

The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

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Hearst conviction upheld

Court concludes 'no reversible error occurred'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Patricia Hearst's 1976 conviction for armed bank robbery was upheld yesterday by a federal appeals court.

"No novel issues are presented," said the court, referring to the appeal presented by the newspaper heiress' attorneys. "We conclude on the basis of well-established principles that no reversible error occurred and that the judgment must be affirmed."

The decision said Miss Hearst's

attorneys had argued that the late U.S. District Judge Oliver J. Carter, who presided at the trial, erred in admitting evidence which prejudiced the jury by making the defendant invoke the Fifth Amendment guarantee against self-incrimination.

But the appeals court said Miss Hearst's attorneys had raised the defense of duress, contending that the Symbionese Liberation Army members who had kidnapped her

compelled her to take part in the robbery with them.

"The trial judge was called upon to balance the need for the evidence in the search for the truth against the possibility that the jury would be prejudiced," against Miss Hearst, the judges said.

The evidence Miss Hearst's attorneys objected to related to her activities after the April 15, 1974,

robbery of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco. Those activities allegedly included a shooting at a Los Angeles sporting goods store a month after the holdup.

Miss Hearst, who has been free on \$1 million bond awaiting the outcome of her appeal, testified at her trial that the abductors who took her from her Berkeley apartment on Feb. 4, 1974, forced her to participate in the bank

robbery under threat of death.

Miss Hearst, 23, was sentenced to seven years in prison for her role in the bank robbery. On the charges stemming from her activities in Los Angeles, she received a suspended sentence.

U.S. Attorney James L. Browning, who prosecuted the bank robbery case, said Miss Hearst would remain free on bond for the time being.

"They have 14 days to file for a rehearing (by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals) and then another 30 days to file a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court," Browning said.

He said that should the high court agree to consider the petition, it normally would not act on it for from three months to six months.

"So she'll be out for a while," Browning said.

House votes for extension of pass-no credit deadline

By GWEN BAUMANN
Assistant News Editor

Four bills which had been "checked out" and received favorable promises for adoption from the administration were unanimously passed by the Student House Tuesday.

House bill 77-42, the bill to increase deadlines for pass-no credit options from four to six weeks, passed after being released from Academic Affairs with approval of that committee.

Tommy Taylor, student, presented the bill saying, "Though it's not the four weeks we wanted, maybe next time we'll get what we asked for. But in the mean time, we'll have a longer time to evaluate how we're doing in a course and decide if we want to take it pass-no credit or not."

Taylor also presented House bill 77-34. This bill was to allow students to make room deposits at the end of each

semester through a send-home bill, which has to date not been allowed.

"I talked to (Bob) Neeb in Housing," Taylor said, "and he said it was agreeable to him but he thought the Business Office wouldn't like it. So I trotted over to the Business Office and talked to Larry Calloway and he said it was fine with him but he thought Housing wouldn't like it."

"Finally they got together and decided it was fine with both of them—as long as they had the money by May 1. They don't care how they get it. Most likely there will be some sort of form Housing will come up with," he said.

"A bill for Fair Parking," House bill 77-31, was released from Student Affairs favorably. The bill, originally submitted by Treasurer Bryan Jones, called for cars with TCU parking permits to be admitted free for

stadium parking during home football games.

Student Affairs Chairperson Rosemary Henry said she talked with campus police who referred her to the Athletic Department which said if the House passed the bill unpaying cars would not be ticketed and therefore be allowed. The bill passed.

The Finance Committee favorably released House bill 77-40, "A Bill to Enable Us (the Permanent Improvements Committee) to Do Our Job." This bill asked for an appropriation of \$50 from Permanent Improvements for expenses "necessary in the implementation of the Permanent Improvements Challenge and in researching some projects currently under consideration."

The Permanent Improvements Challenge is a House committee project under which every dollar donated by students, faculty or staff to the committee for the expense of planting trees and shrubbery across the campus will be matched by the committee.

This includes up to \$3,000. For \$1,000 raised after that amount another donor has been found who will match the sums.

House President Mike Veitenheimer said he was extremely pleased with the amount of research that had gone into the bills placed on the floor during Tuesday's meeting and hoped it would continue.

News briefs

Filing for editor positions begins

Applications are being taken through Friday, Nov. 11, for editor of The Daily Skiff and Image magazine and for ad managers of the two student publications for the spring semester.

Interested students may pick up applications from the Journalism Department secretary, Room 116, Dan Rogers Hall, or from the publications adviser, Room 115C, Dan Rogers Hall.

Completed applications must be returned to the Journalism Department secretary by 5 p.m. Friday, Nov. 11. The Student Publications Committee will interview applicants and make selections at 2 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Chapel choir to sing on Sunday

A psalm and a Magnificat (a hymn to the Virgin Mary) from the 17th and 18th centuries will be presented by the Chapel Choir, under the direction of Ruth Whitlock, in a special vespers service at 7:30 p.m. Sunday.

Handel's "Dixit Dominus" (Psalm 110) and Monteverdi's "Magnificat a 6 voci" will be sung by the 49-voice choir with instrumental accompaniment. Members of the music faculty will be featured in each of the performances in Robert Carr Chapel.

Reception to be held Nov. 5

Alumni, parents of current students, and friends of the University will gather for a reception and luncheon at Lubbock's Hilton Inn Saturday before the Horned Frogs - Red Raiders football game.

TCU Chancellor James M. Moudy will be special guest for the program, which begins at 10:45 a.m. with a reception, followed by luncheon at 11:45 a.m.

Blackouts plague Britain

LONDON (AP)—Scattered blackouts plagued Britain yesterday as millions of Britons found themselves without power for three-hour periods because of a continuing unofficial work slowdown by power workers.

The first cuts came at 9 a.m. and continued on and off through the day and into the evening.

"It looks like it's going to be rather severe," said a spokesman for the nationalized electricity industry before dark.

Trains were delayed, people were trapped in elevators, traffic snarled as traffic lights failed, and as night fell, the candles came out.

Buffet set for Monday

"Sample Something International", an international food tasting buffet sponsored by the Human Awareness Committee of the Programming Council, will take place Monday from 4:30 to 7 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom.

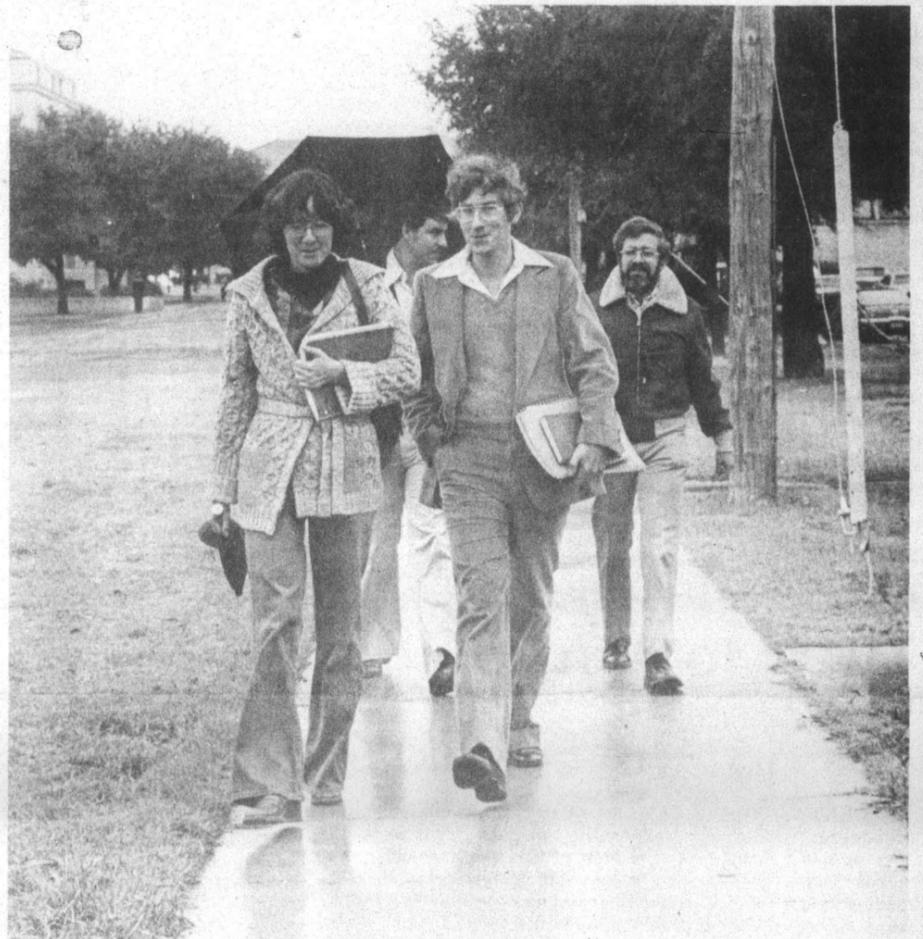
Entertainment will include a belly dancer, a Mexican dance group, jazz and the American Shadowbox performing a skit.

Tickets are \$1.25 for students, \$1.75 for non-students and should be purchased at the Information Desk today and Friday, though they will be available at the door. Meal tickets may be used.

Filing for House positions begin

Filing for Student Government positions will take place today through noon November 11. A minimum of 30 hours credit with no less than a 2.5 overall GPA is required. For the office of Treasurer six hours of college accounting with a 3.0 GPA are required. Vice President of Programming must have one year's experience with TCU's Programming Council or show equivalent experience.

A five dollar fee is required and interested students can file at the Student Government offices on the second floor of the Student Center. Campaign expenses may not exceed \$30.



(Photo by Brenda Chambers)

Keep that umbrella

The National Weather Service advises students to keep the umbrellas handy as the forecast for Thursday is cloudy skies and a 20 percent chance of rain. High temperatures for Thursday and Friday will be in the mid-60s.

Rufner testifies to love

By MIKE COCHRAN
Associated Press Writer

AMARILLO, Texas—W.T. Rufner testified yesterday he was in love with Priscilla Davis and saw her socially before she separated from her millionaire husband July 31, 1974.

He said they once shared a couch at a friend's home before that time and that they traveled together to a Willie Nelson picnic four weeks before the separation.

Defense lawyer Richard Haynes sought to show the two were lovers before Cullen Davis moved out of his \$6 million mansion but he and Rufner could not agree on the definition of "love."

The long-awaited courtroom duel between the bearded Arlington electrician and the crafty Houston attorney got off to a delayed start and was something of a standoff in the early stages.

The judge in Davis' murder trial ordered a noon recess before Haynes could establish at precisely what point the two became lovers.

A prosecutor said defense team leader Richard "Racehorse" Haynes "is playing with dynamite by putting this guy Rufner on the stand. It could blow up in his face, or it could blow up in our face. Nobody knows what this guy is going to say or do."

"It will be interesting," Haynes smiled as he prepared to interrogate Rufner Tuesday afternoon.

"I am ready," declared Rufner, 38. "I've got some things to say."

But as the session opened Wednesday Rufner and attorneys on both sides went into conference with Judge George Dowlen.

Just what bearing Rufner's testimony could have on the facts of

the case was unknown, but Joe Shannon, who has emerged as the chief prosecutor, was to handle cross-examination.

"I drew the black bean," Shannon quipped.

It was Shannon who did a devastating job of questioning Davis' girlfriend, Karen Master, about her contention that Davis was home in bed with her at the time of the August 1976 shootings at Davis' Fort Worth mansion.

Davis, 44, is on trial for his life in the slaying of his stepdaughter Andrea Wilborn, 12, one of two killed in the midnight assault. Stan Farr, 30, Mrs. Davis' boyfriend, was killed and Mrs. Davis, 36, was wounded, as was Gus Gavrel, Jr., 22, a friend of her elder daughter Dee Davis.

Rufner's name surfaced early in the trial as the man in the red and white Christmas stocking posing with Mrs. Davis in a photograph both suggestive and revealing.

The two were lovers after Davis and Mrs. Davis separated in 1974 and the defense contends, after their breakup, Rufner threatened to kill both Farr and Mrs. Davis.

Before today's appearance, Rufner twice showed up outside the courtroom in a t-shirt depicting himself in the stocking and bearing the inscription: "W.T. Rufner... socks it to 'em."

He confronted Haynes in a brief, bizarre interlude in the hallway at which time Haynes quipped, "I recognize you by your picture."

The defense has attempted three times to enter the photograph into evidence and on each occasion, it has been ruled inadmissible.

In less titillating, but perhaps more

significant developments, a Fort Worth surgeon testified Tuesday that he could not recall seeing Mrs. Davis and one of her friends in his waiting room five days before the shootings.

The defense has sought to show that Mrs. Davis and Sandy Meyers crossed paths at the office of Dr. Thomas Simons and that Mrs. Davis told her friend, "Something heavy is coming down."

Mrs. Davis denied ever making such a statement, but testimony showed she did drop by Simons' office that day to pick up a letter from Simons used to gain a delay in her divorce trial with Davis.

Earlier Tuesday, two Fort Worth pharmacists testified, in effect, that Mrs. Davis juggled doctors and pharmacies to obtain hundreds of pain-killing pills and other drugs.

'Macbeth' opens tonight at 8:15 pm

"Macbeth," one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies that blends death and battle and witchcraft into beautiful poetry, will open a split-week run at University Theatre on Nov. 3.

Dr. Henry Hammack, professor of theatre arts is directing the play. "Our 'Macbeth' is a fairly bare production," he said. "We're treating it simply because it really doesn't call for anything fancy. This is relatively early English history—things were rough, not fancy, then."

Hammack said, "This is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy, with very fast-moving ideas and action. Two hours isn't short by our standards, but it is by Shakespeare's. We've cut the Hecate scene, a rather routine omission since Shakespeare probably didn't write that part anyway. It was probably added later."

Benton Jennings, senior from Fort Worth, is Macbeth with Margaret Crawford, Fort Worth graduate student, as Lady Macbeth. Craig McElvain of Overland Park, Kan., plays Duncan the King; Woody Pyeatt Jr. of Sweetwater, Banquo; John Wells, Fort Worth, Macduff; and Rick Munday of Wichita, Kan., Malcolm.

The second play in TCU's 1977-78 theatre season begins at 8:15 p.m. in University Theatre on Nov. 3, 4, 5, 10 and 12 and at 2:15 p.m. on Nov. 6. Tickets to the play are free to students with TCU ID, and may be reserved by calling the Theatre box office at 926-4051.

Yesterday, Dr. George R. Kernodle of the department of dramatic arts at the University of Arkansas conducted a free lecture workshop on "Macbeth." On Nov. 11, Sir Michael Redgrave will appear in "Shakespeare's People." Redgrave, three actors and a musician will perform at 8 p.m. in Ed Landreth Auditorium. Central Ticket Agency is handling ticket sales, 335-9000.

Flasher on campus undergoing a trial

November 1, 1977, will likely become a landmark in TCU history. For some it is a victory; others regard it as a defeat. Either way, it was on that drizzly Tuesday that the University Drive traffic signal first flashed its directions to commuters and pedestrians.

Students who worked and fought for the light last spring see it as a victory.

Their efforts before City Council last spring have resulted in the first stage of a \$20,000 structure of gleaming silver pipes and computer-controlled lights, all designed to supervise electronically the comings and goings of Fort Worth and TCU. In their view, the move should have come earlier.

For those who scoffed at the light as a waste of time and money, Tuesday marked the day the victor's army laid siege to the campus.

For them, the fancy fixture is nothing short of a barbaric hindrance to their treks cross-campus. In their view, the move should never have come at all.

As rain-spattered pedestrians stood huddled under the trees that line University Drive, waiting for the "Walk" sign to light up, they perhaps wondered if it was all worth it, if it was really necessary.

Would people wait for the light to change once the novelty wore off? Would the city's omniscient god of push-button and pressure-plate technology put a stop to the hazardous cross-walk situation?

The questions are indeed timely and pertinent. Will the light make a difference and will people use it?

Unfortunately, the answers won't be evident for weeks, months or perhaps years. The answers are a function of time and of understanding and effort.

The success of the project will depend on the attitude of every student as he approaches the cross-walk. How will he react when the asphalt is void of moving vehicles and the "Don't Walk" sign directs him to wait?

As each student answers the question "Will I cross against the light?" he helps determine the success or failure of the expensive signal. Only if each individual determines that the correct course of action is to wait will the signal serve its purpose.

The traffic signal can no doubt put a periodic stop to the cars that stream down University Drive every day. City engineers have seen to that.

What remains to be determined is whether the light can put a stop to the injuries at the cross-walk. Only we can see to that.

TV...to control or not to control?

RECENTLY, RONNY ZAMORA, A 15-year-old charged with first-degree murder, was found guilty. Normally, his case would have passed by unnoticed. The facts of the case are normal as murder cases go: Zamora, along with a 14-year-old friend, ransacked the home of Elinor Haggart, an 83-year-old socialite. When she caught them, Zamora killed the woman.

The bizarreness of the case lies in the defense. Zamora's attorney, Ellis Rubin, argued that the boy was conditioned by television to kill. Television violence, he claimed, compelled the boy to shoot Haggart.

The defense lost its argument as well as its case. But the impact of the trial doesn't stop with the conviction. Television violence is a heated topic. It must have some sort of impact when a television set is on at an average of at least six hours a day. In 1972, eight out of every 10 programs contained some violence. The statistics go on and on.

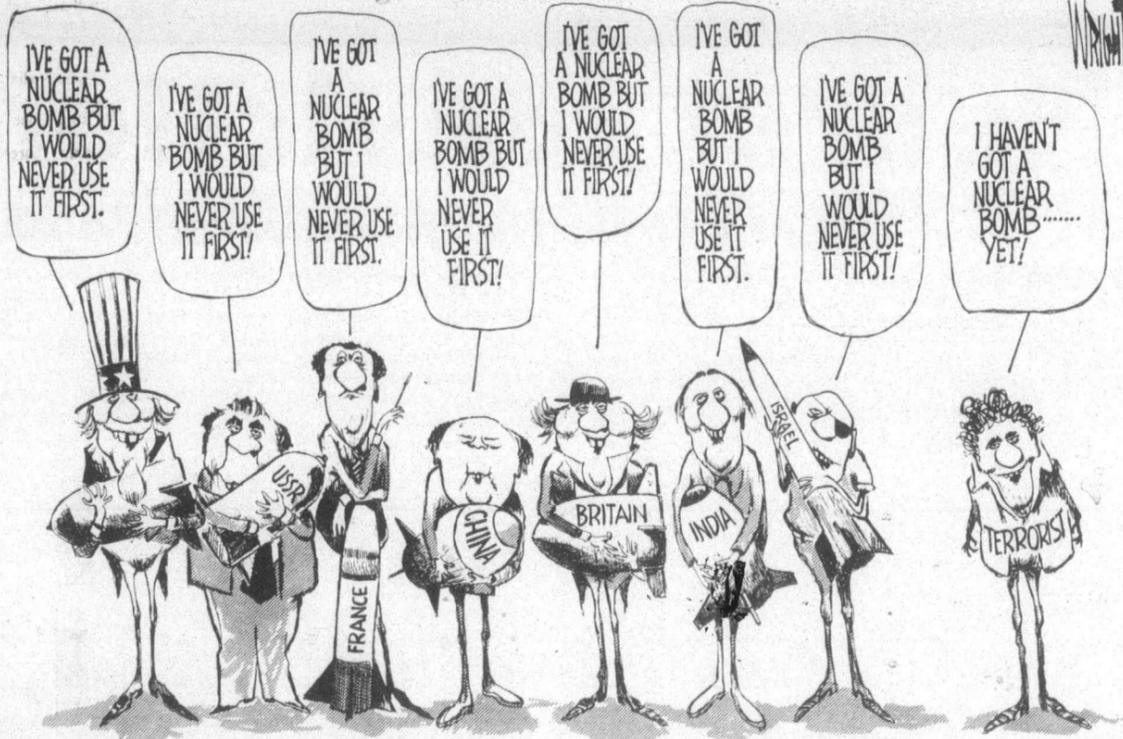
DR. JACK SCOTT, DIRECTOR of Texas Christian University's Counseling and Psychological Testing Center, said in a recent interview: "... TV needs to be cleaned up, but I don't know the answers to do it. We are shaped to that which we are exposed, and being the conforming people we are, we will adapt those features."

Most people feel that TV does have some impact. The arguments start when the question "to what extent?" arises. It's the old question of whether or not TV violence actually begets street violence.

Should violence be regulated on television? A serious point to remember is that if regulation does occur, shows will definitely change. This is an obvious point, but the subtle undertones require a bit more thought. If violence is regulated because of its possible harm, then what else will be deemed likewise? What else will be considered unfit for television? Will one thing lead to another? Yes, it's the old domino theory. Each point falls down until nothing is left but a rubble.

EITHER TWO THINGS CAN happen from this trial. First, the Federal Communications Commission could seriously consider curbing violence on television. Second, the television industry could continue its onslaught of daily murders.

To regulate or not to regulate. Maybe the best solution to the problem is the electronic gadget marked "off."



Farm income declining

Farmers ruined by efficiency

By WILLIAM ROBBINS

(c) 1977 NY Times Service

PRATT, Kans.—It was too wet to plow, but that was not the reason for the expression of dismay on the face of Kenneth Lawton, sunburned farmer, as he turned away from a field where recent rains were still soaking into the rich black earth. Something heavier lay on his mind.

"Why," he asked, as he walked toward his comfortable, ranch-style house "should a man worth a million dollars have to borrow money to live on?"

It was a question that now weighs heavily on his fellow farmers throughout the country's major growing regions. For agricultural income, in terms of what it will buy, has sunk steadily over the last two years to a level never experienced since the great Depression.

Interviews with many of them and with statisticians, bankers and farm economists paint a troubled picture that has drawn little attention from other segments of the national economy. While the farmers' income has declined, their costs have continued to rise, most are heavily in debt—with many forced to sell or refinance land—and leading economists at Federal Reserve Banks see little on the horizon that might lift the farmers' spirits.

"What got farmers in trouble is that they are too efficient," said Lawton as he settled into an easy chair in his living room. He was alluding to the farmers' production of large surpluses of grain, which have depressed prices below what most farmers and bankers say is their cost of production.

All agricultural income this year is expected to total about \$20 billion, says the agriculture department. In constant dollars, adjusted for inflation and using a 1967 as a base, that is less than the \$4.3 billion farmers earned in 1936, when the country was beginning to work its way out of the Depression. In no year since has farm income fallen to current levels in terms of inflation adjusted dollars.

In 1936, when there were about 6.7 million farmers, farm income was equivalent to \$11 billion in 1967 dollars. It did not fall below that in all the four decades between 1936 and this year, when 2.75 million farmers will share an income worth \$10.7 billion after adjustment for inflation.

In 1936, the average farmer earned \$639, the equivalent of \$1,638 at the 1967 inflation level. This year average farmer's income is expected to be \$7,203, which is worth what \$5,721 would have been in 1967. Income taxes, which will take a big bite of farmers' income this year, were a negligible factor in the Depression years.

Meanwhile, farmers' costs have multiplied. The Consumer Price Index has more than quadrupled, rising

from 41.5 in 1935 to 182.6 this July. At the same time farmers' production expenses have soared.

The reality of the reduced income is hard to grasp at a time when many producers are piloting \$40,000 combines in air-conditioned comfort through their grain fields, driving \$25,000 tractors and pulling grain wagons that can cost as much as \$6,000. But that high-cost equipment is part of their problem. Most of it was bought or ordered when times were better. Now, with reduced incomes, many are trying to meet payments on machinery loans incurred in those years.

"I wish I had my old machine back," said Ellis Huitt, interviewed beside the towering green cab of a \$42,000 combine, ordered last year but only recently delivered. A similar combine, with a slightly smaller engine, ordered in 1974 and delivered in 1975 had cost \$32,000.

"The price of that one went up \$6,000 while I was waiting for delivery," Huitt said.

He had ordered the 1975 tractor in the middle of three years of relative farm prosperity, a year after total income, in 1973, had soared to \$33.3 billion, up from \$18.7 billion in 1972 and \$14.6 billion in 1971.

Since then, total income has gradually declined. It slipped to the still-welcome level of \$26.1 billion in 1974 and to \$24.3 billion in 1975. Last year it plunged to \$20 billion, close to this year's level, but a better result after inflation adjustment.

The three good years, from 1973 through 1975, could have provided a cushion for the ensuing drop, but farmers say they set little aside for the bad years to come. Most of the profits were invested in land, farm improvements and new equipment.

"We had three good years in a row," said Herbert Huffman, wheat and grain farmer interviewed in a new brick house he built here in Pratt County with his earlier profits. "That gets a man optimistic. We started believing the good times would go on for ever. We should have known better."

"Now," Huffman continued, "we're living off the land appreciation." To continue operations, he ex-

plained, he has increased his indebtedness, with his credit backed by the value of his land. Land prices have gone through a long period of inflation, and while they are beginning to level off, they still have not reflected the reduced prospect for farm profits.

Seated at the kitchen table in his new house Huffman, with a hand-held computer, analyzed the economics of his corn crop. After totaling the costs of labor, fertilizers, herbicides, fuel and repairs, he said his cash production costs — excluding his own labor, taxes and land investment — would amount to about \$125 an acre. He expects to receive, he said, about \$113 an acre when the corn is sold.

He would also have lost money, he said, if he had harvested wheat from the 280 acres he planted. As it was, his production outlays were a total loss.

Huffman's account of his costs was substantially below those shown in studies by the Kansas State University Extension Service. Those studies

showed production costs, including returns for land investment and management, totaling nearly \$100 an acre for wheat in south central Kansas and \$210 an acre for irrigated corn, such as Huffman's. Both figures are substantially higher than any possible return from normal yields and expected prices: about 30 bushels an acre at a price of about \$2 a bushel for wheat and 100 bushels an acre and a price of about \$1,160 a bushel for corn.

The income problems that have now hit grain farmers have been suffered by cattlemen for several years. They began in 1974 with the high cost of grain, from which grain producers were then benefiting but which livestock feeders had to pay as operating costs. With grain prices high, many of the feeders refused to stock their fattening pens. Large herds were backed up on farms at depressed prices.

The New York Times News Service

Student Center Ballroom
friday 75c

REDFORD/HOFFMAN
"ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"
2:30 PM
5:00 PM
8:00 PM

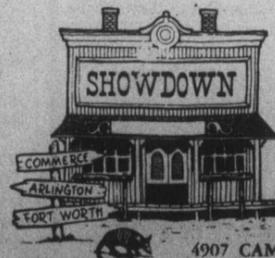
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Every Sunday, Monday AND Wednesday—

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- ★ Summer sausage
- ★ Roast Beef
- ★ Pastrami
- ★ Live Bands

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Jones becomes visiting professor

By SHERRY HAMILTON
Staff Writer

A childhood hobby turns into a rewarding and knowledgeable pastime that relates to people around the world.

Anthony Jones, chairman of the Art department here, will become the Visiting Professor at the University of Wales in April.

Asked how he received the appointment as visiting professor, he said, "The people at the University of Wales saw an exhibition of my photographs of Welch churches and chapels that I had organized in 1976.

"I showed the exhibition in Fort Worth and sent them a poster and some information about it, and they wrote back asking could I not bring the

exhibition to Wales," said Jones.

Furthermore, he said, "When I did that, I gave a lecture at the University of Wales and also did a radio interview. Other campuses of the university plus the Royal Institution heard about the exhibition, and it became a touring exhibition and was shown at eight different places in Wales.

"Following that, the University of Wales discussed with me how far my research had gone and what was remaining. On the basis of that, they invited me to come as a visiting professor for one semester next year, in which I could continue and try to finish my work," said Jones.

As to when he first came to the United States, he said, "I came here in

1966 as a graduate student to work on my Masters of Fine Arts degree at Tulane University. I spent two more years here in the United States, then I went back to Wales."

"Six years ago I came to this campus," said Jones.

In referring to how he got the job here, he said, "I heard that this position was open, and I applied for it."

In referring to his work on comparisons of churches and chapels of Texas with those researched in his native Wales, he said, "The First Methodist Church downtown looks like a chapel because of its heavy decoration. A church structurally is more simple."

At this point he said, "I should explain the difference between a church and a chapel because many people don't know the difference.

"A chapel is a non-Episcopalian building, and a church is an Episcopalian building," said Jones.

Historically he said that the church belongs to the Episcopalians and Anglicans; whereas, the chapel belongs to the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarian Congregationalists.

As to the cultures of these two buildings, he said that there is a distinct difference between them.

Jones said that the non-Anglican

faiths usually sided with non-conformist churches because they deviated from the principles of the Anglican and Episcopalian church. In the 1600's many people therefore came to the United States to escape this persecution by the Anglican Church.

As to how long he will stay in Wales, he said, "We plan to spend about four months altogether.

"We'll be leaving late next April and coming back in late August," said Jones.

"During that time, I hope to be able to finish all of the photography that is required, plus nearly all of the research work that I must do in the libraries," said Jones.

He stated that he is reluctant to return to Wales because he does not feel himself to be an art historian, an architectural historian, nor a theologian. Someone better trained than himself should do the research, but no one has. By accident, he happens to have all the material and photographs he would like to conclude his work.

Jones said that the trip to Wales is one that is also not easy to make from the standpoint of family and friends. He said that the fact that he and his wife are both of Welch descent is an advantage. Since the semester ends in May, he will only be absent approximately four weeks; therefore, a replacement is needed for only that time.



Sexual harassment

New York: Karen Sauvigne, left and Susan Meyer, organizers of the forum of sexual harassment. (New York Times Picture by D. Gorton)

Texas woman dies from cut-rate abortion

ATLANTA (AP)—The national Center for Disease Control says 14 women have died from abortions this year, including a poor Texas woman who was the first illegal abortion fatality since Congress prohibited the use of Medicaid funds for elective abortions.

In a seven-year study released Tuesday by the CDC, the center said the 14 deaths were from both legal and illegal abortions.

Congress prohibited the use of federal money for women for elective abortions Aug. 4. The Texas woman was a 27-year-old Medicaid recipient who died after crossing the border to Reynosa, Mexico, for a cut-rate abortion.

One of five women who were hospitalized after getting cheap abortions at a pharmacy in Mexico, she died at a hospital at McAllen, Texas, as a result of blood infection and kidney failure, officials said.

The CDC also said there were 855,000 known legal abortions in the United States in 1975, one for every four live births and a 343 percent increase in the number of legal abortions in 1970.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. has directed the CDC to obtain information on the public health effect of restricting public funds for abortions.

Abortion cases in 20 hospitals throughout the United States are being monitored by the CDC. The hospitals are distributed between states which have restricted public funding for abortions and those which have no public funding.

However, the CDC said the study began only three weeks ago and results from any of these hospitals will not be available for some time. The fatality in Mexico was reported by a private doctor in Texas, the CDC said.

The summary released Tuesday revealed a sharp decrease in the number of deaths from illegal abortions after the Supreme Court ruled abortion laws unconstitutional in Texas and Georgia. However, complete statistics were not available because the interpretation of the ruling varied from state to state.

Sexual advances prevalent

Working women face harassment

By ANN CRITTENDEN

(c) 1977 NY Times News Service

NEW YORK—The young actress had studied for a year and a half under an elderly man who, with his wife, runs a well-known acting studio in New York City. She was about to be chosen for the lead in the spring performance, an event, she knew, that could launch her career. On a Saturday morning, the man called and said, "I've got wonderful news, come over to my place immediately."

She ran all the way. When she got to his apartment, he sat her on a sofa, put his hand on her breast, and said, "Every summer my wife goes away for the summer and I take a mistress. I've decided that this summer you're it."

The red-haired woman had been a stenographer for two and a half years at a large public utility when her new supervisor asked her to lunch to discuss a promotion. Over the meal, in a nearby hotel, he said that he wanted to go to bed with her that afternoon and that it was the only way they could have a working relationship. She cried herself away, and after finding out that if she quit she couldn't get unemployment benefits without a full-scale investigation, she told the company that she wanted a transfer from the man's department.

When she explained the reason, she was transferred to a lesser position, advised to keep the entire matter to herself, and harassed until she finally had to leave the company.

These incidents, described by the women who experienced them, came out at a public forum on sexual harassment on the job, which was sponsored by Ms. Magazine. Speaker after speaker, a few of whom were visibly shaken, told of sexual intimidation at work. The audience, responding to some anecdotes with audible gasps, heard reports of women forced from their jobs for failing to accept a sexual relationship with their boss, or paying an emotional toll for having to deal with persistent unwanted attentions.

A 21-year-old was already a buyer for a firm in the garment center, locating merchandise for out-of-town clients. After eight months of working successfully with one client, he made a

pass, which she rejected. He complained to her boss, a woman, about her work, and the woman suggested it might be better if she quit.

The tall black woman is a successful investment counselor in a Wall Street brokerage firm, where most of her colleagues are conservative, middle-aged white men. One day one of them came up to her desk and blurted, "I don't know why you wear a bra; you don't need to." She said, "I don't like what you have just said. I have neither business nor friendship to discuss with you at my desk. Will you please leave." The man stood there, arguing. "I didn't mean to insult you, but I know you don't wear one sometimes; I know it!"

"I couldn't say what I wanted to say," the woman told a sympathetic audience of about 200 women. "Like, 'Are you wearing a jockstrap today?' Then it would be my fault. I would be ugly, awful, not professional. I had to just take it, and go to the ladies room and run my hands under the water to calm myself down."

The only common thread in these incidents, as Gloria Steinem of Ms. pointed out in a short talk, was that the women involved were either in positions of relatively less power than the men who were the sexual aggressors, or had recently become "uppity" and needed a warning signal not to overstep what men have considered to be women's traditional boundaries.

"Sexual harassment might be called the taming of the shrew syndrome," Miss Steinem suggested. "It's a reminder of powerlessness—a status reminder."

Although no one knows exactly how pervasive harassment on the job is, Susan Meyer and Karen Sauvigne, the organizers of the meeting, consider it a growing problem.

Two years ago, while working for the Human Affairs Program at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., they founded the Working Women United Institute to research the relatively unexplored subject. They found that far from being a "pinch-a-pretty-secretary" phenomenon it affected women of all ages, ranks, shapes and sizes. The only generalizations that emerged from their informal surveys

were that waitresses and clerical workers were more likely to be harassed than other women; and women with lower salaries were more likely to experience physical—as opposed to verbal—harassment than better-paid women.

They found that many women who believed they were being sexually intimidated never made a formal complaint about it, either within their company or outside it. They were convinced that nothing would be done, and that the problem would either be treated as a joke or that they would be blamed for what had happened.

"It's where rape was five years ago," said Miss Meyer. "We've got to begin by getting women to talk about it."

Last month the two women moved their organization to the basement of a church in Manhattan. They are trying to raise some \$200,000 to undertake more research and to set up a counseling service for women who have a problem at work and a national referral network of lawyers who can assist victims. They also hope to publish and distribute nationally a handbook on how to handle a sexual harassment in the office.

"Unfortunately, solutions are not as obvious as the problem," Miss Meyer said, "especially since the woman is usually economically dependent on the

harasser." Male-dominated unions, she warned, are unlikely to provide any support, and most women are in non-union jobs anyway.

Nevertheless, Miss Meyer and Miss Sauvigne do have several recommendations.

"First, you can't ignore what's happening or be polite to protect the man's feelings," said Miss Sauvigne. "He'll just think you don't really mind what he's doing. Either tell him how uncomfortable his intentions make you or try to find a friend of his who will tell him."

Next, the two recommend talking to other women in the office to find out how widespread the problem is and to develop support if a complaint has to be made. They also suggest taking

notes on whatever offenses occur, in case of an investigation.

As a last resort, a complaint can be filed with the local Human Rights Commission or a lawsuit can be brought, although the few lower courts that have ruled in such cases have not agreed on how to treat sexual harassment.

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Vet and owners say Seattle Slew will race, win again

Cadillacs with gold "Seattle Slew" bumper stickers are lining up again in the barn area at Belmont Park. Hard boots hug the track rails just to watch the bay colt do his morning jog. The curious push close the guard rail at Barn 54, straining for a look at the horse that dominated the headlines in the spring and early summer.

The question on many horsemen's lips: Can Seattle Slew come back? "He can and he will," insists Dr. Jim Hill, the veterinarian and co-owner whose keen judgment of horseflesh was responsible for plucking Seattle Slew from a collection of bandy-legged equine orphans at the

Lexington, Ky., yearling sales three years ago.

Purchased for a bargain \$17,500 by Hill and Washington lumberman Mickey Taylor, the mahogany thunderbolt went on to sweep the Triple Crown — the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes — and become the first horse in history to do so without losing a single race.

Winner of nine straight races without defeat, setting track records and matching the pace of the great Secretariat, Seattle Slew stood at that moment at the pinnacle of all horse racing.

What next?

Karen Taylor, Mickey's vivacious wife, made the decision: "Why have a horse if you can't watch him run?" she said. "He has given us so much

My sports world By Will Grimsley

pleasure. We will continue to race him."

Buoyed by national acclaim and feeling their colt was almost unbeatable, the Taylors and Hills decided to send Slew into the \$316,400

Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park July 3.

A jaded Seattle Slew proceeded to suffer a shattering setback, first of his career, finishing 16 lengths back of the winner, J.O. Tobin.

For millions of fickle track buffs, the Seattle Slew bubble burst. The 3-year-old wonder horse was brought back to his quarters at Belmont where he has been languishing in his stall, his competitive edge dulled and his future in doubt.

Last weekend, activity increased around Barn 54. Hill was there at daybreak. Turner was busier and more relaxed than usual. Seattle Slew,

who hadn't been breezed all summer, was being taken out for gallops around the track. Racing plans were being formalized.

"Definitely we're going to race this horse this winter and also next year. After that, we'll put him in stud. This is a great horse and he will prove it again."

Some say Slew's 16-length defeat diminished his syndicate value by \$3 million.

"Ridiculous," says Hill. "The people who breed horses are not naive. They're intelligent and sophisticated. They can see this horse's record—a track record in his 3-year-old debut at

Hialeah, the Triple Crown, nine straight victories. One defeat does not destroy a horse."

Admitting to second thoughts about the wisdom of the West Coast venture, the doctor absolves Seattle Slew of any taint.

"To me, Slew still hasn't lost a race," Hill says. "Statistically, yes; realistically, no. He ran but he didn't race. I don't know what happened but he didn't compete; he just wasn't there."

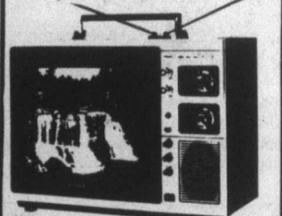
"You can't blame a horse because his owners pulled a rock."

Associated Press

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TCU cager Tim Marion, in action here against SMU last year, will be among six returnees to the 1977-78 basketball team. Reporter King Lahey will have a preview of Coach Johnny Swaim's team in Friday's Daily Skiff.

Veitenheimer and friend- 'Laurel and Hardy' of golf

Before the grass fades into its crusty-brown cover, and the autumn winds blow damp leaves on the fairways, I think it is important that you hear about my finest hour of golf.

This is a story which explodes in the mind like a smashing wedge shot from the sand trap. It ponders man's infinite possibility much as a lost golf ball ponders over man's patience. It strikes at the root of the entire human race like a 5-iron tearing at the earth.

One blistering summer day, as the sun sent fireballs of heat down from the heavens, Mike Veitenheimer (the TCU student body president) and I stood panting on the 16th tee box, trying to calm our nerves and adjust our stances to keep the ball from hooking into a grove of magnolias.

The sweat dripped into our eyes and irritated our pimples. Our stomachs were queasy and our legs shaking. But would we stop from exhaustion? Hell no, for we were going into the last three holes.

Let me stop for a moment and digress about the state of golf that Mike and I play. When I was seven years old, my father grabbed me out of my high chair, strapped a 60-pound bag to my back, and said, "Son, it's time you learned about the world. You will be my caddie." He's been a fanatic about the game ever since he bought a book called *You Can Swing Like Horace Potty or Your Money Back*.

I had to quickly learn about golf, especially memorizing the vocabulary that is so unique to the sport. You expect a dogleg to be a furry little limb that keeps a dog from falling on his stomach — well, I have news for you. It's a crooked fairway that was not built straight because the construction men were too lazy to plow through a swamp.

When I came to grips with the term "addressing the ball," I wondered why it would not be easier to just put the ball in a package and then mail it. Or "approach," a typical approach would be, "Didn't we meet at the Catholic barbecue last winter?" Or "cup," which is a small metal-lined hole that moves on a green surface whenever a ball rolls toward it; also, it is a supporter worn by a lady golfer.

Or "casual water," which is water released behind a bush by a player who has stomach cramps but who looks over the bush like nothing is wrong.

My father grew furious over my questions about golf, like "Why do you take a ball that's one inch in diameter and try to knock it off the face of this earth when there are people starving?" But he kept me as a caddie, mainly because I added up two plus seven plus five plus eight as a total of twelve.

Anyway Veitenheimer and I met when we were both wading about in a lake picking up clubs that our fathers had thrown.

His father was much more obsessed by the sport than mine. Once, as Mike tells it, his family was seated at the supper table when his mother asked, "Dear, Junior was telling me that he caddied for you this afternoon." Mike's father furrowed his brow for a moment, then said with a start, "Good heavens, I knew I had seen that boy somewhere before."

That incident, of course, is not as bad as the scene I witnessed last summer. A golfer was yelling at a frantic girl in a bridal gown. "No, no!" he cried. "I told you I would, but only if it rains."

You might not know this, but my older sister saw a golfer on the 18th green stop right before putting and stand respectfully as a funeral procession went by. Then he turned around and sank the putt. "Amazing," she exclaimed, "you must have iron nerves."

"Oh, not really," he replied. "But it was tougher than

usual because if she was still alive, we would have been married 25 years come this Saturday."

But back to our story. Veitenheimer and I shot the same on the 16th hole (I made a ten but he made a lucky shot out of the bunker to tie me on the short par-three).

On 17, he teed off first, and promptly missed the ball the first time he swung. He tried again, and missed. With a smile he looked up. "Tough course, isn't it?"

Looking at sports
By Skip Hollandsworth



When it was my turn, I hit the ball with a wallop — it went 200 yards straight forward and then sliced for another 200 yards into a neighborhood near the golf course.

We walked to Veitenheimer's ball. He teed it up on the fairway (we always do that, especially when girls are around) and sent one soaring straight up into the air. We ran for cover but it still caught him on the back of the head and I had to wait for 22 minutes while he combed his hair.

To make a long story short, I lost the hole by a stroke, for the exasperating reason that I seven putted on the green. I screamed in agony, "Can there be any worse golfers than me?"

"Well, probably," Mike said, still worrying over his hair and making sure his mustache was in place. "But I doubt if they've ever played the game."

We walked slowly to the last hole, barely able to move because of the heat and exhaustion. Veitenheimer hit first, and it was one of those average wounded-bird drives, where the ball flutters in the air before rolling a good distance on the ground. My drive fared no better — it scattered off to the right, hit a rock, then bounded back to the left.

You need to understand the massive length of the 18th hole. It was 500 yards long, a par-5, and the only way to get a decent score was to attach a small rocket to your ball. My second shot rolled down the fairway for a few yards; Mike's did the same thing.

It was basically a case of boring golf, a series of 50-yard shots that plopped onto the ground like a man falling out of a high-flying airplane without a parachute.

But then came the miracle, the moment which justifies all human endeavor under a furiously hot sun. It was my turn to hit, but the ball was wedged between an immovable boulder and a clump of grass that was so thick the ball could barely be seen — it was a terrible lie.

I took out a 4-iron, for no profound reason, shut my eyes and swung like a knight fighting for his life with a dull sword (what a stupid simile).

The ball flew straight into the clouds, whizzing through the air like a low-flying jet; then it bounced once on the ground, angled toward the right, rambled up a dogleg for a hundred yards, hit a tree, rolled onto the green, and a gust of wind blew it into the cup.

My hair suddenly turned snow white and Veitenheimer fainted. A great roar came from the clubhouse, where hundreds of men were watching my shot. They rushed onto the fairway and carried me into the locker room where I was awarded a professional contract.

Of course, there is a moral to this tale of wisdom and truth: Golf is the only game where the ball lies badly, and the player well.

SMU game shifted

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Southern Methodist, beset with poor home attendance, has agreed to shift its 1978 football opener with Florida from Dallas to the Tangerine Bowl here, says an SMU official.

Athletic Director Dick Davis told an Orlando newspaper Tuesday that the school's Faculty Committee has given him the go-ahead to negotiate the move from the Cotton Bowl.

"We believe we have a ball game in Orlando as far as we are concerned but, of course, Florida and the Tangerine Bowl people must also agree," Davis said.

Florida Athletic Director Ray Graves, who met with Davis and Orlando officials last week, said he

would present the plan to UF's athletic board.

The major reason for the switch was the fact that the Mustangs draw poorly in the Cotton Bowl. Last year, SMU's game with Arkansas was shifted to Shreveport, La., where it drew 32,000.

Florida's opening crowds within the state have averaged more than 50,000 over the past five seasons, while SMU draws about 20,000 in Texas.

The Mustangs could earn more than \$200,000 gross by moving their game to Orlando, officials here said, while revenues in Dallas would be \$80,000-\$100,000.

City officials are anxious to sign up Florida and other state schools to play at the 50,000 seat Tangerine Bowl,

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Games tournament starts Monday

By MIKE LIVESAY Staff Sports Writer

The Association of College Unions International (ACUI) annual games tournament for TCU is scheduled from Nov. 7 through Nov. 23. All full time students are eligible to compete in any of seven events.

Chess and bridge will begin Nov. 7 in the Student Center at a time to be announced later. The entry fee for each event is \$1.50.

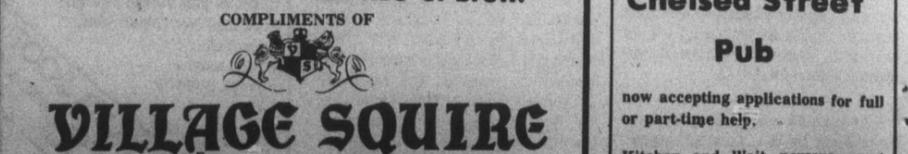
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Bowling also begins Nov. 7 at 3:30 p.m. on the Forest Park Bowl Lanes and the entry fee is \$1.00.

The Intramural fields will be the site for frisbee competition, taking place on Nov. 9 at 4:00 p.m. Entry fee is \$1.00.

Trap & Skeet shooting will be on Nov. 14 at 4:00 p.m. at the Alpine Skeet Range and the entry fee is \$1.00. Football will be Nov. 15 at 6:30 p.m. in the Student Center snack bar and entry fee is \$1.00.

The final event is table tennis Nov. 16 at 6:30 p.m. in the Ricket Center gym. Entry fee is \$1.50.

Winners of each event will advance to a regional tournament at East Texas State University, with all expenses paid. Regional champs will compete in national tournaments held throughout the country.

Deadline for TCU entries is Nov. 4 and sign-up sheets are available in the Student Center main hallway.

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