building under construction south of the Zachry Engineering Center. This change will free many laboratories for use in undergraduate education.

Another possible solution to the shortage of laboratory space would involve scheduling labs from 7 to 10 p.m., McCandless said. But, he said, that solution is one most University administrators would rather avoid.

"Most students and faculty members aren't particularly pleased about having labs at night," he said. "We have a lot of student organizations and a large and active intramural program. We think all of these things certainly contributed to the education of the student. So, we'd like for students to have their evenings free to participate in those activities.

Study shows floating good for students

cluded in the monthly limit.

Wet behind the ears, but learning fast

Battalion Staff
Studying while afloat in a sensory solation tank makes difficult concepts easier to grasp, according to esults of a study conducted during the spring semester by a Texas A&M professor.

For two years, Dr. Thomas Taylor, a visiting assistant professor of chemistry, has used elecroencephalographs (EEGs) to tudy the learning process. He used EEGs, which measure brain activity, o see how flotation affects learning. Recent research using EEGs nows that learning occurs on several different levels.

The lowest learning level is sim-

ple memorization, the next is understanding a concept as it is presented and the highest level is called synthesis thinking. On this learning level, several different concepts are combined to form a new idea.

Statistics from Taylor's study on flotation learning show that subjects who learned while floating performed much better than the control group when answering questions which required synthesis

'There's no question that the experimental group learned more,"

he said, "but where they learned is the most important point. People who floated learned at a different cognitive level. The results show that the more difficult the concept, the bigger the difference in the per-

formance of the two groups."

To eliminate as many variables as possible, the subjects were chosen from 453 original volunteers. After extensive screening, 40 females were selected. Complete statistics were gathered for 20 of the subjects.

Only females were used in the study because basic physiological differences in the way men and women think do exist, Taylor said.

During the study, the control group and the experimental group studied by listening to learning tapes. The control group for the experiment listened to the tapes while

lying on a couch in a quiet, dark room. The experimental group flo-ated while they listened.

The only difference in the two groups was that the experimental group was floating," Taylor said. Floating is a method of relaxation that consists of lying in a sensory

isolation tank, suspended in 10 inches of warm salt water. The completely enclosed tank is 8 feet long and 4 feet wide. Floating sessions usually last one hour.

The study was funded by the Float to Relax Corp. The Denverbased corporation has set up several Float to Relax facilities across the United States, including five in

Texas. John Moran is the co-owner and manager of the College Station facility, which opened last spring.

"We wanted someone to prove what we already know," Moran said. "I don't have a Ph.D. so I can't tell the world it really works. A&M has international credibility.

"I believe we are on the frontier of the mind. We are exploring a way to open up to the other 90 percent (of the brain) that we are typically told we never use."

Taylor said he is interested in EEG research because he doesn't think exams are a suitable diagnostic

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forecast

Partly cloudy with a 30 percent chance of rain; highs in the mid-90s; low in the mid-70s.