

The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

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Dancers, musicians to perform

A modern dance group acclaimed for its sophisticated rhythms, textured dynamics and yet expansive movement will perform at TCU Wednesday.

Mordine and Company, a group of four women and two men with a live background of musicians, will dance at 8:15 p.m. in Ed Landreth auditorium as part of the University's Select Series.

The company comes from Chicago, where their headquarters is a renovated movie house. They are recognized by the National Endowment for the Arts Dance Touring Program, which last spring sent the troupe, on an 11-week tour of Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia and Texas.

Heading Mordine and Company is founder and artistic director Shirley Mordine. A dancer, choreographer and master teacher of extensive experience, Ms. Mordine moved to Chicago in 1968 and established the Chicago Dance Troupe, forerunner of Mordine and Company. A year later she was asked to organize and head the dance department of Columbia College. She and her company became the dance faculty.

A graduate of Mills College in Oakland, Calif., Ms. Mordine received her early training from Welland Lathrop and was a leading member of his company in San Francisco for 10 years.



DANCE TO THE MUSIC—Mordine and Company, a Chicago dance troupe, will perform Wednesday night in Ed Landreth Auditorium. The six-member company is one of the few dance groups which performs with a live ensemble of musicians.

'79 budget reaches \$.5 trillion

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Carter yesterday sent Congress the first complete budget of his administration, describing it as "lean and tight" but sufficient to meet the country's needs.

The president's proposed 1979 budget calls for outlays of just over \$500 billion, making it the first half-trillion-dollar budget in the nation's history. Spending in the current fiscal year is projected at \$462 billion.

The proposed deficit in the 1979 budget will be a near-record. Carter disclosed last week it would be almost as high as the \$62 billion deficit in fiscal 1978, which would make it the third highest ever.

The record deficit for any single year was \$66.4 billion in fiscal 1976. The 1979 fiscal year begins Oct. 1.

The proposed budget includes Carter's plan to cut taxes by \$25 billion beginning on Oct. 1, with \$17 billion in tax cuts for individuals and \$8 billion for business.

Carter's proposed budget reduces the federal share of the nation's Gross National Product from 22.6 percent in 1978 to 22 percent next year.

Carter said his goal is to reduce the federal share of GNP to 21 percent eventually.

The defense share of the proposed budget increases somewhat more than the rest in terms of real purchasing power. Carter asked for future spending authority for defense of about \$126 billion, and somewhat less for actual 1979 outlays.

Defense outlays this year are projected at about \$105 billion. But House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said programs for jobs and economic stimulation would not be sacrificed "for defense or anything else."

"The administration's economic plan "is not without considerable risks," said Rep. George Mahon, D-Tex., chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "The greatest risk appears to be inflation."

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said Carter included in his calculations a revenue pick-up of \$9 billion "from tax reform, two-thirds of which is not going to happen."

The budget also includes the following jobs programs, previously disclosed by Carter:

- A continuation of the public service employment program at the 725,000-job level through 1979.

- A \$1.2 billion expansion of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act to provide work opportunities and skill training for unemployed youth.

- A demonstration project to create 50,000 jobs as part of Carter's overall welfare revision proposal sent to Congress last year.

- A \$400 million appropriation to create jobs in the private sector for poor and disadvantaged persons, especially youths.

The huge deficit proposed for 1979 moves Carter further away from his

campaign commitment to balance the budget by fiscal 1981. And Carter acknowledged in his economic report to Congress last Friday that it is increasingly unlikely this goal can be met.

About one-third of the deficit, between \$15 billion and \$20 billion, is the direct result of his tax cut proposals, Carter said, which will reduce federal revenues during 1979 if Congress approves them.

Carter said in his economic report that should there be "unusually strong growth in the private economy" in the next two years, a balanced budget might still be possible.

But he said that if he determines that taxes should be reduced further in years ahead to keep the economy growing, then a balanced budget would not be possible by 1981. "In those circumstances, the date for reaching the goal of budget balance would have to be deferred," he said.

Begin says Egyptians deceitful

JERUSALEM (AP)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin flung a charge of deceit back at Egypt yesterday, telling the Israeli Parliament that Egyptian negotiators reneged on a promise of demilitarization in most of the Sinai Peninsula.

Defending Israel's behavior during the now-stalled peace talks, Begin's statements to the Knesset were studded with new recriminations of the Egyptians.

The prime minister told the Knesset that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed during his visit here in November that the Sinai Peninsula, once returned to Egypt, should be demilitarized from the strategic Gidi and Mitla passes to the Israeli border.

But when military talks opened in Cairo earlier this month, Egypt went back on this promise and said the demilitarized zone should start only 40 kilometers (23 miles) from the Israeli border, Begin said.

"This is a difference of 140 to 160 kilometers," he said. "This difference is all the world to us... we will not leave any chance that the Sinai will again be a basis for aggression... not one Egyptian soldier will cross the Mitla and Gidi passes."

In a speech Saturday to the Egyptian Parliament, Sadat accused the Israelis of deceiving him by agreeing first in preliminary discussions that Jewish settlements in the Sinai were a side issue and then making them a central issue when full-fledged talks began.

The Israeli Cabinet on Sunday voted unanimously not to send Defense Minister Ezer Weizman back to Cairo to resume military talks, which had focused on the Sinai question. Sadat last Wednesday suspended the foreign ministers' negotiations in Jerusalem, which dealt with other aspects of a peace agreement.

Snow expected

(AP) - It was a blue Monday across Texas — overcast skies, heavy fog, rain and drizzle.

The fog shrouded East and North Texas while the rain drizzled down along the Rio Grande Valley and in Southeast Texas.

Winds were southerly in the Panhandle and in the western sections of North Central Texas, with speeds from 10 to 20 miles per hour. Over the rest of the state they were generally light and variable.

Temperatures slowly climbed into the upper 30s and 40s with some readings in the 50s in West Texas.

Forecasters predicted continued cloudy skies with snow in the Panhandle spreading into the northern half of the state by Tuesday evening. Elsewhere the rain and drizzle was expected to hang on through Tuesday.

Social Work Center opens

By VICKI LEWIS
Staff Writer

The Social Work Program has added a new dimension. Now opened is the Social Work Learning and Resource Center in the basement of Reed Hall.

The Center houses special audio and visual equipment, a library of tapes, periodicals and reference material for social majors to use. The Center itself consists of two rooms: a simulation room and an observation room.

Students working in the simulation room are taped by two television cameras, two suspended microphones and lapel microphones.

The observation room is equipped with two television monitors and a microphone mixer. Students in the observation room can watch the students in the simulation room through a two-way mirror. Or the Center's special effects generator, purchased by a faculty development grant, puts the desired picture and sound on a third monitor, which can videotape the simulation. When the simulations are over, the students and instructors critique the participants.

In the simulation, one student acts as a group counselor while other students act as clients. The tape lets these students see themselves in action.

"The tape provides an added dimension of awareness to the student who has been taped," Dr. Arthur Berliner, director of the social work program, said.

"Sometimes people become skittish in front of the camera, but then it becomes like a piece of furniture to them and they get on with their business," he continued.

"We'll be able to see our performance in role plays—that's something I'm nervous about. But it

will give me a chance to see how I act, you know, body language and how other people act. It'll help me get over some of my nervousness about being in front of a class," Melva Nussbaum, social work major said.

Chester Duncan, another social work major said, "I am a drug and alcohol counselor for the Air Force. My job is along the same lines as my studies at TCU. The LRC (Learning

Resource Center) will be beneficial to the Social Work department. It will give students practical experience in skills they read about in classes. It will also give them a greater confidence in their abilities when they go out and look for jobs."

The Center is used three days a week by classes and will probably be used daily when set hours can be arranged for individual use. "We hope

to have scheduled hours when students can work on their own," Berliner said.

Since some of the prepared tapes used in the Center are related to other classes such as sociology, the center will also be used by them on an arrangement basis.

The Social Work Learning and Resource Center received \$60,000 in funding from the Texas Department of Human Resources.

Students focusing on job fields

Students in the South are changing their majors to those fields which they believe have greater prospects for employment immediately after graduation, a new study has shown.

The Southern Regional Education Board has found in their latest analysis of degree output in Southern colleges and universities that the fastest growing areas for bachelor degrees were public affairs, computer and information sciences, interdisciplinary studies and the health professions.

The study covered a four-year time span from 1970-71 until 1974-75. During that same four-year time span, master's degrees in public affairs tripled in number. Master's in health professions, computer and information sciences and architecture doubled.

This degree production has been increasing in the South at about 10 percent annually for the last three years, which is nearly double the national growth rate.

In 1964, one of every eight degrees awarded in the South was at the master's level; in 1975, one of every

five degrees was a master's.

Conversely, the annual growth of baccalaureate degrees is considerably slower. The South showed a one-year gain of one percent in 1975, while the nation dropped four percent in one year in production of bachelor's degrees.

During the four-year period, doctorates awarded in a number of fields increased markedly, particularly in architecture, library science, theology and computer sciences. Declines over the period came in the area of biological sciences, engineering, home economics, mathematics and the physical sciences.

The report also examined the distribution of degrees by sex, and discovered that women accounted for 46 percent of all bachelor's degrees, 50 percent of master's and 21 percent of doctorates.

The largest increase for women was in the field of business and management at the undergraduate level.

Some of the percentage increases in degrees from 1971 to 1975 at the bachelor's level are:

Agriculture: 30 percent increase
Architecture: 60.3 percent increase
Computer Sciences: 121.5 percent increase

Communications: 80.7 percent increase
Public Affairs: 277 percent increase
Theology: 48.7 percent increase

Psychology: 43.2 percent increase
Fine and Applied Arts: 49.1 percent increase
Biological Sciences: 42.6 percent increase

The percentage increase for professional degrees awarded from 1971 to 1975 were:

Dentistry, 45.5 percent
Medicine, 4 percent
Optometry, 104.8 percent
Law, 71.6 percent
The decreases in the undergraduate degrees were noted in:

Literature: 17.2 percent decrease
Mathematics: 35.5 percent decrease
Social Sciences: 4.8 percent decrease
Foreign Languages: 3.3 percent decrease

News briefs

Anti-abortion march

WASHINGTON (AP) - Anti-abortion demonstrators marched yesterday past the White House to push for a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion and protest a 1973 Supreme Court abortion ruling.

This is the fifth year of protests here against the Jan. 22, 1973 decision restricting the power of states to regulate or ban abortion.

For the first time, this year's program began with an all-night candlelight vigil at the White

Brutality protested

HOUSTON (AP) - Pickets protesting police brutality paraded outside the federal courthouse yesterday as lawyers prepared for selection of a jury for the civil

rights violation trial of four former Houston policemen charged in the Joe Campos Torres case.

The four were indicted by a federal grand jury after two of them drew probation sentences Oct. 6 for state court convictions on misdemeanor charges of criminally negligent homicide.

Budget grants funds

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Carter's new budget calls for increased funds aimed at controlling illegal alien and heroin trafficking along the Texas-Mexico border.

The budget, which was sent to Congress Monday, calls for a \$600,000 increase in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's apprehension division funding for "investigation of an

additional 5,000 employers of undocumented aliens." The agency, subject to congressional approval, will also receive more than \$129 million for "prevention" of illegal alien border crossing, an increase of \$25 million.

The immigration service noted that 710,654 deportable aliens were apprehended during 1977 and predicts 865,000 such apprehensions will be made in 1979.

Bryant eyes TV

WASHINGTON (AP) - Singer Anita Bryant says she is forming a watchdog committee to identify television programs that feature sex and violence and depict homosexuality as an alternative lifestyle.

She announced the campaign Sunday at the National Religious Broadcasters Association con-

vention. Outside the convention hotel, hundreds of homosexuals marched in a candlelight vigil and demanded that Miss Bryant leave town.

Marine kills patients

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. (AP) - A Marine shot by a military policeman after allegedly killing two patients with scissors and wounding a security guard was listed in guarded condition yesterday, authorities said.

Lance Cpl. Armando Vasquez, 20, of El Paso, Texas, had been listed in stable condition Sunday after being shot twice, but his condition apparently declined early yesterday.

Vasquez will not be charged until he recovers from his injuries, said Cpl. Joe Pestell, a base spokesman.

Teamster murdered

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) - A Texas man has been arrested in the slaying early Sunday of a Baton Rouge teamster who had been linked with labor violence in the area.

After questioning six men, police detectives Sunday evening booked Danny Mack Keister, 23, of Texarkana, Texas, on first-degree murder and three counts of attempted murder.

Police said a beer-sipping customer put his drink down, pulled a pistol and began shooting up Nut's Place lounge early Sunday. Killed was Tommy Craig, 29.

Three other patrons were wounded.

opinion

Editorial

Strike struck

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Bob Bergland congratulated farmers here last weekend on the success of their publicity-seeking demonstrations. He is right; farmers' efforts to gain the public's eye have certainly caught consumers' attention.

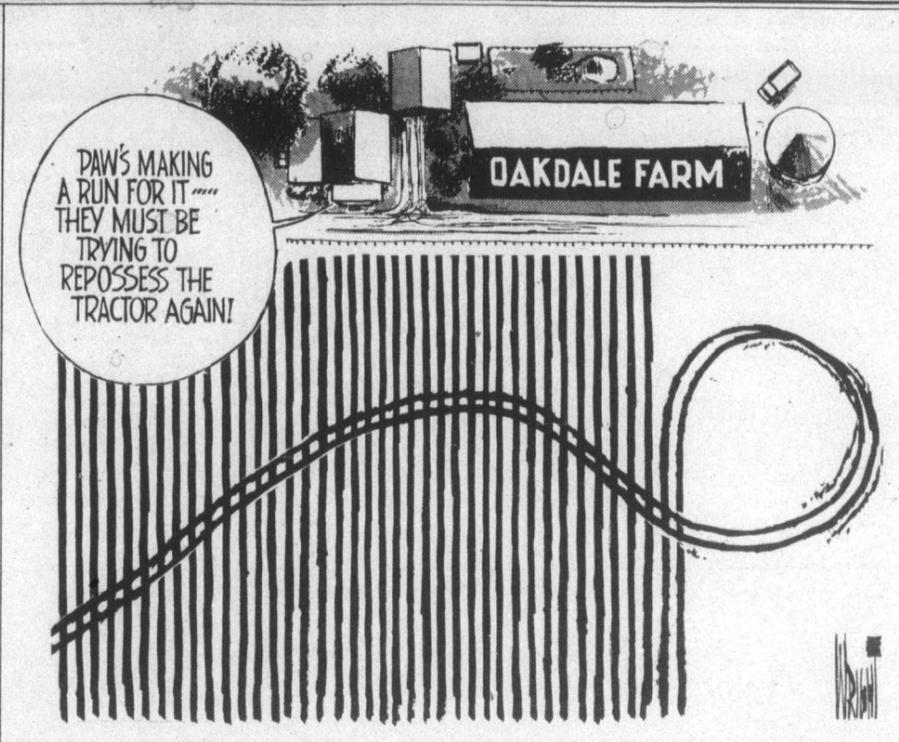
We just hope that incidents like one in Virginia recently don't become commonplace in the rural Americans' quest for parity.

There, a Virginia state trooper tried to halt an early morning procession, since a law forbids tractors on that state's interstate highways.

After one tractor forced a patrol car off the road, another struck a trooper who was trying to flag it down on foot. The procession also rammed patrol cars which were placed in its path.

While farmers have been successful in gaining national recognition, as Bergland pointed out, we think they should consider carefully what to do with it. Violence, obviously, will do more to alienate consumers from their cause than to win it partisans.

Granted, violence is more likely to draw attention than the passive demonstrations we've witnessed so far. And it may be argued that attention is the very aim of the farmers' strike. But we can't ignore the fact that children are always the most ready to physically fight, and the thing Americans wish most for their fighting children is that they'd grow up.



Education

Advancing to college

By WILLIAM SAFIRE
N.Y. Times Columnist

What should determine who goes to college—a national policy designed to promote social fairness and equality, or the educational merit of each applicant?

In Florida, school officials are amazed to discover that four out of ten of this year's high school juniors flunked the state's literacy test. Unless they pass the test next year, the students will not receive the diplomas needed for college admission.

On the other side of the world, in the People's Republic of China, a similar regard for testing is being advanced. For a decade of radical rule after the Cultural Revolution, university admission was based on political purity and geographic quotas rather than grades and aptitude; now the Chinese under Hua Kuo-feng are requiring examinations again.

Mary Berry, HEW's assistant secretary for education, remarked on the Chinese system in a recent speech on "The Chinese Experience in Education: What America Stands to Learn":

"Just as tests in the United States...serve as cultural roadblocks to minorities and the poor, so the admissions examinations in China served the same purpose. In fact, they have more faith in examinations than I do."

President Carter's top education official is telling the Chinese Communists of the pitfalls of turning from Mao's teachings, warning them of the dangers of examinations to determine individual merit.

She adds: "Test results will represent only one of the bases on which enrollment decisions will be made...The Chinese are going to continue to have quotas, as they have since 1972, for people from each geographic region and each minority ethnic group...In this last respect, the Chinese are moving rationally and realistically in a field that has led to confusion and near-hysteria here. There must be a lesson for us, somewhere in that."

Contrary to the impression left by Berry's speech, it is the stated policy of the United States government to encourage state competency examinations. Exams are not the only criteria, but are the most important. Testing is not anti-poor; testing is pro-student.

The world's most severely regimented Communist society has come to realize that putting egalitarianism ahead of merit results in a school system which weakens the entire nation without benefiting the students. Perhaps we should stop telling them about the pitfalls of overemphasis on exams, and start pushing harder at home for quality education.

Florida, California and Oregon have taken the lead in making their high school diplomas valuable as evidence of readiness for further education; in many other states, a diploma is a prize for time served rather than education gained.

This is a time for testing. If students fall short, they should be flunked; if teachers and school systems fail, or judge unfairly, they should be shaken up and held accountable.

Individual achievement should be rewarded with a chance for higher education, which is the affirmative action that the most different societies are discovering works best for their people.

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The Daily Skiff
Invites your letters

Out for blood

Now that the camaraderie and good cheer of the holidays is past, people are once again out for blood. In some cases, that isn't so bad.

The post-holiday rush has put blood at a premium in blood banks across the nation. Besieged by the demand for blood, Carter Blood Center and others like it are actively seeking donations in conjunction with Texas Blood Donation Month.

The holiday season is especially felt at blood banks because potential donors have other things to do and think about than visiting the centers.

Increased traffic accidents and illnesses increase the demand for blood. Furthermore, blood banks are hard hit by people who postpone elective surgery until right after the holidays.

The problem is intensified this year by an outbreak of influenza, which disqualifies many willing donors from giving blood.

We urge students and faculty to help relieve the shortage of blood by taking a few minutes to donate. The entire procedure takes only about 30 minutes, including getting a brief medical history from the donor. Drawing blood takes only ten minutes or so.

The most badly needed blood types are also the most commonly found types (O-positive and O-negative), Carter Blood Center reports. Those who are unsure about their eligibility to give blood should call the Center for information.

Giving blood is one of the most satisfying ways we know to give of oneself. We strongly urge TCU students and faculty to help fill this important need by visiting Carter Blood Center soon.

Please strike before closing

By BRYAN H. JONES
Skiff Columnist

When this Skiff columnist heard about the striking farmers lining up outside the Kroger distribution plant north of Little Rock, Ark., he rushed out in expectation of a scene of classic economic warfare, with masses of desperate men lined up on their tractors to battle cops and teamsters who represented the insensitive and greedy middleman. But when I arrived at the plant gates, I found a band of three lonely but determined farmers, peacefully distributing pamphlets in the face of a freezing wind, and patiently discussing their plight with anyone who would listen.

Explained Orlan Roper of England, Ark., when asked why he participated in the strike: "Everyone's ripping us off. The farmer's the only one without a guaranteed income." As Mr. Roper described it, the government and consumers have blamed farmers for price increases which have really gone to the middlemen: commodity purchasers who buy farmers' crops, processors and retailers.

"We're getting the least for our product since 1933," stated Roper. "Do you realize that when you buy a loaf of bread, the wrapper costs more than the wheat?" His companion, Orlan Johnson, also of England, interjected with the example of cotton, pointing out that a \$32 shirt has "less

Economics

than 35 cents worth of cotton in it."

The farmers blamed much of their problem on their inability to cope with inflation. If a producer of farm equipment such as tractors faces an increase in his production costs, he simply passes the cost along to his farmer customers in the form of higher prices. But when farmers try this same tactic by in turn raising the prices they charge for their crops, they come under severe pressure from the rest of the country.

Roper claimed that a tractor he could have bought in 1973 for \$14,750 costs \$35,000 today, and that a combine bought in that same year for \$26,000 would now cost \$49,000.

When asked why the strike is taking place in the winter, when no agricultural activity occurs anyway, Roper explained that the idea was to settle farmers' grievances before spring planting begins.

I observed that the group was not attempting to stop traffic in and out of the warehouse, and Roper explained that the farmers didn't want to stop the distribution of food, only draw attention to their economic crisis. And if President Carter did not take action by spring? "We're just a bunch of farmers going broke," he answered. "We've got one chance and this is it."

And therein lies the dilemma of American agriculture. How long can farmers muster the political power to continue subsidies when their economic losses continue to drive farmers off the land and lower the farm population?

Since the 1930s, the government's answer to the agricultural overproduction which has lowered prices and thus farm income has been to support farm prices at "parity." This means that farmers will receive the same prices for their crops, relative to costs, as they did from 1910 to 1914, a very prosperous period for farmers. In other words, if a farmer was able to sell a bushel of wheat and buy a shirt with that money in 1910, prices should be high enough today for him to sell a bushel and still have enough money to buy a shirt. The government accomplishes this by calculating a price for each crop it is willing to support, and then announcing that it will buy that crop at that price.

If this price is higher than the market price, which tells how much consumers are willing to buy, farmers produce more than can be consumed, leading to the government's being stuck with big stockpiles of the surplus. In what other industry has the government been willing to buy up the products of those who couldn't otherwise make a profit? One is hard put to imagine the excess inventory of U.S. Steel being bought by the Commerce Department because of a rise in the cost of iron ore.

Farmers may conceivably argue that government intervention is necessary to prevent wild fluctuations in prices. If so, would they be willing to submit to price controls when shortages of farm products occurred?

If family farms continually lose money while large corporate farms—with their large machinery, ultra-modern scientific management, and efficiencies of scale—make profits, our economy is obviously trying to tell us that it has no place for one man working one plot of land with a few helpers.

Government intervention in the economy presumably intends to promote the most efficient allocation of resources to different productive sectors, but how can it do this by subsidizing inefficiency? Politicians often claim that American tradition requires loyalty to the "family farm," but this subordinates economics to sentimentality.

Hopefully, we can help farmers with capital and technology to the point where they can make it on their own. But should this fail, it will be harder than ever to ask our taxpayers to support a faltering enterprise.

Love and death: The story of an auto

By SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH
Skiff Columnist

On one of those quiet weekends last fall, when the leaves had fallen and the breeze floated softly through the bare trees, I decided to drive home in my 1968 Buick Tempest, an old, green car which for several years has wanted only to stay in the garage amid the rusty garden tools.

It looks happier parked by the curb, leaning to the left slightly because the wheel suspension is crooked, but there are those days when I must squeeze in behind the wheel (the seat has never gone back far enough) and pray that the spark plugs work.

I usually am embarrassed just to be seen in the thing, with its bald rubber tires and low-hanging muffler. It hasn't had a bit of color since I left the car under a large tree for an entire weekend and the bird droppings turned it into a white-green-yellow-rust. The back end hangs like a crooked calcium stalactite, after a minor accident on a neighbor's front porch. (She used to call me frequently and ask, "Are you driving today?" "No, why?" "Well, I wanted to send my son down the street on an errand.")

The top glitters with 15 dents after my brakes failed one winter and the Buick slid completely under the trailer of a diesel truck.

And yet, whenever I look at that ugly car, I hear poetry sweep over my soul. When my grandparents became too old to drive and the car was presented to me, I felt like a man discovering a long-lost lover: washing, polishing, opening the hood and groping with pleasure. I would take it to the drive-in, where the smell of faintly burnt french fries sifted through the air, and



Satire

I would gun the engine while people looked disgustedly at the twisted, ugly metal.

I didn't care if it was a fendered-in, smashed-up, chopped-on waste. It was all mine, my junkpile of pride, where I took my first sip of beer and put my arm around a girl for the first time. ("My goodness heavens," she said, "use both hands." "Sorry, babe," I innocently replied, "I have to use one to drive.")

The sound of the engine is like a painful gasp, sending its awful cries of anguish throughout the neighborhood, waking sleeping babies and sending the dogs out into the field to cry at the moon. My engine has never experienced the warm purr, the gentle moan of happiness.

When most cars idle at a stoplight, lying back like a contented old woman in a rocking chair, mine suddenly belches and goes into a shaking spasm, causing other drivers to roll down their windows and yell, "For God's sake, boy, shut that damn thing off."

But when the light turns green, and the other cars swish quickly, I remain alone to marvel at a machine's confrontation with impossible odds, to witness the surge of desire, the glory of the mechanical struggle for survival. With a billow of smoke and a splattering of oil on the cement, my car lurches to the left and then clanks down the road in triumph.

So, on that autumn day, as I tried to keep the gas pedal from sticking to the rubber mat on the floor, I heard something deep in the grumble of the

engine, a sound like the wheeze of my grandmother's electric washing machine. As the dying sun stained the heavens over the ranchland, I feared my little car was on its last wheel.

I pulled the Buick to the side of the farm road that was leading me home, and suffered through its choking and heaving. I stared out at the pasture sprinkled with mesquite, waiting for the moment when the sputter would end, and the strong, biting aroma of gasoline would fill the heart with a roar.

The car could never get going again. I suppose it was an appropriate place to die—a lonely stretch of road, an expanse of sky, a few patches of sand. And a limp, broken vehicle abandoned to the wind and sun.

I looked at the car, its broken hubcap and busted headlight, the front seat where I used to take naps when I first got the car, the stain on the dashboard where my best friend spilled a chemical from his high school chemistry class.

And I knew that whatever the cost of fixing that shredded engine and towing the thing back to my driveway, it would be done.

Guest columns

The Daily Skiff Opinion page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute, in either the form of a guest column or letter to the editor. Guest columns should be no longer than 600 words, and letters no longer than 300 words. The editor reserves the right to edit material for community standards, libel, spelling, grammar and length, the same standards applied to Skiff staff copy. Contributions should be typed and double-spaced, and should include a legible signature and legible student ID number. They should be addressed to the Editorial Page Editor, Dan Rogers Hall, room 115.

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Author to lecture on genetic altering

Ted Howard, author and social-issues activist, will speak on *Who Should Play God?* tonight at 8 p.m. in the Brown-Lupton Student Center ballroom. Howard will address the social, moral and ethical implications of recombinant DNA research.

Calling genetic engineering "the most important social issue ever to face the human family," the commission is concerned over the possibility that a new Andromeda-type virus, for which there is no known immunization, might develop.

"It is now only a matter of a handful of years before scientists will be able to irreversibly change the evolutionary wisdom of billions of

years with the creation of new plants, new animals and new forms of human and post-human beings," the commission director has said.

Claiming that much of the research "challenges many of the basic tenets of 2,000 years of Judeo-Christian thought," the commission seeks a four-year moratorium on recombinant DNA research.

Howard, former aide to U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston of California and organizer of the anti-Vietnam War movement in three cities, has testified before Congress and the National Academy of Sciences on the DNA question.



THOU SHALT NOT—Ted Howard will speak tonight on "Who Should Play God?" in the Student Center ballroom. The Forums talk centers on the ethics of DNA research.

Annual deadline Feb. 1

After five years of hibernation, the idea of "remembering the old school days" has made its way back to print. TCU will have a student yearbook this spring.

Students still have until Wednesday, February 1, to buy subscriptions. They may be purchased in the University Programs and Services office located on the second floor of the Brown-Lupton Student Center in room 225. The cost is \$15.00.

The yearbook was discontinued after 1973 for several reasons. Printing costs were rising, students weren't picking up their books, and the administration felt that as an educational tool for the Journalism Department, the project lacked validity as part of the academic program for all students.

After several students voiced concern over the lack of a yearbook, Gayle Grimland, a junior advertising student, approached the Dean of Students with a request that the yearbook be revived as a student activity.

Consequently, a committee composed of students, faculty and administrators agreed that a yearbook would enhance the campus in student morale and recruitment. However, their restrictions were that the project be self-supporting with at least 1,000 books sold, and that it be evaluated at the end of the year to see if it should be continued.

The yearbook was then assigned to University Programs and Services for administration with Director Don Mills as advisor and Grimland as student editor.

The book will be 256 pages in length with many color illustrations and will include, along with the traditional Classes, Organizations and Sports sections, a reflection of the year's events in the form of a "Dictionary" division, Grimland said.

Many of the ideas for compiling the book came from its sponsor, Mary Mac Elliott, who has sponsored high school yearbooks in the past.

The \$15,000 contract for the book is held by Taylor Publishing Company of

Dallas and is based on the sale of 1,500 copies. So far, sales stand close to 1,300, according to Mills.

He foresees no budget problems: "I think we will just about break even this year."

He also said the only problem with this year's efforts is that final approval for the project didn't come until August. "This meant the working staff had to be assembled quickly and portrait time was limited."

Delivery of the yearbooks is expected the first week of May.

According to Grimland and Mills, another yearbook next year is possible. The sales have exceeded the required amount for another year of publication, and Mills said he is already preparing the budget for the 1979 edition.

FOUND B&W Border Collie, fem., grown, red collar. White tip on tail, white around neck & down chest. Call 927-0453.

Donors needed

Expansion stalled

CLARK WHITTEN
Managing Editor

The general plans are ready and the need is evident but TCU lacks the financial backing of big donors to go ahead with a library expansion project.

Dr. Paul Hartman, vice chancellor and director of development, said, "Overcrowding makes the project a must. We will have to move as quickly as possible to get donors." Hartman is responsible for finding donors to support such projects.

Since TCU is a private institution it cannot receive federal funding but must rely on the private gifts of individuals, noted Hartman.

In the next six to eight months, Hartman said he hopes to find some large donations. However, even if such donations are obtained, Hartman said it is still a long way before the actual construction could begin.

Dr. Paul Parham, Head Librarian of the Mary Coats-Burnett Library, said he doesn't expect the expansion to be ready in less than three to four years.

The expansion is a must "to keep the University in a leadership role for research resources," said Parham.

The library expansion isn't a new idea. According to Parham, it has been a goal of the University for a long time. The committee that first con-

sidered expansion was constructed four years ago, he said.

According to Parham, the committee has recently developed a new concept that would include the addition of two divisional libraries onto the original building.

The divisional libraries would cover 100,000 to 140,000 sq. ft. which would more than double the present space. Parham predicts the total cost to be between \$12 and \$15 million.

Parham said the new libraries will be organized according to specialized areas and will supply multi-media materials, lecture rooms, typing rooms and study areas.

He added that the new buildings will also have long range goals that could possibly include placing computer terminals in the library. The terminals will be connected with other terminals around the campus which would help speed up research.

Until construction begins, Parham says, the University is planning to move a concrete building from the area of the future Moudy Communications Building to the library for storage. The building will be used to store the less used reference books and help provide enough extra space for at least a year.

However, until enough donors are secured for the project the future

plans are still general and the space problem will remain.

Parham said the contributions the library has received has been insignificant as to what is needed. He said they are hoping for the initial major contributions.

Dr. Hartman said he will be working with the Chancellor's assistants to find "Friends of TCU" who are willing and capable to donate. He said they try to correlate the person's interests with the project.

Fee charged to outsiders for programs

Programming Council is keeping its performances free for TCU students, but anyone not associated with the University must pay a dollar, according to Mary Lynn Stevenson, chairperson of the Forums Committee.

"This policy change is designed to deal with the rising cost of speakers," she said, "without an increase in the Forum's budget. Since part of the entertainment fee that the students pay at registration is used for Forums speakers, the committee wants to avoid an additional cost to the student."

Students, however, must show their TCU ID to gain free admission.

The first forum speaker is Ted Howard, author of *Who Should Play God?* Howard will speak in the Student Center Ballroom at 8 p.m. Jan. 24.

Calendar

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 campus. These sheets can be filled out and returned to the newsroom located in Dan Roger's Hall room 115.

Landreth Auditorium. \$4 for general public, and \$3 for students and faculty.

Thursday

7 p.m.—The CRU Christian concert is to be held at Student Center Ballroom. Free admission.

Friday

4:30 p.m. & 7:30 p.m.—The film *Outlaw Josie Wales* will be shown at Student Center Ballroom. 75 cents for all students.

Pre-Osteopathic Medical Club Forming Interested Students Call Greg Hubbard 249-3348

Tuesday

8 p.m.—Programming presents Ted Howard, author of *Who Should Play God?* Student Center Ballroom. Free with TCU ID, otherwise \$1.

Wednesday

8:15 p.m.—The Chicago Dance Troupe sponsored by the Select Series, Mordine & Co., will appear at Ed

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McCarthy's death at 90 sparks memories

NEW YORK (AP) — The item out of Tonawanda, N.Y., went almost unnoticed, buried by reports of the death of Hubert Humphrey and the madcap countdown for Super Bowl XII.

"Joseph McCarthy, Former Manager of the New York Yankees, Dead at 90," the headline read. "Won Seven World Championships, Penants in Both Leagues. Never Played in the Majors." For one man, the obituary struck a memory chord that stretched back to 40 years ago.

It was during the depths of the Depression — April, 1933 — and the Yankees were moving northward on their traditional exhibition swing after breaking camp in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Will Grimsley



They stopped in Nashville, Tenn. In the dilapidated offices of a bankrupt newspaper, a \$12.50-a-week sports writer, just out of high school, got his instructions from his editor, Red O'Donnell. "Babe Ruth's in town," he said. "Go get an interview with the Babe."

It wasn't easy. A check was made at all four of the city's hotels. Ruth was registered in all, answered calls in none. During the odyssey the schoolboy reporter ran into McCarthy, holding fort on the mezzanine of the Noel Hotel, Fourth and Church. "So you're looking for the Babe," he said. "He's around. He's a busy man. But he'll see you."

McCarthy was an imposing man. Thick-necked, his stocky frame undisguised by a loose fitting black suit and vest, a gold chain dangling across his chest. His dark hair was slicked down with Brilliantine.

He was a gruff, square-jawed Irishman they called "Marsh Joe." He

talked in a fast, booming voice. "I'll tell you what, I'll give you five minutes," he said.

"Got to be fast, though. I've got a lot of things to do. To save time, I'll ask and answer the questions. Got a pad? Okay, just write down what I say." McCarthy planted himself on a sofa. He never once broke verbal stride.

"You want to know if the Yankees will win again," he said. "Sure they will. You think I'd manage 'em if I didn't think so. Washington will be our roughest competition. They got a good young manager in Cronin. Don't see Chicago as a threat but Simmons, Haas and Dykes ought to help them some.

"And the Babe? Spry as a cat. Good for five or six more years. Got to go now, kid. Good luck. You can catch the Babe at the ballpark."

The ballpark was the notorious Sulphur Dell, which should have been preserved in bonds. Its right field was a 45-degree hill. Only a goat could play it. Winds brought in odors from the city dump and a nearby snuff factory.

The young reporter set up vigil for Ruth. Lou Gehrig didn't want to be bothered. Lefty Gomez was considerate but had no idea of the Babe's whereabouts.

The game was about ready to begin when a cab pulled up to the curb and out stepped Ruth, stocking-footed,

carrying his spikes shoes in one hand. His round face pleasant and beaming, he didn't object at all at being stopped on the first level.

He didn't blink when the reporter hauled out a long sheet of paper carrying 32 neatly typed questions.

The Babe proceeded to answer them all. He paid no attention when his teammates kept yelling at him from the field to "Come on!"

His favorite movie actor: George Bancroft. His favorite actress: Janet Gaynor. His favorite food: Quail. Rather hunt than golf. Biggest thrill: That long home run in Chicago in the 1932 World Series. Loved beer.

From Oklahoma State

TCU hires "Pesky" Hill as new SID

Milton W. "Pesky" Hill was hired Monday as the new sports information director for the University.

The hiring of Hill, which becomes effective on February 1, 1978, marks the end of a nationwide search of candidates conducted by Windegger that lasted nearly two months.

Hill replaces Jim Garner, who

"resigned under pressure" Dec. 5. Hill makes the move to TCU from Oklahoma State, where he has served as assistant SID for the past year and a half. Prior to taking that position,

Hill was sports information director at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, La., where he graduated with a B.A. degree in Journalism in 1972.

A native of Shreveport, La., Hill graduated from Bossier High School in Bossier City, La., in 1968. During his last two years of college, he served as both news and sports correspondent in charge of the Natchitoches bureau of the Shreveport Times.

Hill's brochures and press guides have won a number of awards in his career. He won All-American awards for both his 1973 and 1974 football press

guides and his 1972-73 basketball guide while at NSU.

At both OSU and NSU, Hill worked extensively with radio broadcasts in virtually all sports. He has experience both in play-by-play and color and had a local radio show while at OSU.

Hill is married to the former Carol Ann Kneipp of Shreveport, a 1971 graduate of NSU.

Women tankers drop 76-53 decision

By DOUG ADAMS Staff Sports Writer

The TCU women's swim team came close, but they couldn't quite eke out a victory against the New Mexico State University women. The final tally showed NMSU edging TCU 76-53 in a dual meet at the Rickel pool Saturday. TCU's lack of divers forced 16 points to be forfeited to New Mexico State which might have put the Frogs within 10 points.

Janan Rabiah and Tanya Irving paced the Frogs, each posting two victories. Rabiah won the 50 and 100 yard backstrokes, while Irving won the 50 and 100 butterfly's.

Debbie Szucs was the other TCU first place finisher, touching home first in the 200 Individual Medley.

TCU coach Janet Olson says she is pleased with her teams showing, comming after a five-week layoff.

Coach Olson says she's looking forward to the Invitational meets comming up in the next four weeks for her tankers, beginning with the Texas Tech Invitational this Saturday.

TCU scoring results:
200 medley relay-1, TCU, (Janan Rabiah, Kristi Hinkle, Tanya Irving, Debbie Szucs), 2:02.75
200 freestyle- 3, Stephanie Lane, 2:11.67

200 Individual Medley- 1, Debbie Szucs, 2:25.6
50 backstroke-1, Janan Rabiah, 30.5
50 breaststroke- 2, Kristi Hinkle, 38.1; 3, Vikki Kembel, 39.0

50 freestyle-2, Debbie Szucs, 27.2; 3, Babbie Robinson, 28.4
50 butterfly- 1, Tanya Irving, 29.8
100 butterfly- 1, Tanya Irving, 1:06.9; 2, Stephanie Lane, 1:08.8
100 freestyle- 2, Debbie Szucs, 57.8

100 backstroke- 1, Janan Rabiah, 1:06.5; 3, Jeannie Grissim, 1:11.7
500 freestyle- 3, Stephanie Lane, 6:09.2

100 breaststroke- 2, Kristi Hinkle, 1:23.3; 3, Vikki Kembel, 1:28.1

SMU swimmers lead again

With Southwest Conference record-holder Andy Veris leading the way, defending SWC champion SMU has assumed an early domination of league swimming statistics.

Mustang tankers have posted top times in 11 of 14 individual events and all three relays through the early days of 1978 competition. Only Houston can claim other best efforts, with times of all swimmers expected to improve dramatically over the next few weeks.

Veris, who posted an SWC record of 1:39.47 in the 200 freestyle during last season's SWC meet, leads that division again, having already swum a 1:40.40

less than a second off his best mark. In addition, Veris tops the rankings in both the 500 freestyle and the 100 freestyle.

As for TCU in SWC rankings, Dale Pulsifer is the top Frog in two events. Pulsifer is ninth in the 100 butterfly with a time of 53.32 and 11th in the 200 butterfly with 2:01.06.

Jim Davis is also 11th in the 100 breaststroke with a 1:03.47 mark.

Teamwise, the Frogs are seventh in the 400 medley relay at 3:44.40, seventh in the 400 freestyle relay at 3:19.33 and sixth in the 800 freestyle relay with a 7:25.67 time.



FRED and GINGER—TCU's Steve Scales (34) and an unidentified North Texas State player find a new way to entertain basketball fans as they appear to be 'dancing on air.' Scales and his Frog teammates hope to beat Texas A&M when the Aggies visit Fort Worth Wednesday. Game time is 7:30 p.m. (Photo by Chris Kelley)

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Skip Hollandsworth



Croquet? Forget it!

Right after the conclusion of the Super Bowl, there is a postpartum depression in the sporting world that requires a few weeks to work itself out. Eventually, the sports fan must understand that a time of renewal is at hand, that great events invite our attention in forthcoming months.

But, for now, we are hopelessly in the doldrums, watching a few hours of Superstar competition on television to see if Steve Garvey can wrestle a tenpound python to the ground before Farrah can play three sets of tennis without a bra.

So, since most of us are wandering about, lost like a little calf in a thicket of briars, I feel duty bound to report on America's least growing sport, which is croquet.

In case the news escaped you, the first big tournament of the new year is scheduled to kick off sometime about now on the hallowed grounds of the Breakers Hotel in Palm Beach.

The reigning croquet champion, and possibly the best player in the game's history, is a guy named Louis Jourdan.

That is all I know about croquet. I found out those facts from an old man last summer who was playing in white trousers and a frilly T-shirt on his front lawn. I asked him lots of questions, like why the hell he was making a silly fool of himself in public.

I remember his fingers tighten on the wheel when I asked him a particularly daring question ("Sir, why do you want to hit a stick with a wooden ball when there are millions starving?") and little white semicircles appeared on each side of his mouth. "Ah, yes," he finally said in archly tones, "one of the masses."

Well, that's the whole point of this game. You have to be one of the world's rich elite, able to afford a landscape man who can turn your yard of dirt into a rolling field of wickets and pins and "tally-ho" cries.

I heard once in a local bar that movie producer Sam Goldwyn spent \$14,000 annually to keep in shape for his croquet game.

I also heard once how croquet was played. But I forgot. I do remember playing in Sunday School once and I made an incredible shot right into the face of my Sunday School teacher. She screamed and called me an ass.

That's the thing about croquet. It brings out the worst in you. If you are arrogant, you will become even more overbearing; if a coward at heart, more craven; if a cheat, more dishonest; if ill-willed, more churlish.

I don't know if you are aware of this, but big-league croquet is not like the familiar lawn variety. It is not a nice game to play out in the yard so you can kill moles and squirrels that get in the way.

It is passion and bitterness, utilizing unyielding iron wickets that allows sand-weighted balls barely a quarter of an inch leeway, and mallets of brass-bound lignum vitae with cane handles, tailored to each player's specifications.

I also don't know what that last paragraph meant, but I found it in a copy of The New York Times, so I stole it word for word and I don't give a damn. Nobody gives a damn about croquet.

But I do know how to make this game popular. Television. This will return the game to the people. Indeed, I am astonished that the networks, having exhausted every other sport known to man, have ignored croquet. The possibilities are limitless. You want to know how?

How should I know? I can't even spell croquet. Neither can the sports editor. He had to ask the copy boy if it was spelled right. We don't care what happens to this sport. Didn't I just tell you I didn't give a damn about croquet? Let it die.