

# Reagan threatens to fire striking controllers

By MIKE FEINSILBER  
Associated Press Writer  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Striking air traffic controllers held ranks late Tuesday in the face of multimillion-dollar fines and a looming morning deadline set by President Reagan for their return to work or permanent dismissal. Their leader predicted they would ignore Reagan's ultimatum.

"They took an oath in writing that they would not strike," Reagan declared, holding firm on his 11 a.m. deadline. "It's not a case of firing: they quit."

Robert E. Poli, president of the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said he had talked to strike leaders around the country.

"I feel their resolve and their strength is as strong as it was when they walked off the job," Poli said. "I see no change in their attitude at this time."

The Federal Aviation Administration late yesterday upgraded its estimate of how many planes were flying. FAA Administrator J. Lynn Helms said 72 percent were flying nationwide, although airlines were still under orders to halve the number of takeoffs at 23 major airports.

"Our capability to handle traffic continues to improve," Helms said.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said

controllers who defy Reagan's deadline would be barred for the rest of their lives from taking federal employment.

"Let there be no mistake," Lewis declared. "The choice must be made. I hope all controllers understand that there will be no turning back, no second chance."

The airline industry said it was losing 270,000 passengers a day while some planes flew half empty and others idled for hours to take off.

In New York, a federal judge fined PATCO \$100,000 an hour for the duration of the illegal strike. The union also was subjected to heavy fines in Washington.

But the union said it could pay no more than the \$3.5 million in its treasury.

PATCO called the first nationwide strike of federal employees in history — in defiance of the law — when the government turned down its demand for raises of \$10,000 a year and a four-day work week for its 15,000 members. The union said special treatment was justified because a controller's job is so stressful that many die early.

"We will not go back to work," declared Poli, whose union faced an 8 p.m. EDT deadline from a second court, in Washington. Judge Harold Greene ruled that if the strike continued past that hour, the

union must pay \$250,000 for yesterday, \$500,000 for today and \$1 million for each day through Sunday — a total of \$4.75 million by next week.

Reagan repeated his determination to fire any strikers who ignore his ultimatum.

"I have no choice," he told reporters during a goodbye visit to The Washington Star, a newspaper that will close down Friday. "The law is very explicit."

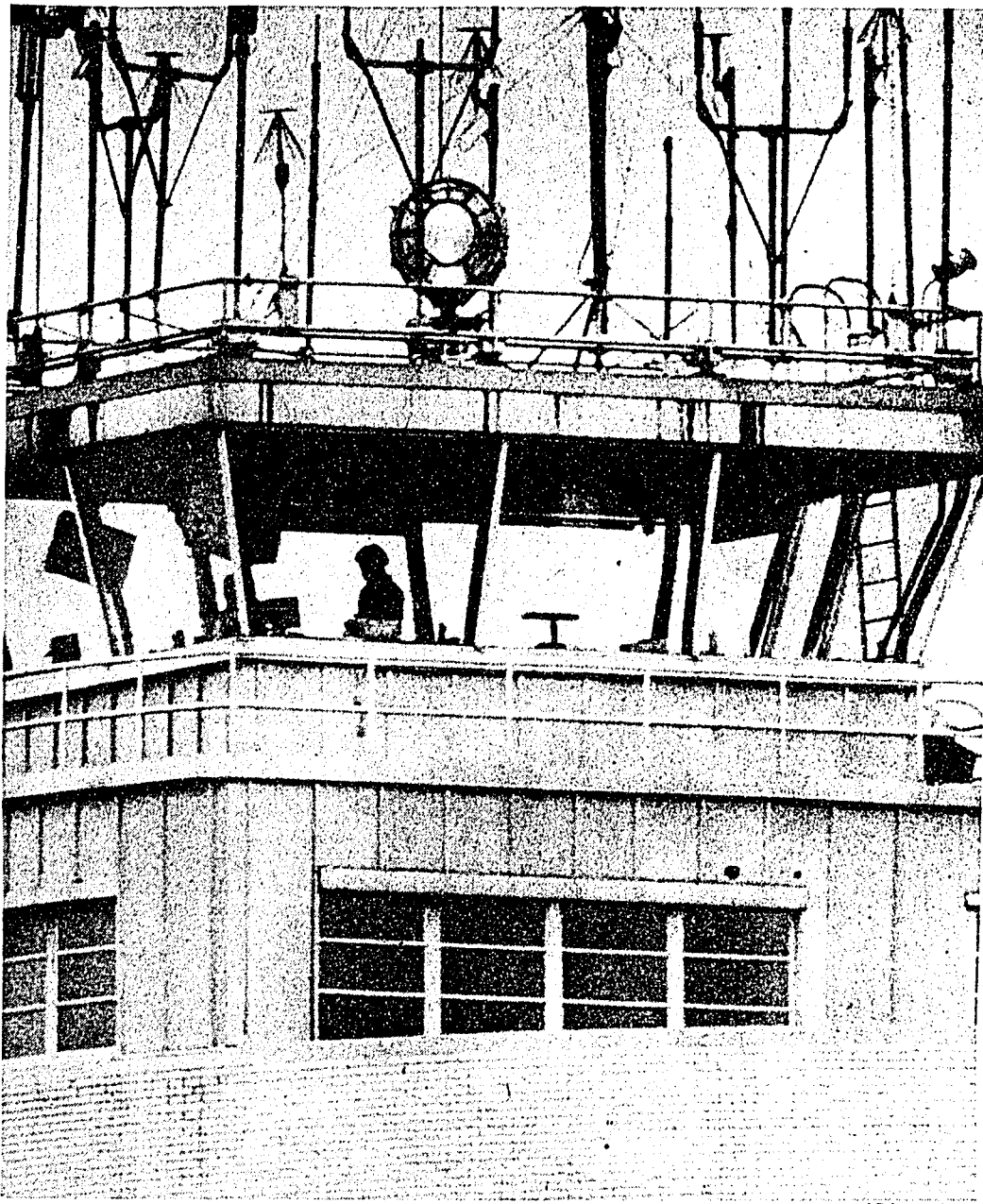
Added White House spokesman David Gergen late yesterday: "Tomorrow is the day of judgment. The test comes at 11 o'clock and the roll will be called."

He said there were "informal indications" that many striking controllers were undecided about whether to return to work, but refused to elaborate.

Ironically, many planes in the air were half empty as would-be passengers assumed they would not have a chance of finding space.

In a federal courtroom in Brooklyn, N.Y., Judge Thomas C. Platt declared the union a violator of an injunction he had issued 11 years ago to prohibit a PATCO strike then. He imposed a fine of \$100,000 an hour — \$2.4 million daily for the strike's duration. That was twice the amount sought by the Air Transport Association, an arm of the industry.

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The impact of the air traffic controllers strike hits the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport as a lone controller stands in the observation tower. The strike continued yesterday despite threats from President Reagan that strikers would be fired.

## Local flight schedules cut drastically

By DAVID MEDZERIAN  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer  
It's difficult enough to get in or out of State College — and the air traffic controllers strike isn't helping matters any.

"We have a 50 percent schedule," said Gene Beck, customer service supervisor for USAir's Allegheny Commuter.

Allegheny Commuter normally operates 12 flights out of University Park, but Beck said five of Allegheny's 10 flights to Pittsburgh from University Park have been canceled. The flight to Washington, D.C., has also been canceled, along with the flight to Philadelphia by way of Harrisburg.

Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington are among 23 airports targeted by the Federal Aviation Administration to cut inbound and outbound flights in half.

Beck said he thinks the limited schedule at University Park will continue until a significant number of controllers return to work.

"It depends on the controllers," he said. "As long as they keep striking, I think the schedules will stay the same."

On Monday afternoon, the University Park terminal was unusually empty.

"A lot of people haven't been showing up," said Joe Bean, a ticket counter agent for Allegheny Commuter. "Right now, they tell us 50 percent of our flights (will operate). That could change depending on how many of the controllers show up."

With air service out of University Park canceled, many passengers have been looking for alternative transportation.

"We've been getting a lot more information calls," said Mike Cvetan, general manager of

Trailways Bus System of State College. He said a majority of the calls have been for long-distance points, such as New York and the Midwest. There were also many calls requesting information on runs to Pittsburgh, he said.

Cvetan said traffic in the bus station had gone up slightly yesterday, but he would not attribute the increase to the air traffic controllers strike.

"It's been a little busier," he said. "I don't really think it's anything significant, but there has been a minor increase."

"Nobody indicated that they were going by bus instead of plane," he said. But he said an unusual number of yesterday morning's passengers were headed to the West and the Midwest, possibly due to the strike.

"We're advising people to contact us a couple of days (before they plan to depart)," he said.

## A taste of New York hits town

### Students vend hot dogs to pay tuition bills

By ROSA EBERLY  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer  
"Dog and a drink for a dollar."

Under a blue and yellow umbrella pushcart, two women ogle after comparing their bargains from a Friday of shopping in downtown State College.

"Ooh, those look good, Caroline."

"I got Sabrett hot dogs," the vendor announced. "They're straight from the city — New York. I got mustard, barbequed onions and sauerkraut."

"She wants everything on hers, don't you, Caroline?"

Under the umbrella, Bob Davidson (9th-food service and housing administration) is poised, ready to enlighten the masses with the history of his business.

Davidson and his buddy, Gary Collora, also a 9th-term FSHA major, want to bring a bit of the flavor of New York City to State College. They also want to pay their way through the University.

Explaining this as he stands behind the gleaming chrome of his pushcart, Davidson talks about . . . everything.

"Tell me if I talk too much, 'cause I'll talk a lot about the business." And he does. To everyone.

"Let me tell you just a little bit about the business . . ."

He explains that he and Collora talked about an idea to make money and at the same time bring something special to Happy Valley. They had both eaten Sabrett hot dogs in New York and decided to try to market them here.

"Let me tell you a little about these hot dogs . . ."

"These hot dogs are good enough that they sell themselves," Davidson says. "They're 100 percent beef. That's important."

So Davidson and Collora returned from New York to State College with fistfuls of 100-percent-beef Sabrett hot dogs, and a blue and yellow umbrella pushcart.

The operation had to be OK'd by the health department and the entrepreneurs had to approach tax administrator Michael S. Groat at the Municipal Building to get a permit and license to vend downtown.

"We convinced him our business would be worthwhile," Davidson says.

And State College citizens — along with friends from the University — have been responsive.

"I feel good when the public says, 'I really enjoyed your hot dog, may I have another one,'" Davidson says.

At that moment, a pink-lipsticked lady bounds up to Davidson and sees he's being interviewed.

"I already had one," she offers. "I'm back. I had one Monday. They're good."

Davidson says he has sold nearly 1,000 hot dogs since his business opened over a week ago.

"At this point I can't say I'm going to sell x amount of hot dogs in an hour. I have to sell 8 to 10 an hour to make minimum wage," he says.

And if he's not selling that amount, he moves on.

"The ordinance requires that I keep moving if I'm not making a sale," he says. And he has kept moving. Up and down College Avenue all day long.

Although most folks have been open to New York City hot dogs, some downtown businesses have been less than amiable. A few even called the police, who responded that Davidson is allowed to stand anywhere as long as he's making a sale.

Davidson said one businessman harassed him in front of a customer, but a policeman told the businessman he was overstepping his bounds.

"Eighty percent of the businesses are really cool," he says. "When businesses call in complaints about me, I know I'm doing a good business."

So much for the past. Davidson and Collora will also be flavoring the streets of State College come Fall Term.

"I feel that I'm gonna make an awful lot of money in the fall," he says.

But for now, he'll push his cart up and down the streets of State College, waiting for more people who might want to hear everything about Sabrett hot dogs.



Photo by Steve Shaw

Bob Davidson (9th-food service and housing administration) peddles hot dogs along College Avenue to help pay his way through the University. He has permission to sell along municipal streets anywhere, but if he is not making a sale he has to keep his pushcart moving.

## House sends tax-cut bill to president

By JIM LUTHER  
Associated Press Writer  
WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives sent President Reagan the three-year slash in personal income taxes yesterday that the president contends will launch an economic boom without inflation.

Operating under unusual procedures that required a two-thirds majority vote, the House passed the compromise version of the tax-cut bill 282 to 95. White House officials said Reagan may sign the bill tomorrow before leaving that day for his August vacation in California, or he may sign it while in California.

As had occurred Monday in the Senate, final passage was held up in the House yesterday long enough for several members to try to trim some of the \$11.8 billion that the bill earmarks for the oil industry through 1986. Rep. James M. Shannon and his supporters were no more successful than a fellow Massachusetts Democrat, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, had been.

The oil provisions are only a small part of the bill's \$749 billion in tax cuts for individuals and businesses during a six-year period. The heart of the bill is Reagan's proposal to permanently reduce personal tax rates by an average of about 25 percent

by 1984. For the first time, taxes will be cut automatically every year, starting in 1985, to help offset inflation.

The first bit of the tax cut will start showing up in paychecks received in early October, but for most workers that will amount to a decrease of less than \$1 in taxes withheld. Bigger cuts in withholding will follow next year and in 1983.

A typical four-member, one-earner family with \$20,000 income would get a \$25 tax cut — less than \$2 a week — for the last quarter of 1981. The family would get an additional reduction of \$228 in 1982, \$371 in 1983 and \$464 in 1984. When fully effective, the bill would reduce that family's current tax liability of \$2,013 to \$1,549.

Similarly, a single person earning \$30,000 now pays \$5,718 in federal income taxes. That would be cut by \$711 this year, \$566 more next year, \$1,081 in 1983 and \$1,333 in 1984.

In addition to cutting tax rates, the bill provides a special new deduction for working married couples who often pay more tax than if they were single; raises the tax credit for child-care expenses; liberalizes tax treatment of retirement savings; provides a new tax exemption for certain savings but ends an existing \$400-per-couple interest break

that especially benefits lower- and middle-income savers.

The measure also eliminates estate taxes for all but the wealthiest families, and begins a special deduction for charitable contributions made by people who do not itemize.

The legislation will reduce business taxes by an estimated \$152.8 billion from now through 1986, mainly by allowing faster recovery through the tax system of money spent for buildings and machinery.

Unlike most tax cuts passed in recent years, the relief in Reagan's bill is tilted decidedly toward the upper-income people who carry most of the federal income-tax burden. Democrats complain that such an approach shortchanges the majority of workers, who earn less than \$20,000 a year and are hit hardest by inflation and rising Social Security taxes.

Reagan's program — which some supporters term a "riverboat gamble" — is based on the assumption that if the federal government reduces its tax bite, Americans will have greater incentive to work harder and to invest their money in ways that will benefit the economy.

But there was little discussion of that theory as the House wrapped up action on the tax bill. Instead,

the spotlight was on the special tax relief offered to oil producers and the owners of the land from which the oil is pumped. The relief would total \$11.8 billion through 1986 and about \$33 billion over the decade.

"There's no way we can justify what we have done for the oil industry in this bill," Shannon said.

No member defended the oil money, which found its way into the bill when Reagan and House leaders courted the votes of oil-state members who had their own rival tax-cut plans. However, Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., noted that the bulk of the relief would go not to the big-name oil companies but to about 2 million royalty-owners and a few thousand independent producers.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., recalled conversations with elderly constituents over the weekend who were concerned about Social Security benefits, with women who operate day-care centers and are worried about cuts in federal programs, and with 2,000 workers who now are jobless because of the elimination of government job programs.

In each case, Mitchell said, he explained that sacrifice is being demanded of everyone.

But, he demanded, "How in the name of God do I go back to those same people and tell them they've got to sacrifice when we give \$12 billion to the oil companies?"

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### weather

Continued warm and humid today with hazy sunshine and a few afternoon clouds. Chance of a scattered shower with a high today of 86. Fair and mild tonight with a low of 64. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow, continued warm with some afternoon showers and thunderstorms and a high in the mid 80s. Cloudy with some showers and thundershowers tomorrow night and a low in the mid 60s.