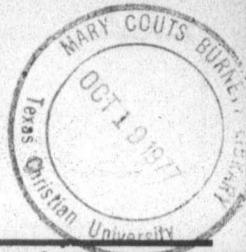


The Daily Skiff

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Commandos fly home in triumph

BONN, West Germany ap — A West German commando force was flying home in triumph from East Africa today after a blitz raid on a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in which they rescued all 86 surviving hostages and killed three of the four hijackers.

Later in the night after the failure of the hijacking was announced, three of the imprisoned West German terrorists whose freedom the hijackers demanded committed suicide.

A fourth terrorist on the list also tried to kill herself and was in critical condition.

The Entebbe-style rescue operation early yesterday at Megasishu, the capital of Somalia, provided "a very serious lesson for some people around the world on how to deal with terrorism," said a West German government spokesman.

President Carter congratulated the Bonn government for the "courage of their decision" to end the 4½-day hijacking without giving in to the hijackers' demands of Japanese hijackers two weeks ago, said the West German action "showed how to prevent hijacking."

Somali officials said nine passengers and one commando were slightly injured in the 10-minute raid and the terrorist who survived, a woman, was badly wounded. Lufthansa, the West German airline, said one other passenger was hospitalized "in a state of collapse." But all the hostages left Megasishu this morning for home, Radio Somalia reported.

Most were Germans, but two Americans were reported among them. They were Christine M. Santiago, 44 of Santee, Calif., and her 5-year-old son, Lee. Mrs.

Santiago has a heart condition.

The surviving hijacker, the lone woman in the Arabic-speaking gang, remained in a Mogadishu hospital, officials said.

The identities and nationalities of the terrorists remained in doubt. But Somali Information Minister Abdual Salam indicated that the three bodies were being sent to Germany.

The hijackers demanded the release of 11 imprisoned West German terrorists and two Palestinians in Turkish jails, along with \$6 million in ransom. The couple who headed the list, Andreas Baader and his mistress, Gudrun Ensslin, committed suicide during the night in their cells, and two others on the list, Jan-Carl Raspe and Irmgard Moeller, slashed their wrists. Miss Moeller was reported in critical condition.

The only hostage killed was the chief pilot of the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jet, 37-year-old Juergen S. Chumann, whose body was put off the plane shortly after it landed in Yemen, fifth of its six stops during its zigzag journey over Southern Europe and the Middle East to East Africa.

The raid, reminiscent of Israel's successful rescue at the Entebbe, Uganda, airport last year, was the first combat operation for the Border Guard Group 9 commando strike force, set up after the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre. Officials said the antiterrorist specialists had rehearsed the attack well, practicing on an identical plane before being sent to Megasishu.

Under cover of darkness, the raiders blasted open emergency exits over both

wings of the twin-jet airliner. They poured into the passenger cabin hurling "blinding" grenades that stun with a flash of light and loud bang but emit no shrapnel. They found that the hijackers had rigged the inside of the plane with explosives and poured gasoline over the aisle carpeting. The passengers had been strapped into their seats with their safety belts.

The hijackers apparently did not have enough time to ignite the gasoline or detonate the explosives.

"There was some shooting. ... There was no panic. The passengers were evacuated as fast as possible by sliding down inflated slides from the emergency exits," a Lufthansa spokesman said.

The Somalis said the raid was launched about 2:30 a.m. and lasted 10 minutes. German officials in Mogadishu radioed Bonn: "The job is finished."

The attack was made an hour before one of a series of deadlines set by the terrorists. The husband of one of the hostages said West German officials told him the hijackers had threatened to kill one hostage every five minutes after the deadline.

One West German government official said he felt "relief, but tempered relief. We must remember that the pilot was killed and they still have Schleyer."

The 11 West-German terrorists whose freedom the hijackers demanded were the same demanded by the West German terrorists of the Red Army Front who kidnapped industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer on Sept. 5 in Cologne. The kidnappers had threatened to kill Schleyer last Sunday unless Bonn gave into the air pirates.



Friend in need

You can find a friend at Sadler Hall, as this unidentified TCU coed learned. The canine will befriend anyone willing to smile and rub his head.

Education Investment blossoms

Nestle buys out Alcon; TCU profits

By DAVID BENNETT

News Editor

Nestle, a multi-billion dollar Swiss holding company, has put a lot of smiles on faces this week at TCU's M.J. Neeley School of Business.

In 1973, William C. Conner, chairman of TCU's Board of Trustees and co-founder and chairman of Alcon Laboratories, Inc., donated 16,000 shares of Alcon stock to the school of business.

That stock, valued then at nearly \$600,000, was used to set up the Educational Investment Fund (EIF), a fund which selected TCU students would manage through investments and divide profits with the department of ophthalmology at Baylor University's School of Medicine.

Last week, rumors were circulating in Fort Worth's business community that a major corporation was about to buy out Alcon, a Fort Worth-based manufacturer of eye-care products.

Nestle announced Monday that it will make a cash tender offer of \$276.5 million through a U.S. subsidiary for all of Alcon's outstanding stock.

The offer will be for \$42 per share, Nestle said, which will double the value of the EIF's stock. Alcon stock had sold for as low as \$16.12 per share earlier this year.

Conner is pleased with the Nestle offer.

"First, the Educational Investment Fund should double in value," he said. "Secondly, the Nestle people are leaders in educational pursuits, especially in Europe. This should mean some good things in the future for the school of business."

"Their plan seems to be for Alcon to become Nestle's pharmaceutical arm to the world," Conner added.

At the end of last fiscal year, Alcon reported sales of \$81.6 million and net income of approximately \$9 million.

The EIF will sell all of their shares

of Alcon to Nestle and receive cash in return, said Dr. Stanley Block, faculty advisor to the fund. Their original \$600,000 will "at least double," Block said.

The University as a whole should make a substantial profit from the

sale, with an unknown amount of Alcon stock in the school's endowment. The amount of profit will not be made public.

"We don't publicize our stock holdings," said L. Cecil White, vice chancellor and chief fiscal officer.

Mark to speak Oct. 21

Terrorism to be discussed



Sir Robert Mark

International terrorism and other topics concerning the world's criminal justice systems will be discussed at TCU this Friday by Sir Robert Mark, former director of London's famed Scotland Yard.

The free public forum will begin at 8 p.m. in the ballroom of Brown-Lupton Student Center and is sponsored by the student Forums Committee.

Mark, who now heads British internal intelligence, will contrast the overall philosophy and methods of the American and British criminal justice systems, particularly emphasizing how police are a reflection of society.

Among subjects to be covered are capital punishment, gun control, IRA

terrorism, political interference in police matters and pre-trial publicity versus freedom of the press. A question-answer session open to all topics will conclude the program.

Mark headed operations at Scotland Yard, London's metropolitan police department, for five years before retiring last spring at age 60. Before that he had been what the British magazine Police Review termed an

"articulate and outspoken chief constable of Leicester."

While director of Scotland Yard,

Mark spent much of his time fighting

corruption within the force. When he

assumed the directorship in 1972,

misconduct in the Flying Squad, the

department's top outfit, had been

revealed and the Drug Squad also was

implicated in scandal.

Using what has been called

"bureaucratic ruthlessness," Mark

began initiating reforms, making

particular progress in breaking a

connection between detectives of

Scotland Yard's Criminal In-

vestigation Division and London

pornography dealers.

The first of the scandals involving

the force climaxed last December

when five members of the Obscene

Publications Squad were convicted of

cooperating with the pornographers

they were charged with eliminating.

✓ *McGraw-Hill*

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Robert Hornbeck

Funded abortions not solution

Of all the literally countless issues today sowing division between Americans of different beliefs, perhaps none is so certain to prompt vitriolic argument as that of abortion, or, even given the tacit recognition of abortion's legality, the issue of whether abortions should be federally funded.

The recent Supreme Court decision to halt federal subsidies of abortions has been alternately hailed as a massive "pro-life" victory and a "tragic" setback for women and the poor in general.

On only one point is there widespread consensus—that the enforcement or rebuttal of this decision has significance in terms of the type of nation the United States will be in the future.

There are those Americans, in-

cluding myself, who feel that the rise of abortion signifies not only another aspect of the creeping selfishness overtaking America, but also a dangerous trend toward eventual removal of human beings felt to be a burden upon society—the elderly, retarded, handicapped, or otherwise economically "unproductive."

But it is evident in our secular, economics-minded society that more and more Americans view human life, particularly that which has only the potential to become human, in economic terms—for which the cheapest, cleanest, and most easily-forgotten solution is clearly desirable.

Thus any attempt to put human life into a spirited context are more often ridiculed than revered, and as proponents of federally-funded abortion would say, the government has an obligation to remain neutral in such moral affairs.

It is precisely within the context of such an argument that federally-funded abortion is seen not as an even-handed intervention of government, but rather as an objectionable intrusion into the personal beliefs of many Americans, namely through the taxation which pays for such medical actions. To allow abortion is indeed a neutral governmental stance which even the most moralistic have little right to question. But to fund it through taxpayers' dollars places the government in an inherently biased position.

Again, the proponents of such funded abortion utter the jaded cry of favoritism toward the rich—the rich can pay for their abortions, but the poor can only obtain theirs with the aid of "Big Daddy" government.

Furthermore, they declare, there will always be abortions performed on the poor—the only question is

whether they will be safely done or performed by "coat-hanger" quacks.

And again, these arguments defeat themselves, in that they make arguments which, if carried out to their logical conclusions, would create a chaotic society based upon a rather bizarre Robin Hood ideal. Indeed, the rich can pay for abortions—they can also buy Cadillacs.

Both are their privileges as free citizens, not their constitutionally guaranteed rights. Just as the federal government has no right to award the poor with free Cadillacs, so it has no legal obligation to pay for their abortions.

And if federally-funded abortions would put an abrupt end to all "bloody" abortions, it would also have to be argued that free Cadillacs would eliminate auto thefts. Yet the government does not act upon the

latter, so why should it fund abortions?

The other major argument proposed in favor of government-subsidized abortion is, of course, its cheapness. So the proponents say, it is infinitely cheaper to abort a child than to pay for its welfare bills through childhood. While keeping my hands off such a policy of babies' values expressed through bankbooks, I can nonetheless find many flaws in such high-blown theories.

First, a significant percentage of abortions performed within the realm of government subsidies represent not limiting the size of already-existing "welfare families," but rather employing a commonly used contraceptive device for unmarried women.

It would be within the realm of such agencies to do more than merely abort children and prevent the bleak acceptance of abortion which characterizes government clinics.

Finally, an expanded adoption program could be established, with the resultant elimination of two American tragedies—the willingness of some women to end life, and the inability of others to create it.

That many of these couples will "buy" babies on the black market, many of them imported from Mexico and other foreign countries, implies both desperation and a desire for babies that transcends racial barriers.

Nonetheless, it is unproductive to merely suggest that federal subsidies be cut off without suggesting any possible alternatives. There are many available to the United States, a nation whose previously unprecedented ingenuity now seems all too willing to look to "big government" for solutions.

Those women now seeking free abortions show a striking ignorance about other forms of contraception—an ignorance which should be

eliminated through increased education and exposure.

If they are unmarried teenagers, then perhaps they can rise above their urges and simply abstain, or at least take the care to use contraceptives before getting rid of their stigmatized virginity. Whether such a suggestion represents an idealistic ignorance is not the point—what is the point is that every female has a choice between abstinence and taking responsibility for her actions.

And for those that become pregnant, two options exist. Any pro-abortion fanatics who are now so willing to take government money for their own purposes should be willing to cough up a little of their own to establish their own charitable agencies.

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Lee Middleton

Social service system needs reorganization

Americans will give over \$20 billion to organized charities during the next 12 months. The money will go for a wide range of causes—from feeding a starving child in India to helping find a cure for cancer in America.

Unfortunately, all too much of the money will be eaten up in wasteful duplication of services. Too much of it will be consumed in administration and campaign expenses, before it ever reaches those who need help.

Why is this? The problem lies with the structure of the social service system in America. It's patchwork at best, consisting of thousands of charitable agencies and groups.

Duplication of efforts is the biggest hindrance in the system. The division between the duties of one agency and those of another is often nonexistent.

For example, there are seven agencies working on problems associated with the blind; six are trying to help the veteran; three are researching cancer; six are engaged in helping wildlife.

All have admirable goals, and most do a great deal of good work. Unfortunately, their good work is diluted by their fragmentation.

If all the veterans organizations were to consolidate, the resultant savings in administration costs would

allow for a much more efficient organization, where there were six veteran help organizations, six fundraising campaigns and six central offices, there would be only one of each in its place. Thus, much needed manpower and money would be freed. Economies of scale would be realized.

If other social service agencies would combine in this fashion, the savings would be tremendous. But the prospect for this occurring voluntarily are slim.

The trend in the private social service sector has been towards more fragmentation rather than less. United Way, seen in the early part of the century as a chance to consolidate rival agencies, now accounts for only ten percent of all the money raised.

What is needed is a national planning council which would coordinate the efforts of various social service groups. It would ensure no duplication of services and would also help the public keep an eye on how their charity dollar is spent.

America is a generous country. Last year it contributed over \$20 billion to charity. The only way to make sure this money is put to the best possible use, and is helping the largest number of people, is through national planning.

William Safire

British sinking on an even keel

LONDON—The average Briton, with a per capita income about half the average German's and with a government mindlessly calling for "reflation" despite an 18 percent inflation, can still claim the most stable political system in the world. His ship of state is sinking on an even keel.

Many people here wonder what all the fuss has been about across the Atlantic. Generally, President Carter is perceived favorably as a nonpolitician, sincere in his concern for international human rights even at the risk of irritating the totalitarians. Most Britons admire that.

What troubles some of them is a sense of déjà vu: Once again, the American press seems to be engaged in "breaking" a president; again the President is firing his closest aide while claiming that aide is the best public servant he has known; again, to drown out the questions of a few with the cheers of millions, a president under fire has announced a vainglorious, in-shallow tour of the world.

Although Lancegate has encouraged the British press to expose the financial shenanigans of Tory Reginald Maudling, the question is asked: Why are the Americans doing this to themselves? Are some sensation-seeking columnists trying to flex media muscle, or gain a perverted vengeance by showing all politicians to be crooked? Is a smirking, I-told-you-so worth a weakened presidency?

Those questions, asked here and at home, miss the point. I like to think that the

main impetus in flipping over the flat rock of Carter's corrupt interregnum was neither to get even nor to get any individual, nor even to get a good story, but to get at the truth about an apparent abuse of power.

We now know of a possibility—call it no more than that—that the process of justice was subverted by the need to clean up the record of a much-wanted aide. The recent resignation of Carter's "big enchilada" is inconsequential; if we have learned anything from Watergate, it is that we are obliged to focus on the more important coverup.

If a special prosecutor's investigation leads to the exoneration of the Carter men, no harm done; if it leads to the exposure of some lying by men who promised never to lie to us, then much future harm would be averted.

Not because the exposure of hypocrisy is deliciously satisfying, which it is, but because the failure to follow through—by newsmen fearful of seeming unkind, or officials who put their idea of the national interest first—invites far worse corruption, strengthening one president while weakening the presidency.

Carter wants above all else not to emulate Nixon. But he has already begun by putting personal loyalty above his duty, and by telling the press that he refuses to see any evil: "You're trying to succeed where the Senate Committee failed."

If the press does not prod the Justice Department into stopping him from other abuses, of power, who will? Not the Democratic Congress. Why did Sen. Abe Ribicoff at first stoutly defend Bert Lance from "smears?"

First, because the senator judiciously presumes innocence; second, because he's a good Democrat; third, because Bert Lance had found a \$50,000-a-year slot at OMB for Wayne Granquist, who was Ribicoff's 1968 campaign manager.

No great venality there: Granquist is qualified, and did not intercede in Lance's behalf. Perhaps the chairman of a Senate Committee should not accept patronage plums from the department he is supposed to oversee, but such mutual backscratching goes on all the time, and tends to reduce the fervor with which a beholden senator will investigate a charge.

That leaves it to the press, including those of us who are experimenting with investigative commentary and can act as what Ambassador Andrew Young would call "point men."

In 1969, if the press had been able to uncover the first signs of unlawful eavesdropping by Nixon, the President—with that abuse checked by exposure—would have finished a second term and might have made a bunch of peace.

So tell my British friends that the real stability of American government is in our public sense of Constitutional morality, and that the press is doing the Carter Presidency a favor by putting it through the fire this time.

"I would be more inclined to believe you," replied one, "if you chaps didn't seem to relish it so."

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Suicide: 'the death of love'

Continued from page 1
 person's ability to cope. One is the adaptive ego. When a person with this structure encounters a loss or decrease of this "stimulus nutrient" the "thing that keeps you going," according to Scott, he or she will find

Warnings required on estrogen

By CHRIS CONNELL
 Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON—The federal government, saying estrogen drugs may cause cancer if taken to excess, is requiring that warning brochures be given with every estrogen prescription.

The Food and Drug Administration says women receiving the drugs must be told in plain language the risks of taking the female sex hormones.

The most serious risk is concern of the lining of the uterus, FDA Commissioner Donald Kennedy said Monday. The risk increases if estrogens are used "too frequently or too long," he said, and can be five to 10 times greater than for a woman who has never taken estrogens.

The odds of developing gall bladder disease requiring surgery are 2½ times as great, he warned.

Five million American women now take estrogen drugs during and after menopause, and Kennedy said he hopes the warning brochure will reduce that number "at least by half."

The drug industry and doctors' groups have opposed the FDA labeling requirement in court, but so far without success.

The FDA first proposed its estrogen warning program in July, with the brochure requirement to take effect Sept. 20. The effective date was pushed back because of the court challenges.

In other health news:

- The House voted overwhelmingly Monday to prevent the FDA from enforcing its proposed ban on saccharin for 18-months. The Senate also has voted for an 18-month postponement, but the two houses must reconcile differences on whether the artificial sweetener should be sold with a warning label.

- The Environmental Defense Fund asked the FDA on Monday to require a cancer warning label on permanent hair dyes that the group said are used by 25 million American women.

Kennedy said the FDA has asked the National Cancer Institute to expedite a study on two suspect chemicals in hair dye, and "we'll take regulatory action if necessary after the results are final."

- The Agriculture Department said it intends to ban the chemical used to cure bacon, ham and other lunch meats unless manufacturers can prove the substance doesn't cause cancer.

In his news conference Monday, Kennedy called estrogens "valuable drugs with many, beneficial purposes." But he said estrogens were not "essential therapy during the menopause, and certainly the least necessary use of estrogens is after menopause." He also said they do not keep skin soft or provide a feeling of youth.

Last year, the FDA instructed physicians to prescribe estrogens in the lowest possible doses for the shortest possible times, and to re-evaluate use of the drug every six months. The brochures for patients repeat that advice. They also warn that estrogens should never be used during pregnancy.

The FDA said the most commonly prescribed brand of estrogen drug is Premarin. Others are Estratab, Evex, Menest, Femogen and Ogen.

Roller coaster problem scares young riders

DALLAS (AP)—A dozen Mesquite youngster may feel a little closer to Mother Earth after being stranded for half an hour 40 feet in the air aboard a roller coaster at the Texas State Fair.

Monday's mishap proved free of injuries although not a few hearts pounded faster as rescuers worked their way up to one of the cars with its front wheel hanging precariously off the tracks.

Officials said a braking mechanism failed, causing one car to stop and two more to slam into it.

other ways to keep going, expanding or looking toward the future.

A person with a defensive ego, instead of growing, will defend his or her personality structure. If he can defend it well, he will be in no real danger of attempting suicide, he said.

The person with few defenses, who according to Scott rarely will make it to college, is the person in danger. His defensive system crumbles under stress.

Scott noted some specific cases. "In Neurotic Styles, Shapiro studies what happens when a fellow is rejected by his girl. Of course it all has to do with his personal background or structure.

"In one situation he may go out and kill himself. Then he may go to the opposite extreme and in 30 minutes have seven dates lined up for every night of the week.

"A third person may go out and get smashed but eventually gets over it. Another may sit in his room and look at the wall for hours but eventually he'll get over it.

Court reviews injection law

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Lawyers for Kenneth Granviel of Fort Worth, who admitted killing seven persons in fits of sexual frenzy, will try Wednesday to persuade the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that the new death by injection law is unconstitutional.

They contend the legislature unconstitutionally left the decision on which drug to inject to the state prison director and assert that injection could be "more cruel and barbarous" than electrocution.

Similar arguments will be raised by attorneys for another Fort Worth man, Billy Joe Battie, convicted of shooting a woman to death during a theft.

Granviel and Battie seek to have their sentences—which the court has stayed—reduced to life imprisonment.

State's attorney Jim Vanners and Fort Worth Dist. Atty. Tim Curry contend the new death penalty law is constitutional and was passed to make execution more humane.

Granviel was convicted of stabbing two-year-old Natasha McLendon to death. He also admitted killing another child and three women of the McLendon household on Oct. 7, 1974, during a rape and an attempted rape. He admitted killing two more women and raping a third on Feb. 8, 1975, the night he gave himself up.

One of his lawyers, Frank Sullivan III, says in a brief that the injection law, which took effect Aug. 29, is unconstitutionally vague because it does not name the substance to be injected.

That decision was left to Jim Estelle, director of the prison system.

"He may use any lethal substance from battery acid to sodium thiopental," Sullivan says.

Estelle chose to place the prisoner on a wheeled stretcher in the existing death chamber. A technician will insert a catheter in his arm and the executioner will send sodium thiopental into the catheter from behind a wall.

Sullivan calls this "cruel and unusual" and says sodium thiopental could cause shivering, coughing, sneezing, heart arrhythmia and spasms of the larynx before death comes.

"From the time the needle is injected what thoughts, feelings and pain will the condemned man suffer. It has been said that death by electrocution is instantaneous. It is undisputed that death by injection is not," he said.

The state also cites expert testimony that sodium thiopental acts immediately, with an "accompanying pleasant reaction while the substance is spreading through the system."

"Everybody responds to the same situation differently. It all depends on the person's background, their personality structures and their dynamics."

Scott said the number of suicide attempts at TCU is average or slightly

lower than other institutions. Since no record of how many people the Center counsels concerning suicide is kept, he said it was hard to be definite.

"Over the past 20 years I've seen people contemplating suicide because they feel they are academically a

failure. But what to one person may be a failure may very well be a success to another.

"But what I really want to make clear is that not everyone with a question of academic or sexual failure considers suicide. The majority of people consider alternatives," he said.

The alternatives include certain ways of getting attention, according to Scott. "Attempting suicide is an attention-getting device. At all levels, when a person gets angry, it is one thing to do, though a very poor way to respond.

"It's not the situation in itself," he continued. "It's what happened to the situation. Just because a guy's girlfriend says she is going to bed with someone else and won't see him again isn't enough to push him over.

"Some say suicide is anger turned in on one's self. I believe it's really the loss of a loved object, something of great value," Scott said. And as one author said, "It is the death of love that evokes the love of death."

Since most people encounter periods of depression some time in their lives there are certain characteristics that

help to determine if a person is suicidal.

The absence of a significant personal relationship is one sign, as is the extensive use of drugs or alcohol. Over one half of suicide cases are into heavy drinking or drug abuse. They turn to these as a means of coping.

Communication problems at home are evident in two-thirds of all victims. They are openly on poor terms with their families.

A sudden personality and behavior change is also a sign. According to Scott, this is one to be watched for above the others.

All of these symptoms are normal unless they persist for along time or unless several are witnessed at once.

"If a person usually dresses well, eats regularly, is in class most of the time and is usually jovial and they suddenly make an about-face it is worth watching," Scott said. "However, it may just be that he has run out of clothes."

"There is really no way of knowing for sure if a person is suicidal. But," he said, "When in doubt, check it out. Take the situation and look at it."

Steps to help save someone else's life

By GWEN BAUMANN
 Assistant News Editor

What do you do when you fear someone is considering suicide?

1) Take the situation seriously. Don't treat it like a joke. If the person approaches you, the first step is taken. If not, inform someone close to the person whom you think could help. This may be an R.A., hall director, professor or TCU's Counseling Center.

2) Bring up the subject yourself. Don't wait for them to approach you if you can talk to them easily. Tell them you've noticed lately that they have seemed down and wondered if you could help.

3) Encourage the person to talk at length and listen. Often attention is just what they need. Dr. E.S. Schneidman of the University of California says, "Until the very moment that the bullet or barbiturate finally snuffs out life's last breath, the suicidal person wants desperately to live. He is begging to be saved."

4) Don't be involved in a life versus death argument. Discuss the effect the person's suicide would have on the surviving family and friends, not whether he or she would be better off one way or the other.

5) Act. Plan future engagements aimed toward taking the person's mind off problems and getting him or her to concentrate on things that are personally enjoyable.

6) Seek professional help. Don't be satisfied with your own counseling job. Here a counseling center is necessary unless other trained persons are available. Even if things look positive, help should be obtained if a person gets desperate enough to consider suicide a solution. Neither would it hurt students with problems approaching the level of seriousness.

Fort Worth's Suicide Prevention phone number is 336-3355. Anyone with problems can find counseling there—from people with experience.

Tax revisions do 'too much'

By MICHAEL DOAN
 Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—A key congressman is telling President Carter his contemplated tax revisions try to do too much at once.

Without eliminating some of the controversial proposals, says Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the plan would stand little chance this year in Congress.

Ullman, whose House Ways and Means Committee must work on Carter's tax plan when it is formally presented, says Congress cannot digest all the major reforms Carter wants in one year.

Ullman wants Carter to drop his request to end tax breaks on capital gains. Ullman also wants to keep alive the full business lunch tax deduction, which the Treasury Department wants to halve.

Ullman wants Carter's bill simply to restructure tax rates, make tax forms easier to fill out and encourage long-term business investments. He also supports ending double taxation on dividends.

"If we get bogged down in loopholes, we won't get a tax bill," Ullman told business last weekend.

The administration Monday stuck to its position that the entire program should be acted on at once because some parts are dependent on others.

The package Carter is considering would reduce income taxes for nearly everyone making less than \$100,000 a year while changing many tax deductions.

Ullman wants Carter to delay any request to end a variety of deductions, including those for sales, personal property and gasoline taxes.

Such a move has been suggested to the President by members of his administration.

Carter is also considering a proposal to limit medical and casualty deductions and remove tax exemp-

tions for such fringe benefits as group term life insurance.

During his presidential campaign, Carter pledged to juggle tax rates to make them more fair and end certain deductions and special preferences.

He would tax capital gains, a tax haven for many businessmen, as income and would eliminate the practice of taxing corporate dividends.

Carter also is considering raising the income at which taxes are first due for a family of four, from \$7,600 to \$9,500.

In one recent draft made public, the Treasury Department suggests that the tax liability for such a family with an annual income of \$15,000 to \$20,000 be reduced by about \$300 to \$1,360 a year.

Even with the fast congressional action, Carter's tax plan would not take effect until 1979, although Carter indicated last week he might ask Congress to begin the tax cuts next year to stimulate spending.

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ROTC: they look before they leap

Last Saturday was the first of the bi-annual rappelling exercises for the Army ROTC. The Daily Skiff was on hand to cover the event which turned out to be more than a simple reporting assignment.

Little did this reporter know what M. Sgt. Robert Hines had in store. Hines TOLD me I was going to go down the 75 foot wall off Amon Carter Stadium with the rest of the folks in attendance.

"Wait a minute," I said.

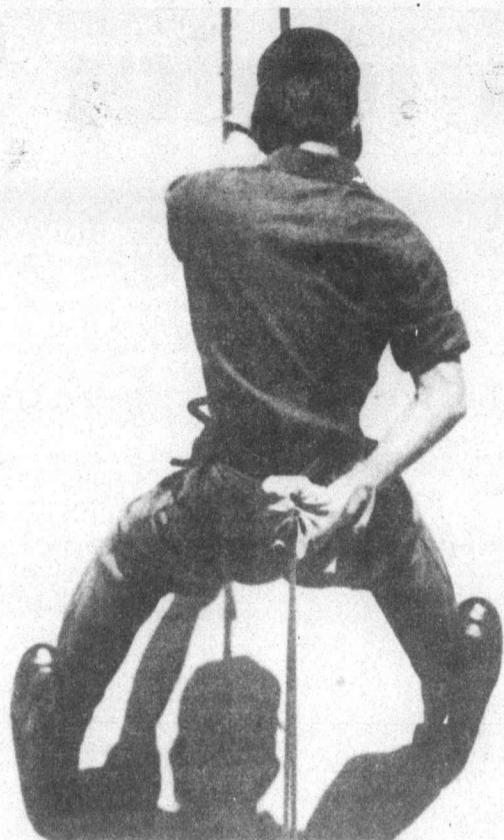
Cpt. John Frink then whispered to me, "you don't disappoint Hines." A quick glance at the giant Hines and I decided I didn't wish to disappoint the man.

It didn't look so high from the ground, but on top- WOW! I climbed over the wall and stepped on a five inch wide board that suspended me above the cement below.

Slowly but surely I made it down. I did pretty good and what a thrill it was. I did it two more times.

The third time I asked Cpt. Frink to tell me what in the world I was doing up here.

Having fun he replied.



Photos and text by Chuck Ault

What you see on the left is not what you think. No, it's M. Sgt. Robert Hines tying two ROTCers together for a "buddy rappel." On the right, Whitney Paine carries his buddy Cheryl Groomer. Hines said this is one of the hardest rappels to do.

National champs shooting for high marks

By WADE SWORMSTEDT
Staff Sports Writer

If any TCU women are looking for a sport to compete on a totally equal basis with men, smallbore rifle shooting may be the answer.

This is but one of the many unique aspects of shooting, rifle team coach George Beck said. While shooting is a team sport, the competition is strictly individual. It requires more mental concentration than physical prowess, said Beck.

"Shooting is about 90 percent mental. It allows students who are restricted from other sports due to physical requirements, to participate."

Beck said shooting requires a "great deal of concentration." People in areas requiring a lot of self-discipline, such as musicians, artists or gym-

nasts, usually develop into fine shooters, he added.

Beck said the rifle program has had to develop its own shooters. When he began coaching the team prior to the 1968-69 season, team experience amounted to a 25th place finish in a match the previous spring.

The first Beck team posted a winning 4-3 record in South West Rifle Association (SWRA) competition. The SWRA consists of 20 teams, including all SWC schools.

In three years, TCU's rifle team became among the top ten teams in the nation, a position it has maintained since. In the last year of sexually-segregated competition, TCU claimed the national championship for men and women shooters.

The rifle team dropped out of the SWRA in 1974 for lack of competition. Now it looks for the most competitive

tournaments, logging 10,000 miles a year, Beck said.

The team has risen to national prominence without the aid of recruiting. "The good shooters come here because of our reputation. Still, we develop the majority of our shooters here."

Beck gave the facilities, equipment and coaching credit for the team's development. Individual dedication is another factor; shooters practice a minimum of two hours a day on their own.

Despite the team's fine record, "Our team GPA has been over 3.0 for a number of years, and we've had two shooters become Phi Beta Kappa," he said.

One Phi Beta Kappa member, Sue Ann Sandusky, won two gold medals at an international tournament held in Mexico City in 1973.

TCU has also produced some All-American shooters. The 1976 national champion team had three All-Americans—Allen Cuniff, current team member Bill Kovaric and David Tubb. Only 20 All-Americans were chosen.

The United States participates in four international smallbore rifle

shooting matches. One occurs on a four-year rotation. Besides the Olympics, there is the Pan-American games, the World Championships and Southern Hemisphere Championships.

"Shooting is more popular than most people realize. There are more than 300 college teams, and 95 percent of the programs begin as part of ROTC before becoming varsity sports," Beck noted.

TCU's rifle team has similar origins, except that it is an extramural program rather than a varsity sport.

Dinah Wallace, a junior, is starting her third year on the rifle team. Wallace said she had not competed in shooting before coming to TCU.

"For me, shooting is a release from studies. I'm on scholarship, but I'd shoot if I wasn't," she said. "It takes dedication, practicing 3-5 hours a day to be good. You need the guts to stick it out, and a logical mind."

Wallace played a variety of sports in high school, "but never made the first team." The mental aspects of shooting have allowed her to make the "first team" in college.

Wendy Warner is a senior experiencing her first year on the team.

Having been on TCU's basketball and gymnastics programs, Warner said, "Shooting requires a different kind of endurance, physical preparedness."

Warner thinks the most important quality "for me is patience. It's easy to get discouraged. You have to keep out all bothersome thoughts and

maintain a consistent routine all the time."

Warner said, "I shot all summer long before deciding to stick with it. It's a heck of a lot of hard work. I was surprised."

As for the team, "I'm really proud of what we've accomplished," said Beck.

Rifle team takes first

championship in a big upset.

TCU coach George Beck said, "the Houston boy shot way over his head," in reference to the individual results.

Bob Hays took third place in the individual competition.

Besides the University of Houston, competing teams included Texas Tech, Texas A&M, UTA, and Henderson State (Ark.).

TCU's next match is the Triple Crown Invitational to be held at TCU. Three team championships are involved as well as an overall champion.

Individuals can use scores from this tournament toward tryouts for the U.S. international team.

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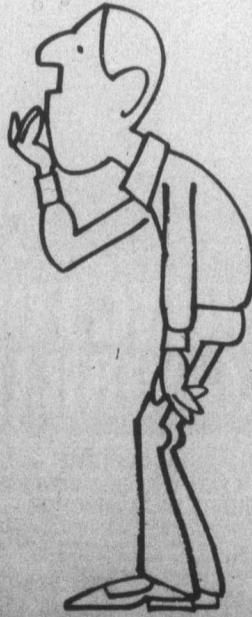


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INFORMATION TABLE:
Student Center Bldg.



By CLARK WHITTEN
Staff Sports Writer

Power hitting, good defense and inconsistent pitching characterized the fall season for the '77-'78 Horned Frog Baseball team said Head Coach Willie Maxwell.

Increases in the number of extra-base hits, runs and more quality at' positions from last year's 22-21 team has led Coach Maxwell to be optimistic for the upcoming season.

However, Coach Maxwell said the varying performances of the pitchers has been somewhat of a concern to him.

The Frogs have recently completed intersquad scrimmages. According to Southwest Conference rules SWC teams are not allowed to play outside

opponents in the fall and are allowed only 20 workouts.

Coach Maxwell said the fall workouts are used to introduce players to the system and to work on the fundamentals of baseball. Secondly, Maxwell said the workouts enable the players to apply what they have learned into a game-like situation through intersquad games.

"The fall workouts were especially beneficial for the new players because it gave them a chance to get acquainted with the system, future teammates and the coach," noted Maxwell.

"A great improvement with the bats" during the fall workouts is what most impressed Maxwell about this year's Frogs. Maxwell praised

returning letterman Biff Lefevre as the most consistent Frog hitter.

Maxwell also cited outfielder Terry Bellows and newcomer pitcher David Novey, who is in good position for the designator hitter spot, for having the highest batting averages this fall.

Defensively, Maxwell said the Frogs have increased the number of double plays from last year and he feels this will help them get out of jams when they begin their season next spring.

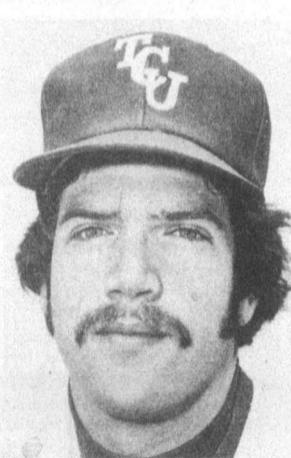
In pitching, Maxwell said he was concerned about the number of walks given up by TCU pitchers.

He also noted, "All the pitchers showed things we liked but also didn't perform as well as they have to perform."

According to Maxwell, Soph. David Novey gave the best pitching performance allowing only one hit in two games. However, Novey injured an arm and was not able to pitch any more games this fall.

Coach Maxwell said he will also be relying on newcomers Dale Arnold, a transfer from Angelina Junior College and Freshman Joey Giamfortone for pitching strength.

Reuben Tomlin will be the only returning pitcher from last year's team and Maxwell looks for him to be the leader of the Frogs pitching staff.



BIFF LEFEVRE

With eight returning starters, Coach Maxwell predicts a stronger ball club from last year but also noted the competition will be strong.

Wednesday the Baseball team will elect team captains and will begin their off-season program this week.

AP top 20

1. Michigan (47)	6-0-0 1,100
2. Texas (8)	5-0-0 1,014
3. Alabama	4-1-0 811
4. Ohio St.	5-1-0 700
5. S. Calif.	5-1-0 689
6. Oklahoma	5-1-0 638
7. Colorado	5-0-1 431
8. Kentucky (1)	5-1-0 369
9. Arkansas	4-1-0 340
10. Penn St.	5-1-0 328
11. Notre Dame	4-1-0 296
12. Texas A&M	4-1-0 220
13. Texas Tech	5-1-0 151
14. Pitt	4-1-1 143
15. California	5-1-0 111
16. Iowa St.	5-1-0 44
17. Brigham Young	4-1-0 40
18. Nebraska	4-2-0 38
19. Florida	2-1-1 33
20. Clemson	5-1-0 31

Maxwell sees power for Frog nine

But pitching erratic



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