

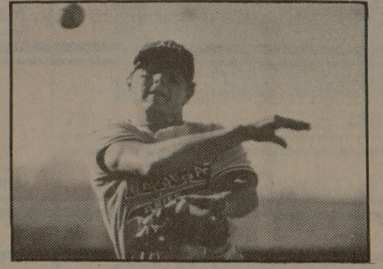
Former student to speak
at worldwide televised Muster

— Page 3



Aggies close home season
with 82-75 win over Cougars

— Page 8



Texas A&M The Battalion

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College Station, Texas

Wednesday, February 26, 1986

Aquino: Filipinos to 'start healing wounds'

Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Ferdinand E. Marcos fled the Philippines after 20 years in power Wednesday and Corason Aquino, the new president, said, "We can start healing the wounds."

She made the comment to journalists waiting outside her campaign headquarters as television and radio stations reported Marcos and an entourage of 55 relatives and friends had arrived in the U.S. territory of Guam aboard two American military planes.

Manila began returning to normal after days of turmoil in the revolt that ousted Marcos.

Soldiers mingled with civilian engineers in the palace grounds that had been under a virtual siege by re-

bel forces and their civilian supporters during the final days of the Marcos era.

Marcos, 68, resigned the presidency Tuesday night, driven from office by a military and civil rebellion in support of Aquino. He was taken by helicopter to Clark Air Base 50 miles northwest of Manila, where his group spent the night before fleeing the country Wednesday.

The U.S. Defense Department issued a statement in Washington saying a C-9 transport jet carrying Marcos, his wife Imelda and the ousted armed forces chief, Gen. Fabian C. Ver and his wife, landed at Guam's Andersen Air Force Base Wednesday evening.

"Mr. Marcos will receive a medical checkup at the U.S. Naval Hospital

in Agana, Guam," the statement said. "The period of time (Marcos will be) on Guam and further destinations are not known at this time."

Frank Quimby, a staff aide to Guam's delegate to the U.S. Congress, said Marcos would receive needed medical attention and then probably would go to Hawaii. He did not specify what medical treatment was involved, but Marcos has been said to suffer from a kidney ailment and other problems.

After Marcos left the riverside presidential palace, where he had been isolated for days by a revolution Aquino called "people power," Filipinos swarmed into the streets for a carnival of joy.

Aquino said in a brief television appearance early Wednesday: "The

long agony is over. We are finally free, and we can be truly proud of the unprecedented way in which we achieved our freedom — with courage, with determination and most important, in peace."

Increasing U.S. pressure combined with the military and civil revolt to end Marcos' rule. He fled to the U.S. air base barely nine hours after a last hurrah of being formally sworn in for another six-year term.

Official word of the resignation came first from Washington. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Marcos, a U.S. ally throughout his presidency, would be "welcome to come to the United States."

In announcing U.S. recognition of Aquino, 53, Shultz said: "The new government has been produced by

one of the most stirring and courageous examples of the democratic process in modern history. We honor the Filipino people. They have resolved this issue nonviolently and in a way that does them honor."

Aquino said in her television appearance, which began at 2:45 a.m. and lasted less than a minute: "A new life starts for our country tomorrow, a life filled with hope and I believe a life that will be blessed with peace and progress."

The departure of Marcos ended an intense, four-day drama in this archipelago of 55.5 million people.

There were no major military clashes, but at least 16 people were reported killed.

After rebels took over the government television station Monday,

hundreds of thousands of Filipinos surrounded it and the rebel military camp in vast human barriers to protect them from attack by Marcos forces.

Aquino, widow of the president's assassinated political rival, said to the crowd around Camp Crame at one point: "This is the first time in history that the civilian population has protected the military."

The Reagan administration gave Marcos the final push Monday, calling for peaceful transition to a new government because of what it termed widespread fraud in the Feb. 7 election.

See related story, page 7

A&M leads Texas in research funding

From Staff and Wire Reports

Texas public universities attracted \$70 million in research funds last year, a 15 percent increase over 1984, according to a Texas College Coordinating Board report issued Tuesday.

Texas A&M continued to attract the most research funds with \$144.9 million. The University of Texas at Austin was second with \$91.6 million.

Dr. Duwayne M. Anderson, associate provost for research at A&M, said the University is proud of being number one in research grants.

Anderson said A&M's research funds have increased 17 percent annually, which is above average. He attributes these increases to A&M's outstanding faculty.

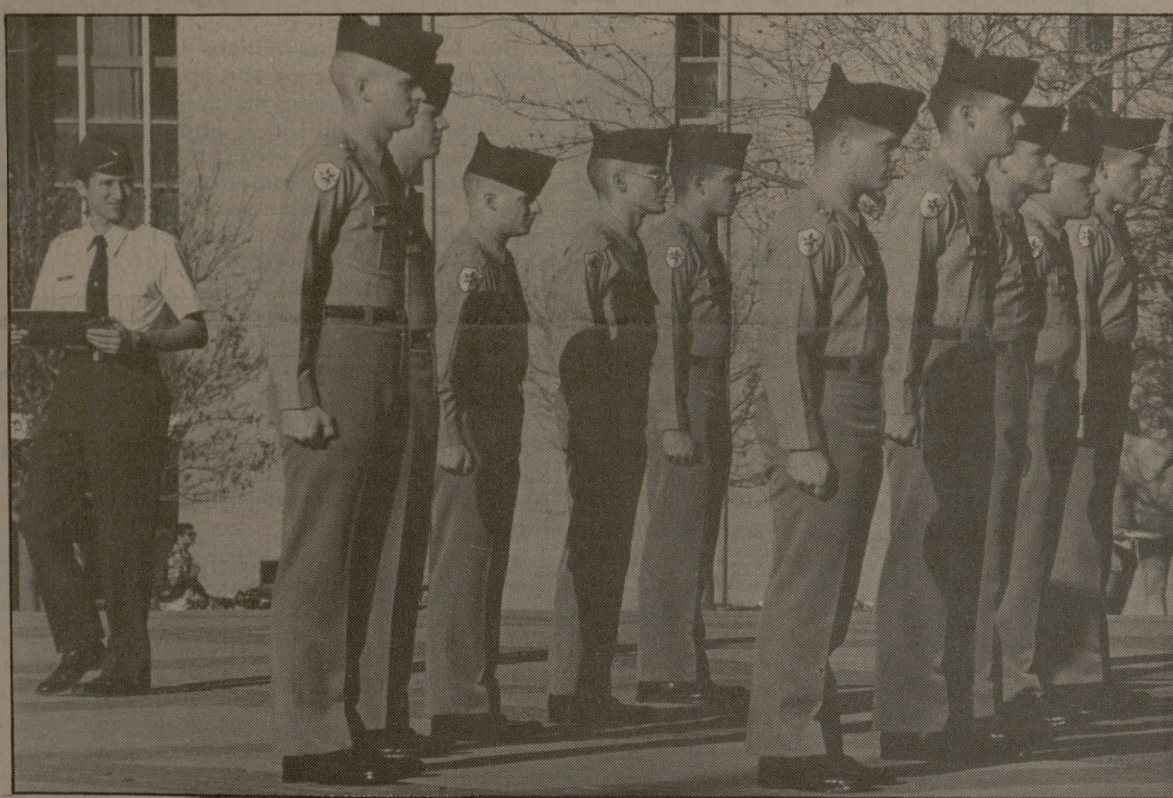
"Texas A&M's faculty has been attracted to the need to attract research dollars to A&M," Anderson said. They are determined to make A&M the leader in research in the United States."

Anderson said A&M's strength as a research university has been built over a long period of time.

Although UT is behind A&M in research grants, Anderson said he has the highest admiration for the university. "We regard them as partners in research," he said.

The University of Houston-University Park was third with \$15.5 million. Texas Tech was fourth with \$15 million.

Federal funds accounted for two-thirds of the statewide increase. More than half of the research funds came from federal sources. Twenty-three percent came from state government and 22 percent came from other sources, including private industry.



Standing Tall

Members of the Texas Aggie Band stand inspection Tuesday in preparation for the Butch Bal-

dridge Marching Competition, an annual event for all freshmen and sophomores in the air wing.

Photo by ANTHONY S. CASPER

Governor says 13% budget cut can solve crisis

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Despite a skeptical analysis by the comptroller's office, Gov. Mark White insisted Tuesday that his plan to cut spending can solve the state's budget crisis.

Interviewed at the National Governors Association meeting in Washington, White told The Associated Press "our numbers are accurate."

He referred to a confidential analysis by Comptroller Bob Bullock's staff that said White's plan to freeze hiring and cut spending would save less than half the \$1.3 billion needed to cover the shortfall projected by Aug. 31, 1987.

Also Tuesday, the state human services commissioner said a 13 percent cut would be devastating to the department's programs.

"There's no way we can cut 13 percent out of our budget without hitting programs," Commissioner Marlin Johnston said. Compounding the problem, he said, is that much of the state money spent on

human services is matched by federal funds, so every state dollar could cost the agency \$2.

With oil prices falling to \$15 per barrel and lower, officials this month estimated that state government revenues will fall \$1.3 billion below the \$37.2 billion appropriated for spending during the 1986 and 1987 fiscal years.

The Bullock report said White's plan could save as little as \$100 million to \$200 million. It estimated the plan would save \$557 million under the "most optimistic assumptions."

"To reach \$1.3 billion, staff layoffs would almost certainly be necessary," the interoffice report to Bullock said. White has insisted layoffs aren't necessary.

Bullock aides said the confidential report was prepared for informational purposes, but several copies of the analysis were obtained by news reporters.

See related story, page 5

Vandiver, Bentsen introduce space-grant bill

By MARY ANN HARVEY
Staff Writer

Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen and Texas A&M President Frank E. Vandiver introduced a bill in the Senate Tuesday to create a National Space Grant College Program.

This program would help coordinate the nation's space-related research activities and designate a select number of major universities to lead the effort.

The \$10 million program would be overseen by NASA and would encourage cooperation between states,

universities and the federal agency, Bentsen and Vandiver said.

The space-grant concept, initially proposed by Vandiver, is patterned after the federal acts that created the land-grant and sea-grant programs, which were instrumental in having key universities develop America's agricultural and marine resources.

A&M has been a land-grant institution for more than a century and was one of the first institutions to receive a sea-grant designation 20 years ago.

Dr. Vandiver pointed out that the University has been involved in

space-related research activities for 25 years.

Vandiver said space-grant universities would also be a good investment for federal research dollars because they could serve as a focus for generating state contributions and private support.

Dr. Duwayne M. Anderson, associate provost for research at A&M, said one of the features of the space-grant act encourages the formation of partnerships between Universities, states and a number of large corporations in a common research and educational endeavor.

Anderson said the space-grant act is designed to stimulate capital and talent, pulling these resources together for long-range planning of degree and research programs in space.

Anderson added that he is quite confident that A&M will be among the first to receive recognition as a space-grant university.

Although the Senate bill does not designate specific space-grant universities, Vandiver also has said he envisions A&M being named the first, or one of the first such institutions.

Texas A&M's Space Research

Center already has established a research program with NASA's Johnson Space Center that is funding five projects on long-term use of space and is a major participant in the new NASA National Center for the Commercial Development of Space Remote Sensing.

"As we contemplate this country's \$148.5 billion trade deficit of last year, commercial development of space technology offers a bright ray of hope for the future," Bentsen said.

"The National Space Grant Pro-

See Bill, page 12

Restaurant report

By BRIAN PEARSON
Senior Staff Writer

The restaurants listed below were inspected last week by the Brazos County Health Department. The information is based on food service establishment inspection reports.

David Jefferson, a registered sanitarian at the department, says restaurants with scores of 95 or above generally have excellent operations and facilities. Jefferson says restaurants with scores in the 70s or low 80s usually have serious violations on the health report.

Scores can be misleading, Jefferson says, because restaurants can achieve the same score by having several major violations or an abundance of minor violations. He says the major violations

might close down an establishment while some minor violations can be corrected while the health inspector is still in the building during the inspection.

Jefferson says the department might close a restaurant if the score is below 70, the employees have infectious diseases, the restaurant lacks adequate refrigeration, a sewage backup exists in the building, or the restaurant has a complete lack of sanitation for the food equipment.

Point deductions, or violations, on the report form range from one point (minor violation) to five points (major violation). The department inspects each restaurant about every six months.

Sometimes a follow-up inspection

See Restaurant, page 12

IRS rules complicate filing return

Determining taxable income

By JIM LUTHER
AP Tax Writer

Editor's note — This is the third in a series of five articles written to help taxpayers prepare their 1985 income tax returns. This installment covers taxable income.

WASHINGTON — In the beginning it was simple. When the federal income tax was enacted, it applied to all income "from whatever source derived."

In the ensuing 72 years, so many ifs, ands, buts and other exceptions have been approved that it requires thousands of pages of laws, regulations and court decisions to determine what income is taxable and what is not.

The portion of income beyond wages and salaries may or may not be taxable. Interest? Usually. Gifts? No. Unemployment compensation? It depends on your other income. Capital gains? Usually 40 percent — but that takes you into the most complicated and confusing part of the whole tax code.

One thing can be said with certainty: It's taxable unless the law specifically exempts it.

As you fill out your 1985 tax return, keep in mind that you don't have to pay tax on welfare benefits, child support, Veterans' Administration benefits or proceeds you received from a life insurance policy because of someone's death.



That leaves a lot to be taxed. Among specific items:

• Wages, salaries, tips, bonuses, fees (including jury duty), employer-

paid fringe benefits that are not specifically exempt. Also, "sick pay" financed by your employer.

• Prizes and gambling winnings. If you itemize deductions, you may write off some of your gambling losses.

• Alimony.

• Profits (capital gains) from selling or swapping real estate, securities, coins and other property. This requires the filing of a separate Schedule D or Form 4797. If you made a profit selling your home, you'll have to report it. But under

See Most, page 12