

The Daily Skiff

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Computer nails grant frauds

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than one-fourth of the first students applying for federal grants to cover college costs this year are being rejected by a computer programmed to catch cheating.

The new computer check for inconsistencies or omissions has resulted in turning back more than 200,000 of the first 800,000 applicants for so-called basic educational opportunity grants, according to Leo

Kornfeld, who is HEW's student aid director.

Kornfeld called the figures "amazing."

The rejected students are given a chance to submit corrected applications, he said in an interview, but these will be submitted to extra scrutiny.

By a "conservative" estimate, Kornfeld said, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has

been paying out \$100 million to \$150 million annually to students who were ineligible for the grants or who got too much.

The bulk of the money goes to students who underestimated their families' income, he says.

Now, if the information on the application about a family's income doesn't square with the amount of income taxes paid, the computer kicks it out. It then rejects any application containing information that appears

hard to reconcile.

Kornfeld said information is still being gathered on what types of mistakes the students are making. It is possible that some are honest mistakes and that the application form "is more formidable than we think," he said.

In those cases, students will need more help from their counselors or financial aid officers in filling out the form, he said.

But Kornfeld believes computer rejections will weed out mostly students who don't deserve an award at all.

Kornfeld said HEW began "computer auditing" the applications because "too many kids were submitting corrected applications to get a higher grant."

Out of 4.5 million students who applied for the grants in 1977, nearly two million divided \$1.7 billion in

federal aid. The average award was \$850 and the maximum was \$1,400. Ninety percent of the recipients came from families with adjusted income of less than \$14,000.

The grants for the current year range up to \$1,600. President Carter has proposed raising the ceiling to \$1,800 next year and adding \$1 billion to the program to make grants of \$250 available to students from families with income up to \$25,000.

Gimmick recruiting not for TCU, dean says

By CAROLE HALLUM
Staff Writer

In an effort to increase recruiting programs many colleges and universities are using marketing techniques and promotional gimmicks, according to a recent Newsweek article. However, TCU uses a more straightforward approach, Walter Bortz, dean of admissions, said.

Bortz said TCU tries to counsel rather than recruit prospective students. He added the function of admissions at TCU is "to disseminate accurate information about the University to prospective students" and, then, to receive feedback from these students.

There are several ways to accomplish this, Bortz said. High school visits, attendance at college night and college day programs, in addition to such special programs such as Fridays on Campus and TCU Today, create interest and familiarize prospective students with TCU.

Bortz said TCU Today is a program where TCU students and staff members visit prospective students in various geographic areas. He added university students are an excellent source of information. The information may not be accurate as far as details are concerned, but students on campus reveal feelings and reactions that can be found nowhere else he said.

In addition to these programs, Bortz said the Admissions Office encourages staff members and alumni to make contact with prospective students and also encourages TCU students to contact prospective students in their geographic areas.

Bortz said Admissions attempts to reduce the number of students who transfer from TCU by being certain that students have the most accurate information available to them before coming to TCU.

"A certain amount of enthusiasm comes from the person representing TCU. We try to get young people excited about what we're excited about," Bortz said.

Proposed cutback on bases ruffles feathers in Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown yesterday proposed closing, reducing or consolidating 107 military bases in 30 states and said \$337 million a year in savings could be used to strengthen U.S. combat readiness.

The move, already drawing fire in Congress, would result in a net reduction of 23,200 jobs — 14,600 of them military and 8,600 civilian. While some bases would lose personnel, others would gain in the proposed shuffle.

It was the Carter administration's first attempt to streamline the military base structure, and Brown said the actions would "insure the greatest possible efficiency in defense spending for the taxpayer."

Under the law, the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines will have to conduct extensive studies and prepare environmental impact statements in each case before making final decisions. That will take many months.

The new effort to pare bases comes two years after the Ford administration acted to realign and close 160 bases to save an estimated \$748 million annually.

The Carter administration apparently delayed announcement of the politically sensitive base cutbacks until after the Panama Canal treaty ratification by the Senate a week ago, to avoid losing votes.

Congressmen began protesting the projected base reductions when they were briefed by Pentagon teams earlier this week.

"Betrayed," said one congressman whose district would lose an Air Force base.

"Irreparable damage," warned a governor.

"Appalled," said a senator.

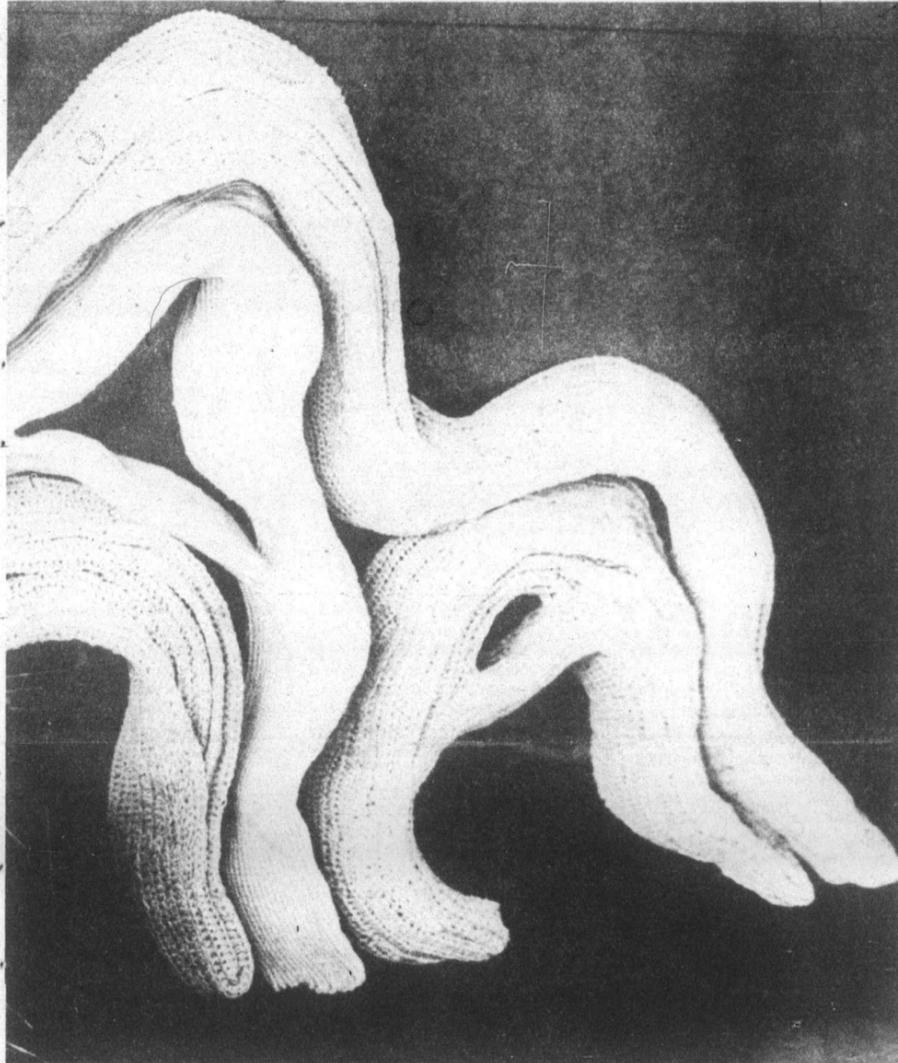
"We are deeply concerned," said two senators.

Reviewed film slated Friday

The last of five R-rated films that Chancellor James Moudy said he would take "no further action" on, after a University committee pre-screened them, will be shown on campus this weekend.

"Marathon Man," starring Dustin Hoffman, will be shown at 4:30, 7:30, and 12 midnight in the Student Center Ballroom for 75 cents.

The other R-rated films, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," "Day of the Locust," "Woodstock," and "Where's Poppa?," were shown earlier this semester.



ORGANIC HANG-UP—The Annie Richardson Bass Building's "living room" acquired a new sense of dimension with this "architectural fiber sculpture" recently. The 19 by 9.5 foot wall hanging, created by Libby Platus of Los Angeles, is the result of six years of planning and preliminary research. (Photo by Win Daniels)

Dog food slide highlights Olympics

Diving head first into a pool of Gravy Train dog food, playing chicken with eggs, and stuffing your face with watermelon are just three of ten events you will participate in if you and 9 others sign up for TCU's first annual Spring Olympics.

Programming Council is sponsoring the team event this Saturday at 2 p.m. in front of the Student Center.

Teams must consist of five girls and five guys each.

The winning team will have its name and team members names engraved on a permanent plaque in the Student Center, as well as be awarded \$100.

The second place team will win \$50, and the third place team \$25. Ribbons will be awarded to the top three finishing teams.

Winners will be announced April 29th during intermission of the Rotagilla and Fresh concert to be held in front of the Student Center.

Other events teams will participate in include a Frisbee throw, tug-of-war obstacle course, sack hop, pie throwing (contestants may choose opposing team members to throw pies at), twister game, and a mystery event (PC says wait and see).

A \$5 registration fee should be dropped off and an application be filled out at the University Programs and Services Office this week.

For further information call 926-4532.

news briefs

Texas absentee voting light

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Secretary of State Steve Oaks said yesterday that absentee voting indicates the voter turnout on May 6 may be lower than the 29 percent turnout in 1974.

"Absentee voting is going on at a snail's pace and if that is any indication the voting on May 6 will be dismal at best," Oaks told a news conference.

Callers plague Italian police

ROME (AP) — A Rome newspaper received a telephone call yesterday saying Aldo Moro's kidnapers had freed him on the outskirts of Rome after 41 days of captivity. Police rushed to the spot and found no one, but continued to search.

The anonymous caller, a woman, told Il Messaggero: "We have set Moro free along the 21st kilometer of Via Pontina near a farmhouse. Search for him there."

Police sped to the area in squad cars and helicopters. There was no indication the caller had mentioned the name of the Red Brigades urban terrorists, who seized the former Italian premier March 16 in a Rome street ambush.

Soviet official quits UN job

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Arkady N. Shevchenko, the Soviet diplomat who refused to return to Moscow, said Wednesday he has quit his \$76,000 United

Nations job and wants to make a new home in the United States.

Shevchenko, in a statement released through his Wall Street lawyer, said he decided to resign from his high-level job as undersecretary-general for political and Security Council affairs after reaching "an amicable mutual agreement" with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Carter to sell US warplanes

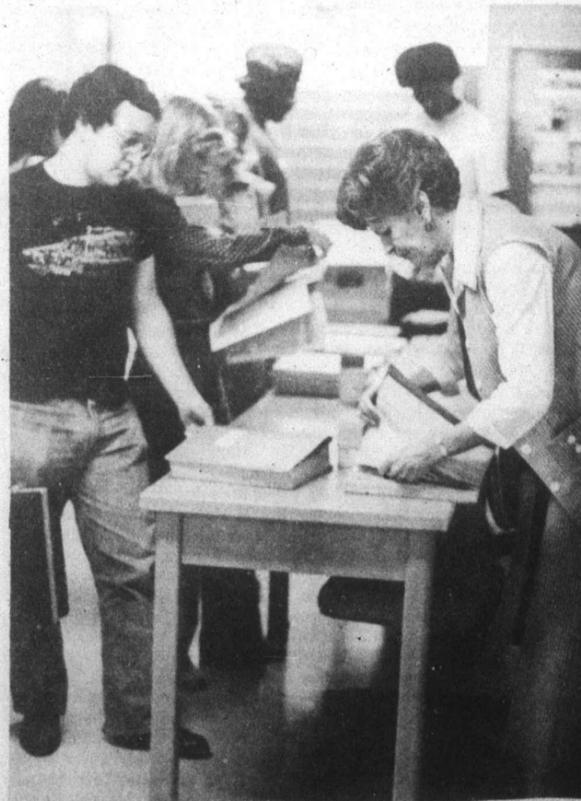
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter is going ahead with plans to sell U.S. warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia without waiting to hear what negotiating proposals Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin might be bringing with him next week.

South Africa accepts plan

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — South Africa accepted the Western compromise plan for South-West Africa but guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma remained cool to it. Meanwhile, Rhodesia's new black-white government called for a test of domestic political support instead of the talks with their guerrilla foes proposed by the United States and Britain.

Complaint filed against Lance

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two federal agencies charged former Budget Director Bert Lance on Wednesday with securities fraud for failing to disclose his checking account overdrafts and insider loans when he was a Georgia banker.



NO LONG LINES—Over 850 students have pre-registered for fall classes as of 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon. TCU Registrar Calvin Cumble said the process "was going very smoothly" and expects nearly 50 percent of current undergraduate students to pre-register. Cumble said there will be some 2,000 to 2,500 students who will have to register in August. He said some 1,000 freshman will pre-register during summer orientation.

opinion



The factor of risk

By WARREN E. LEARY
AP Science Writer

Government tests probing the possible hazards of a controversial form of genetic manipulation that could revolutionize biology should have been done before scientists made their commitment to gene-splitting—possible benefits notwithstanding—some critics of recombinant DNA research are charging.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) scientists are conducting the risk assessment tests at the NIH campus in Bethesda, Md., and at the Army's old germ warfare laboratory at Fort Detrick, Md.

Learning if organisms organized by DNA methods can infect animals and survive outside special laboratory conditions has been talked about for more than a year. Experiments were supposed to have begun last November. But a lawsuit by Ferdinand Mack delayed the startup.

The Frederick, Md., lawyer contended the experiments at nearby Fort Detrick did not comply with national environmental laws. On Feb. 23, a U.S. district court judge ruled the experiments posed no substantial human risk. An appeals court upheld the decision in early May.

Recombinant DNA research manipulates deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the basic genetic component of life. The research splits and transfers genetic material from one species of organism to another, creating life forms not found naturally.

Proponents say the work may unravel questions about basic biology. They also think experiments could lead to new drugs and vaccines, plants that don't need fertilizer, and micro-organisms "factories" that could make large quantities of insulin.

But critics say the work could build virulent disease organisms. Should they escape the laboratory, critics contend, humans, animals and plants might be caught defenseless, without antibodies to fight the new strains.

These concerns led NIH to issue safety guidelines for the research in 1976. Congress still is considering legislation to limit and control the work.

"The risks still all remain potential," Dr. William J. Gartland, director of NIH's Office of Recombinant DNA Activities, has said. "People have been doing recombinant DNA work for four years and have had

Analysis

no ill effects."

But critics like Dr. Jonathan King, a biologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, say assessing a new technology should be done before any commitment is made to it. He says many scientists are moving into recombinant DNA research with little proof that it is as safe as they believe.

"The fact is that there is no risk assessment program," King said. "NIH is financing a few experiments, but it is just a beginning. The results will be useful, but what we need is a well-financed, systematic program of risk assessment."

King agreed with proponents that the most common host organism now used in the research, a bacterium called "Escherichia coli" K-12, probably is safe.

"But there are definite indications some other host organisms are being used or contemplated and we have no idea what the risks associated with them are," he said. Gartland said the NIH experiments are designed to show whether risks from the research are actual or just potential. Other risk experiments will be conducted as the need arises, he added.

The researchers will take DNA from polyoma virus, which causes cancer in mice but not man, and insert it into a weakened strain of "E. coli" K-12 bacterium that does not survive outside special laboratory conditions.

Mice, hamsters and rats will be exposed to the altered organism to learn if the virus DNA can get out to infect the animals.

Martin said the "E. coli" K-12, a cousin to types found in human and animal digestive systems and in dirt, normally is too weak to compete with other bacteria and survive in nature.

"So we will be looking for changes in the biology of the 'Escherichia coli' to see if it will develop new properties, such as developing strength to make it more competitive," Martin said.

NIH officials say they don't think the bacteria will get stronger or infectious from the genetic alteration, an indication that future research inserting other kinds of DNA into this organism would pose little risk to humans.

"For the public in general, I would think this experiment would allay most of their fears and concerns," Martin said.



GENETICS RESEARCH

Should the government try to stop it, regulate it, promote it, or just let it go?

Sacrificing humanity?

By MICHAEL BRANCH
Editorial Page Editor

Ted Howard, a self-proclaimed activist who appeared as a Forums speaker here in January, told his audience, "The worth of the individual is constantly being denied in today's society. Genetic engineering may be that kind of final degradation to our individuality."

It is a frightening thought. I'm sure Howard intended it to be. The creation of life is an emotional issue which touches on the very roots of man's beliefs, including such institutions as religion and government.

It's no wonder men have so much trouble finding accord in how to treat such a subject.

Howard's immediate solution was a five-year moratorium on genetics research. Among the questions he asked were, "If we see ourselves as only chemicals, what has happened to our 'humanness'?" and, "Does this technology enhance or deny our humanity?"

At first glance, these are sound questions, and ones well worth considering. As we examine them, however, the real answer becomes increasingly apparent. It is not the conclusion Howard hoped we'd reach.

In the first question, Howard assumes that all life is the same—that once we examine the lowest form of life as chemical, we can only see ourselves as chemical. The very fact that he and other critics fight for a moratorium on genetics research, while others fight equally hard for research' continuation, demonstrates why mankind can never be simplified to a chemical evaluation.

Men are instilled with emotions, with reason, with spirit, with personality. Howard assumes that a logical extension of viewing lower forms of life in exclusively chemical terms is viewing higher forms of life the same way. The fact that some scientists evaluate life on a chemical plane does not prohibit the philosophers, poets or psychologists from evaluating the same life on their respective planes.

Meanwhile, if no one chooses to evaluate life in a purely chemical way, then who is there to care for the wounded and to cure the ill?

If we see ourselves as only chemicals, as Howard suggested, our humanness might indeed be subverted. But the chances of that are minute—there will always be a philosopher, poet or psychologist close at hand to save us.

Howard's second question is, in fact, philosophical in itself: "Does this technology (genetic engineering) enhance or deny our humanity?" he asked.

If we view the question in terms of what new life strains might ac-

Comment

complish in creating more liveable—thus more humane—conditions in the world, we can only conclude it enhances our humanity.

If, on the other hand, we look at them as Howard has—as a chemically-manipulated, bastard form of life—we can begin to see where he roots his concepts. "Do we want to develop this power—this final social control—and place it in the hands of corporations... or government?" Howard asked his audience.

As far back as we have records of man, he has sought to explore himself—what he is and where he came from. Would Howard have us believe that we have reached that point where we must stop probing our chemical and biological selves? Apparently so.

It seems to me that the final denial of our humanity is the point where we must cease to investigate the mystery of life, whether our own souls and bodies or the functions of any other souls or bodies which co-exist with us.

Howard's proposed moratorium on genetics research would place us at that point. And our humanity is worth far too much to sacrifice so easily.

That's life!

While geneticists are quarreling over whether to regulate or even continue recombinant DNA research, legal authorities have a problem of their own developing: whether to patent the new forms of life that result.

In early March, a U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals ruled three to two to allow General Electric Company to apply for a patent on modified oil-eating microbes.

There isn't "any sound reason to refuse patent protection... to micro-organisms themselves—a king of tool used by chemical manufacturers in much the same way as they use chemical elements, compounds and compositions which aren't considered to be alive," the court said.

The new form of microbe, developed in GE's New York research center by combining strains of pseudomonas bacteria, eats oil faster than the varieties which occur naturally. One possible use for the new strain is in fighting oil spills.

As other new strains are developed, it will be interesting to see what course the courts take—whether they will continue to rule that forms of life can be patented.

Some attitudes here

By RICHARD BRANDT
Staff Writer

Members of TCU's science faculty are mostly opposed to federal legislation that would regulate DNA research, the Skiff has found.

The legislation would institute guidelines for recombinant DNA research—experiments which combine genetic material from different organisms to produce a new life form not found in nature.

Dr. Michael D. McCracken, chairman of the Biology Department, said TCU's position is that of an interested observer, since no one here is directly involved in such research. However, he said, he expects any government controls would be "pretty moderate."

A bill pending in the House of Representatives would extend to commercial research the guidelines which the National Institutes of Health (NIH) require of all research receiving NIH funding.

Vice Chancellor and Dean Thomas Brewer said some federal guidelines are needed to prevent each community from deciding for itself what constitutes acceptable research.

Brewer referred to Cambridge, Mass., home of Harvard and MIT, where the city council imposed a moratorium on genetic research in 1976. The ban was lifted after nine months.

"It's a nationwide problem, and it can't be handled by local controls," Brewer said.

He said he disapproved of the proposed legislation, which would allow local controls more restrictive than the federal guidelines to remain on the books.

"It's saying, somehow, that safety precautions differ that much," Brewer said. "They aren't that different in Fort Worth, Texas, than in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

"It comes down to the emotional issue of, should DNA research go on?"

Dr. Andrew Paquet, assistant professor of biology, said people are over-reacting to fears over DNA research, and that present containment techniques are adequate for such experiments.

When recombinant DNA experiments were first announced, an initial reaction was fear that "altered" micro-organisms might escape from laboratories and spread man-made diseases.

Today, scientists are agreed that the organism used in recombinant DNA research—a weakened strain of bacteria called "Escherichia coli" K-12—cannot survive outside laboratory conditions.

However, critics of the research say scientists are considering using other organisms without testing their ability to escape into the environment and infect human beings.

Dr. W.L. Chaffin, assistant professor of biology, dispelled fears over man-made organisms, pointing to growing evidence that transfer of DNA takes place in nature.

Analysis

"There was a feeling that recombinant DNA experiments were crossing a barrier nature had put up," Chaffin said, "interfering in a way never done before. So scientists may think they were so clever inventing things in their test tubes, when they were already occurring in nature all the time."

Chaffin also pointed out that DNA experiments had only recently been evaluated by epidemiologists. The experts in the spread of disease could better judge the possibility of man-made organisms infecting human populations.

And, Chaffin said, they agreed with molecular biologists that recombinant DNA experiments were generally safe.

Chaffin said the DNA legislation probably would not be passed. "An earlier bill, which was not too carefully drawn up, was prohibiting things already occurring in nature," she said.

Dr. J. Durward Smith, associate professor of biology, said that scientists' chances of producing a deadly organism—a "super bug"—weren't any higher than those for ordinary genetic mutation.

While the possibility for misuse of such knowledge always exists, Smith said, he doesn't like the federal government "getting its finger into the pie."

"I'm more concerned about the government keeping its own house clean," Smith said. "I think the government will be doing the lion's share of this kind of research."

Dr. K.J. Harper, a visiting professor of chemistry from Stanford University, said he opposes government regulations of DNA research, although he recognizes the possible dangers in the research.

"I've met some of the people involved in this research," Harper said. "They impressed me as very cautious, very responsible people, fully aware of what they're doing."

"Why can't we police ourselves—as scientists, or history teachers, or social workers, or auto mechanics?"

Earlier bills in the House and Senate attempting to regulate DNA research were withdrawn last fall. Support for the bills eroded after scientists, lobbying against regulation, circulated data showing that the dangers of DNA research had been overstated.

A compromise bill pending in the House would give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare authority to enforce federal guidelines by suspending research grants, by imposing fines, or by court injunctions.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) withdrew a similar bill from before the Senate last fall. A Kennedy aide said the Senator is undecided about whether to introduce new legislation to deal with DNA research.

Opinion

The Daily Skiff Opinion page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute. Opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily represent the views of

TCU or the Skiff. All unsigned editorials represent the views of The Daily Skiff staff. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Room 115, Dan Rogers Hall.

Rights of renting

By CINDY RUGELEY
Skiff Columnist

College students living in rent housing often find themselves in a tenuous position. They often must find housing convenient to the University where demand does not meet the need. They're usually transient, so are often unaware of the laws that govern landlord-tenant relationships.

Because of these and other factors, the college student is in a position to be easily taken advantage of in rent agreements.

A college student doesn't have to be placed at the mercy of a landlord, however, if the tenant is aware of his rights and takes steps to guarantee they are respected.

Texas law gives the landlord the upper hand in tenant disputes, but Texas tenants are not without rights. Even if a tenant doesn't have a written lease, the law obligates the landlord to do certain things and guarantees tenants peace and privacy.

A landlord must maintain in safe condition all areas of apartment complexes which are used by all tenants, such as stairways and sidewalks.

A tenant has the right to peaceful enjoyment of the home; therefore, a landlord cannot enter his premises without the tenant's permission, unless this right is waived in the tenant's lease.

When a tenant moves into an

Consumerism

apartment, the landlord must inform the tenant of any defects in the apartment which are not apparent.

A building must meet the standards of local housing ordinances.

Texas law also prohibits landlords from certain acts. A landlord, for instance, cannot lock a tenant out of his home without issuing the tenant a key.

Utilities to an apartment or rent unit cannot be cut off if the tenant is paying utilities directly.

A landlord cannot keep security deposits for more than 30 days after a tenant moves without telling the tenant what damages the money was spent repairing. A law which went into effect Sept. 1, 1973, said a landlord must have a written, itemized list of damages which are being deducted from the deposit.

A tenant cannot be evicted from a dwelling unless the landlord goes through judicial procedure.

Personal property cannot be taken by a landlord to pay back rent unless legal procedures are taken. A landlord cannot touch a tenant's belongings unless a lease is signed giving the landlord that privilege.

A landlord can't remove a tenant's belongings from the premises before the tenant moves, and the landlord cannot invade a tenant's privacy.

The Daily Skiff

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Education favored over training for jobs

By CAROLE HALLUM
Staff Writer

Graduates of a traditional four-year college program lack the specific abilities necessary for working in the world of business, according to the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools.

However, Dr. Geraldine Dominiak, chairman of accounting at the M.J. Neeley School of Business at TCU, said the difference between a four-year college and a proprietary (commercial business college) institution is one of education as opposed to training.

In reference to graduates of business colleges Dominiak said "they have a chance for an entirely different realm of jobs." She added that employees do not expect educated thinking, actions or perspective of these graduates; but, rather, skill in bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. "The expectation is a skilled expectation," she said.

Jobs offered to graduates of

traditional colleges and universities such as TCU require more knowledge and education, Dominiak said. She added that these jobs require a wider perspective, an open-minded attitude curiosity and an ability to think vigorously.

Dominiak said graduates of a business college comprise the office staff whereas graduates from a four-year college comprise the company and are those who move up the ladder of success.

Kirby Smith, office manager of the Fort Worth School of Business, said the major advantage of a proprietary institution is one of time. He said this type of school makes a person employable sooner. On the other hand, he said, the advantage of a four-year college or university is that of a well-rounded education. Some proprietary institutions and four-year colleges view each other as competition, he said. But the Fort Worth School of Business does

not have this attitude, he added.

To maintain the program at the Fort Worth School, Smith said, the institution must have a job placement rate of employment varies from job to job—90 per cent of the school's drafting students are usually hired and 85 per cent of the school's secretarial students are hired, he said.

Smith said the school is approved for grants and federal programs. He also said the school has a refund policy where a student may receive compensation if he or she drops out of the program. Refresher courses are offered free of charge if a student desires to go back to school.

Stephen B. Friedheim, executive vice president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, said "our schools look at the labor market and at the constantly changing needs of employers, and they adjust their curriculum accordingly. If a course isn't pulling its weight or is outdated, it is dropped."

In response to this statement, Dominiak said the objective of a business college is to send people out to be immediately productive. "An education is supposed to be future oriented."

A university tries to be discriminatory towards those things that can be rapidly grasped because they are mechanical or precision oriented, she said. She added that the student who graduates from a four-year college can, with the understanding of an employer, pick up necessary skills on the job.

Graduates from business colleges are on top of the market place with the skills they are required to have, Dominiak said. Universities are supposed to push forward. "Hopefully, our education is ahead of the market place," she said.



FIRE UP—Friday and Saturday St. Elmo's Fire will perform in the world premiere of "Rasputin" a ballet. The performance will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Tarrant County

Convention Center. Members of the groups from left to right are: Keith Grimwood, Craig Calvert, Connie Mims, Ezra Idlet, Damian Hevia.

University gallery exhibits grad student's one-man show

The graduate thesis work of artist Paul Michael Hofmann is being displayed in Texas Christian University's Brown-Lupton Student Center gallery through April 30. A former part-time instructor at TCU, Hofmann will exhibit works created since last September which represent a new narrative direction for his work.

The University gallery is open free to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and noon to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Born in London, England, Hofmann took art foundation courses two years before earning a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in painting from the Loughborough College of Art, Leicestershire, England. There he majored in painting and studied printmaking, photography, art history and design under a government study grant.

Since arriving at TCU in 1976, the 23-year-old artist has been awarded teaching assistantships for two years. He taught drawing at the University during the summer of 1977.

Noncoms adopt new image

By BERNARD WEINTRAUB
(c) N.Y. Times News Service

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The Army sergeant, whose bullhorn voice and mean temper turned quavering recruits into warriors is moving into a new, and crucial, leadership role.

Noncommissioned officers, the ranks from corporal to sergeant major, are assuming broad responsibilities previously held by officers. Moreover, they are plainly stepping away from their established image—a combination of Sergeant Bilko and John Wayne—and are studying increasingly complex battle doctrines and weapons in an Army that seeks to mute rough harassment.

"There's been a change, a tremendous change in NCO's, because you have a volunteer Army now that's

making demands on all of us," said Lieut. Gen. Volney F. Warner, commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg.

"In the old days NCO's were almost scorekeepers—they were famous for keeping score on how many pushups you could do, or how shiny your boots and belt buckle were," the general said.

"Now we're trying to translate what a shiny belt buckle means to something more important," Warner said. "We're trying to make NCO's responsible for mission training, we're getting him to exercise genuine authority. We're less concerned about the outward appearance of everything—the superficial aspects—and more concerned about what it takes to make a genuinely good soldier."

What spurred the Army-wide shifts in the role of non-commissioned officers was a series of studies, conducted in the early 70's, designed to evaluate the NCO's problematic role in the Vietnam War, as well as how sergeants in the new all-volunteer Army should cope with post-Vietnam recruits.

On one level, the Army's efforts to upgrade the role of noncommissioned officers involves specific responsibilities previously held by junior grade officers. At Fort Bragg, for example, NCO's are now responsible for rifle range practice and safety for the timing and supervision of mass tactical air drops, for safety in paratrooper "drop zones," and for squad planning and movements on exercises. These responsibilities were generally held by officers.

"What we do in three years is what their mothers and the priest and the police can't do in 18 years," said Sergeant Pearce, watching as the paratroopers dropped from transports overhead. "We discipline them."
"Whatever the problems though," he said quietly, "I think they're great. They're great kids. And we'll win the next war with them."



PLAYING A DIFFERENT TUNE—The Army is trying to change the image of its noncommissioned officers by giving them more responsibilities and leadership roles than they have in the past. (N.Y. Times Photo)

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Sounds of Fire spark rock ballet

By ANNE KRAUSSE
Staff Writer

St. Elmo's Fire, a two-year-old band from Houston that's "looking for a sound," will perform this weekend in the world premiere of the rock ballet "Rasputin" at the Tarrant County Convention Center.

The ballet is the second the band has written for choreographer James Clauser of the Space-Dance Theatre in Houston. They also did "Caliban," based on Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, about a year ago.

"We don't want to become strictly a ballet band," Connie Mims, the only female of St. Elmo's Fire, said. "We're shooting for an album right now." The band also does clubs, occasional concerts—and ballets "about twice a year," she added.

"I think this is like a first—this ballet is going to get a lot of national attention," she went on. The band already has a strong following in the Houston area she said, mostly due to their single, "The Lady Has No Heart."

Bob Burton, the group's manager, said that they were corresponding with three or four major recording companies.

But their music doesn't fit well into any of the usual categories, he said, and the companies are waiting for the band to develop more of an identity.

"We're pretty much diversified," Mims explained. "We play a lot of different instruments... all five of us write. We're trying to get into one localized sound."

Burton said the group works mainly with creating moods. "It's a strong-feeling type of music," he added. One member came up with a label for them, he said: "pot-rock," from the melting-pot image. "We're trying to come up with something else."

St. Elmo's Fire is named after the electrical flame that sometimes appears on ships' masts and airplane

wings. Arthur Donisi, sound technician for the band, said he got the idea after seeing *Moby Dick*.

St. Elmo's Fire began in Houston five years ago as an acoustic trio: Connie Mims on piano and vocals; Craig Calvert on vocals, acoustic electric guitar, mandolin and flute; and Ezra Idlet on guitar. About a year later they were joined by Damian Hevia on drums and Keith Grimwood on cello, standup and electric bass and vocals. They were first known as Wheatfield, but when they began to add electric instruments they decided that a name change was in order and St. Elmo's Fire was born.

All have had formal musical education, and Grimwood was formerly with the Houston Symphony Orchestra. He first played with St. Elmo's Fire while the orchestra was on strike and chose to stay with them after settlement of the strike.

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The group has appeared on many campuses throughout Texas, California and Colorado, and did an hour special for PBS's "Austin City Limits." They appeared at the National Entertainment Conference in San Antonio in 1977 and have had an engagement recently at "Faces" in Dallas.

Tickets for the "Rasputin" performances on Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29, may be obtained at the Ballet box office (817) 731-0879; Scott Theatre box office (817) 738-6509; Central Tickets (817) 335-9000, and in Denton at the Entertainment Ticket Agency (817) 387-5597.

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is a new and exciting restaurant scheduled to open soon at 1555 Merrimac Circle in the Trinity Park area. We are now taking applications for all positions, full and part time. Those interested should call 332-4382 between 1 and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday for a scheduled interview EOE.

calendar

Friday

4:30, 7:30, and midnight—The Films Committee will show "Marathon Man," starring Dustin Hoffman, Laurence Olivier and Roy Scheider. Tickets cost 75 cents per person.

7:30 p.m.—Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia and Mu Phi Epsilon, professional music fraternities, will have their first annual Spring Banquet in the Woodson Room of the Student Center. There will be a \$3.50 charge per person. The banquet will honor graduating seniors of the fraternities and the musician of the year to be selected from the music faculty. Guest speaker will be Dr. Feliks Gwozdz and entertainment will be provided by the Rob Hunt Trio and co-MCs Brad White and Jane Long.

Saturday

7-11:00 p.m.—The Dance and the Spring Events Committees will sponsor the Rotagilla & Fresh Concert in front of the Student Center. There will be no charge.

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Purple-White features Jucos

TCU's Purple and White spring football game will give Horned Frog fans a chance to get a good idea of what the 1978 team could be Saturday with a 10 a.m. starting time in Amon G. Carter Stadium.

Admission to the game is free. TCU's defense, which had more than its share of trouble last fall, has been one of the bright spots in the last two scrimmages. The defense has beaten the offense under Coach F.A. Dry's point system.

"We've got better team speed, size and strength than we did last fall on defense," Dry said. "And we've got more depth and better athletes." Dry is referring to 12 junior college recruits, including 10 defensive players, going through spring

training.

Dry and his staff will divide the squad into teams later in the week. The game will include 15 minute quarters, but the clock will run continuously. The teams will punt and field the ball, but there will no blocking or returns on the punts.

"We've had a good opportunity to see how these guys will react under game conditions with our scrimmages," Dry said. "We've also been scrimmaging some in practice each day. It'll be interesting to see which players can finish up with a good game."

"This has been my most enjoyable spring practice. I've seen players develop during the last couple of weeks. We've had so much enthusiasm



F.A. DRY

and intensity from the players. We're going to be much-improved this year."

A highlight of the scrimmage last Saturday was the running of walk-on Jeff Craig, who had 93 yards on 20 carries and a touchdown. Quarterbacks Steve Bayuk and Don Harris and wide receiver Bobby Stewart were also impressive.

TCU women golfers finish 6th

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP) — A team round of 315 spelled victory for Southern Methodist University Tuesday in Texas Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (TAIAW) state golf championship here.

Mustang women, firmly entrenched after their first round 312, fired a total 627 for the two-day event, outdistancing Lamar University by seven strokes.

The Horned Frogs finished sixth with a 667 score.

All of the glory, however, didn't go back to Dallas with the Mustangs. Texas senior Cindy Lincoln was the medalist winner with a two-day total of 151. Texas A&M's Kim Baur

finished second with a 153.

Kyle O'Brien of SMU finished third with 78-77-155. Fourth place was shared by Therese Hession, SMU, 79-77, and Lori Huxhold, Texas, 78-78. Both had scores of 156.

Overall team standings were: 1. SMU, 627; 2. Lamar, 634; 3. Texas, 636; 4. Texas A&M, 644; 5. Houston Baptist, 651; 6. TCU, 667; 7. Texas Tech, 698; 8. Stephen F. Austin, 744; 9. Sam Houston State, 781.

'Even the Browns'

Recalling Gray memories

By WILL GRIMSLEY
AP Sports Columnist

NEW YORK— When historians speak of baseball's mountaintop performances, they zero in on the 755 career home runs of Hank Aaron, Cy Young's 511 pitching victories, Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak and Lou Gehrig's unbroken string of 2,130 consecutive games.

Yet hidden in the dusty archives lies in what in our opinion is the most fantastic phenomenon the game has known — the one-armed outfielder who made the major leagues.

The dramatic story of Pete Gray is resurrected in William B. Mead's lively book on "the zany, true story of baseball in the Early Forties," the World War II years, entitled "Even the Browns."

Nearly a full chapter is devoted to the gritty, determined Gray, and it brought back memories of the handicapped athlete's struggle in the minors before he graduated to the remarkable, pennant-winning St. Louis Browns.

Gray, whose real name was Peter J. Wyshner, was born in Nanticoke, Pa., a grim, scruffy coal-mining town near Wilkes-Barre. Pete's father was a miner of Lithuanian descent who changed the family name to "Gray."

We are indebted to author Mead for these early details of the ball player's life.

When he was six years old, Pete Gray hopped a farmer's provision wagon, fell off and caught his right arm in the spokes. The arm was

mangled and had to be amputated above the elbow.

Gray was intent on playing professional baseball. Although right-handed, he learned to bat from the left side. While his right sleeve dangled empty and useless, his left arm grew in strength.

He had a superb batting eye. Lean and quick, he mixed line drives with well-executed bunts, mostly down the third base line. He dragged others past the pitcher.

With keen eyesight and a powerful left arm, he also managed to hit for distance. He rapped out doubles, triples and even home runs.

An even greater miracle, however, was Gray's ability to field.

He removed almost all the padding from his glove and wore it on his fingertips, with his little finger exposed. He would catch the ball, quickly stick the glove under the stump of his right arm, draw the ball clear with his left hand and throw it to the infield.

He hardly lost a second.

Spurned by organized baseball, Gray played semi-pro ball with Three Rivers, Quebec, and the Brooklyn Bushwicks before he finally caught the eye of Toronto of the Class AA International League, which cut him, and then the Memphis Chicks of the Class A Southern Association.

It was at Memphis that Gray began receiving nationwide publicity. In 1944 he batted .333, stole 63 bases and was voted the league's Most Valuable Player. In two seasons, he struck out

only 15 times. The War Department made movies of his play to be shown wounded soldiers in army hospitals.

The Browns, 1944 American League champions, bought Gray for \$20,000. The one-armed outfielder, swinging a 35-ounce bat, had his dramatic moments in 1945 but wound up batting .218 with six doubles and two triples, mostly as a pinch hitter.

Fan finally has ball that cost \$3,527

SEATTLE (AP) — It took some \$3,527 and a year of legal wrangling, but baseball fan Mike Taylor finally has the first ball ever thrown in a Seattle Mariners' game.

The Mariners threw him a curve one year ago, says the 23-year-old Taylor, a self-described "sports nut."

The ball Taylor wanted was thrown from the mound April 6, 1977, when the new Mariners met the California Angels in their first game. Taylor paid \$527 for the ball at a November 1976 auction benefiting a public television station.

But the Mariners tried to give Taylor the first "ceremonial" ball, tossed by Sen. Henry Jackson. The first ball thrown from the mound by starting pitcher Diego Segui was to go to the Baseball Hall of Fame, the team said.

Taylor filed suit last June claiming his right to the ball. The judge issued restraining order, prohibiting the team from doing anything with the ball.

After months of legal impasse, Taylor finally included the Hall of Fame in his suit, and that finally started the ball rolling.

The museum decided the "ceremonial ball was every bit as good for display," said Richard Vertlieb, Mariners executive director.

Taylor got his ball this week. "I'm just glad it's over with," he said. Taylor figured his legal fees would run about \$3,000. He said he intends to loan the ball to the Kingdom of the stadium's museum. "My battle isn't with the Mariners or the Hall of Fame," he said. "This is part of Seattle history."

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only will you see the two American League ballclubs, but can also see the TCU Horned Frogs and the UTA Mavericks.

You can also help the TCU athletic department in the process. All TCU faculty, staff and students can pick up a special coupon at the business office, information desk or the sports information office that is to be redeemed when purchasing a reserved seat ticket to the game tonight.

For every coupon collected by the Rangers, they will donate \$1.00 to the TCU athletic department. The tickets must be bought at Arlington Stadium only-no ticket agency will handle it. A TCU I.D. is also required.

It is stressed that the coupon is good only for tonight, April 27, and the

coupon is not a ticket of admission and does not entitle the bearer to any discount. Only one coupon will be honored for each ticket purchased.

Fans may purchase their tickets for the Ranger game itself, or they can attend the TCU-UTA game that starts at 4:30 p.m. and stay for the Texas-Cleveland game that starts at 7:35 p.m.

Fiesta TV take now \$400,000

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP) — NBC will pay a reported \$400,000 to televise the 1978 Fiesta Bowl football game on Christmas Day.

The announcement Tuesday ended a four-year association between the annual football classic in suburban Tempe and CBS. The Phoenix Gazette said the bowl will receive \$400,000 from NBC, compared to \$125,000 CBS paid for last year's rights.

The Frogs come off a doubleheader sweep of Dallas Baptist Tuesday, 5-4 and 4-0. Chuck LaMAR's two-run single gave the Frogs the 5-4 come from behind victory in the first game. Cameron Young pitched a five-hit shutout in the second.

The wins gave TCU a 17-26 overall mark.

With expansion of Arizona State University's Sun Devil Stadium from 57,000 to 70,000 seats, a sold-out bowl could pay participating teams about \$430,000 each, ranking the Fiesta fifth among the country's top-paying football bowl games.

Arizona State and Penn State received \$251,000 each for last year's game.

Frogs sign 2 cagers from D.C.

Guard Terry Tibbs and forward Kenny Haynes, who led Washington D.C.'s Dunbar High School to the No. 3 ranking on the East Coast, have

signed basketball scholarships at TCU.

"There were three outstanding major college prospects on Dunbar's team and we signed two of them," said Coach Tim Somerville. "Both players were in the McDonald's Classic in Landover and that is considered the best all-star game for high school players."

Tibbs, a 6-foot-2½, 180-pounder, averaged 17 points a game, nine rebounds and five assists per game for Dunbar. He shot 58 percent from the field and 78 from the line.

Haynes is a muscular 6-6, 225-pound inside player who got 15 rebounds and three blocked shots a game. He also

averaged 12 points a game and made all-league along with Tibbs, who made the D.C. all-metro team.

Dunbar was ranked No. 2 in the D.C. area and had a 26-3 record.

Purple calendar

Thursday, Apr. 27, Baseball vs. UTA, Arlington Stadium, 4:30 p.m.

Thursday, Apr. 27, Tennis at Trinity, San Antonio, 1 p.m.

Friday, Apr. 28, Baseball vs. Baylor HERE, 3 p.m.

Friday, Apr. 28, Track at Drake Relays, Des Moines, Iowa

Saturday, Apr. 29, Track at Drake Relays, Des Moines, Iowa

Saturday, Apr. 29, Football Spring Game HERE, 10 a.m.

Saturday, Apr. 29, Baseball vs. Baylor (2) HERE, 1 p.m.

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Daily, May 16 — June 2
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Call the Division of Continuing Education for registration information
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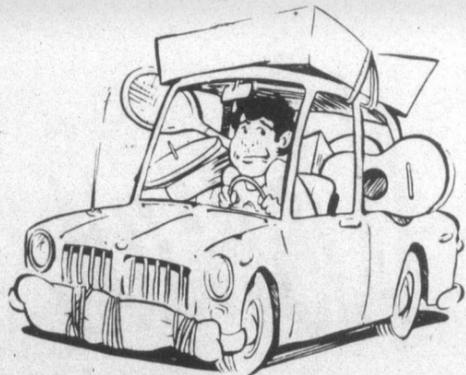
will be at the TCU Student Center Monday, May 1 to interview and take applications from students desiring temporary work during summer months. M-F

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