

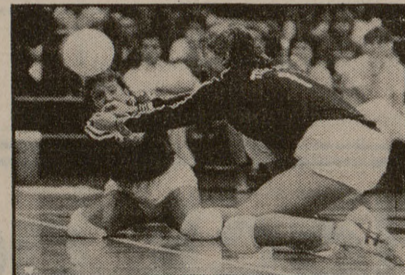
Bluegrass singers win first
in 1986 MSC Variety Show

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Aggies might be nearing
selection of volleyball coach

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Texas A&M The Battalion

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TutanKevin?

Kevin Murray, starting quarterback for Texas A&M, eyes a young fan Saturday at the Maroon-White game at Kyle Field. The Aggies' first

team played the second and third teams. Although several points were scored, in the end the scoreboard still read 0-0. See story, page 7.

Photo by Anthony S. Casper

Libyans claim foreigners live at target sites

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Col. Moammar Khadafy's government claimed Sunday it had moved foreign workers, including U.S. citizens, to oil fields in the desert and army bases purportedly targeted for attack by American forces.

But a Western diplomat told The Associated Press he had spoken to several representatives of his country in Libya, and none of them reported any such incident.

He spoke on condition he not be identified further.

A statement released by a Libyan Information Department official, who refused to be identified, said, "Foreign workers have been forced to live in them (oil fields), taking into account that the majority are Americans."

Tripoli has remained quiet for days, and there were no signs Sunday of any military preparations.

Diplomats and business people estimate 800 Americans still live in Libya, including executives, oil field workers and about 100 American women married to Libyans.

Reagan ordered all Americans out under risk of a 10-year prison sentence and cut all U.S. economic ties with Libya after terrorists attacked the Rome and Vienna airports Dec. 27, killing 20 people, including five Americans.

The U.S. 6th Fleet, meanwhile, was poised in the Mediterranean off

Libya, awaiting President Reagan's decision on a possible strike in retaliation for Khadafy's reputed support of international terrorism.

Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany have said Libya is a prime suspect in the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin discotheque that was a gathering place for U.S. troops stationed in West Germany.

A U.S. Army sergeant and a Turkish woman died in the blast, and 230 people were injured, including 63 Americans.

Reagan said he would consider a retaliatory strike if evidence proved Khadafy was behind the bombing.

The United States blamed Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal of carrying out the attacks and accused Khadafy of harboring him.

Other Westerners in Libya include Europeans. The British community there is estimated at 5,000.

Hundreds of foreign workers already live in the desert oil fields, often on rotating one-month shifts.

The Western diplomat told the AP only five major docks are used to load oil on tankers, so there would be no need for U.S. warplanes to hit the widely scattered oil fields.

"The Americans could take out the jetties' loading points, and that would stop the oil flow," the diplomat said.

Official reports Japanese chief says reforms will aid West

THURMONT, Md. (AP) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan assured President Reagan at a Camp David meeting Sunday he is determined to effect an historic change in Japanese lifestyle and culture to accommodate Western markets and interests, a senior American official reported.

The official, who attended the meeting and spoke to reporters afterward on condition he not be identified, said Reagan was impressed by the commitment and determination of the prime minister to eliminate the huge trade imbalance between Japan and the West.

Nakasone was quoted as saying, "Now is the historic moment" to

make clear to the Japanese public and to the world at large that the time has come for fundamental reform of Japan's export-oriented economy.

The prime minister also expressed sympathy to Reagan for the most recent terrorist attack in Berlin in which an American soldier was killed and more than 200 people, including 63 U.S. military personnel, were wounded, the official said.

Both men expressed a desire for international cooperation in combating terrorism, the source said, but Reagan neither sought nor received support for a retaliatory strike against Libya, which has been blamed for terrorist attacks in the

past and which Reagan has termed a suspect in the latest killing.

The president welcomed Nakasone to his mountaintop retreat with a careful informality characteristic of life at the camp.

Vice President George Bush, who had arrived home only hours before from his trip to the Middle East, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz were among those on hand for the brief formal talks in Laurel Lodge, the main conference center in the heavily guarded Camp David complex.

Reagan and Nakasone joined the president's wife, Nancy, for a private lunch in the rustic luxury of the Reagans' quarters in Aspen Lodge,

while Bush, the foreign secretaries of both nations and other top officials held a separate working lunch.

Symbolic of the informality of the visit, Reagan gave the prime minister a navy blue windbreaker with the presidential seal and Camp David insignia like one the president was wearing and a set of presidential golf balls. Nakasone gave the Reagans a tiny portable color television.

A senior U.S. official, who briefed reporters at the White House on condition he not be identified, said terrorism in general was discussed in the meeting, but Libya was not mentioned specifically unless it came up in private conversation between the two leaders.

Japan, which is heavily dependent on foreign oil, does not buy oil from Libya and has instructed its industries not to interfere with U.S. sanctions against Col. Moammar Khadafy's regime.

U.S. and Japanese officials, speaking on condition they not be identified, said a key topic of the discussions was to be a report released earlier this month calling for fundamental changes in the Japanese lifestyle to accommodate the West. The United States and other Western nations import massive quantities of Japanese products while complaining that the one-way trade route hurts their domestic economies.

The document prepared for the Nakasone government recommends dramatic changes, including shortening the work week in Japan to five days from the six now worked by many; raising wages; encouraging more consumer spending on housing and other personal comforts; and reducing personal savings which now, encouraged by special tax breaks, are the highest of any industrialized nation in the world.

The government hopes the changes over time would make Japanese exports more expensive while creating a domestic climate more conducive to purchases of foreign-made goods, which now encounter stiff consumer resistance in Japan.

Heyes to be A&M Parents of the Year

William and Joan Heye of Richardson were named Texas A&M's Parents of the Year Sunday as Parents' Weekend activities drew to a close.

When contacted Sunday night after arriving back in Richardson, William Heye praised the values and ideals of A&M in addition to the education offered.

"You can probably get a college education anywhere," he said, "but you can't get the kind of feelings that we felt — that we wanted our kids to be exposed to. For myself, A&M has been a special place."

Joan Heye said receiving the award was an overwhelming experience.

"We've talked about it all the way back home this afternoon," she said. The Heyes will succeed 1985-86 honorees Joseph and Pat Hlavinka.

Nominations for the award are accepted from students currently enrolled at A&M.

Amy Lister, chairwoman of the Student Government Parents' Weekend committee, said the selection is made each year based on parents' contributions to their community, family and to A&M.

"All the applications were great,"

See Parents, page 6

Office's paperwork up due to installment plan

By Nancy Neukirchner
Reporter

Although the payment of fees by installment may somewhat lessen the financial burden of struggling students, it's creating more work for Texas A&M's Student Financial Fiscal Department, says Bob Pivonka, department manager.

The plan, mandated by the Texas Legislature in conjunction last September's tuition increase, allows students to pay tuition and required fees in one, two or four payments throughout the semester for a \$10 fee.

Required fees include the student services, building use, student center complex, health center and identification card fees.

Pivonka says that about 13,000 students last fall and 9,000 to 10,000 students this semester took advantage of the plan.

Of those, about 30 percent each semester do not make their payments on time, he says.

Pivonka says the fiscal office mails a reminder notice to stu-

dents about two weeks before the payments are due. If the payment is not made on time, a \$10 late fee is added.

If the student does not pay by the end of the semester, he is administratively withdrawn from the University and does not receive credit for any classes.

If he wishes to receive credit, he must pay the fees, any late charges and a \$50 reinstatement fee.

Pivonka says that if a student is paying for his own tuition, the plan might make it easier to meet the initial payment but harder in the long run to pay it off.

However, if parents are paying, they might find it easier to meet the payments over the period of a semester, he says.

Pivonka says that the program is a more involved process than the old system.

But does the plan significantly alleviate financial strains on students?

According to the 1985-86 Texas A&M undergraduate cata-

log, students pay between \$4,800 and \$5,400 per year for school. This includes tuition, fees, books, supplies and incidental and living costs.

The average tuition and required fee payment, which is the only portion that can be paid on the installment plan, is \$760 to \$780 per year for a student taking 15 hours. This is about 14 to 16 percent of the estimated cost per student.

Since off-campus students usually pay on a monthly basis, Pivonka says, the program may benefit them more than on-campus students who are required to pay room and board at the beginning of the semester.

Also, he says, the plan may be more of an advantage for non-residents and international students, who pay a much higher tuition.

Tuition and fees for non-residents and international students taking 15 hours compromise about 45 to 48 percent of their total expenses.

Papal synagogue visit believed first in history

ROME (AP) — Pope John Paul II and Rome's leading rabbi embraced, read from the Psalms and prayed together in silence Sunday during the first recorded visit by a pope to a synagogue.

John Paul deplored the "hatred and persecution" of the Jews throughout the centuries.

"You are our dearly beloved brothers and, in a certain way, it could be said that you are our elder brothers," John Paul said to resounding applause from the crowd of about 1,000 people.

Speaking in Rome's monumental main synagogue facing the Tiber River, spiritual center of what is believed to be the oldest Jewish community in the West, the pope pledged the Roman Catholic Church would further its efforts to remove all forms of prejudice.

But John Paul did not address the thorny issue of Vatican refusal to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

John Paul and Rome's chief rabbi, Elio Toaff, sat in gold-trimmed upholstered chairs at the head of the synagogue, facing the congregation. They entered the synagogue to the accompaniment of a choir singing a Psalm.

The pope wore a white skull cap

and cassock, decorated by a gold cross.

Toaff also wore a white gown, with a stole striped in black.

After readings in Hebrew, which were translated into Italian, Giacomo Saban, the president of Rome's Jewish community, spoke first.

He said that in the 16th century, copies of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish writings, were burned in Campo dei Fiori, a square a short distance from the synagogue.

Shortly afterward, Saban said, in 1555, Pope Paul IV ordered the city's Jews confined in the ghetto, which existed until 1870 and is the site of the present synagogue.

Saban then declared that Israel is "central to the heart of every Jew," and expressed the hope that "any reticence in regard to the State of Israel" will be removed.

The pope, speaking in Italian, said: "Certainly, we cannot and should not forget that the historical circumstances of the past were very different from those that have laboriously matured over the centuries."

He quoted from Second Vatican Council's revolutionary 1965 document on non-Christian religions, "Nostra Aetate" (In Our Times),

See Pope, page 6