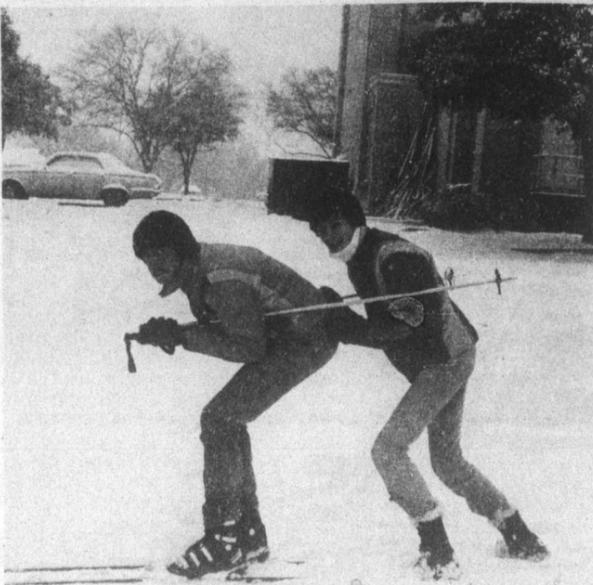


The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

Friday, January 20, 1978

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THEY SAID THIS WAS EASY—White other students were sipping and snuggled across campus, this student found a different mode of transportation. With no available lift facilities, this student brought one of his own.

(Photo by Jane Blalock)

New phone system delayed by Ma Bell

By MATT KEITH
Staff Writer

The new Dimension 2000 telephone system will not be set up on the TCU campus until March 18. The system, originally to have been activated in late January, has been delayed in order to give Southwestern Bell time to improve cable facilities on campus.

The additional time will be used to lay new cable on campus in preparation for the telephone expansion. The new lines will include a cable running under University Drive from Sadler Hall to the Sid W. Richardson Science Building as well as increased line service between other buildings.

The cable work will help to ease the transition to the new telephone system. Also, the new lines will provide communication capabilities for future campus expansion.

The new date for the transition was chosen to coincide with the spring break. Thus, the physical change itself will take place during a period of low phone use.

While the electronic shift is almost immediate, the physical change will involve moving the main telephone office to Pete Wright Hall, and replacing all present office phones with the new single-line, touch-tone equipment. This will provide a separate line for each major office on campus, and will allow a caller to dial directly into the office of his choice day or night.

According to Business Manager Joe Enochs, the change should not interrupt normal University telephone service.

Both systems will be operational during the transition period, and even after the new phone service is working alone the school will still have a master phone number through which general calls can reach the switchboard.

In order to introduce the operation of the Dimension System, a special training session for University faculty and staff is scheduled for March 13-15. The seminar will teach staff members how to operate the new equipment.

No school today!

TCU not implicated

HEW finds fund abuse

By SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH
News Editor

A widespread pattern of sloppy bookkeeping and misuse of funds in U.S. Universities has been disclosed by a series of audits from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but school officials say TCU is not in violation of federal laws.

University Thomas Brewer said the University has not been accused of any misuse of funds by the federal government, "even though periodically the auditors come to investigate."

Last year, TCU received \$2.4 million in federal funds for research related activities. Dr. Bill Koehler, the director of TCU research and Dean of the graduate school, said, and \$1.02 million "was used for what you call hard-core research," he added.

The HEW audits, covering many of the nation's largest institutions of higher education, found discrepancies in the hundreds of millions of dollars, such as failing to document that work was done on federal contracts, permitting researchers to postpone and spend little time in federal projects, payment more than once for the same work and using federal money to pay for non-federal work.

Congress provides \$4.4 billion a year for scientific research.

Koehler said the University is exposed to an audit "at the close of every grant. We have had numerous audits." HEW audits all federal funds at TCU.

The largest campus procurer of federal money is the Institute of Behavioral Research, which works on studies for the government's National Institute on Drug Abuse, Koehler said. Other federal grants are now being used by the chemistry department for work in environmental science and biochemistry.

"Obviously," Koehler admitted,

"bookkeeping errors do occur, but there is no hanky-panky." He said there have been instances where TCU has not kept to the "strict letter of the law." Koehler explained that Time and Effort reports, "forms that let them know we are working so many hours for the amount they pay us, were not in precise compliance."

He also said since he's been director of research, "we have suffered no disallowances from the government."

The following are a few of the earlier findings of HEW auditors:

—The University of Minnesota billed the federal government for \$25,024,869 in salaries and wages "on the basis of unsupported estimates" and lacked "acceptable justification" for transferring \$3,760,480 between contracts.

—The University of Oklahoma, where auditors said they "could not determine the allowability and reasonableness" of about \$9 million in

salaries and wages, allowed time cards to be certified by a rubber stamp signature of a department chairman who didn't have first-hand knowledge.

The University of Mississippi got \$172,850 to train physicians' assistants from disadvantaged backgrounds or underserved areas but abandoned the program without having provided

See HEW, page 3

New committee organized

By JACKIE BURROW
Staff Writer

A new standing University committee on Compliance and Affirmative Action has been established to serve this spring and during 1979. The committee is composed of 17 members from the faculty and university staff and three students. "The first responsibility of the committee is to guide all University programs in an effort to comply with federal legislation related to equal opportunity in employment and program access," Dallas Dickenson, director of University Planning and Services and deputy Affirmative Action officer, said.

The committee will serve in an advisory capacity to the Executive Vice Chancellor in all aspects of equal employment and program access and also as a grievance committee to hear cases of alleged discrimination based on race, ethnic origin, sex, handicap or age from employees or students, Dickenson said.

"The standing grievance committee will replace the individual committees that were appointed by the Chancellor for each grievance case in the past," he said. "The committee will recommend any changes in university policy it feels are necessary, but will not make new policies," Dickenson said. "Policy changes are up to a higher university channels."

The new Compliance and Affirmative Action Committee will be permanent and deal with all six of the major equal opportunity laws, replacing separate ad hoc committees which had been appointed over the last six years for each piece of legislation, and will centralize action on the laws, Dickenson said.

The committee will be dealing with Executive Order 11246, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Title VII of the Higher Education Act, The Equal Pay Act of 1963, Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act, Section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title IX.

Executive Order 11246, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title VII of the Higher Education Act prohibit discrimination in employment on basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 (Higher Education Act) prohibits discrimination in salaries on the basis of sex.

Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by the comprehensive Health Manpower Act and Nurse Training Amendment Act of 1971) prohibits discrimination in the admissions of students and employees on the basis of sex.

Section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination in employment, admission and academic program access on the basis of handicap. Title IX prohibits discrimination by sex of students from programs.

"Title IX, VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act and the Rehabilitation Act will apply to the students, where as the others will relate exclusively to employment," Dickenson said. "Some examples of Title IX are male students can not be denied the right of taking nursing, dormitory facilities must be equal for men and women, and women must have equal access to athletic activities."

It's difficult to say where we stand

on some issues because we tried to comply with each piece of legislation when it was passed and now we'll have to do some checking to see if we have kept up, he explained. "The last evaluation of the University's efforts to conform with Title IX was in 1976 and now we need to study our progress."

Most of the committees effort will be concerned with a self-evaluation of the University's policy and their effect on the handicapped, he said. "Talking with housing and admissions showed no evidence of discrimination; however, we will study the campus for barriers which make it hard for handicapped persons to get around TCU." The evaluation is due June 3, 1978.

The first Compliance and Affirmative Action Committee meeting will be Thursday January 26. "The full committee will meet two of three more times this semester and subcommittees will meet more often," Dickenson said.

Subcommittees include Faculty, University Staff, General Staff, Participation in Academic and Ex-

tracurricular Programs and Access for the Handicapped. The faculty, University and general staff committees will monitor compliance with all regulation regarding faculty and staff recruitments, employment, compensation and promotion.

The Participation in Academic and Extracurricular Programs Committee will monitor compliance with all regulation regarding equal program opportunity for students.

Administrative oversight for the new Compliance Committee will be provided by Vice Chancellor Lawrence Wilsey. Dr. Nell Robinson was elected chairman of the committee by the Faculty Senate. The committee is composed of seven members appointed by the Faculty Senate with one more appointment due from the Senate, three students were appointed by the Student House of Representatives and ten members were appointed from the University staff by Wilsey.

"Committee members represent minorities and handicapped persons," Dickenson said. "These groups are the ones the regulations imply have been discriminated against."

'Pill' use may cause serious side effects

SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH
News Editor

For the 10 million American women who take "the pill," synthetic hormones packaged in a capsule to prevent pregnancy, the fear is mounting.

The reports describing the pill as "cancerous," "cause of heart attacks," "Promotes diabetes," continue to flood medical journals, and every now and then, a women's magazine.

Here is a summary of the unsettling reports about the pill. One optimistic word, however: Doctors say the pill can remain an excellent and safe contraceptive for many young women. The puzzle is to figure which women cannot use it, and that is what the doctors are not certain of yet.

Studies of the pill on animals have led scientists to suspect the pill may increase a woman's risk of developing cancer. No definitive results have been demonstrated between women and the pill, but based on the animal experiments, the evidence suggest breast cancer could be a frightening hazard of the pill.

In fact, the evidence thus far indicates eliminating the pill may even help protect against breast cancer by reducing the incidence of premenopausal breast disease.

There could be another cancerous complication. Women who have had abnormal problems with the cervix may face an increased chance of developing cervical cancer. Doctors recommend using a Pap smear before starting the pill to detect early signs of cancer.

A study taken in England of 46,000 women found there was no increased risk of cancer among pill users.

Nevertheless, doctors do not recommend the pill to patients who have had cancer or whose family has had a history of breast or genital cancer.

With some women, the pill causes

agitation of the menstrual cycle. Some find that after stopping use of the pill, their normal menstrual cycles do not return immediately.

This means that a woman desiring a baby might have to wait for long period because of the sterility resulting from the use of the pill.

Doctors have also found that miscarriage occurs more frequently with women who become pregnant in the first month after they stop using the pill. The experts say it is best to use another contraceptive for a few months before attempting to get pregnant.

If the pill is taken during the early weeks of pregnancy, then there may be a partial destruction of the fetus, such as a missing limb or heart defect.

For a small percentage of women, the pill directly causes death or disability from blood clots, stroke, heart attacks, high blood pressure and hemorrhage under the skull.

The British report of the 46,000 women (the report was released in October) found that the death rate among pill users was 40 percent higher than nonusers, with virtually all the increased risk due to circulatory diseases.

However, the study also determined the risk of such disorders as almost exclusively limited to women past the age of 35 and those who smoke cigarettes.

A woman cannot be assured that the pill will never adversely affect her, but she can take some preventative measures.

Ideally, before the pill is prescription, the woman should undergo a thorough medical examination, including an extensive family and medical background to look for special susceptibility to diabetes, blood clotting, jaundice, high blood pressure, obesity, varicose veins and cancer.

In addition, a checkup at least once a year is recommended for all women.

Barkman discusses ZBB

By SUSAN DAWSON
Staff Writer

It's called a Decision Package and it describes the lowest level function or activity on which an independent "go-no go" decision could be made.

It's the latest fad in budgeting, the controversial and often misunderstood concept of Zero Based Budgeting, the topic of a speech given by TCU professor Dr. Arnold Barkman at the January 17 meeting of the Fort Worth Chapter of the National Association of Accountants.

Barkman, addressing the group of approximately 60 area accountants,

presented an intensive examination of the salient aspects of ZBB.

Dr. Barkman pointed out early that Zero Based Budgeting has evoked mixed feelings from the experts. Some label it fraudulent, while others consider it a panacea for economic ills.

He indicated that this budgeting concept is not tailor-made for all business enterprises. Specifically, ZBB is most applicable in support areas such as administration, technical areas and government agencies. It has not proven effective in areas such as production and labor, he said.

What is Zero Based Budgeting? It is not slashing the operating budget of a company to zero, as its name indicates. It is, however, trimming the present budget of a business concern to, say, 80 percent of what the existing budget is.

Dr. Barkman explained that ZBB includes two crucial areas: planning and control. "Planning is introspection at top level management—where are we now and where do we want to be 10 years from now," he said. "Control is how we allocate resources. In control, every activity must be justified."

News briefs

Painting recovered

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — A 300-year-old Rembrandt etching stolen from Kimball Art Museum was recovered under mysterious circumstances Thursday, museum officials announced.

The art work, entitled "Landscape With Cottage and Haybarn," was reported stolen Tuesday afternoon. Kimball officials refused to disclose its value. However, a Dallas art dealer estimated its worth at \$25,000.

Dr. Richard Brown, museum director, reportedly received an anonymous call about 9:30 a.m. and was told he could retrieve the etching at a residence in the Denton area.

Begin blasts Sadat

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin says it's up to Egypt to salvage the stalled Mideast peace talks and accuses Egyptians of gall in some of their demands.

Pact issue resolved

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP) — Gen. Omar Torrijos sent seven members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee home with word that should improve the chances of the new Panama Canal treaties for ratification.

The Panamanian chief of state told Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., and six other members of his committee Wednesday he has no objection to amendment of the treaties to include the joint statement he and President Carter signed clarifying the future rights of the U.S. government to defend and use the waterway.

Farmers picket

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers from across the country set up scattered picket lines here to protest low crop prices as members of Congress returned yesterday for their 1978 session. Truckers supporting the farmers

brought rush-hour traffic in many areas of the capital to a crawl on the second of a scheduled seven days of lobbying, rallies and tractor parades.

Squatters exit camp

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — Black squatters racing to stay ahead of government bulldozers hurriedly dismantled their flimsy homes at the Unibell shantytown Thursday. The camp that housed 20,000 blacks just a week ago was expected to be flattened by the weekend.

Before the demolition of the illegal camp began Monday, defiant squatters had vowed to stay in their shacks even when the bulldozers arrived. But on Thursday they were working with makeshift crowbars to pry apart the corrugated iron, cardboard and wooden structures.

opinion

Editorial

Communication drifts

As the first crystals of snow settled on the campus yesterday, hearts quickened.

For students, it was the first sign that Thursday might be class-free. For registration-fatigued administrators and staff, it was the weather's second assault on their attempts to get the spring semester moving in as many weeks.

Once administrators determined that conditions warranted postponing Thursday's classes until 10 a.m., various media were notified. *The Daily Skiff* and *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* ran the story, as did area radio stations.

Unfortunately, many students remained ignorant of the decision to postpone, which had been reached late Wednesday. This was partly due to the conflicting reports by media. Some closed us all day; others opened us at 10 a.m. In addition, some Housing employees weren't notified, so were unable to answer questions.

Those students who did shuffle and slide through the snow and ice Thursday afternoon often found themselves in classrooms which lacked instructors.

Out of this comes the realization that communication about such matters could stand improvement. We suggest a large sign be placed near the Student Center information desk; where the official decision would be kept up-to-date for on-campus students.

Off-campus communication depends on the willingness of instructors to notify the University by phone whether they intend to hold class. We suggest a central phone number be designated exclusively for the purpose, since many people were directed to call departmental offices which were closed.

The weather we've seen recently is rarely experienced here. But when it is, we need to be more adequately prepared.

Short stuff

Aggie-Oops

Two A&M students possibly made Texas history when they collided head-on in broad daylight near an intersection in College Station recently.

Both were riding ten-speed bicycles.

According to the investigating officer's report, "Both riders failed to see each other and collided head-on."

"The bicycle crash," reports the *January Texas Traffic-Safety Report*, "may be the first reported head-on collision injury accident in the State and is an indication of the growing importance of bike safety for adults as well as children."

We hope the two participants heal quickly, but can't help but tip our hat to their accomplishment. Still, while we know each Aggie feels free to speak his mind, we hope these two at least will spend a little more time minding their spokes.

Belly up, boys

In Oklahoma, there's a university that's one up on the others. Or should we say Seven-Up?

Phillips University in Enid, Oklahoma, is capitalizing on its difference from the Same Ol' Scholas with a recruiting ad-

vertisement for the "University."

So popular is the ad on campus that glasses like the one found in the school's ads are planned for sale in the campus store, says the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. And the response elsewhere? More than 100 inquiries in one week.

We'll drink to that.

Deported duck

The racy lifestyle of Walt Disney's lovable character Donald Duck has resulted in his expulsion from the libraries of Helsinki, Finland.

The duck has been "going steady with the same woman for 50 years without result," Helsinki's youth committee Chairman Matti Holopainen reportedly told a city council meeting.

The *Helsingin Sanomat*, a Helsinki newspaper, joked, "Among the reasons Donald Duck has been stopped is that it shows many nude ducks and talks endlessly about Donald's relations with his lady friend, which have not led to marriage."

Circulation of Donald Duck comic books in Finland is nearly 300,000, ranking fifth in magazine sales in the entire country.

We can only ask, does this spell the end of Donald Duck? No, the answer comes, only the Finnish.



"AS A STRONG ADVOCATE OF SOLAR ENERGY, I RECOMMEND WE GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE AND HEAD FOR MIAMI!"

Hope for American suburbia in 'Falconer'

By NANCY REYNOLDS
Skiff Columnist

The world of well-kept suburban lawns, backyard swimming pools, 5 o'clock scotches and polyester leisure suits is a world familiar to us, in one way or another. Either it is the world we inhabit, along with our friends and neighbors, or it is a world we believe to be out on the horizon, maybe ours is, that urban dwellers call suburbia. This a familiar world to John Cheever also. It is the world where his eccentric Wapshot family, and other characters—most of them now dead or scattered—once flourished, in suburban Shady Hill, Proxmire Manor or Bullet Park.

Life is deceptively comfortable in Cheever's American suburbia. So much so that it has been said a Cheever hero can swim cross-country, through his neighbor's pools where "prosperous men and women gather by the sapphire-colored waters while caterer's men in white coats pass them cold gin." But, as Cheever tells us "in this most prosperous, equitable and accomplished world—where even the cleaning women practice Chopin preludes in their spare time—everyone seems to be disappointed."

Eventually, the swimmer, America's suburbia dweller, arrives home to find his life in ruins. Looking back on where he's been, the Cheever hero discovers most of his friends, neighbors and acquaintances fared better than he in managing their adulteries and controlling their alcoholism. America's suburbia. It is familiar to us in one way or another.

Cheever's new hero, Ezekiel Farragut, college professor, 48 years old, drug addict, socially prominent and Episcopalian is familiar with this world also. But Farragut, a well-mannered, privileged, middle-class citizen, has fallen through suburbia into a world he never knew existed



Book review

before, at least not for him. He lands in the world of *Falconer* Correctional Facility where this cultivated suburbanite is quickly reduced to a jungle animal. Manacled to nine other convicts, Farragut looks up at *Falconer's* main entrance "for the first and, he thought, last time. This is where he would die." His first contact with prison life comes when a fellow con asks to see his expensive watch. Farragut shows it to him, and the con quickly pockets it. Upon complaining about the theft, Farragut discovers no one cares. This is *Falconer's* introduction and our's, to the world of *Falconer* (211 pg., Knopf, \$7.95).

Farragut is a complex and confusing character, not only to us, but to himself and to the other characters in the novel. Having bashed his brother's head in with a fireplace implement, Farragut, in prison for his crime, is capable of denying his guilt. And contrary to the evidence pin-pointing his guilt, Farragut succeeds at convincing himself, and of almost convincing us, of his innocence.

His wife reacts to his crime and to their life, so far, by saying, softly, on her first prison visit, "You are the biggest mistake I ever made. I thought that my life was one hundred percent frustration, but when you killed your brother, I saw that I had underestimated my problems."

Farragut is an intelligent human whom Cheever ably uses to illustrate the novel's pervading theme of confinement in all apparently free behavior—a common theme among most American novels written since World War II. Farragut, gazing out of his prison window at departing visitors, recognizes his own imprisonment, but laments the imprisonment of people on the outside.

"They were free and yet they moved so casually through this precious element that it seemed wasted on them. There was no appreciation of freedom in the way they moved. A man stopped to pull up his socks. A woman rooted through her handbag to make sure she had her keys. . . . These were their constraints, the signs of their confinement, but there was some naturalness, some self-consciousness about their imprisonment that he, watching them between bars, cruelly lacked."

The prison world of *Falconer* is grim and forbidding and its seediness is exactly observed. "The bars had been enameled white many years ago," Farragut notices soon after he

arrives, "but the enamel had been worn back to iron at the chest level, where men instinctively held them."

Falconer is not a grim or forbidding novel. It is a book of elation. Yet, it tells us nothing we haven't been told before about ourselves and our society, most notably in Ellison's *Three Invisible Men* and in Heller's *Catch-22*. But we need to be told again. The message is worth repeating. And Cheever is the man to tell us. He is an author in full command of his writing powers, willing enough to tell us what he has learned about people and about life, in general and in specifics, during his lifetime. And Cheever is secure enough to grant us the freedom of our imaginations in the telling. *Falconer* moves with a mysterious grace and buoyancy similar to that of Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*. These traits occur both in reference to its prose and to the presence in the book of a characteristic that Nick Carraway says in his doomed boot-legger friend, "some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life. . . . an extraordinary gift for hope, a romantic readiness."

The hard-headed realist may have some problems believing the two escapes from *Falconer*. Farragut's lover, Jody, gets away by mingling with the acolytes during a cardinal's helicopter visit to the prison. Back in New York the cardinal spots Jody, buys him a suit of clothes and helps him escape. In the final pages of *Falconer*, Farragut gets out in a bag designed to hold a dead convict. Though implausible, they work. Cheever, through his skill as a craftsman, suspends our intellectual disbelief long enough to stage the escapes. By the time we realize what has happened, Jody and Farragut are out of prison and the novel goes on. As *Falconer* almost convinces us of his innocence, we almost believe the plausibility of the escapes. At least we don't doubt it could happen. . . .

Farragut's re-entrance into the world has a sacramental quality and the mystery at the heart of *Falconer* is a religious one. But above all else, this is a novel of hope—hope for the American suburb and its inhabitants. Hope for ourselves. Cheever claims for his newly freed hero a willingness to only "settle for the stamina of love, a presence he felt like the beginnings of some stair."

In the last pages of the novel, Farragut looks into a laundromat, where he sees "clothes tossed and falling, always falling—falling heedlessly, it seemed, like falling souls or angels, if their fall had ever been heedless. He stood at the window, this escaped and bloody convict, watching these strangers wait for their clothes to be clean." Then, he mounts a bus, where a gabby stranger, smelling of whiskey, offers Farragut his card and gives him a raincoat.

Falconer ends on a note of hope. Hope not only for Farragut but for ourselves and for American suburbia. Farragut is offered a second chance, through that gabby stranger, and he accepts. Maybe he'll do better, we'll do better, the second time around.

(c) N.Y. Times News Service 1978

Carter: a sense of integrity that can't be denied

By JAMES RESTON
N.Y. Times Columnist

At the end of his first calendar year in the White House, Jimmy Carter is getting what Damon Runyon used to call a "medium hello," and it's not

surprising.

The reasons usually given in the year-end roundups for Carter's decline are (1) he doesn't convey a sense of "authority"; (2) He's too private and remote to shove his

programs through Congress; (3) he tries to do too much too fast, and then retreats too far when he's opposed; and (4) he's just not very "exciting," in fact, a little dull.

All this is vaguely true, but after our recent theatrical presidents (Kennedy); wheeler-dealer presidents (Johnson); authoritarian presidents (Nixon); and finally amiably cautious presidents (Ford), the thought here is that maybe Jimmy Carter's "defects" are actually virtues and that he could be getting a bum rap.

This country has been going through a long period of violence and confusion at home and abroad, of "practical politicians" who knew—who were certain—that they had the right answers to all the problems of the age.

In the first month of his presidency, Carter fell into this same trap—even into what he condemned in Kissinger as the "sin of presumption."

He told Congress what he thought it

Comment

should do about energy, welfare and tax reform. He lectured the world on "human rights." He talked vaguely about a "homeland" for the Palestinians in the Middle East—infuriating the Israelis in the process.

But while all this is rejected in political terms, Carter's moral terms should not be ignored. He is trying to insist, rightly or wrongly, that his ethical personal principles of the common good—of fairness, charity and pity—are vital to world politics.

In a cynical age, Carter somehow doesn't make much progress with these personal moral imperatives. He has not been able to impress his ideals on the nation. But in his private talks with his cabinet, Congressional leaders on Capitol Hill, and other heads of government, he has been able to convey a sense of integrity that

should not be underestimated.

This is what's right with Carter, going into the last years of the 1970s. Nobody is very enthusiastic about him in the public domain, or very mad at him either. But the people who know him best seem to believe in him most.

He is much more persuasive in private than in public. The leaders of Congress—Republican as well as Democrat—attest to this.

None of this, of course, dismisses the charges against him. He does not convey a "sense of authority." He is too private and remote to jam his programs through Congress. He does try to do too much too fast, then retreats too far when opposed.

But at the power centers in Congress and in the world at the end of the year, even after all his presumptions and mistakes, he has come through with a sense of integrity and a capacity to learn and change.

The Daily Skiff

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Musgrove lead in TCU's 'A Man for All Seasons'

By DAMARIS HODGE
Skiff Critic

The play *A Man for All Seasons* by Robert Bolt opens at the University Theatre on Thursday, Jan. 26. Curtain time will be 8:15 p.m. Friday and Saturday, and at 2:15 p.m. Sunday.

Tickets are available at the TCU Box Office in Ed Landreth Hall between 1 and 6 p.m., Monday through

Friday. One ticket is free with a student ID. For those without IDs, tickets are \$1 at the door.

The play is an account of the life of Sir Thomas More, a penetrating philosopher, honest lawyer and saint of the Catholic church. Insofar as *A Man for All Seasons* deals with history, the play is accurate: Thomas More studied law, became Lord

Chancellor under Henry VIII, opposed Henry's divorce and subsequent separation from the church, and was finally martyred.

But this play has none of the dryness associated with history. The events and characters are extended from the Sixteenth Century by the remarks of The Common Man, played by Terry Behle. While arranging props for the next scene, The Common Man supplies us with historical information (even the manner of his own death!) and comments slyly on the foibles of human nature.

A Man for All Seasons is directed by Woody Pyeatt, a graduate student in the Theatre Department. Pyeatt was recently seen as Banquo in the department's *Macbeth*.

The set, an abstract staging using a variety of unexpected levels and angles, is by L.G. Bedard. Debbie Billow will design the costumes, which are described by a member of the cast as "suggestive of the period." But they, like the set, aim toward expressing the universal elements of the play, rather than just historical precision.

Sir Thomas More is played by TCU graduate student Bill Musgrove, who was seen earlier this year in *Ltann Hampton Laverty Oberlander*. Rick Munday (Malcolm in *Macbeth*) is Cromwell, and Steve McGaw plays Sir Richard Rich.

The Lady Alice, More's wife, is played by Margaret Crawford. Crawford recently gave a splendid performance as Lady Macbeth. Other members of the cast are Becky Denton, Chris Flieller, John Wells, Tim Jagielski, Bruce Findley, Bud Coleman and Linda Coleman.



MORE OF THE SAME—*A Man for All Seasons* will be shown on Thursday, Jan. 26 at University Theatre. Pictured from left to right are Margaret Crawford as Lady Alice

More; William Musgrove as Thomas More; Bruce Findley as Will Roper; and Rebecca Denton as Lady More.

Prints on display in student gallery

By VICKI VINSON
Skiff Critic

Bright splashes of color, intricate detail and skilled craftsmanship highlight the 4th University of Dallas National Print Exhibition currently on display in the Student Center Gallery.

Under the direction of Juergen Strunck, Chairman of the Print Department of the Univ. of Dallas, some 250 invitations were sent to printers across the country. The exhibit was chosen by the graduate students from 135 sets of slides submitted.

Printmaking involves the creation, by an artist, of a master plate or block from which a multiple of copies can be made. There are various printing methods, in each case the surface of a block or plate is treated by the artist so some areas of the surface are cut away—removed—to make the printing surface. When an ink-charged roller is run over the surface, only the uncut, raised portions will be touched by the roller and inked.

When the plate or block is inked, a piece of paper is pressed against it, transferring the ink to the paper, making a print of the block. The various types of printmaking are basic methods of forming images that could never be formed any other way—images therefore that say things that the artist could never say with a pencil or paint.

Union Grove Picnic, an etching by David Becker of Birmingham, Michigan, exemplifies meticulous detail. Etchings perhaps provide the artist with the most control over the resulting image which is quite evident in this work. One should observe it closely and consider the time required to produce the tiny lines which compose the print.

Intaglio printing such as Michael Felber's *Still Life* produces a variety of tones by building up groups of fine lines or dots. Edges are soft due to the application of the ink and great detail is produced. This is a black line process, since the tool marks are inked and printed. It illustrates the way tones can be built from lines. Remember that in printmaking the technique which the artist chooses to use must fit his message for best results.

Classes held at Carswell

Over 300 Carswell Air Force Base personnel are using TCU's on-base program, the Department of Continuing Education reports.

Thirty-nine TCU courses are scheduled at Carswell under a program named, "Mission: Academic Excellence."

Classes are scheduled in eight-week terms for undergraduates and 12 to 15-week terms for graduates. On-base courses lead to 14 TCU bachelor's degree programs and three master's degree programs.

Currently, TCU offers the BGS, MLA, MPA, MBA degrees on base at Carswell. While enrollment fluctuates somewhat, the program has grown overall. Number of students for Fall, 1977: 249 undergraduates, 54 MLA's, 18 MPA's, 22 MBA's.

Not all artists limit themselves to one technique. Many combinations may be found such as R. T. Bernardi who floats a photo on his intaglio print, *Summer Solstice-Psyche Dance*.

A few decades ago, painting was the major working ground of the visual arts; new images, new schools, new techniques arrived in bewildering numbers. Now, some of the centers of activity in the art world have switched to printmaking, with current emphasis on photographic and machine processes.

Through printmaking artists are finding all sorts of technical aids in their search for fresh images. Major artists such as Rembrandt, Goya, and Lautrec have always made some prints, but now, many of the people who dominate the art scene are using printmaking as a major art form.

The exhibit will travel in North Texas. TCU students will be able to view these prints from January 16—29, then it will travel to Angelo State University, Midwestern State University, and the Tyler Museum of Art.

Who's who of ghosts lists prominent goblins

(c) 1977 N.Y. Times News Service
LONDON—England, which tends to believe in them, has just published a *Who's Who of ghosts*.

It lists alphabetically about 500 of the more widely reported apparitions from an estimated total ghost population of 25,000 in England and Wales. They range in age from a Bronze Age man to a jail matron who died in 1970, and in prominence from Henry VIII to a nameless man in a bowler hat who haunts the No. 1 runway at Heathrow Airport.

Jack Hallam, the author of *The Ghost Who's Who*, calls Britain the most haunted island in the world. A survey a few years ago found that six million Britons would acknowledge having seen an apparition of some kind.

On of Hallam's more surprising observations was that ghosts have become good for the real estate business. Before World War II, he said, a haunted house was almost impossible to sell. Now, having a ghost adds to the value.

He recently saw an advertisement of an inn for sale "complete with ghost." A tie manufacturing firm recently bought a haunted manor house for its chief executive. The ghost is that of a 16th century heretic burned at the stake.

Hallam attributes the changed attitude to growing enlightenment. Ghosts once were thought of as "bloody and fearful," he said.

"But now we know they can't do us any harm at all," he said. Hallam and many others in this country believe that ghosts are worth more scientific study. A little is being done, he said, but not enough.

He said one theory, which he tends to support, is that a ghost is an energy imprint left in the atmosphere during violent emotional activity, such as fear or even great happiness.

Another theory, he said, is that a person cut off in the prime of life—by

murder, for example—discharges a large amount of energy into the atmosphere, and that energy can be seen periodically for many years.

English newspapers tend to report ghost sightings—matter-of-factly. There are hundreds of sightings a year. London, because of its size, has more ghosts than any other city in Britain. They haunt everything from the Tower of London to the Spaniards' Pub, where an 18th century highwayman named Dick Turpin is periodically seen galloping in from Hampstead Heath to stop for supper. Some of the best clubs have ghosts. The British Broadcasting Corporation building has three.

Queen Elizabeth, herself haunts Windsor Castle, as does her father, Henry VIII. Henry is more often heard than seen as he drags about the corridors groaning from his gout.

Hallam reckons that the most haunted village in England is Bramshot in Hampshire. It has 300 living residents and 17 ghosts, including a black pig and calf the size of a cat.

HEW audits cite schools

Continued from page 1

proper training facilities or needed faculty members.

—The University of Iowa paid unallowable tax-free stipends of \$865,184 to postdoctoral fellows and graduate research assistants who were not eligible for the payment under the code of the Internal Revenue Service.

Federal agencies, the report said, have been giving the benefit of the doubt to universities in alleged violation; the office of HEW's Inspector General reports that \$419.7 million was inadequately accounted for among the research grants at universities, but recovery was sought for only \$13.2 million.

Play it again, Jackson

By KING LAHEY
Staff Writer

About the only mistake Jackson Browne made last Saturday night was greeting the sellout crowd on hand with, "How ya doin' Dallas?" This would have been fine except everyone knew full well we were in Fort Worth's Tarrant County Convention Center.

The rest of the evening was flawless.

And while it's true that Jackson now is probably a long way away from Fort Worth, his music left a lasting impression that I will not soon forget. The entire evening was a total success, as the large crowd of around 10,000 was thoroughly entertained with very high quality performances from both Jackson and his warm-up act Karla Bonoff.

The show got underway with a great effort by songwriter turned singer Karla Bonoff. Karla recently released her first solo LP on Columbia Records. This current tour is her first as a solo act. Her set featured selections from the new album. Probably her best number was the popular hit "Someone To Lay Down Beside Me" which was originally recorded by Linda Ronstadt.

Next came the man the crowd came to see, the one they call "The Pretender," Jackson Browne.

Supported by some brilliant back-up musicians, Jackson, attired in a white cotton shirt, blue jeans, and a sparkling new pair of white tennis shoes, walked onto the Convention Center stage and was in charge the rest of the night.

Jackson moved deftly between the piano and the acoustic as well electric guitars throughout the performance. As always his smooth tenor tones were sharply and impeccably clear.

Jackson opened with a rousing version of the popular tune "Take It Easy" which he wrote along with

Glenn Frey of the Eagles. This featured a neat little solo by violinist David Lindley and was obviously pleasing to the audience. Jackson slowed up a bit next with a beautiful version of the popular ballad "Here Come Those Tears Again."

Moving onto the electric guitar Jackson moved onto some selections from his latest Asylum release, "Running On Empty." Starting here, Browne, Lindley, and guitarist Danny Kortchmar authored a crowd-pleasing rendition of the crazy little number "Cocaine."

"You Love The Thunder" featured some excellent jam between Browne on acoustic guitar this time, pianist Craig George and Kortchmar again on electric guitar.

To close the set came the classic, "The Pretender." Browne was stunning here as he enraptured the Tarrant County crowd with his symbolic journey through his personal triumphs and tragedies.

Three encores followed. Browne finished up at the piano with the "Load-Out-Stay" medley from the new album. This featured a priceless

and amusing moment when violinist David Lindley made a guest appearance as a lead singer. After this Jackson again retired briefly backstage before coming back with a stirring finale with his "Doctor My Eyes." Everyone then went home quite content and very satisfied.

In retrospect, Jackson Browne's performance was a surprise. I expected that it would be a good show but what I saw was something extraordinary. His music is a soft, refreshing change when you listen to it on the turntable. But seeing him live is a special treat. He plays so smoothly and yet puts so much energy into the performance that it becomes a very moving experience. In one word, it was brilliant. And how does that song go, "Say it again, Amen!" Well I'd say it this way, "Play it again, Jackson Browne, play it again."

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Calendar

Friday
8-10 p.m.—Coffeehouse featuring Bill and Bonnie Hearne. Place has been changed from the Student Center Ballroom to the Hideaway coffeehouse. Admission is free.

Saturday
10 p.m. and midnight—Programming presents the film *Uptown Saturday Night* starring Bill Cosby, Sidney Poitier, Richard Pryor and Flip Wilson. Rated PG. Admission is \$5.

To place your organization's event in the Skiff calendar section, please call the Skiff newsroom at ext. 380 or 381. Event sheets are now being distributed to all departments on

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Now here's a game college students will really love

Frankly, I cannot imagine any college student who doesn't want to go out and watch a hockey game.

There are six men on a side, dressed in stuffed pajamas and carrying small oak trees for sticks. They have gloves fit for a polar bear and wear ice skates which are so sharp they could split a house down the middle.

They skate up and down the rink, hitting at a little black animal which moves on that ice faster than a bullet shot from a BB gun.

And on their way to knocking the puck into a goal, they do disgusting little things like fight and kick and throw off their gloves to poke somebody's eye out. They get up right beside the glass that the spectators can look through and they practically kill each other under legal terminology called "checking." It's all very sickening. A college student should love it.

Sometimes the puck flies out of the rink and hits the fans.



Skip Hollandsworth

The fans get bloody noses or their mouth falls off, or even funnier, they try to catch the puck and end up with four broken bones in their hand. It's marvellous.

Now, the place to go watch these games is Will Rogers Coliseum, and the team is the Fort Worth Texans (the New York Islanders' farm club). They are all handsome and mean as hell, which means the games are never boring.

There's this one guy named McKendry who weighs about 700 pounds and all he has to do is just stare at someone and the whole place starts yelling, "Kill him, McKendry, kill him." He smiles just a little, and the audience goes wild.

Actually, it's easy to make fun of hockey, and maybe that's because it's easier to fall in love with it.

There is speed, organized plays, splendid teamwork, and finally the exhilaration of the puck slapping into the net. The action is complete and unending, and the occasional temper tantrums are not barbaric, but seem a necessary part of the game.

It is a much more violent game than football—the death mask on the face of the goalie, guardian of the net, the fierce, gripping contact against the walls.

It is played on the ice, coming out of the land of snows, blizzards and dark freezing nights; it is a Slavic sport, a suggestion of another tormenting Ice Age race again

smothering the earth.

This is the Russian national sport, this is the game fought on the frozen streets of Scandinavia and Canada, for it is there that people understand the ever-present cold, the constant threat of freezing.

The game of hockey celebrates the strength of hot blood holding out against the cold, the vitality of a warm churning human body conquering the ice, the heat and passion of survival. It recognizes the intense physical resolve of a people toughened by their climate.

Some cynics will certainly call hockey a brutal, savage sport, reckless and savoring blood.

But just as the greatest rage comes from those pacifists insisting on nonviolence, so in hockey there is no peace and resolution and harmony like that of men who fashion from violence and even hatred a dance on ice.



The price is right

This little gem is part of the 21st Annual Ft. Worth Boat and Rec. Show being sponsored by the Tarrant County Marine Dealers Association. This cruiser regularly sells for \$74,000, but for a limited time you can receive a special discount.

only a cool \$69,000. The show runs through Sunday. Hours are 5-10 p.m. on Friday and 1 p.m.-6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. (Skiff staff photo)

SWC kickers hit rule change

ATLANTA (AP) — College football fans undoubtedly will see fewer long field goal attempts next fall and defensive backs no longer will eliminate a potential pass receiver by knocking him out of bounds.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Football Rules Committee adopted changes in both categories Wednesday.

The rule gives a defensive team possession at the line of scrimmage rather than the 20yard line on missed field goal attempts outside the 20, thus making it costly to try a 60yarder.

Potential receivers knocked out of bounds by a defender will be able to return to the field and be eligible for a pass. The receiver remains ineligible if he crosses the sideline marker on his own.

The field goal rule change came after a record 2,513 attempts during the 1977 season, including 1,425 when the line of scrimmage was outside the 20, where a kick normally covers 37 yards.

With a trio of exceptional kickers from the Southwest Conference



Franklin Erleben

leading the way, there were 64 field goals made in 352 attempts of 51 yards or more.

Steve Little of Arkansas, Russell Erleben of Texas and Tony Franklin of Texas A&M accounted for 22 of those, 11 by Franklin.

And the frustrated kickers admit there's absolutely nothing they can do about it.

"It's hitting us right where it hurts," Franklin said Wednesday night from College Station. "There's nothing we can do."

"It was definitely aimed at us," Franklin said, noting that it takes effect immediately — just in time for his and Erleben's senior seasons.

"I don't know why they are trying to take away our competitiveness. They don't penalize a running back for gaining 1,800 yards. Why penalize a kicker who can kick the 60yarder?"

"Johnny Lam (Jones) is faster than anybody else," Erleben said of his Olympic gold medal-winning teammate. "What are they going to do, make him line up 10 or 15 yards deeper than anybody else?"

Franklin, who boomed 64 and 65-yard field goals in one game two years ago, and Erleben, co-holder with Arkansas' Steve Little of the NCAA distance record of 67 yards, bore the brunt of the change adopted by the NCAA Wednesday in Atlanta.

"I think it's bad," said Franklin, who blamed Baylor coach Grant Teaff for instigating the rules change. "Teaff had a kicker a few years ago who was kicking 50-yarders. You didn't hear about a rules change then."

"I'll still kick the same, this will just limit my chances," said Erleben. "I'll accept it, though. I'm not going to cry about it or anything."

Franklin figures the change will rob him of chances to surpass the NCAA distance record. He held the record for nearly a year after his 65-yarder in 1976. He and Erleben are friendly rivals.

"I think it has ruined the chance to get the record," said Franklin, who said he was aiming at career field goal and scoring marks. "I'm just hoping for that one chance, maybe at the end of a half or a game, or maybe when we're ahead by a lot."

The change will also trim Erleben's hefty punting average, both predict, pointing out that he will be punting more often from places on the field where he normally kicked field goals.

But it might also be a blessing for Erleben, since there might never be another 67-yard field goal.

Mathews elected to Hall of Fame

NEW YORK (AP) — Slugging third baseman Eddie Mathews, one of baseball's greatest home run hitters, was elected to the Hall of Fame today.

Outfielder Enos Slaughter finished second in the balloting, 24 short of the 285 needed for election.

Following Slaughter were outfielder Duke Snider, who received 254 votes, the late Gil Hodges, with 226, and pitcher Don Drysdale, who had 219.

Correction

There was an error in yesterday's paper in listing the girl's swim schedule. The time for the New Mexico State-TCU meet Jan. 21, is 2 p.m. not 7 p.m.

Two-year probation for Oklahoma State

MISSION, Kan. (AP) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association, citing a multitude of recruiting violations, slapped a two-year probation on Oklahoma State University today in the culmination of a lengthy investigation.

The probation period covers the 1978 and 1979 seasons and prohibits the Big Eight institution from appearing on television or participating in any postseason competition.

In addition, Oklahoma State will be permitted only 25 football scholarships each of the two years instead of the normal 30.

"...the committee believes that

some of the individuals involved in promoting the university's intercollegiate football program were engaged in a willful effort to circumvent NCAA legislation, particularly in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes," Arthur Reynolds, committee chairman said.

Reynolds added that, "some of the student-athletes involved in the violations ... participated in the university's intercollegiate football program during recent seasons in which the institution's football team achieved successful regular season records resulting in the university's selection for participation in post-season bowl competition."

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