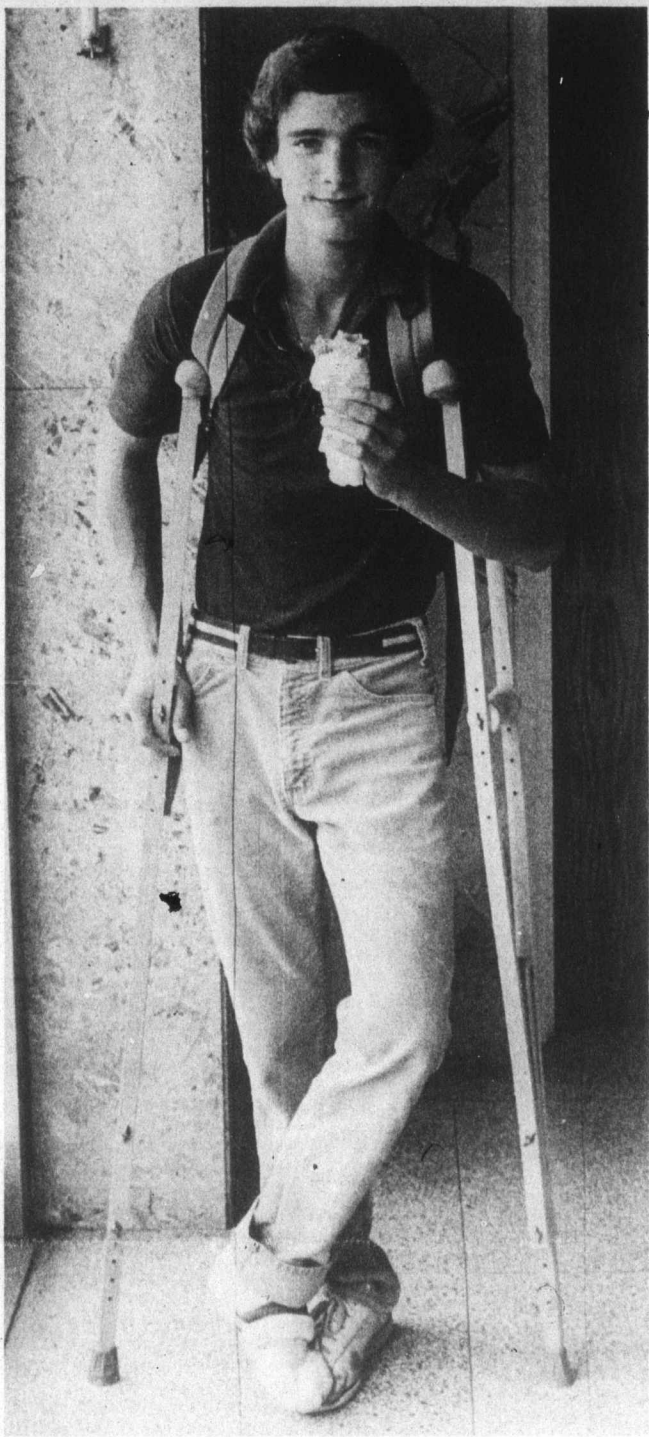


The Daily Skiff

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COOLING OFF-Picking up an ice cream cone from the Texas Student Education Association, Bob Cofoid finds himself another crutch-this one to beat the heat. Students will be served pretzels and Cokes in the Student Center this afternoon as part of the Howdy Week festivities. (Staff photo by Cyndy Walker)

Davis' bond chances dim, prosecutor says

By the Associated Press

Lawyers for Cullen Davis are "sacrificing his freedom on bond" by trying to learn how strong the state's case is against the millionaire, a prosecutor said Wednesday.

The defense is now "eliminating any possibility of getting their client out on bond because the more evidence they put on the more solid our case becomes," said Assistant Tarrant County District Attorney Jerry Buckner.

Buckner commented during a break in the six-day-old hearing and after lead defense lawyer Richard "Racehorse" Haynes had called to the stand his second witness, Pat Burleson. Haynes spent most of one day and part of another grilling FBI special agent Ron Janning.

The defense also subpoenaed two more witnesses, both FBI agents, dampening speculation that the hearing would end soon.

Davis is charged with solicitation of capital murder and possessing a prohibited weapon. The state alleged he tried to hire someone to kill the judge in his divorce case and several other people.

Burleson was the intermediary between the state's key witness, David McCrory, and the FBI. A black belt karate expert, the 42-year-old Burleson was questioned sharply about his financial activities regarding McCrory and Davis' estranged wife, Priscilla.

A dark-haired muscular man, Burleson said McCrory took over a franchise at one of his Fort Worth karate studios in the mid-70s and operated it for perhaps two years.

In response to a question, Burleson declared, "Mr. McCrory has never

been a partner in my karate school."

He said until McCrory surrendered the franchise in 1977 their deal was that McCrory kept 70 percent of the profits and turned over 30 percent to Burleson.

The prosecution and defense clashed over Burleson's financial records which he brought to court Wednesday under subpoena by the defense.

The state demanded to see the records and the judge instructed the defense to make them available.

Buckner said Haynes was "just sacrificing his (Davis') freedom on bond for discovery. That will strengthen his knowledge of the case for the jury trial."

The calling of Jannings, he said, "was just one more nail in his coffin, in my opinion."

Buckner described Haynes' questioning of Burleson as little more than a "very, very expensive deposition."

Buckner said the defense in his opinion has uncovered no evidence or developed any testimony indicating that Davis was set up and framed.

Defense lawyers had claimed prior to the bond hearing they intended to develop that theme.

Buckner said there were no prints found on a silencer-equipped pistol recovered from the defendant's car at the time of his arrest August 20.

And he said the state is not withholding any "big secret stuff."

"We haven't held back any fingerprint evidence because we don't know if we have any fingerprints or not," Buckner said, referring to the photograph and identification cards of Davis' alleged murder-for-hire target, Judge Joe Eidson.

Two to be arraigned in HUD housing case

By BARRY MORRIS
News Editor

A Fort Worth real estate investor is to be arraigned in Judge Eldon Mahon's Federal District Court tomorrow on charges of paying persons \$100 to falsify bids for ten homes repossessed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Among the 10 the indictment lists as applicants are five current or former TCU students.

None of the 10 has been accused of any wrongdoing by Federal officials.

Hollis and Barbara Sloan were indicted Aug. 22 by a federal grand jury in

Dallas, charged with making false statements to HUD between February, 1976 and April of this year.

Defense attorney Ronald Aultman said the defense plans to plea bargain the case, adding that "Both are first-time offenders."

According to HUD regulations, after the house is repossessed it is put up for bidding. "We give people that plan to be owner-occupants first shot" at the house, said James M. Chapman, deputy supervisor of HUD's Fort Worth insuring office. If an investor and an owner-occupant both bid on the house, the investor's bid "isn't even opened," he said.

Chapman said HUD learned of the alleged wrongdoing through "someone on the outside."

"Some of the brokers wanted to buy these houses," he said. They were upset when they couldn't bid on the house, and then "see it go up for sale."

Federal sources said the applicants signed documents saying they would occupy the houses, but then transferred the title to Sloan.

Robert Broyles, who was an applicant, but who wasn't indicted said "it got to be an easy way to make \$100."

"All we had to do was to sign some

documents," he told *The Daily Skiff*. "There wasn't any going out to the house, or anything."

An alumnus who is "a personal friend of the Sloan family" said he also took advantage of the deal.

"I later understood it as being illegal," he said.

"It was just more or less a deal with a couple of friends," Broyles said. "The guys were interested in the \$100."

Both Broyles and another alumnus thought the deal was not totally on the level.

"I figured there had to be a catch," Broyles said, "but for \$100 I was willing to take the risk."

The alumnus said "I thought it was a little shady, but not illegal."

Robert Staples, another ex-student who was listed as an applicant, said he thought "it was some sort of tax-loop-hole."

Staples added that agents from the FBI questioned him and others involved in the case "about three months ago."

FBI officials showed him a three-page list of other persons being questioned by the bureau about their involvement in the dealings, Staples said.

"The FBI came and talked to us and had us sign some sworn statements," Broyles said. "They told us as long as we told the truth (we wouldn't be prosecuted)."

"They said if we didn't that maybe we could get in trouble."

The indictment lists seven houses that were allegedly purchased illegally in East and North Fort Worth, two in Haltom City, northeast of Fort Worth and one in Watauga, north of Haltom City.

Sources said the FBI isn't the only other agency interested in the findings. A final report on the case has been requested by a congressman.

UFO hunter still in dark

By BARRY MORRIS
News Editor

The search for the identity of unidentified flying objects has been called many things in its time. Futile. Ridiculous.

But an astronomy professor at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., has been working on "Operation Boo-boo" for about 29 years, and admits "We don't know the answer."

"Maybe our mind, our whole way of thinking about things are not sufficient developed."

Speaking to a group of about 350 in Ed Landreth Auditorium Tuesday night, Dr. J. Allen Hynek said the biggest problem in his study of UFO's is getting people to report them.

Hynek is director of the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston and was technical adviser for the movie, "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

Most of the reports come in waves, he said. But each wave of reports may come because people who have seen UFO's in the past finally get brave enough to report their experiences.

The latest wave of reports came out after the premiere of "Close Encounters."

Officials at the Center expected "a wave of all sorts of hysterical, crazy reports. That hasn't happened," he noted. "What has happened is that somehow the movie gave a lot of people the courage to report cases that they hadn't told anybody about before."

Hynek talked about UFO's separately from what he called "IFO's"—identified flying objects.

"We have to eliminate the IFO's," he said, but also have to try not to throw out the baby with the bath water."

One of the objects that cause the most confusion is the planet Venus.

"We get gobs of reports that this is a UFO," he said. "During World War II, both sides reported Venus as enemy spies."

"Lots of rounds of ammunition were wasted on Venus," he noted.

Among other identified flying objects are conical-shaped clouds, time-exposure photographs and lens flairs—reflected light on the camera lens.

Every month, the Center of UFO Studies publishes a map locating various IFO's and UFO's around the nation. "It's unfortunate that the dots (Representing IFO's on the map) always outnumber the stars (See "UFO," page 3)

Fall rush activities attract 492 students

The annual fraternity and sorority rush for new members took place last week and 492 students participated.

All of the 171 rushees who went through fraternity lines this semester received bids. A total of 321 women went through sorority rush this semester with 225 bids made toward pledges.

The Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity received 25 pledges, tops on campus. The sorority houses are under a quota system, limiting the pledges accepted to 28 per house.

Susan Batchelor, the Director of Student Activities, said there was increase in the number of students participating than there have been in years past.

The reasons she cited for the increase is that all the chapters offer good programs and that the small group experience appeals to students. She also said the all Greek men's GPA was higher last year than the TCU all men's average.

Laura Hardin, Panhellenic advisor, said the sororities were well organized for rush and there were no violations.

Phi Gamma Delta and Alpha Phi are the newest Greek houses on campus this season. Both groups will now be actively recruiting for new members.

The fraternity houses Kappa Alpha Psi and Omega Psi Phi are not af-

iliated with the other greek houses on campus.

Delta Sigma Theta and Alpha Kappa Alpha, the two black sororities at TCU, are not connected with the other sororities at TCU, because of their affiliation with another national group, the National Panhellenic Council, and not the National Panhellenic Conference.

The other sororities at TCU will not recognize the Deltas or the Alphas until they join the Conference, Batchelor said.

Police continue issuing student parking permits

By MURIEL JOHNSTONE
Staff Writer

People with cars on campus who have registered for the fall semester can pick up a parking permit at Campus Police from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The permit costs \$15 and is valid through August, 1979.

Along with the permit drivers will get a pamphlet showing on-campus parking areas. Only the white lines are for student parking. The green lines are for faculty, the red lines are no-parking fire zones, and the orange lines are restricted areas.

Signs are also posted, stipulating the designated areas and time zones.

There are some changes in parking areas from last school year. A 61-space lot is being completed between the Child Development Center and the housekeeping annex on Lowden St. For those students having trouble finding a place to park near Waits and Shirley dorms, parking is available on the corner of Rogers and Cantey, behind University Christian Church.

Parking will be banned from the lot on the corner of Cantey and University once ground is broken for the Moudy building.

news briefs

Dallas schools lose fight

WASHINGTON AP - Dallas school officials failed Wednesday in an attempt to have Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. temporarily derail a move to balance racially the nation's eighth largest school district.

Powell turned down without comment an emergency request by school officials aimed at delaying a federal judge's consideration of a possible new student assignment plan for Dallas' 183 public schools.

School district officials already have a formal appeal pending before the full Supreme Court that seeks to free the 140,000-student district from further court-ordered desegregation.

Woman convicted in murder

WHARTON, Texas AP - A state jury Tuesday night recommended the death penalty be assessed a 35-year old woman convicted of hiring a gunman to murder her father.

Formal sentencing has been set for Sept. 8. The jury had spent 75 minutes deliberating earlier in the day before finding Mary Lou Anderson guilty of capital murder in connection with her father's slaying.

Olympic plan to be viewed

LAUSANNE, Switzerland AP - The nine-man executive board of the International Olympic Committee decided Wednesday to sleep on the problems of Los Angeles, would-be city for the 1984 Olympic Games.

The board will decide Thursday whether to accept an unconventional plan by which Los Angeles would stage the games and at the same time protect its taxpayers from a financial deficit.

The board also discussed the site of the Winter Games to be held at Lake Placid, N.Y., population 3,000. Lake Placid is now preparing refrigerated ice, and artificial snow if needed.

U.S. arms still adequate

WASHINGTON AP - The Carter administration's arms control agency says America's nuclear arsenal will be more than adequate through the mid-1980s. Right now, said an agency study released Tuesday, the United States could take a Soviet first strike and still destroy 58 percent of the potential targets within the Soviet Union.

Reporter gets out of jail

HACKENSACK, N.J. AP - New York Times reporter Myron Farber was released from jail Wednesday after the state Supreme Court stayed his indefinite jail sentence pending an appeal of his contempt conviction.

Farber said he believes he will be vindicated of contempt for not turning over his notes on a widely publicized murder case.

Prof chosen to mediate

WASHINGTON AP - A Harvard professor with extensive experience in labor-management mediation was chosen Tuesday to mediate the dispute between the Postal Service and three unions.

opinion

Editorial

The foundering fight for reform at TCU

Student activism may be in for some hard times. Consider, for example, the continued erosion of the campaign for student rights at TCU. Several times in the past year, student organizations took exception to policy decisions of the TCU administration. Members of the Tom Brown-Jarvis program felt visitation hours should be extended to 24 hours. Residents of Sherley Dormitory contested a decision to convert Sherley from a coed to an all-female dorm.

When a ruling singled out a particular organization, members of that group were likely to complain of unfair treatment.

So, they took action. They sent representatives to bargain with the administration. They tried going through channels, and wound up against the proverbial brick wall. None of their arguments seemed capable of changing policy once a decision was made.

After all, making a policy decision at TCU involves a multitude of considerations. The feelings of the students affected need not be the most important factor.

Having lost out on face-to-face confrontation, the students turned to militant protest. Plans for public demonstrations, letter-writing campaigns, and mass acts of civil disobedience were envisioned, to bring public pressure against the University.

At this stage, activists came up against an unexpected crisis: loss of support from within their organizations.

The protest leaders admitted that the administration refused to meet student demands under conventional bargaining. The activists, according to their detractors, underestimated the same administration's capacity for ignoring any student demonstration.

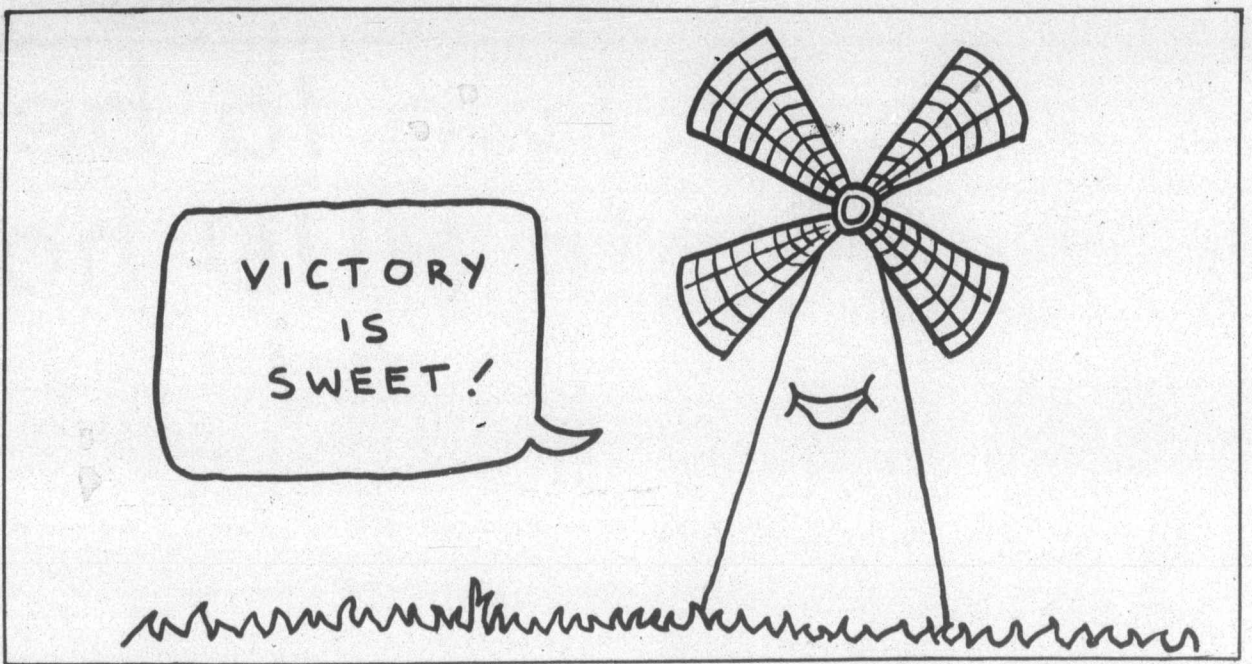
A more critical factor explained the activists' loss of support, however:

Fear. While the administration seemed unlikely to change its mind in regard to student demands, it had every capability of revoking privileges and imposing penalties at will.

When fear of reprisal outweighs concern for individual rights, everyone's rights are threatened.

Fear of the administration's response can be doubly dangerous, for it can lead students to censor their own actions. When they perceive the administration as rigid and inflexible, students will impose harsher restrictions on themselves than the administration would dream of, just to avoid a possible conflict.

We would not go so far, as to tell you the only thing you have to fear is fear itself. But we would definitely keep an eye on it.



Big money and big trouble in the dope trade

By DAVID ARMSTRONG, Syndicated Columnist

David Armstrong's American Journal

Sometime this fall, a spy plane will dip over the mountains and valleys of Mendocino County north of San Francisco. The plane will not be carrying operatives of a foreign power, but members of the local sheriff's department, deputies trained in aerial photography, who will be looking for the fields of illegal marijuana that sprout in this largely rural area every year.

The deputies will also be looking to make arrests. Last September, three marijuana farms were spotted from the air and their owners busted. Their protests that aerial surveillance constitutes an illegal search were discounted by a California State Superior Court judge. The arrests were big news in Mendocino, one of the first havens of the back-to-the-land movement in the late Sixties, where high unemployment now vies with the splendid seacoast as the area's most prominent feature.

This year, the protests are taking on an added dimension. Harassment of grass growers not only constitutes an abridgment of civil liberties, some residents maintain, it plays hell with the economy, too. A letter writer who signed herself Navarro Nell put it this way in the weekly Mendocino Grapevine:

"Marijuana is an important ash crop in Mendocino County, right up there with apples, grapes and real estate. This attractive plant's cultivation constitutes the highest and best use of much marginal land: it's easy to grow, resistant to drought and pests, keeps the soil from blowing away, and is pleasing to honeybees and deer.

"The cultivation, sale and public consumption of marijuana is widely tolerated in many parts of the United

States. Many, many tax dollars are generated by the booze, tobacco and pharmaceutical industries. Perhaps our public servants should be investigating ways to tax and regulate this thriving homegrown industry."

Nell's right. It's been a long time since the dope trade consisted mainly of touring musicians selling nickel bags on the side. And its economic importance hardly stops at the Mendocino County line. The care and feeding of recreational drugs is an international growth industry, with overnight fortunes, insular codes of conduct, sophisticated transportation and communications technology, kept politicians and vituperative range wars, like any other.

Big Dope is no longer a schoolyard putdown. It's a mover and shaker's playground, not unlike Big Oil or Textiles. Consider the following:

According to the San Francisco Examiner, marijuana is now the biggest cash crop in Hawaii, surpassing sugar.

According to the Associated Press, drug smuggling is bigger business than tourism in Florida. And, according to the New York Times, Colombia now earns more money from cocaine—\$1 billion a year—than from coffee, its largest legal export.

There's more: Rolling Stone puts sales in the paraphernalia industry—the pipes and nonsuch that used to be confined to tiny head shops—at between \$150 million and \$250 million a year. And High Times, the doper's Sears Catalogue and Michelin guide, says Americans smoke \$4 billion of marijuana annually. We inject, swallow and snort another \$2 billion worth of illegal substances.

The upshot is that in Third World countries like Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Jamaica, dope is a cornerstone of the economy. The diplomatic implications of this are fascinating.

At home and abroad, Big Dope employs a large, albeit indeterminate, number of people: farmers, airplane pilots, boat crews, truck drivers, dealers, dopezine writers and editors and, of course, lawyers. The anti-dope industry accounts for still more: narcotics agents, rehabilitation counselors, government-funded

researchers and more lawyers. And dope's importance to the multi-billion dollar entertainment industry is incalculable.

While dope profits can't be taxed directly, revenue from allied enterprise is. And the people who make money from the drug trade spend it—sometimes, as in the case of high level dealers, lots of it. All this pumps life into the moribund U.S. economy, prompting a High Times writer to observe, only half-facetiously, that "what's good for America's dope dealers is good for America."

All is not so benign here, however. Like any developing industry in its lusty venture-capitalist phase, the dope business has more than a passing acquaintance with greed, corruption and the old ultra-violence. The cocaine trade in Colombia, for example, is reportedly controlled by 25 families who, according to a Times report, "now buy rather than rent their own boats and planes and have established control of banks in Florida with funds from Panama, the Cayman Islands and Switzerland."

Colombian authorities—the ones the families don't own—have declared war on drug traffickers, reportedly killing 53 in the first four months of this year. No flower children, the drug moguls struck back, killing a judge who was about to sentence a key operative. The root of the commotion? Money. A kilo of coke purchased for \$5,000 in Colombia may retail for \$300,000 here.

That kind of money—and thus that degree of violence—is unknown to Mendocino's subsistence marijuana farmers, who haven't so much as taken a potshot at the county flyboys with a BB gun. But local folks like Navarro Nell figure it's high time this unique form of Western justice were grounded for good.

"Mendocino County's grape growers kept the wine flowing during Prohibition, and our marijuana growers are the wave of the present," she writes. "Spy planes are expensive to operate, squander fossil fuel, pollute the air we breathe, and are hazardous, unsightly and noisy. A county plane might even crash into someone's Martian Purple and burn it up."

Why being serious is difficult business

By RUSSELL BAKER, N.Y. Times Columnist

Satire

Here is a letter of friendly advice. "Be serious," it says. What it means, of course, is "Be solemn." The distinction between being serious and being solemn seems to be vanishing among Americans, just as surely as the distinction between "now" and "presently" and the distinction between liberty and making a mess.

Being solemn is easy. Being serious is hard. You probably have to be born serious, or at least go through a very interesting childhood. Children

almost always begin by being serious, which is what makes them so entertaining when compared to adults as a class. Adults, on the whole, are solemn. The transition from seriousness to solemnity occurs in adolescence, a period in which Nature, for reasons of her own, plunges people into foolish frivolity. During this period the organism struggles to regain dignity by recovering childhood's genius for seriousness. It is usually a hopeless cause.

As a result, you have to settle for solemnity. Being solemn has almost nothing to do with being serious, but on the other hand, you can't go on being adolescent forever, unless you are in the performing arts, and anyhow most people can't tell the difference.

In politics, the rare candidate who is serious, like Adlai Stevenson, is easily overwhelmed by one who is solemn, like General Eisenhower. This is probably because it is hard for most people to recognize seriousness, which is rare, especially in politics, but comfortable to endorse solemnity, which is as commonplace as jogging.

Jogging is solemn. Poker is serious. Once you can grasp that distinction, you are on your way to enlightenment. To promote the cause I submit the following list from which the vital distinction should emerge more clearly.

- (1) Shakespeare is serious. David Susskind is solemn.
- (2) Chicago is serious. California is solemn.
- (3) Blow-dry hair stylings on anchor men for local television shows are solemn. Henry James is serious.
- (4) Falling in love, getting married, having children, getting divorced and fighting over who gets the car and the Wedgewood are all serious. The new sexual freedom is solemn.
- (5) Playboy is solemn. The New Yorker is serious.
- (6) S.J. Perelman is serious. Norman Mailer is solemn.
- (7) The Roman Empire was solemn. Periclean Athens was serious.
- (8) Arguing about "structured programs" of anything is solemn. So are talking about "utilization," attending conferences on the future of anything, and group bathing when undertaken for the purpose of getting to know yourself better, or at the prescription of a swami. Taking a long walk by yourself during which you devise a foolproof scheme for robbing Cartiers is serious.

I make no apology for being solemn rather than serious. Nor should anyone else. It is the national attitude. It is perfectly understandable. It is hard to be Periclean Athens. It is hard to be Shakespeare. It is hard to be S.J. Perelman. It is hard to be serious.

And yet, one cannot go on toward eternity without some flimsy attempt at dignity. Adolescence will not do. One must at least make the effort to resume childhood's lost seriousness, and so, with the best of intentions, one tries his best, only to end up being vastly, uninterestingly solemn.

Writing sentences that use "One" as a pronoun is solemn. Making pronouncements on American society is solemn. Turning yourself off when pronouncements threaten to gush is not exactly serious, although it shows a shred of wisdom.

The dangers of complacency

By TODD VOGEL, Skiff Columnist

Comment

On June 8th, exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn played the self-created role of prophet, forecasting doom because of a rapidly deteriorating American spirit. His Harvard commencement address, the source of much criticism, only served to expose American complacency.

What Solzhenitsyn actually said, in part, was that he would not recommend the US's system over the USSR's if he were to make the choice. In characterizing the Soviet system, Solzhenitsyn states: "A decline in courage may be the most striking feature which an outside observer notices." Solzhenitsyn further states: "There is an atmosphere of moral mediocrity, paralyzing man's noblest impulses"—and with the existing structure of society—"it will be simply impossible to stand through trials of this threatening century."

Americans' current ability to withstand such trials has been weakened by the receipt of an excessive amount of material goods and freedoms. We have been made to feel secure by the assurance of freedom without boundaries and a liveable income. We feel so safe, in fact, that the only courage we can muster is that of exerting ourselves to better our own financial or social position in society.

Trying only to climb over our fellow American's back up the social ladder does not require courage, only greed. The most overpowering passion in America, in the words of Washington Post columnist George F. Will, is "self-interest that is tamed by being turned to economic pursuits."

Solzhenitsyn notes that our heightened economic pursuits explain why crime is more intense in the material-sufficient US than in the "pauper" society of the USSR. The never-ending struggle for wealth shows no boundaries. The US is blessed not only with material goods, but with an abundance of freedom. Our freedoms span from the freedoms "to do," to the freedoms "not to do." We have the right to free speech, and we have the right not to receive that speech. But Solzhenitsyn expounds that sometimes we allow our ideology of freedom to get away from us. He says we are more concerned with "violating a terrorist's human rights than a government's fight against terrorism."

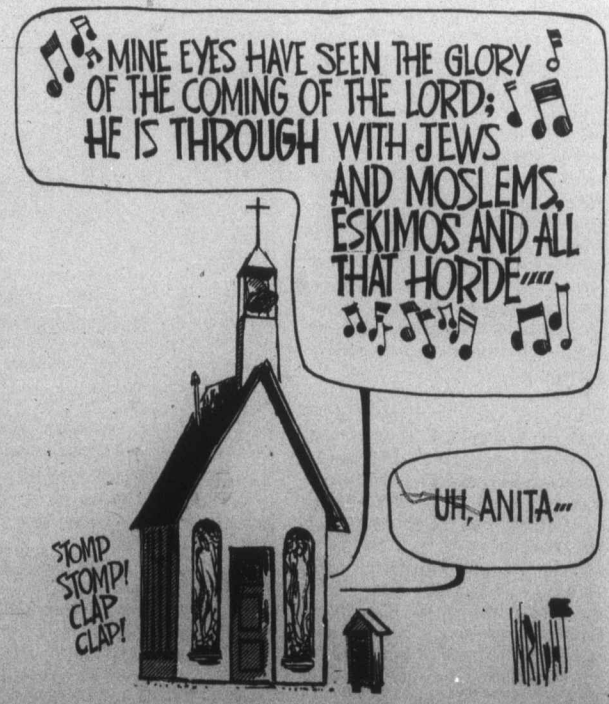
In essence, our courage is so small that we are afraid to put limits on these freedoms even if the freedoms only spell self-destruction.

Solzhenitsyn characterizes today's people as raised in and granted a lifestyle that our fathers and grandfathers could not even dream about. We don't dream about it, we take it for granted.

With all our material blessings and freedoms considered, Solzhenitsyn asks: "Who should now renounce all this, why and for what should one risk one's precious life in defense of common values, and particularly in such nebulous cases when the security of one's nation must be defended in a distant country?"

Solzhenitsyn further focuses the question of courage. "In a state of psychological weakness, weapons become a burden for the capitulating side. To defend oneself, one must be ready to die; there is little such readiness in a society raised in the cult of material well-being."

We are complacent. Thoughts of "good for the nation" only hinder our personal struggle to the top. We think "today we are rich," not, "yesterday we were strong." Solzhenitsyn says that today we can not count on "help and protection from a powerful continental ally whose philosophy and ideology we do not question." We must do the job ourselves. In war, the thought, "We've always managed before—we'll do it again," only spells defeat.



Coed recalls UFO sighting

One of those who, at the close of Dr. J. Allen Hynek's presentation Tuesday night, admitted having had an encounter with a UFO is a sophomore from Pennsylvania, who talked with the Skiff afterward about her experience.

She said that she and her younger brother were followed by a craft about five years ago. She had never reported the incident.

"I'm serious...this isn't a hoax," she insisted. "I never told anybody because most of the people I know would laugh. I didn't want to make a fool out of myself."

"I remember it really well. It was about five years ago, and it was a warm night, maybe September. I was a freshman in high school; my brother was about two years younger. We were outside, walking down the steps of my house.

UFO types discussed

(continued from page 1)

(representing UFO's)," Hynek said.

Hynek has divided the unidentified flying objects into two large divisions. Those off at a distance he classifies in one division under 3 classifications: nocturnal lights (hazy lights at night), daylight discs, and radar-visuals, those that appear on radar screens and are seen simultaneously.

Most radar-visuals appear to either Air Force or commercial controllers. Showing a slide from the movie "Close Encounters," he noted the pilot in the film didn't want to report a UFO.

"Airlines don't like their pilots reporting UFO's," he said. From the first reported sighting in 1946 in Sweden, there have been sightings all over the world.

The other classification of UFO's contains those that appear within 200 feet of the earth. These he called "close encounters," before the movie came out.

Close encounters of the first kind are those that float in the air without touching the ground. "Those may change your philosophy on life," he said, but leave no other traces when they leave.

Close encounters of the second kind "affect both animate and inanimate matter." These UFOs actually "make marks on the ground, burn vegetation and break tree branches."

"Creatures, ufonauts, entities, call them what you will, are reported in the cases of Close encounters of the third kind," Hynek added.

Reports that the Center receives from people who have seen UFOs are too numerous to be totally disregarded, he said.

He made an example of a family in Central Illinois that said a silvery, football-shaped object hovered outside the barn one night. When he asked the members of the family to separately draw pictures of the object, the resulting drawings closely resembled each other's.

The picture drawn by the youngest member added one feature that the others didn't see - legs on the "craft". "I guess he thought it ought to have legs," Hynek noted.

Hynek also touched on the possibility of life on other planets. He compared the size of the visible universe with the United States. If the galaxy was the same width as the distance from New York to San Francisco, the earth would be a tiny speck roughly in the center of the US, not even visible with the help "of the most powerful electron microscope."

Hynek suggested UFO's are objects from another planet, that may be so advanced that the civilization has conquered "mind and matter technology."

"How do we know what is possible in advanced civilizations, to manifest physically elsewhere simply by the power of the mind," he asked. "Maybe somebody out there is just thinking hard, projecting a force field."

"When the solution to the UFO problem does come, it will represent not just the next small step for science," he said, "but a gigantic quantum leap."

"We looked up and saw it a little white dot, from what we could see. We kept walking...it looked like it was coming closer to us, and we got kind of scared."

"We started walking toward this park on a hill to get a better view. It seemed like the farther up the hill we went, the closer it came. We got into the park area, and all of a sudden there it was. It appeared above us."

"It was making a noise...how can I describe it...you know the typical science fiction rhythmic noise, well it was something like that."

"We kept walking and it followed us..."

The student drew a picture of the object, apologizing, "this isn't very good...we only saw it from underneath."

"We were kind of scared. There was an apartment building across the street. As we walked inside it, the UFO followed us slowly. We looked out the door and couldn't see it, so I stuck my head out and looked up. It was there but it seemed really distant, and this had only been a matter of seconds...Five or seven minutes later, I looked out again and it seemed like a star, the way we first saw it."

The student said she and her brother never talk about the experience.

"We agreed we'd never mention it again...we didn't know what to do. We thought of telling the police, but they'd only ask us what we were on."

"I might report it, now that I've heard (Hynek)."



GETTING AWAY FROM THE SHUFFLE—Three students relax in the courtyard between Sadler and Reed Hall while other students are rushing through the Registrar's Office and Business Office to make last minute class changes before the today's 5 p.m. add-drop deadline. (Staff Photo by Cyndy Walker)

Cafeteria remodeled Faster service promised

By SUSAN THOMPSON Staff Writer

Approximately \$100,000 in improvements were made this summer the main cafeteria to provide better efficiency and faster service, the food service director said.

"The best thing about this new approach is that lines will be shortened or eliminated. It's more a scramble-type system," Charles Richardson explained.

The service style was changed because of the slow and inflexible methods previously used in the cafeteria, Richardson said. Prior to the remodeling, students could not buy single items in the cafeteria and had to go to the snack bar. Now, they can buy small items in the cafeteria, he said.

The physical structure of the cafeteria has been changed with a more open arrangement. The front walls have been removed, and the old designated standing lines have been taken out.

The facility will seat approximately 300 students, the same number as last year.

The old design of the cafeteria was the "cattle style" that was popular at the time the area was designed, in 1954.

The serving hours have also been changed to better suit the needs of the cafeteria patrons, Richardson said. The hours will be shortened in the snack bar and the cafeteria hours will be lengthened. The snack bar will be closed on Saturdays and the cafeteria will be open from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. daily.

Also a broader menu has been added to give patrons a wider choice, he said.

Carved roast beef, ham, grilled foods and chopped steaks have been added to the menu. Food prices have increases slightly to compensate for

inflation, Ricardson said. In spite of the price increase, there will not be a greater profit margin involved for food service, he added.

Publications combined in response to alumni

Two University publications, "This is TCU" and "TCU Monthly," will combine this semester, said Jim Lehman, director of public relations.

Lehman cited increased alumni interest in campus activities as the reason behind the decision.

The new publication will be in a magazine format. Its content will include features, news stories, class notes, sports coverage and calendar, he said.

The magazine will still be known as "This is TCU" but it will now come out six times a year instead of four. It will have circulation of approximately 36,000.

John Ohendalski will continue to be the editor of the publication and is working on the first edition.

Ohendalski said the new publication is a "good idea" and will be designed to reach a wide audience of students, alumni and faculty.

Combining the two publications will not cut production costs because the additional two issues a year will result in about the same cost, Lehman said.

He said the purpose of "This is TCU" is to provide information about the university and to communicate to all concerned groups.

calendar

Thursday

1-3 p.m.—Pretzels and soft drinks will be served in the Student Center as part of Howdy Week.

8 p.m.—"The Graduates," a three-man comedy team from Chicago will be performing in Ed Landreth Auditorium.

Friday

11 a.m.-1 p.m.—Popsicles will be served in the Student Center as part of Howdy Week.

'Graduates' to perform

The Graduates, a three-man comedy team in the "Saturday Night Live" tradition, will perform free in Ed Landreth Auditorium at 8 p.m. today as part of Howdy Week activities.

The troupe is fresh out of Second City, Chicago's famed night spot that has produced such comics as Mike Nichols, David Steinberg, and several of the Not Ready for Prime Time Players.

The Graduates use subjects as unfunny as the cost of living, public utilities, campus life, Billy Graham and junkies as the basis for their satirical, improvisational routines.

Classified Ads

Alpha Phi rush registration. Wednesday through Friday, Student Center. Come sign up!

Roommate wanted: West side area near Ridgmar Mall. Share 2 bedroom apartment. \$120.00 per month. All utilities paid including telephone. 737-7626.

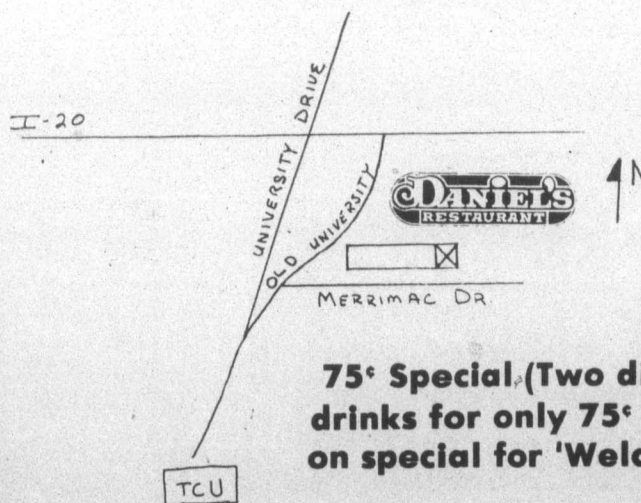
WATERBED SPECIALS—Finest quality available in the metropol. Complete four-poster, \$165.50. With headboard, only \$199.50. Inner Comfort, 3425 West Freeway. 738-7353.

ALPHA PHI TCU's newest sorority

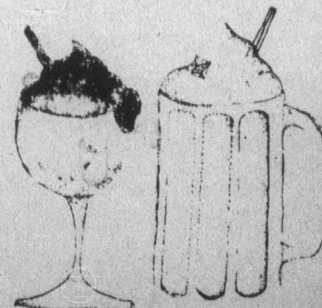
Rush registration will be held Wednesday through Friday, August 30-Sept. 1,

all day, in the Student Center. Come find out about Alpha Phi!

Welcome Back Week



75¢ Special (Two different mixed drinks for only 75¢ - ask for what's on special for 'Welcome Back Week')



Sept. 4-10 All Day All Week

Phi Gamma Delta 'FIJI' is colonizing NOW at TCU Students interested in beginning a "new" fraternity please contact: Bill Kramer phone 924-4302

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Raincoats, galoshes, and umbrellas will be available at the check out desk for use in classes on rainy days.

Leak E. Roof

No more puddleball

Rickel roof repaired

Construction is on schedule for the re-roofing of the Rickel Center. Work began Aug. 1 and should be completed in two to four weeks.

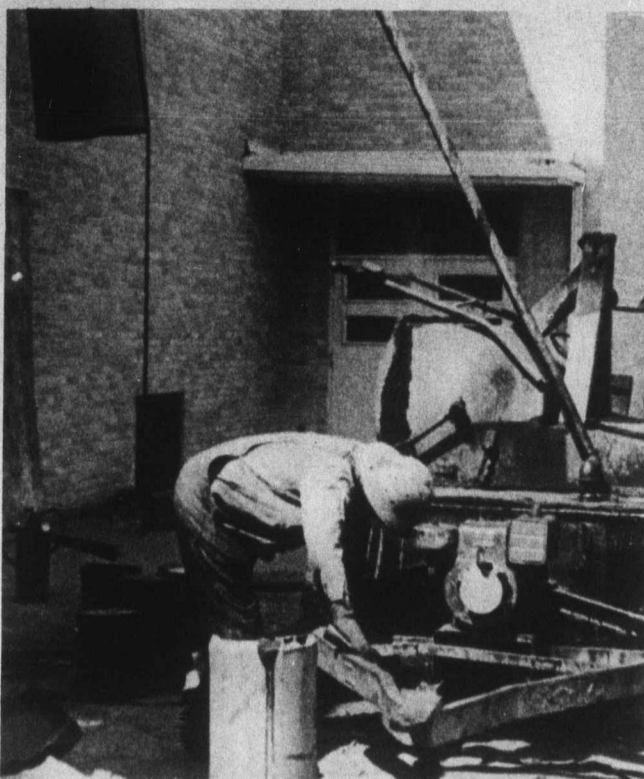
Cost of the project is approximately \$121,000 and the work has been guaranteed for 10 years.

Bob Haubold, physical plant director, said the project requires the building of a completely new roof. The original roof, which consisted of two layers, became torn as the building settled and expanded.

The new roof is of a different construction, with five layers and built-in

expansion joints. Also included is a vent system, so that moisture can escape from between the layers of roofing without leaking into the building itself.

Cost of the project ran higher than earlier estimates. Vice-chancellor and provost Howard Wible said that earlier figures were based on core samples of the roof, which indicated that the lowest layer of roofing was still usable. After the old roof was removed Wible said, it became apparent that the initial layer needed replacing.



FUNERAL OF LEAK E. ROOF—Students who spent their time in the Rickel Center last year became so frustrated over the water leaking through the roof and splattering on the floor that they began hanging signs like the one above. Finally, the administration allocated the money to repair the roof, and the construction company ended up building a new one (left).

The unsporting life of college

On the last day of summer vacation I decided I didn't care anymore what the pretty girl across the street thought. I walked out the front door, grabbed a pimply-faced 13-year-old boy who lived next door and said in a harsh voice, "We're going to play wiffle ball right now, you hear?"

He smiled like an upturned dagger. He had been patiently waiting for me to break down all summer. Every afternoon in my front yard he and his friends had played wiffle ball while I looked longingly out the window.

"I can't go out there and play," I would murmur to myself as the plastic ball would sail high in the air and fall softly through the trees. "For heaven's sakes, I'm in college now. I'm 20 whole years old. There's a pretty girl across the street.

But with one day of summer salvation left, I stared into his face and prayed to God that the kid wouldn't turn me down. In his dirty blue jeans and T-shirt he looked at my Adidas and starched white tennis shorts. I felt like an ass.

"The oak tree is first, the bare spot second, the mail box third, the crack in the driveway home" he said. Then he grabbed the plastic bat and swung it menacingly close. "I've been waiting for you, sucker."

We played until the sun slanted against the clouds and stained the clouds red. He beat me so bad I couldn't even count up the score. In fact, I am sure he was absolutely bored the entire afternoon and wanted to leave. But I wouldn't let him stop, because that greasy overweight boy brought back memories I never knew I could possibly possess.

I remembered what all boys used to do. We would roll alone in the grass for hours with a football until our mothers made us come in for supper. We would take a half-dead tennis ball and fire it against the garage wall, pretending it was the seventh game of the World Series.

After the game I went up to the boy and hugged him. "You brought it all back to me, you did" I said in a trembling voice. He smirked right in the mouth with the fastest right I've ever seen. He started crying and his dad came out and beat the hell out of me, but I didn't care. For at least one day I remembered the abundant, unabandoned joy of sport. Then I put on my corduroy pants and my tasseled loafers and went back to college.

I had an unshakable conviction when the semester got on its way that this time it was all going to be different. I came to school convinced that

the time for true sport is upon us, that college students deeply care about the state of athletics and are not in any way influenced by the fashion of the age.

Take the first day of classes this week. I think it was French class, or maybe ancient history, but the only real memory that has remained

Skip

Hollandsworth

locked in my mind was that the voice of the teacher disappeared among the scrape of the chalk and the tumult blasting through the opened window was the surging, deep-throated roar of the crowd as the runner rounded third and dived for the plate.

After the class was finished I wandered over to the window and looked out. There was nothing but sidetoppers and \$80 sun-dresses, young men in button-down oxford shirts and smiling women walking crookedly in thin-pointed high heels.

No baseball, no catcher bitterly arguing with the umpire that he tagged the runner amid a cloud of dust. I felt sick to my stomach. I knew the same old story was being told once again.

The story is this: College students cannot comprehend the real meaning of sport. They are filled with visions of sophistication. They sniff with distinction over the lower forms of human life who are without a degree. They wear with pride those fashions pictured in soft glossy Cosmopolitan or Gentlemen's Quarterly layouts.

The manicured lawns and solemn stone buildings of this university seemingly create an arrogance toward life itself. Sports is something done only when no one is watching. The important thing is to look right. And it sure doesn't look right to put our hands behind somebody's rear end and call out, "Hut, one, two."

College students cannot have fun at a swimming party unless they take all their clothes off. The last swim party I went to there was quiet music, a keg of beer, and an occasional dip into the water up to the waist. I did a can opener off the board and was immediately told to leave.

Tennis and golf are okay for students to play, simply because they are sophisticated activities that grown men and women at the country club like to do. The others are downgrading to the college image. I think it is too bad there is not enough of the child left in us to understand the beauty of those sports we never play in college.

Landry fears officials

DALLAS AP—Quarterbacks in the National Football League need more protection—not from their offensive lines, but from the game officials, Dallas Cowboys Coach Tom Landry says.

"The officials should watch the quarterbacks closer than they've been watching them in preseason," Landry said Tuesday.

Five quarterbacks were hurt last weekend in NFL exhibition games.

"The quarterbacks are getting hit too much, and the officials aren't calling it," Landry said at his weekly press luncheon. "They need to, because the quarterback needs to be protected."

The Cowboys starting quarterback Roger Staubach has escaped injury in preseason, but Landry seemed worried about keeping him in good health.

"The rules don't need to be changed," Landry said. "The officials just need to call them more strictly. Once you call them stricter, the quarterback will be protected."

Landry announced some roster changes and some changes in the starting lineup of the Super Bowl champions who open their season Monday night when they host Baltimore.

The Cowboys biggest problem right now is finding a place kicker to replace Efen Herrera, who had contract problems and was traded to Seattle.

Tryout Jay Sherrill, who missed two field goals and an extra point against Pittsburgh, was placed on waivers Monday and was not claimed by any other club. The Cowboys coaches say they will decide this week whether to keep the rookie free agent from North Carolina State or find someone else.

"We're checking three or four other kickers right now," Landry said.

In starting lineup changes, Tony Hill won the starting split end job previously shared by Super Bowl standouts Golden Richards and Butch Johnson.

Andy Frederick will start at right tackle, and Pat Donovan will be at left tackle, where he has played for the four-game preseason. Donovan replaced Ralph Neely, who retired.

Preparing for the

LSAT

The Division of Continuing Education at TCU, in cooperation with the Josephson Center for Creative Educational Services offers the Josephson Law School Admissions Test Course on campus. The course includes video-taped material, a sample test, and discussions led by Dr. Don Jackson, licensed attorney and chairman of the TCU Department of Political Science.

Daily, Sept. 25 - Oct. 3
5:15 - 6:45 p.m.

Call the Division of Continuing Education for registration information
921-7110.



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ARMY ROTC

NARD IS THE WORD

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50's & 60's tunes-some
you've heard and some you haven't

Wayne Player

Playing golf like his dear old dad

PLAINFIELD, N.J. AP—Accept a college scholarship to an American school or turn professional. That is the dilemma facing Wayne Player of Johannesburg, South Africa, 18-year-old son of Gary Player and the youngest competitor in the 78th U.S. Amateur Golf Championship.

The teen-ager does not have to come up with an answer until he completes at least a two-year compulsory hitch with the South African army. And that tour of duty does not start until January, 1980 when Player turns 18.

In the meantime, the amazing look-alike of his famous father hopes to play the kind of golf that he has displayed on a six-month tour of Europe and the U.S.

Tuesday, after holding a five-stroke lead with six holes remaining, Player finally beat back Flint Lincoln of

Longmeadow, Mass., 3 and 2. The teen-ager had six birdies and was 2-under par when the match ended on the 16th hole.

Does being the son of Gary Player present pressure on the golf course? "There are disadvantages and advantages," said the 5-foot-8, 160-pounder who used his father's caddy, Al Rabbit Dyer, Tuesday. "People expect too much from me."

"The other day I shanked a shot and some guy walked up and said 'what would your father say about that?' I just walked away from that person. People like that don't understand golf."

"An advantage is the way most people treat you. They are nice and I'm always given a place to stay. On the course, I never copy anything my father does. He studies his favorite players and I study mine."

CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST open house

Meet the new directors
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