

Texas A&M The Battalion

Serving the University community

Page 18
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Jumping the gun

Some freshman cadets thought Saturday's game had already ended and rushed onto Kyle Field to carry off the yell leaders. But they found they had a problem: one second of play was left. The field had to be cleared to let the Mavericks run one more play. See related stories page 9.

staff photo by Octavio Garcia



Israel held responsible for massacres

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, expressing "outrage and revulsion" at the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Saturday held Israel ultimately responsible for the violence and demanded immediate Israeli withdrawal from West Beirut.

Reagan called the killing of hundreds of Palestinians in two refugee camps by unknown gunmen, apparently Christian militiamen, a "bloody trauma" and said he was "horrified" to hear the news.

Reports from Beirut Saturday said that hundreds of men, women and children were massacred in two refugee camps on the outskirts of city, apparently by Lebanese Christian militiamen given control of the camps by the advancing Israeli army.

United Press International reporters who visited the camps said the death toll could exceed 1,000.

Israel, Reagan said, "claimed that its moves would prevent the kind of tragedy which has now occurred." He also said that Israel has assured the United States it would not occupy West Beirut.

After Secretary of State George Shultz summoned Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens to the State Department to demand an Israeli pullback, the Israeli Embassy released a statement expressing "dismay and shock at the killings in Beirut."

The Israeli army was not in control of areas where there were killings, the statement said. "As soon as Israel became aware of the killings, the IDF (Israeli Defense Forces) immediately entered the camp and stopped the killings and evicted the Christian militiamen."

The Israeli forces moved into West Beirut following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Beshir Gemayel on Tuesday in a bomb blast at his Christian party's offices in the capital. Reagan sharply protested the Israeli occupation of Moslem sector Wednesday.

In a statement released at the White House and State Department, Reagan said, "We strongly opposed Israel's move into West Beirut, both because we believed it wrong in principle and for fear that it would provoke further fighting."

Engineers strike U.S. railways; traffic crippled

WASHINGTON — Thousands of locomotive engineers struck the nation's railroads Sunday, crippling U.S. rail traffic. The Reagan administration demanded a quick end to the strike after contract talks collapsed.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis and Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan warned if there was no settlement by today, the administration would propose legislation to end it.

"If the collective bargaining process does not produce a settlement by tomorrow morning, we are prepared to discuss the matter with the president and to propose legislation to the

Congress to prevent the threat of an extended strike," their joint statement said Sunday.

Talks to settle the walkout collapsed about seven hours after the strike began at 12:01 a.m. EDT.

Up to 28,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers union walked out, affecting much of the nation's freight service and some passenger lines. There was scattered picketing.

Every major freight railroad was involved except Conrail, the Northeast carrier.

While Amtrak, the national railroad passenger line, was not included

in the contract talks between the union and National Railway Conference, some Amtrak service was affected.

Amtrak service in the Northeast corridor between Washington, New York and Boston continued, but there was no service south of Washington, south or west of Chicago or along the West Coast. Some commuter trains were affected this morning.

John Winston, spokesman for the Federal Railroad Administration, said Amtrak was "running nationally at roughly 50 percent capacity, and 100 percent in the Northeast cor-

ridor."

"The bulk of the freight railroads are running very well, from 30 percent to as high as 75 percent of normal, using management personnel," he said.

Dan Lang, a spokesman for the Association of American Railroads, said the industry believed it would be able to provide "some essential services for a good while."

But union president John System said the strike was "complete; the railroads are tied up all over the nation." He said the main stumbling block was the industry's insistence on a no-strike clause.

"We are striking for the right to strike," he said. The industry demand for a "no-strike" clause in the 39-month contract is similar to provisions in contracts with the other 12 rail unions.

During the period of the agreement, the clause would prohibit the union from calling a strike for renegotiations of additional pay differentials for engineers when crew sizes change.

In the 1975 and 1978 agreements, the industry granted waivers to the strike moratorium on the issue of adjusting wages of engineers, but has been steadfast in trying to eliminate

the waiver in this year's negotiations.

The strike was called the minute a 60-day "cooling off" period imposed by President Reagan expired, spreading across the nation time zone by time zone.

In all, from 26,000 to 28,000 active BLE members in the United States were affected, a union spokesman said.

Lewis and Donovan said they asked Kay McMurray, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and Bob Harris, chairman of the National Mediation Board, to bring the parties back to the negotiating table.

U.S. Army says soldier defected

SEOUL, South Korea — The U.S. military command said Sunday that Army Pfc. Joseph T. White, who crossed the demilitarized zone into North Korea last month, defected and was possibly influenced by communist propaganda.

Roland J. Aars, chief spokesman for the command in Seoul, said the United States is still seeking a face-to-face meeting with White, but North Korea said last week "further discussion of the matter is meaningless and waste of time."

The spokesman said White, of St. Louis, Mo., was "an average soldier with a clean military record" who had no medical, drug or alcohol problems.

But the spokesman said a considerable amount of North Korean propaganda materials were found in White's personal effects left behind, indicating political motives might be the reasons for the soldier's action.

According to the spokesman, White shot the lock off his guard post fence and ran across the DMZ into North Korea in the early morning hours of Aug. 28.

White, the spokesman said, was on midnight to 6 a.m. duty to man a bunker with an American soldier of Korean descent at guard post "Ouellette" inside the Korean DMZ.

Guard post "Ouellette" is less than 2,300 feet from the border line and about the same distance from the truce village of Panmunjom, where officials of the American-led United Nations command and North Korea meet to discuss possible armistice violations.

In the northern side of the DMZ, White was heard to call out in Korean, "I am coming; help me," the spokesman said.

At around 7:30 a.m., about five hours after White's disappearance from the guard post, he was seen escorted by North Korean soldiers in the northern sector of the DMZ, the spokesman said.

White was the fifth American soldier to defect to North Korea since the Korean armistice was signed in 1953. The last American defection took place in 1965.

A&M tries again to get money for faculty leaves

by Denise Richter

When Dr. Donald Fraser tells students in his Finance 460 class about financial problems facing the British, his information comes from more than graphs and statistics.

Because he visited England on a faculty development leave last semester, he can tell them he saw hamburger selling for \$4 a pound. He can tell them he met university graduates making \$7,000 a year. He can tell them he watched a country's standard of living decline.

"A development leave gives you a new perspective," Fraser said. "But students benefit the most. Everything I learned over there flows directly into the classroom."

"If A&M wants to be a distinguished international university, it's got to get its faculty around the world. Expanding the faculty development leave program would do the University, the faculty and

the students a great deal of good."

Last year, only four professors — 0.19 percent of the 2,100-member faculty — were granted development leaves, known in most states as sabbaticals. And University and System officials agree the program needs to be expanded.

The Texas Legislature also has given its support to the program, calling development leaves "a well-recognized means of improving a state's program of public higher education."

Unfortunately, this type of program can't be run on praise. Money — lots of it — is required for faculty development leaves. Public colleges and universities repeatedly have asked the Legislature to fund the program. The Legislature repeatedly has refused. Now public colleges and universities, including Texas A&M, are trying again.

When legislators meet in January, representatives of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System — the governing body of institutions of higher education — will request state funding for faculty development leaves.

Dr. Walter Guttman, a member of the Coordinating Board, said the Board will request each institution be given development leave funds equivalent to 1.25 percent of the total state allocated for faculty salaries in the 1982-83 fiscal year.

The state allocated \$57.5 million for Texas A&M faculty salaries in 1982-83. If the Legislature approved the Coordinating Board's request, the University would receive about \$720,000 for development leaves.

Similar requests have been made in the past and have failed. But this year, the importance of faculty development leaves is being stressed more than ever.

"The institutions we visited during the legislative budget hear-

ings placed development leave funding in a relatively high position of importance," Guttman said. "They obviously felt strongly about this, and Texas A&M was no exception."

During System budget hearings Sept. 1, Chancellor Arthur G. Hansen said: "Development leaves are absolutely prime. If we want the universities in Texas to be recognized as first-class, this is something we've got to have."

Under the University's development leave program, a tenured member of the faculty is eligible to be considered for a leave if he or she has been a full-time employee for at least five consecutive years.

Development leaves are granted for two semesters at one-half the employee's regular salary, or for a semester at full salary. Such regular employee benefits as insurance continue while the employee is on leave.

But Dean of Faculties Clinton see LEAVES page 7

Tourists drawn by equestrian events

Oklahoma horse industry booms

OKLAHOMA CITY — White fences have joined drilling rigs, cattle and wheat combines as the symbols of Oklahoma industry.

"You can't drive anywhere in Oklahoma without seeing white fences," says Connie Golden. "You can be sure somebody's expensive horses are behind those fences. They don't put cows behind white fences."

The Norman, Okla., resident and founder of Speed Horse Magazine says horses are as much an Oklahoma natural resource as oil, cattle and wheat. And when it comes to tourism, there's no contest.

"People don't come here to fish and ski," she said. "People come here for horse events."

Around the world, Oklahoma is known for its horses, she said.

"It's so widely known throughout the world, but Oklahomans don't seem to realize that," she said.

Jodahl Golden, no relation to Connie, says demand for a directory of Oklahoma horse breeders which she compiled for the state Department of Agriculture surprised officials.

"We've got orders we haven't been able to fill," she said.

The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, which has dubbed the city the "Horse Capital of the World," says the city hosts more major equestrian events than any town in the U.S.

The National Finals Rodeo, held in Oklahoma City 17 straight years, draws almost 120,000 people, probably half of whom are from outside the state, said Stanley Draper Jr., director of metropolitan activities for the chamber.

About 13,000 people go to the annual World Championship Quarter Horse Show in Oklahoma City to see more than \$50 million in horses on display.

"That show will bring in people from all 50 states and several foreign countries — and an

awful lot from Canada, as does the National Finals Rodeo," Draper said.

A study funded by the Oklahoma Horsemen's Association indicated about \$3 billion is invested in Oklahoma horse operations. Oklahoma horsemen valued their more than one-half million horses at almost \$600 million dollars, the study said.

According to the report, the number of horses in the state will top 1 million by 1985.

As prevalent as horses are in Oklahoma, the state would become a new mecca for the industry if parimutuel betting was allowed, horse owners say. A controversial proposal to allow parimutuel betting on a county-option basis will be voted on Tuesday.

Opponents claim horse racing is legal, and that allowing betting would draw organized crime to the state. But horses must race and win to earn their keep, supporters of the proposal say.

"They're bred to run," Connie Golden said. "They must race or they're not worth the hay they eat."

Robert Standish, general manager of Heritage Place, a plush Oklahoma City horse auction barn, said there is a horse sale every weekend somewhere in Oklahoma.

In four years about 50,000 horses have been sold for about \$40 million at Heritage Place.

Oklahoma horsemen also consider the state as the kingdom of the quarter horse industry, with the central Oklahoma town of Purcell the "capital."

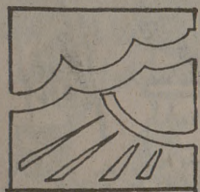
Champion quarter horses pour out of the state, they say, pointing to Easy Jet, the Oklahoma-bred world-beater syndicated for \$33 million.

"Most people don't realize horses are bought and sold for this kind of money," Connie Golden said.

inside

Classified	8
National	5
Opinions	2
Sports	9
State	3
Whatsup	7

forecast



Today's Forecast: High near 90, low in the low 60s tonight. Partly cloudy skies with a forty percent chance of rain.