

Admissions loses Wallace; dean retires after 18 years

A search committee has been formed to find a replacement for Anna B. Wallace, dean of admissions, who has announced her retirement, effective June 1.

Wallace, who has been with the Admissions office since June 16, 1958, said her early retirement has nothing to do with conditions at the University. "I have been planning to retire for quite some time. I have just been hoping to be able to go through with an early retirement.

"I have no intention of going to work at another University or seeking another position. I have been in this position for 18 years and just feel that I would like to be able to do some other things."

She notified Dr. Howard Wible, vice chancellor and provost, and Chancellor James Moudy of her decision the week prior to Thanksgiving.

Wallace said she doesn't think her retirement will affect recruiting for the University. "Active recruiting is in the fall and the follow up is in the

spring. At the time of my retirement most of this will be done. All the University will be hosting is a few on-campus visits and having summer orientation."

She said she will continue with her position through the remainder of this semester.

A search committee for a replacement for Wallace has been formed by the University. Applications are being accepted until Feb. 23. Following the deadline the search committee will study the applications and request some visits on campus before the final selection is made.

Wallace said she doesn't know if the position will be filled at the time of her retirement. "They are hoping to fill the position by this time. They hope the person they are looking for will be available then."

She said she did not know if any particular person is being sought.



ANNA B. WALLACE

THE DAILY SKIFF

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Chambers appointed Brachman head

Dr. Jim Chambers, assistant professor of history, was appointed the new coordinator of the Brachman-Centennial Living Learning Center early this month, replacing Dr. Richard Fenker who resigned the post at the end of last semester.

Citing an "energetic and creative" student membership in the program, Chambers said he is optimistic about Brachman's future.

Although he has no specific plans for the living-learning center, Chambers said he hopes to explore the possibility of setting

up a special core curriculum for the program's members. The core, he said, would be filled primarily by Brachman courses.

However, any change in the program is still in the "speculative stage," and no thought has been given to specific proposals, said Chambers.

"We're exploring options at this point. We'll have a more concrete idea when we are settled and have a chance to better realize what the students would like to have," he said.

Chambers said he will be talking with students and faculty in the next few weeks about the long-range future of the program.

The concept of a "theme college" in which courses are centered around a particular field of study, also is being considered. But he said this is "just one of many possibilities."

The Brachman program is valuable to the University, he said, particularly with respect to recruiting.

"I've been gratified by the expressions of support we've gotten from the Admissions office, and Anna Wallace (dean of admissions). She and her staff have been very supportive. They see Brachman as a great potential for drawing students to TCU. It's truly a unique program, a type program most schools don't have."

One of the difficulties Brachman has faced in recent years has been a poor campus image. But Chambers sees this as a "thing of the past."

"I think in the early history of the program we had some problems, and a poor image emerged. But for the most part, I think we have gotten away from that," Chambers said.

Chambers, Brachman's fourth coor-

dinator, was appointed early this month by Dr. Thomas Brewer, vice chancellor and dean of the University. He was recommended for the position by a five-member search committee, chaired by senior Betsy Reath.

The committee favored Chambers over the four other nominees because of his "good rapport with students," said Reath. "He's really student-oriented, as opposed to administration-oriented.

"Another factor was that he has taught at Brachman before, and is both well-known and well-liked by the students," Reath said.

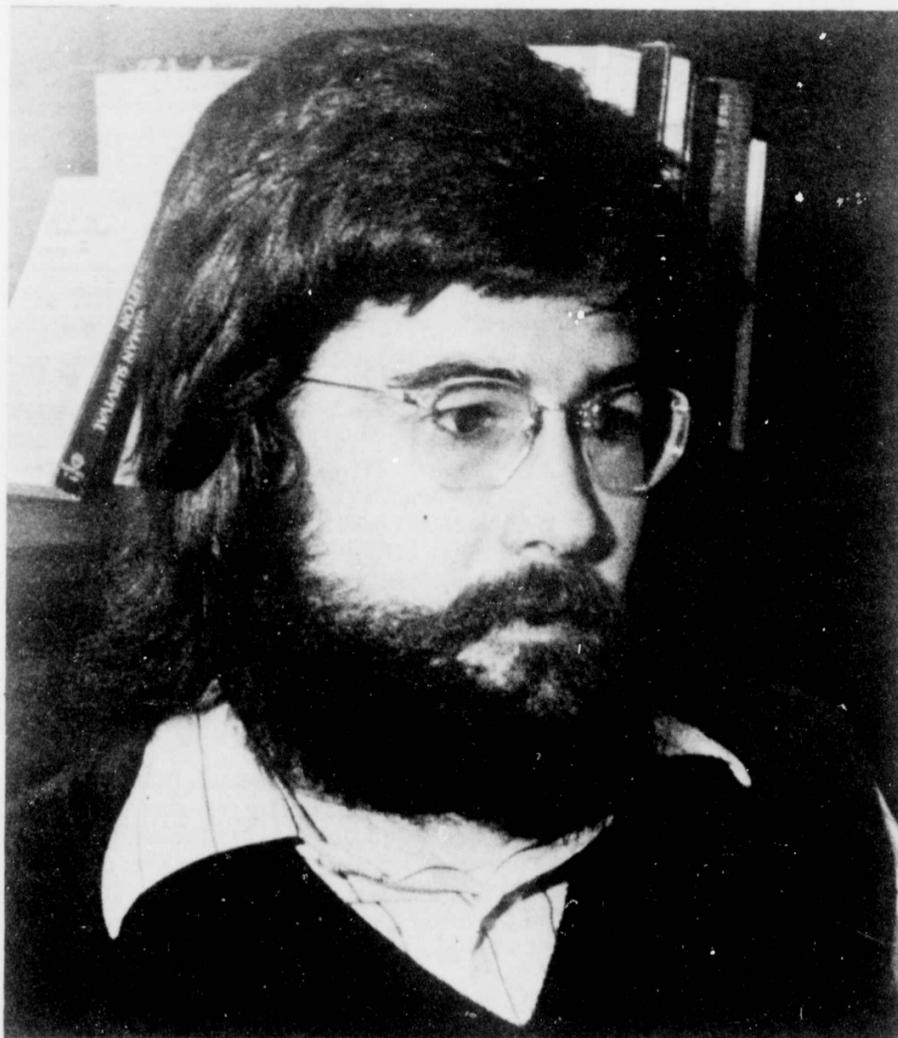
Chambers will be working with Associate Coordinator Roberta Pritchard, associate professor of English. Pritchard said Chambers is an "excellent choice." "He's enthusiastic, and he is familiar with the program. He's also very eager for students to take a larger role in the program."

Fenker, Chamber's predecessor, expressed support for the new coordinator in a letter sent to all Brachman participants. Fenker's resignation became effective Jan. 1. He left the position in order to devote more time to his work in the Psychology Department. He is currently on leave of absence, studying at the University of Utah.

Correction

A story in yesterday's Daily Skiff incorrectly stated that the name of the donor who paid for the building of the new Speech and Hearing Clinic will be revealed at dedication ceremonies for the building.

The donor will remain anonymous at his request until after the ceremonies, when a sign naming the building will be erected.



DR. JIM CHAMBERS

Nuclear reactors: energy salvation . . .

Nuclear power research and development must continue.

We face risks in any bold venture and atomic energy is no exception. America and the world need energy and radioactive materials can provide it.

Opinion

But an "anti-nuclear" movement is growing. Its protests originally were based on "environmental concerns." Now it seems to delay or stop construction of atomic reactors on any grounds it can find. Scare stories have been published in attempts to turn public opinion against nuclear energy.

The American people are to be commended for their confidence in atomic power. A recent survey by Louis Harris & Associates found 63 per cent favor "more nuclear plants built in the United States." Only 19 per cent were opposed and 18 per cent were not sure.

A majority consisting of 68 per cent believes the country now has "the technical know-how to build enough nuclear plants to meet our electrical power needs." Even persons living near operating nuclear generators favor that form of energy about as much as the public at large.

There are good reasons for this confidence. Atomic reactors are safe.

Standards are tough and inspections are being conducted ever more carefully. Nuclear power has had a remarkable safety record, far better than that of the railroad in its early days, or the airplane, or even of coal used for the generation of electricity.

No member of the general public has been killed, or even hurt, by nuclear reactors in their years of operation.

A reactor cannot blow up like an atomic bomb. Numerous safety systems are in use to prevent melt-downs and to limit the spread of radioactivity.

Chances of an accident are only six in a million per reactor per year. Even then an exposed person has only one in 1,000

chances of dying from cancer caused by that exposure.

The other possibility would be the rupture of a reactor's pressure vessel with a similar spread of radioactivity over a large area. But if several hundred reactors were in service throughout the world in 1990 (a reasonable forecast), the ex-

The major costs of atomic energy are in the construction and safety systems of the plants themselves. But the cost of electricity coming from a nuclear generator can still be less than that coming from a coal plant.

In light of declining supplies of oil and natural gas, nuclear

power looks even more attractive. The technologies for exploiting wind, solar, tidal and geothermal energy have yet to be developed.

Atomic technology is well on its way and is starting to bear fruit. Nuclear power still has problems to be worked out. This is why research and development must

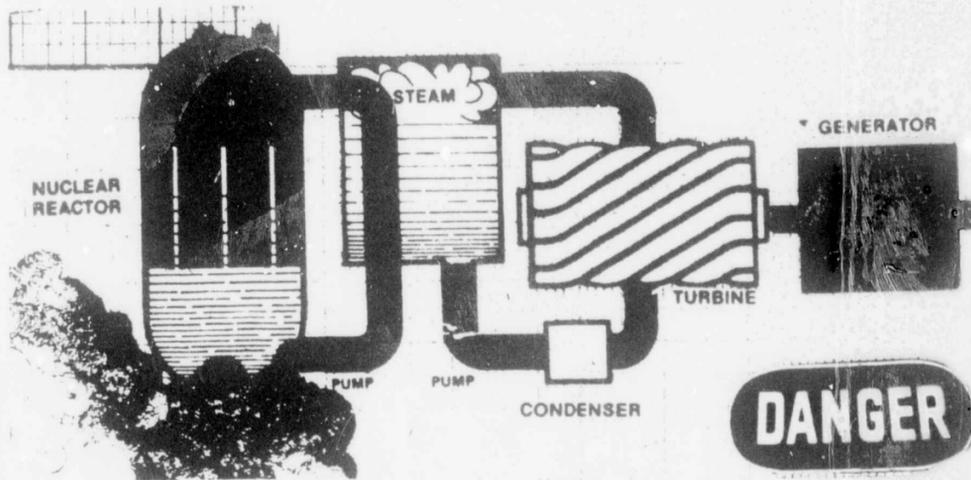
be allowed and encouraged to continue.

Reactors produce radioactive wastes, but only four cubic feet a year come from one of average size. Soon these wastes can be reprocessed and used to provide more energy.

The breeder reactor is one such project. When developed, it will actually make more fuel than it uses while it is producing electricity. In the face of a possible uranium shortage in the next century, this prospect looks very inviting.

Nuclear power has great potential. Further research and development can cut the already low risks. Continued support is needed for atomic energy technology. The American people have expressed their confidence in this promising source of power which already has started to deliver. Hopefully they won't be sidetracked by scare stories and fear.

—KEITH CLARK



pected failure rate would be only one rupture in 10,000 years.

After a year-long study, the American Physical Society concluded, "We have not uncovered reasons for substantial short-range concern regarding risk of accidents in light-water (typical) reactors." The committee encouraged continuing safety research and development in the nuclear power industry.

In recent years the standards for radiation from nuclear plants have been tightened from merely "safe" to "as low as technically and economically feasible." Atomic energy is safe.

It is also economical. Refined uranium costs about \$20 a pound. A ton of ore contains only about 3.5 pounds of pure uranium. But one pound of uranium could furnish the energy equivalent of 1,200 tons of coal if all its atoms could be split. But the present generation of nuclear reactors taps only about a hundredth of the uranium's energy.

So one ton of uranium ore contains energy equal to only 42 tons of coal. One uranium miner's daily work is equal in energy production to that of 26 coal miners.

. . . or seeds of doom?

"The trouble is first recorded by sensitive, computerized instruments in the control room of the nuclear power plant. They warn that temperatures inside the reactor are rising fast toward a danger point—so fast that only one explanation is possible: somehow, the main pipes carrying the water to the reactor core have been broken or clogged.

"As white-coated technicians look on helplessly, the back-up water system also fails. Deprived of the coolant that controls its temperature, the reactor begins melting in its own heat. Then the machine and its fuel collapse into a molten mass that explosively converts the coolant water into steam.

"The resulting blasts rip open the power plant's massive concrete dome, releasing a cloud of radioactive gases. Tens of thousands of people living nearby are contaminated by radioactivity. Many die within days. Others suffer lingering illnesses and develop cancer years later."

Opinion

This hypothetical situation was described in the Dec. 8 issue of Time. Nuclear proponents argue that such an incident is unlikely. Yet, in the 56 operating nuclear power plants in this country, more than 1,400 "abnormal occurrences" were reported by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1974 alone.

And last March, at the Tennessee Valley Authority's huge Brown's Ferry nuclear plant, an accident the results of which may have spread hundreds of miles was narrowly averted. A technician, using a candle to search for air leaks beneath the plant's control room, ignited polyurethane foam surrounding electrical cables. No meltdown occurred, but it was a close call.

The nuclear industry predicts that more than 2,000 nuclear reactors will be in operation by the year 2000. President Ford wants 200 nukes by 1985 as a key to his program for energy self-sufficiency.

President Ford announced the sale of two reactors to Egypt last November. Egypt is a neighbor and former comrade-in-arms with Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who have stated they will stop at nothing to regain Arab possession of Palestine.

Yet, the Egyptians plan to treat the reactor sites as any other electrical plants, providing little more than average security.

Accidental meltdowns are not the only potential problems posed by nuclear power plants. A byproduct of the reactors is plutonium, the prime ingredient in atomic bombs; as little as 22 pounds is required for a crude fission bomb with the explosive force of 100 tons of TNT. Each reactor produces enough material to build one nuclear bomb a week.

This material must be safeguarded to prevent it from falling into the hands of terrorists or blackmailers. Consumer advocate Ralph Nader warned his TCU audience in October that there is a "wide-open chance for sabotage. Two men can easily penetrate a nuclear plant—it's been proven in experiments testing plants' securities. And they can always hijack a plane or truck carrying the material."

Yet nuclear power is still popular with energy users. A September Harris poll shows that over 70 per cent of Americans polled favor the expansion of nuclear power.

But the economic advantage of nuclear power has turned out to be an illusion. The cost of constructing power plants is astronomical—a plant planned for Midland, Mich., is expected to cost \$1.4 billion. Yet most nuclear plants are inefficient, and are shut down for inspection or repairs about 40 per cent of every year.

Uranium, the substance which makes nuclear power possible, has more than tripled in price—from \$7 per pound in 1973 to \$25 per pound today. By 1982 that cost will increase to about \$43. The total cost of nuclear power far exceeds that of fossil fuel sources. A nuke costs \$1,005 per kilowatt of generating capacity, while a coal-fired plant costs between \$690 and \$910.

Conservation and the potential of solar, wind and geothermal power make nuclear energy unnecessary.

Coal, which is overwhelmingly abundant (300 trillion tons), is capable of providing the electrical needs of the United States for generations to come.

There are 64 nuclear power plants under construction, with plans for the erection of 110 more, to add to the 56 present locations. The disadvantages of nuclear power plants plus their dispensibility warrant a complete ban on them. We can live without nukes, but if we continue their use, we might not be able to live with them.

—BROCK AKERS

THE DAILY SKIFF

An All-American college newspaper

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Hazing still a problem facing SOC

BROCK AKERS
News Editor
(Second of three parts)

Determining whether Greek organizations are still hazing their members is a difficult task facing the fraternity-sorority subcommittee of the Student Organizations Committee (SOC) this semester, according to Don Mills, ex-officio member of the SOC and director of Programs and Services.

However, Mills said he thinks hazing is no longer the problem it once was.

"The major problem of the committee is that it is not geared to be an investigatory body," Mills said. "We are all sure that some hazing exists. But the only way we are going to find out about it is if someone comes up to us and tells us, and this is not likely to happen."

"If someone really wants to be in a fraternity or a sorority, then they are willing to put up with a little hazing."

Last year, the SOC came to the conclusion that all fraternities were guilty of hazing in one form or another. A new policy on hazing was written into the regulations governing student organizations, defining hazing as "any action taken . . . to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule."

"I believe that the new regulations significantly cut back hazing, at least to the point where it is no longer a significant problem," Mills said.

The SOC contains three subcommittees—the fraternity-sorority subcommittee, the honor group subcommittee, and the special interest subcommittee. Of these, Mills said he believes the Greek group is the most active.

"Next semester, the fraternity-sorority subcommittee will look into how the Greek organizations stand as far as integration goes,



DON MILLS

the handling of funds, as well as look into hazing," Mills said.

The honors subcommittee previously studied the University's only academic honorary society—Mortar Board—which once was limited to women. Since Mortar Board changed its policy and now includes men, no further action has been taken.

The special interest subcommittee last semester approved the Chess Club and the Cattlebarons as official University organizations.

The responsibility of the SOC is "to be sure organizations follow University guidelines, stay solvent, and are to the benefit as opposed to the detriment of the TCU student body," said Mills.

In addition, Mills said, "The SOC is in charge of routine ap-

provals or disapprovals of requests for new student organizations on campus and to take them off as they die."

The SOC also serves as a financial disciplinarian for the individual organizations, Mills said. The committee requires all organizations to submit a financial statement.

"Our concern is not how the money is spent—that is their own business—but what we try to do is to make sure these people think about their money and how they can spend it wisely," he said.

"The statements also serve to give the committee a better picture of how organizations are doing. If we can see they are in trouble, then we can do something about it."

All discipline problems which are the fault of an entire organization are handled by the SOC. However, since the enactment of the new hazing policy, few instances have required the committee's attention.

The most recent case, however, regarded two members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity who were found guilty of spraying a fire extinguisher into the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity chapter room, causing a significant amount of damage.

The InterFraternity Council (IFC) handled the matter first and assessed a fine to the SAEs. The SOC, later considered the

matter and upheld the IFC ruling.

Mills indicated there was some concern as to whether the decision was appropriate. "But the committee was well pleased that the IFC was willing to police itself. As Steve Northcross, (president of the Sig-Eps) said, they clean their own laundry at Worth Hills."

Had the SAEs not complied with the IFC's ruling, and the SOC's backing of that ruling, the fraternity may have been put on

probation. The last time a fraternity was put on probation was in 1973, when Kappa Sigma fraternity was cited for numerous breaches of conduct regulations.

If all other forms of discipline have been unsuccessful, the University would then have the authority to revoke the fraternity's charter, refuse it the opportunity to meet on campus or exist as an organization and dissolve the fraternity, Mills said.



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Frog netters rated 21st in national poll

By DAVID BENNETT

Tut Bartzzen's two years of recruiting and building the varsity tennis team have already brought national recognition for the Horned Frog tennis team.

The TCU squad was ranked 21st in the nation in a preseason poll conducted by the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association. The Frogs were ranked in a tie with the University of Missouri in the poll, which listed UCLA, Stanford and Trinity as the best teams in the nation.

Many hours of hard work are beginning to pay off for the players and Bartzzen. With victories last year over Texas, Oklahoma City University and SMU, the Horned Frog team appears ready to become a strong competitor for the SWC crown.

The team begins its season on Monday, Feb. 2, when it will make the short trip to Denton to

challenge North Texas State. Just a week later the Frogs will begin a two-week home stand when they face Austin College on Feb. 9. This may be the first match to be played in the new tennis complex.

The winter break was a relaxing time for most of the players but those who competed were extremely successful. Tom Mott, a freshman from Connecticut, won the men's singles competition in the Massachusetts State Indoor Championships.

Ron Baumgardner and Tut Bartzzen, Jr., both freshmen, teamed to win the doubles competition in the annual Sugar Bowl Tournament by defeating Robert Healy and John Kunnen of the University of Florida. Baumgardner then went on to defeat Healy, who is from New Zealand, for the singles championship.

David Kelly, a sophomore from Fort Worth, made it to the semi-finals in New Orleans.

Sprinters dominate squad as trackmen open on road

The men's track team will hit the trail Saturday when they travel to Monroe, La., for the Monroe Invitational Indoor Track Meet.

The meet will feature such teams as Florida, Alabama, LSU, Auburn, Mississippi, North Texas State and most of the Southwest Conference schools.

"We have some fine sprinters this year," said Coach Guy Shaw Thompson. "We won't really know how good a season we will have until we get outdoors."

Intramural meeting set

Women's intramurals will get under way Thursday at 4 p.m. with a meeting for independents in the Intramural office in the Rickel Building.

Any independent team wishing to enter basketball should send a representative to this meeting, where the rules will be explained and a drawing for brackets will be conducted.

Tennis and badminton singles will begin soon.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
The TCU fencing team will begin workouts Thursday in preparation for meets with SWC teams and several tournaments. "We have seven people out for the team right now but we would like to have as many as we can possibly get," said Phil Leone, captain of the team.

Jerry Harnagel will coach the fencers this season. The team is open to men and women. Anyone interested can contact Leone at 923-5869, or come to a workout on the second floor of the Rickel Building.

Sophomore Lorenzo Ashford heads the field of Purple sprinters. Ashford runs the 100, 220 and both the 440- and 880-yard relays.

Ashford will face some competition from teammates Gary Thomas and Keith Davidson. Thomas competed in the National Junior College track meet last year when he represented Lincoln Land Junior College in Illinois. Davidson is from Ranger Junior College in Kilgore.

Phil Delancy, Michael Milton, Cleo Boon and Glen Norris will also be running for the Frogs in the sprints.

Curtis Linson, junior college transfer from Kilgore, will be the Frogs' quarter-miler this season. Kenneth Sweat and Greg Roberts will handle the hurdles.

"I will have my sprinters running in the quarter mile and my other runners in the half mile

at the meet this weekend," said Thompson. "I don't know if any other team does this but its for conditioning."

The Frogs will not compete in an outdoor meet until Feb. 28. The SWC Indoor Championships are Feb. 20.

"I think Texas will be the power in the SWC again this year. Baylor could beat them if things go right for them," Thompson said. "We could hurt either one of them in the sprints giving the other a chance for the title."

Thompson feels that he has four athletes that are qualified to try out for the Olympics.

"Ashford, Thomas, Davidson and Linson are good enough that they could probably go to the Olympic trials," he said. "The Border Olympics Mar. 6 will give us an indication of how good they are and the teams that we will be competing against."



RICK HENSLEY puts the defense on a Houston Baptist player in the Frogs game last Saturday night. The Frogs played Baylor in a crucial SWC game after press time last night. The Frogs were 4-3 in the conference before the game and Baylor was 4-4.



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