

# Chancellor search continues, applicants number 65

The Chancellor Search Advisory Committee is still in the process of screening candidates for the University chief executive's job, Denny Alexander, a committee member from the TCU Board of Trustees, said Monday.

He said the committee met last week and attempted to narrow the

list of 65 applicants for the job. However, Dr. Manfred Beinecke, a committee member representing the faculty, said four committee members were absent from that meeting.

Deadline for applications for the Chancellor post was April 15.

Chancellor James M. Moudy, who earlier said he would retire no later

than the summer of 1980, announced in early February that he would retire 6 to 9 months ahead of time if a successor was chosen for the post that he has held 14 years.

Moudy cited increasing eye problems as a factor in the stepup of his retirement.

A committee composed of three members of the board of trustees,

one alumnus, one administrator, one dean, three faculty members and two students was appointed to make final recommendations for Chancellor to the TCU Board of Trustees.

"We are still in the process of narrowing down the applications, and we are waiting for a few more applications from people who were

nominated by others and showed interest in applying," Alexander said.

Announcements advertising the post were run in Chronicle of Higher Education and several other publications prior to the April 15 deadline. Letters asking for nominations for the post were also sent to chief executives of category

one and two schools. A three page list of qualifications and criteria for the chancellor post was also developed by the executive committee of the board of trustees.

## Weather

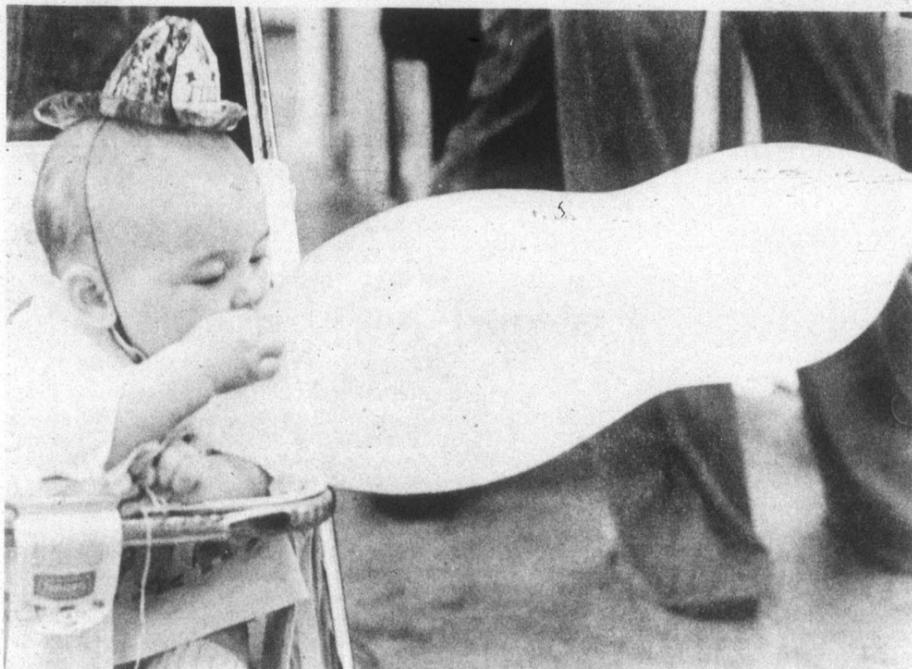
Mostly fair and warmer today. High low-90s. Thursday, partly cloudy and cooler 81.

# The Daily Skiff

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Texas Christian University



Skiff photo: Bill Revner

## Hot air delight

While this baby's parents were busy yesterday, he was fascinated with his looking elsewhere at Ridgmar Mall balloon.

# Idaho suit may alter Constitution, ERA

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Idaho officials are girding for a court battle that legal scholars say could reshape the Constitutional amendment process and kill chances for passage of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

Idaho's legislature approved the ERA in 1972 but rescinded that approval in 1977.

With bipartisan support from Gov. John Evans, congressmen and senators, Attorney General David Leroy says he will challenge federal contentions that a state cannot rescind approval of an amendment.

He says he also will challenge Congress' right to extend the ERA's ratification period from the original cutoff date of March 22, 1979 to 1982.

"Our objective is to better define the rights, authorities and processes for state legislatures concerning the processes of amending the Constitution," Leroy said. "This will be a landmark case. It has monumental consequences concerning the federal relationship between the states and Congress."

Leroy said he planned to file his suit in U.S. District Court in Boise within the next few weeks.

Some national legal authorities said the case, if ultimately decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, could provide the basis for sweeping reform of the constitutional amending process.

But others argue that the issues of rescission and ratification periods are up to Congress, not the courts.

The General Services Administration has refused to recognize rescission resolutions from Idaho and four other states: South Dakota, Tennessee, Kentucky and Nebraska. The GSA still counts the five among the 38 that have approved the amendment. Only three more states must ratify the ERA before it becomes law.

Historically, Congress has never accepted rescission once a state approves a proposed amendment. But that has never been tested in court.

Charles Black, a constitutional law expert at Yale University, said Idaho might have a chance to successfully challenge the extension.

But Black said a legal battle on the right of states to rescind previous ratifications would be difficult and lawyers would need clever strategy to win.

"The extension is unconstitutional, or at least illegal, as well as extremely unfair," Black said. "Its failure to include the possibility of rescission for a state that might have already ratified an amendment was not right."

## Army depleted

## Draft may return

By Cindy Norman

"Draft"—the very word used to send chills through the spines of many young Americans, who had visions of being torn away from loved ones into boot camp and Vietnam.

Now, the opinions of top Pentagon officials and current legislation in Washington may bring back mandatory service in the armed forces, at least to some degree.

Modern draft, or conscription, began in 1940, when a selective conscription law was adopted. Bitter debate accompanied the passing of the conscription law, and in 1941 it was renewed by only a one-vote margin.

Draft laws were renewed and revised until 1972, when Sen. Ted Kennedy passed a new military draft law based on a lottery system.

Finally, under mounting pressure to stop compulsory service, the United States in 1973 ended the draft and replaced it with a volunteer army, staffed with recruits drawn partly by a sense of duty and partly by higher pay scales.

That all-volunteer force (AVF) is in trouble now, according to an article in *Newsweek*, which listed these major trouble spots:

• All four branches of the nation's all-volunteer military failed to meet their recruitment

goals at the end of 1978.

• There is a shortage of 100,000 individuals in the Army Reserve, the Air Force projected a shortage of 1,000 pilots by 1980, and the Army is already short more than 1,000 doctors.

• The Navy's fleet has shrunk to half the number of vessels on duty or in reserve in the early 1960's.



First in a series of three

Army officials have admitted their reserves are "completely inadequate" for the first 30 days of a war. General Bernard W. Rogers, Army Chief of Staff, has stated that the only answer is to modify the country's volunteer army and reinstitute some kind of registration or draft system.

In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Rogers and three other service chiefs called for the reinstatement of selective service registration and a new draft lottery system to create a reservoir of 400,000 people eligible for induction into reserve forces.

Cost increases and manpower shortages, disciplinary problems with volunteers, a decline of quality recruits and a rising number of

Continued on page three

# Missile protection choice said 'crucial' to SALT

WASHINGTON (AP) — A high-level Pentagon group assessing the best way to deploy a new long-range missile to survive a Soviet surprise attack has suggested two or three "acceptable" solutions, defense sources say.

The option eventually chosen by the Carter administration will play a critical role in the ratification debate on the proposed SALT II treaty to limit nuclear missiles and

bombers. The theoretical vulnerability of existing missiles to Soviet surprise attack was cited Monday by SALT critic Paul Nitze as "the main defect" in an arms agreement with the Soviets.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said it is essential to build a system more immune to attack than the present landbased U.S.

Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are expected to become vulnerable to increasingly accurate Soviet missiles in the early 1980s.

But there has been considerable controversy over how the missiles should be based.

Defense Department officials, who asked not to be named, said the preferred options forwarded to Brown by a high-level Pentagon study council include a "shell game" deployment favored by the Air Force; a system in which airplanes would carry the missiles; or a combination of air and land basing.

Each option would make it difficult for Soviet targeters to plan an attack.

Brown will make his recommendation to President Carter after studying the report of the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council, which studied the problem for nearly a month. Carter will make the final decision.

The sources said the proposed options range in estimated cost from about \$20 billion to some \$29 billion. They would be combat-ready by about 1986, if full-scale development begins this year.

# Writers form new chapter of journalism honor society

A chapter of Kappa Tau Alpha, the national journalism honor society, has been chartered at TCU and will conduct its first installation on April 26. Nine students, four faculty and four professionals will make up the charter chapter at TCU.

KTA, a member of the Association of College Honor Societies, was founded at the University of Missouri in 1910 to recognize scholarship in journalism. The TCU chapter is the 61st in the nation.

Students to be inducted are Debbie Dupstadt, Tina Flori, Ruth Ann Rugg and Sara Beth Watson, all of Fort Worth; Brian Cadwallader, Chalmette, La.; Carol Holowinski, Littleton, Colo.; Anne Wagner, Dunedin, Fla.; Nancy Lee Novell, Vernon, N.Y.; and Keith Petersen, Salisbury, Md.

Faculty inductees are Vickie Ashwill, Jack L. Butler, Jack

Raskopf and Dr. Elden Rawlings. Professionals are Sallie Rawlings, Ann Clinton Sewell and Paul Ridings Jr. of Dallas.

Students must be junior or senior journalism majors who rank in the top 10 percent in University grade point average of their classes.

Dr. Jim Corder, dean of TCU's AddRan College of Arts and Sciences, will give the address at the April 26 dinner, scheduled to begin at 6:30 p.m. at Colonial Cafeteria on Rogers Road.

# Tenure policy 'more flexible' after revision

## Tenure: permanent profs

Almost 60 percent of TCU's full time faculty are tenured. For many teachers tenure means academic freedom. For others, it means a guaranteed paycheck. In the last in a two-part series, Skiff staff writer Selah Weaver reports on tenure at TCU.

Interim Vice Chancellor and Dean of the University E. Leigh Secrest.

Previously, a faculty member had to fill at least a seven-year "probationary period" in the University before he was eligible for tenure. Experience in another accredited college or university could count toward that period.

The revised policy states that credit for a faculty member's previous service in another university "may be granted at the time of the initial appointment" to TCU.

And, the revision says, in the letter of appointment to a tenurable position, "the length of the

maximum probationary period, including any credit for previous service, shall be explicitly set forth."

Secrest said that this means a potential TCU faculty member can negotiate with the administration and possibly give himself more time to prove himself in the University.

The revision makes the granting of tenure more flexible, and is the only really substantive change, Secrest said. The change was first suggested by former Vice Chancellor and Dean of the University Thomas Brewer several years ago, he said.

The revised document also "tied up some loopholes," improved the

language and eliminated inconsistencies in the policy, explained Paul Parham, associate dean of the University.

One way it did this was by reaffirming the role of the department in waiving probationary periods of service.

The revision adds to the original statement that the probationary period may be waived "upon the recommendation of the department in which the faculty member shall have tenure."

Parham said that the added phrase is a "reaffirmation of the department's responsibility and

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**Stock market at a glance**  
Dow Jones Average +6.76

Favorable earnings reports and hopes for lower interest rates helped up the Dow Jones 6.76 to 866.86

THE DAILY SKIFF, student newspaper at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, is published Tuesday through Friday during class weeks except review week, finals week and summer term. Views expressed are those of the students involved and do not necessarily reflect administrative policies of the University.

## Off-campus freedom

Why are freshmen and sophomore students required to live in residence halls at TCU?

Well, the Housing Handbook states: "The on-campus student body adjusts more quickly to collegiate life, is more involved in academic pursuits and is more active in the extracurricular activities of the university."

Also, according to the handbook, TCU would rather house the students on its campus than have them living in a "student ghetto" surrounding the campus.

But we do not like this residence requirement. It is totally unfair to the student. And TCU dormitories are much worse than any "student ghetto" housing units surrounding the campus.

And thrown in with the residence requirement are many other restrictions—and these restrictions are entirely inconsistent with the notion that at college you are supposed to learn—among other things—responsibility.

Among the restrictions: No alcoholic beverages, no drugs, no pets, no cooking, no bicycles in rooms, etc., etc.

And students living on campus are required to purchase a meal plan with the ARA Food Service (a minimum of \$275 next year). Many students think the food is of very poor quality and too expensive.

Including the mandatory meal plan, students must pay nearly \$200 a month to share a tiny, 11' x 14' room, suffer with poor heating and air conditioning, run halfway down the hall to share the community bath with 30 others, sign in-and-out guests of the opposite sex, get fully dressed every time you have to go to the community bath at night because members of the opposite sex are wandering the halls, pay extra for the use (of no longer than three days) of a guest room when parents or friends come to visit, be constantly hassled by the RA about turning down the volume on the stereo, be wakened at 2 a.m. and herded outside for a mandatory fire drill or a prankster's pull of the fire alarm, and be a sitting duck for frequent dorm fires (there have been 10 in Milton Daniel Hall since December).

Under the visitation section in the Housing Handbook, the university even goes so far as to spell out in print a requirement that residents and guests "remain clothed and behave . . ."

No, we suggest that at nearly \$200 a month, residence halls at TCU are not that great of a bargain. It's good for students to get involved with college life, but it is equally important sometimes to be able to get away from it all for a while.

Off campus you are free—free to learn responsibility. Free to be active in extracurricular activities of the university, but also: Free to have guests of any sex at any time; free to drink beverages of any kind; free to control your own thermostats and room temperature; free to buy your own food and cook your own meals; free to learn how to budget money; free to grow up. Free.

Dorm living may be great for some, and it should be made available. But it shouldn't be forced on everyone. Some people need to be free.



## On learning foreign languages

# Ignoring a changing world can kill us

By John Bohon

There are many ways to commit national suicide. The literature on the fall of Rome is voluminous; the Mandarins of Manchu China refused to recognize the destructive potential of western technology and consequently laid China open to partition in the 19th Century; the dry rot which infested French politics on the eve of World War II is well known. One element common to all these fading societies was the failure to perceive certain fundamental changes which had occurred, altering their traditional relationship to the rest of the world.

So it is with the United States today. Most Americans and, I suspect, many of our political leaders are still living mentally in the post-World War II era when our country was the dominant military and economic power of the world. With a virtual monopoly of atomic weapons and investment capital we were indeed awesome. In the two decades after 1945 the non-communist world needed the United States. However, this is no longer true. Many changes in the past several years have dramatically altered America's position in the

world.

Some of these changes are obvious, such as the depletion of our traditional sources of energy and the virtual OPEC control over western oil supplies. In another economic sphere the proverbial prowess of American business is declining. As Mr. Robert Strauss pointed out a few days ago, in many traditional areas of industrial production we are no longer successfully competing against other nations. There are undoubtedly many reasons for this situation. However, one of the most obvious is that we are being outthrustled.

American products no longer sell themselves. To cite but one example, there are at present several thousand Japanese salesmen in the U.S. competing against Americans for our own markets. All are fluent in English and well-versed in American culture. And as I have personally observed, Japanese, Koreans, Taiwanese, Germans and others are all over the world selling steel, TV sets and shirts; all are expert in the languages and cultures of the countries they are sent to serve. Where are the Americans?

In yet another area the in-

competence of many of our ambassadors and other officials serving abroad is well documented in such works as *The Ugly American*. Despite the many able and dedicated foreign service career officers there are too many who are poorly trained, or just plain hacks appointed for political reasons. It has been charged in the *New York Times* and other papers that one of the reasons the U.S. was caught short by the recent upheaval in Iran was due to the lack of people in the embassy and intelligence services who could understand the local native dialects. Thus, without the ability to communicate, our people were spoon-fed—in English, of course—official interpretations of events. Few, if any, Americans were able to go to the bazaar and listen to the people. No other major nation would allow this to happen.

Up to now we have cited recent events which have been widely publicized. But there are other, more ominous and far-reaching changes. The most important political division in the world is no longer the east-west axis, between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., but between the northern industrial, affluent nations and the southern, underdeveloped states. Power is passing to the third world. Arab investment in America is beyond reckoning. India has a bigger nuclear program than that of Britain. Our trade with the African states exceeds that with Europe.

Brazil is nearly a super power, and Mexico will well become one. Examples of such changes which are literally altering the course of history on this planet are endless.

At this very time when Americans ought to be made aware of the rest of the world, and especially of non-western cultures, the beginning of a neo-isolationism can be detected. Whether because of our unfortunate experience in Vietnam, or because of our preoccupation with the luxuries of an affluent society, Americans are turning inward, to self analysis and self pity. And while I find nothing wrong with

focusing on internal problems, the solutions to many of which are long overdue, I find that the tendency to shut ourselves off from the rest of the world is not only inexcusable, but dangerous.

Nowhere is this more important than in American education. With so many parts of the world on the verge of monumental changes, our national survival may possibly depend on our knowledge and understanding of alien cultures and civilizations. However, instead of expanding the study of such areas we find that the teaching of foreign languages, for example, is on the decline, not only in the high schools (not to mention the elementary schools where most other nations begin their foreign language training), but also in the universities where nearly every undergraduate and many graduate programs have dropped their language requirements. In many colleges and universities across the land the foreign language departments are all but drying up.

To bring this closer to home, with Mexico looming large across the border, TCU will have only two fulltime Spanish teachers next fall. And where are the courses in Chinese, Japanese and Arabic? Business majors should be waiting in line to study these languages! Moreover, one of the many complaints of newspaper editors concerns graduates from the schools of journalism who may be technically competent but are ignorant of the world around them.

And why are the schools of education at TCU and other universities not using their clout to foster the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools? In a changing world which will largely determine the future course of our own society, it would not only be unfortunate, but a disaster, if the study of foreign languages at TCU and elsewhere were allowed to wither and die for lack of support.

Dr. John W. Bohon is an associate professor of history at Texas Christian University.

## Dear Uncle Sam— Thanks but no thanks

By Thomas J. Rizzo

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio (AP) — When Uncle Sam paid a visit to this tranquil community a few months ago, he received a rude welcome and a quick goodbye from residents fed up with his spending habits.

The purpose of the federal government's visit was routine. The city was being offered an urban aid grant by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. All the city had to do was make final application.

"I thought this was the most fantastic grant the city ever had, because it did so much for the city," said Mayor Claude Schlosser.

But a citizen's rebellion against federal spending drove the City Council to do the unexpected. It nixed the \$2.25 million grant.

This was not the only rebellion against federal spending. On April 17, voters in Manchester, Conn., overwhelmingly approved a referendum to halt receipt of \$1 million in HUD community development funds.

In Mount Vernon, a city of some 15,000 residents 35 miles northeast of Columbus, Schlosser applied for the small city grant about a year ago, seeking federal funds to improve "blighted" areas. The money would have gone for sewer installation, street paving, home modernization and development of a community center.

The city was not required to meet the federal commitment with local "matching" funds. This sort of "free money" is generally happily received by U.S. cities. When Washington extends its hand in financial friendship, it does not expect anyone to take a bite.

However, in today's atmosphere of fiscal austerity, city officials can take nothing for granted.

"I am a believer in local control," said George Edick, a former school board president who headed a citizens group opposed to federal spending. "If you accept these grants, pretty soon the camel's got his head in the tent and you're under more restrictive controls."

"I also believe we have to stop our deceit and hypocrisy where, on one hand, we complain about federal, state and local spending and, on the other hand, we stand with our hands out."

"The programs are extreme and needless and expensive. I don't think politicians believe what Proposition 13 was saying. Politicians aren't listening."

When more than 100 people joined Edick at a City Council meeting, the local lawmakers suddenly discovered flaws in the grant. The major argument centered on the "strings" attached.

"The grant was horribly discriminatory," says Warren Anderson, council finance chairman. "The target area where the money was supposed to be spent is equally as run down as other sections of the city. How can you tell a man that doesn't live within the designated area that work is going to be done on someone else's home with his tax money?"

Schlosser reports: "The only people that would benefit from this grant would be the ones who couldn't do for themselves. My attitude is that if I can help the fellow who needs it, more power to him. It's of benefit to a city to maintain better properties."

Ironically, HUD's community development program, under which the grant came, provides communities with considerably more latitude than other programs on how to spend the money.

"This grant didn't have any more federal controls than any other grant we get, and we've been getting grants here all along," said the mayor. He said a \$4 million federal grant to build a sewage treatment plant included far more demands.

Larry Gardner, chairman of the council's public works panel, says, "It's just beyond belief—us turning the money down won't stop the federal government from spending it."

But the mood ran strong against the grant, and the council found other problems.

Questions were raised about a plan to spend \$375,000 to buy a school building and convert it into a combined community-senior citizens center, and Councilwoman Betty Winands pointed out that the proposal did not include money for operating expenses.

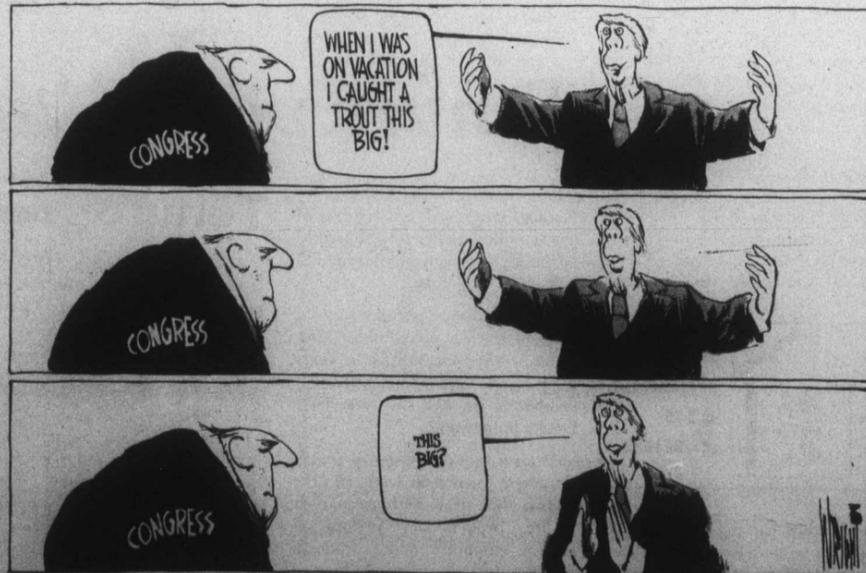
The haggling over details is not uncommon in any city council. It is especially routine to argue over how much priority to give low-income areas over neighborhoods. But after all, it is free money, and routine calls for eventual approval of such a grant.

It did not work that way here. As the deadline neared for the application, the issue changed dramatically and discussion focused on excessive federal spending and the red tape that goes with it.

The manager of a small retail

store, who wished to remain anonymous, commented: "It's time for someone to stand up. I think we've got to keep looking for our own tax money to solve our own problems . . . There's just too damn many federal grants."

James P. Buchwald, president of Ariel Corp., which makes gas compressors, says: "It's a mistake for us to continue to go to Washington to ask for handouts . . . It takes some town, some one, some group of people with a great deal of will—the will to stand for a principle and to deny themselves that next chance to steal from the rest of the United States. We want no more of it."



# Daily briefing

Compiled from Associated Press

## Roofer falls head-first into hot tar; killed

A roofer died Monday after falling head-first into a large vat of 550-degree melted tar.  
Fred L. Walker Jr., 22, of Galveston, was pronounced dead at a hospital emergency room half an hour after the accident.  
"That was the most horrible accident I've ever seen," said Patrolman Joe Maffei, a nine-year police veteran.  
Maffei said Walker fell about 15 feet while working on the roof of a new clubhouse at the Galveston Yacht Basin. He said Walker was covered with tar from his head to his knees.

## Gacy receives 33 murder indictments

John W. Gacy Jr., already accused in the killings of seven young men and boys, now faces a total of 33 counts of murder in a new series of Cook County grand jury indictments.  
Twenty-six indictments were returned Monday. Seven indictments for murder had been returned previously against the 37-year-old building contractor, who reportedly told police he killed 32 young men and boys after having homosexual relations with them.

## Israel shells more Palestinian bases

Israeli warplanes blasted Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon at sundown Tuesday and Israeli gunboats completed two days of pounding Lebanese coastal towns that have been used as bases for terror attacks against Israel, the military command in Tel Aviv said.  
Egypt condemned Israeli attacks on the Palestinians and said the action could have a negative effect on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

## Truckload of TNT explodes in Buffalo

A truckload of dynamite exploded at a Lancaster quarry a few miles from Buffalo, N.Y., wrecking dozens of cars, shattering windows and injuring nine workers, none seriously.  
"It's a miracle nobody was killed," said town supervisor Stanley Keysa. "But fortunately this happened at an isolated area." The explosion tore a hole in the ground 6 feet deep and 20 feet wide. The blast shattered workers' cars and trucks, tore down power lines and jolted people 10 to 15 miles away.

## Detroit Edison to build 3 nuke plants

Detroit Edison is going ahead with plans for three nuclear power plants after its shareholders rejected a proposal by a vote of 36 million to 4 million that it stop developing nuclear power as a source of electricity.  
A proxy statement with the resolution was mailed to shareholders before the accident at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg, Pa., and the vote was announced at the annual shareholders meeting Monday.

## Rhodesian black wins 51 seats

Bishop Abel Muzorewa was elected the first black prime minister of Rhodesia Tuesday as his party easily swept 51 out of 72 black seats in parliamentary elections.  
The United African National Council, led by the 54-year-old Methodist bishop, captured more than four times as many parliamentary seats as any of his black opponents.

## Reviews open to appeal; tenure revision continues

Continued from page one

obligation," which is "designed to help clean up the act."

But basic procedure is not changed, since recommendations for tenure already came from the department, he said.

Non-tenured faculty are not ignored by the policy. Another revision in the document concerned an annual review of their work by the department chairmen and non-tenured faculty.

Previously, the non-tenured faculty member could appeal any decisions made by the review board that he felt were inaccurate or had violated his academic freedom.

The new policy states only that if the teacher wants to challenge the review findings, "he or she may request a conference with the chairperson and the tenured faculty."

Dr. Manfred Reinecke, of the Chemistry department explained that this more general language gives the faculty member freedom to disagree with the findings "for any reason at all."

Other policy changes updated the document, made the wording more accurate, and made the language

sexless, Secrest said.

He said early work on the document was done in the 1977-78 school year by the Faculty Senate Tenure Committee under the direction of Dr. Marjorie Lewis of the English department.

Later, Dr. Jim Farrar of Religion worked with a Faculty Senate committee on a revision, which the Senate approved.

From there, the revision was passed on to the administration for review and back to the Faculty Senate and a University lawyer for more revisions. Then, in March, it was finally passed to the Board of Trustees.

The House of Student Representatives drew up a bill to "augment tenure policy" in 1978, but it got lost in the administrative shuffle, Pam Roach, president of the House, said.

That bill called for establishment of one day for tenured faculty and the department chairman to review student opinions concerning teachers who were up for tenure.

The policy revision, though, is not over. Secrest said the Faculty Senate will probably continue to work on revising the document next spring.

# 144,000,000 mph star a mystery

By Robert Locke

Associated Press Science writer

LOS ANGELES — A mysterious dying star is baffling scientists as it whizzes through the universe — seemingly coming and going at the same time at speeds of at least 40,000 miles per second.

"It's like nothing else we've ever seen," said UCLA astronomer Bruce Margon. "Nothing else even comes close."

Margon, who has been watching the object for almost a year, outlined the curious puzzle at a Washington, D.C., meeting of the American Physical Society.

Margon and a team of UCLA scientists discovered the mysterious properties while studying a star called SS-433, which, like our sun

and 100 billion others, belongs to the Milky Way galaxy.

Initial evidence shows that the object appears to be racing along in two directions.

Because SS-433 is about 10,000 light-years from Earth, it is too dim to be seen with the naked eye. A light-year is 5.9 trillion miles.

A star's speed and direction are detected by measuring changes — called Doppler shifts — in the wavelength of its light. A blue shift means it is coming toward the observer, a red shift means it is receding.

Margon said SS-433 is simultaneously blue and red-shifted, which means that it is some sort of elongated structure that is rotating like a twirler's baton, with one end

moving toward the astronomer's telescopes and the other moving away.

Margon said the changes found in SS-433, were "larger by a huge factor than anything we've ever seen in a star."

Margon said in an interview earlier that a tentative explanation "is that this is some kind of star that's in some terribly weird kind of trouble."

He said the star apparently rotates on a 160-day cycle. As it spins, it is spitting out twin streams of gas, much as a spinning lawn sprinkler shoots water from opposing nozzles.

But Margon says that theory, "is just the wildest of guesses at the moment.... We really don't know."

The sun and other stars move at a comparatively modest 650,000 mph or less, while the blue end of this star is swinging toward Earth at speeds of at least 40,000 miles per second. Its red-shifted end, 16 billion miles across, is pulling away at the same or faster speeds.

Margon said if his theory is right, the velocity would seem greatest when one gas jet is aimed directly at Earth and the other is going away from us. The slowest speeds would be measured when the jets were shooting off to the sides.

"My guess is that at the center of this whole thing is a neutron star," he said. A neutron star is composed of matter so enormously compressed that a thimblefull would weigh billions of tons.

# Mandatory service may return

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minority servicemen have caused Army and Pentagon officials to seriously doubt the worth of the AVF.

Lt. Col. Robert Taylor, professor of military science at TCU, also points to the shortage in the Army Reserves as a reason to renew selective services.

Previously, members of the reserves or the National Guard were exempt from the draft. Since that incentive is no longer around, and since members of the volunteer army are not required to join reserve forces once their term of duty is over, the Army Reserves are

now inadequate, he says.

Alternate systems are now being explored by officials reluctant to reinstate the old selective-service system.

A number of legislative proposals are surfacing in Congress. Some are as mild as proposing to only begin registration for the Selective Service system and to study the feasibility of renewing conscription.

But Rep. Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.) proposed a National Service bill in which a person reaching the age of 18 would have four options: two years of military service; six months of active duty followed by 5.5 years in the military reserves;

one year of civilian service; or six years of eligibility in the draft lottery.

Not all those connected with the AVF feel that it is unsalvageable. Northwestern University Sociology professor Charles C. Moskos told Congress recently he believes the volunteer military can be saved.

Moskos suggested two-year enlistments in labor-intensive jobs, followed by a reserve service obligation and a World War II-type GI bill.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown opposes resumption of large-scale conscription on the basis that it will take away this motivation. "To

enact a draft, I believe, would be unnecessary, unfair and counterproductive to the best interests of the Army," he said.

Brown agrees the reserves need beefing up, but fears that the massive resistance from potential draftees would render a plan totally unenforceable.

"He doesn't think this country is going to go out and throw 500,000 or 600,000 youths in jail for not registering," said a Pentagon official.

Many Army officials feel that volunteer soldiers are more highly motivated.

# calendar IFC funds to charity

Wednesday

Noon—Brown bag luncheon with Dr. Nathan Edmundson from Ashland Oil Co. in Student Center 203 for \$1. Fried chicken and related food is on the menu.

3 p.m.—Faculty Recital by Roger Bryant, tenor, and Judith Solomon, piano, in Ed Landreth Auditorium.

3 p.m.—Pipe smoking contest sponsored by Public Relations Student Society Association, Rangoon Racquet Club, 4936 Collinwood.

7 p.m.—Unity chapel service, Robert Carr chapel.

8 p.m.—"Billy Budd," at University Theatre, tickets, \$2.50-\$1.50, call the theatre for ticket information.

8:15 p.m.—TCU Symphonic Band and Wind Ensemble conducted by James Jacobsen and Curtis Wilson in Ed Landreth Auditorium.

## Colby gets its second bomb threat

Colby dorm received a phoned bomb threat early this morning—its second in two weeks.

A similar threat was also phoned to Sherley dormitory Saturday evening.

A call was made to Diane Beveridge, resident assistant, at 12:03 a.m. The dorm was immediately evacuated, as the caller said the bomb would go off in 20 minutes.

"It's very frustrating because there's nothing we can do except evacuate," Beveridge said. "When they call we don't really believe them but it's like the Boy Who Cried Wolf situation."

By Virginia Vanderlinde

A \$500 gift from the TCU Campus Chest charity fund raiser went to the Fort Worth All Church Home for Children Monday.

The TCU Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC), the largest contributor to the fund raiser for their size group, gave the check to the home, Chuck Stewart, former Phi Gamma Delta president and IFC representative, said.

IFC raised \$2000 for Campus Chest at a Whiskey River dance, Stewart said Monday, and the \$500 was an award given it by the Campus Chest committee to donate to the charity of its choice.

IFC-Treasurer Mike Hole and Stewart presented the check to the home's Executive Director Lynn Ross, and Assistant Director Ed Robinett.

Ross said the money "will let us do some things we wouldn't otherwise do." Robinett said they planned to use the money to paint the gym, provide new recreation equipment and repair old equipment for the children.

The All Church Home is a private institution housing 48 children aged 4-15. The children are often from

broken homes where the parents are in the divorce process or they are from homes where struggling single parents need temporary help with child care, Robinett explained.

Robinett said that during the last school year "TCU has just been incredible" in the various contributions many of its organizations have made to the home.

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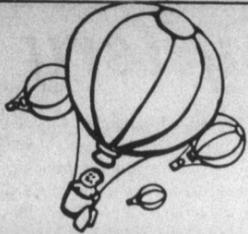
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# Assistant coach pulls Rice together

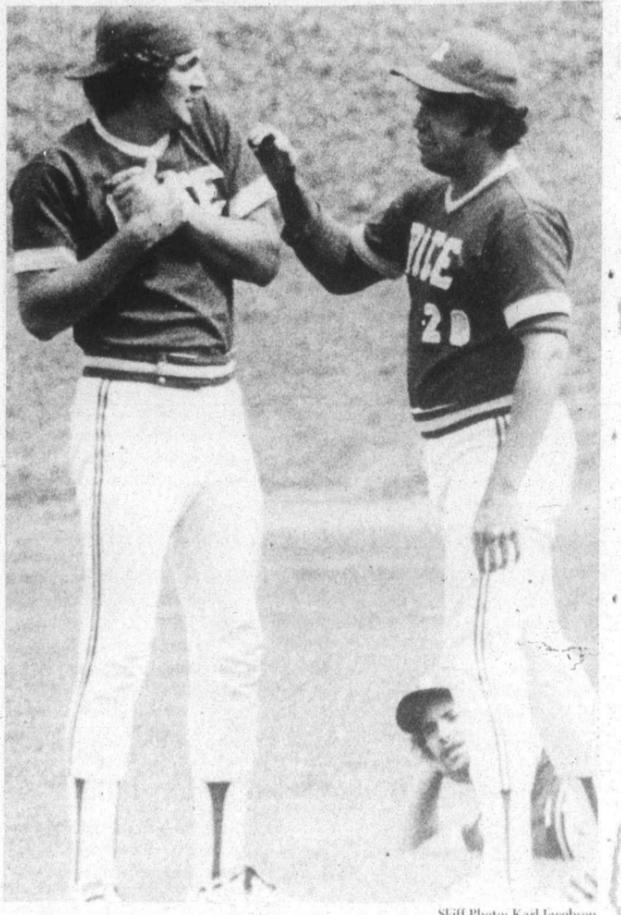
By Karl Jacobson  
It looked like a good weekend for the Frogs, as Rice came into town without their coach or leading power hitter. When it was over, however, the Owls had pulled together and taken two out of three games, thanks to some fine pitching and the leadership of their assistant coach, Jim Castaneda.  
In the fall, he becomes Dr. Jim Castaneda, Romance language professor at Rice University, complete with a neatly trimmed beard to add effect.  
In the spring, however, he shaves off the beard and heads out to the field to help Head Coach Doug Osburn direct the Owls.  
"I don't think a baseball player looks his best in a beard," explains Castaneda about shaving his off, "and it reflects in their attitude."  
Castaneda is not just a teacher who wears a uniform and cheers on the players. In fact, he played a year in the Baltimore Orioles farm

system after graduating from Drew University in New Jersey, before returning to full-time teaching.  
Does the double-duty pose any hassles for Castaneda?  
"Only in my department," replies the Brooklyn, N.Y. native. "The others there can't understand why I take off in the afternoons during the spring to do this."  
"However, baseball makes my life enjoyable."  
Castaneda certainly had a full weekend, as he took over for Head Coach Doug Osburn, who was home nursing a broken rib. Osburn slipped at his home during the flooding on Thursday evening, and wasn't able to make the five-hour bus ride.  
In addition, Castaneda had to cope with the loss of starting second baseman Kenny Baldwin, who

became very ill when the team reached Fort Worth.  
"Kenny got some bacteria in his blood and developed an infection," explained Castaneda. "They call it Bacteraemia. In other words, he was pretty sick."  
Baldwin was leading the Southwest Conference in home runs going into the weekend, which makes a tough gap to fill.  
Baldwin, who was in the hospital from Saturday until Monday afternoon, showed up to the game Monday afternoon and went back to Houston with the team.  
To compound the problems, Rice ace Allan Ramirez lost the first game to the Frogs, 5-4.  
However, the Owls came back and won the next two to raise the Owl's conference record to 5-16.  
"We were just hoping to play

respectably," said Castaneda, "no matter how bad our record looks."  
No matter what happens the rest of the season, however, Castaneda will undoubtedly have some good stories to tell at Southwest Conference meetings for awhile.

Yes, Castaneda is Rice's faculty representative to the conference and NCAA meetings. With his attitude about sports, he's perfect for the job.  
"When you come right down to it," says Castaneda, "winning is much better than losing."



When you're winning, . . .

Rice pitchers Allan Ramirez (20) and Henry Johnson clown around in the bullpen during the TCU-Rice game Monday afternoon. Other Rice players seem unconcerned with Ramirez and Johnson, thinking more perhaps about a nap and a suntan.

Skiff Photo: Karl Jacobson

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## Admission Counselor position available June 1, 1979

Must be college graduate. Extensive travel required. Please send resumes to the Personnel Office before April 27. Interviewing will take place on May 2, 3 and 4.

## Fund raisers checked about Olympic money

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — State officials are checking two firms hired to raise funds for the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, hoping to determine how much money the fundraisers are keeping for themselves.  
Capital Sports, Inc., hired to market the February 1980 Games' official logo, has been ordered to register with New York's secretary of state as a fundraiser.  
And the organizing committee's contract with Creative Mailing Consultants of America Inc., to solicit funds from the public by mail, has been referred to the Attorney General's Charities Fraud Bureau for review.  
"The question of how much compensation is being provided to the professional fundraisers — that's the question we're focussing on," said Timothy Gilles, a spokesman

for the attorney general's office.  
While declining to detail their current inquiries, state officials privately admit that past troubles with the LPOOC's fundraising efforts encouraged the current review.  
The contract with Creative Mailing, of Capitol Heights, Md., was signed this year after two previously designated companies sued the LPOOC for alleged contract violations.  
The companies and the LPOOC, which had hoped to raise as much as \$10 million, settled out of court.  
The new contract is being reviewed to see how much of the funds raised will be kept by the mailing company, according to Gilles.  
Company Vice President Raymond Grace confirmed that he had provided the attorney general's office with samples of an earlier mailing and cost figures.

## skiff classified

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YMCA Camp Grady Spruce now hiring male and female counselors for summer camps on Possum Kingdom Lake. Live with and supervise 6 to 8 boys or girls and supervise activities. June 6 through August 18. \$60 to \$80 a week plus room and board. Must be at least 18. Contact YMCA Camp Grady Spruce, 901 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202, (214) 742-5285.

**NEED EXTRA MONEY?**  
The Registrar's Office is now hiring students to work at Registration on May 14, June 4, July 9, August 28-29. Please come by Room 19, Sadler Hall to sign up.

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**STUDENTS**  
Make \$\$\$ in your spare time. Ten openings available in advertising phone sales. Apply 2708 West Berry.

**DRIVERS NEEDED**  
Make \$\$\$ in your spare time. \$50 plus per day possible. Must have economy car. Expenses paid. Apply 2708 West Berry.

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The six Championship Auto Racing Teams barred from the Indianapolis 500 want very much to enter the May 27 race, but CART President Pat Patrick says nothing will ever get him back into the U.S. Auto Club.

"There's no way in hell I'd ever go back to USAC now, after the way they treated us," said Patrick, who has demanded an explanation for USAC's rejection of the six CART teams, totaling 19 entries.

Joe Cloutier, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway president, said was preparing a reply.

"It's too late now" for CART to rejoin USAC, Patrick said in a telephone interview from his office in Jackson, Mich., Monday night. "We thought we had a deal last week. They made us a proposal which we thought was acceptable. When they left us, we thought everything was fine. Then I got a telegram from (USAC president Dick) King that our entry (for the 500) had been denied. It was hard to believe."

USAC, which claims it has sole authority to accept or reject entries for the 500, said in its telegram to

the six CART owners that the entries were turned down because they were "not in good standing" with USAC.

Patrick sent his telegram to Cloutier Saturday night, and he set a 5 p.m. deadline Monday for Cloutier to reply or "we will be compelled to resort to our available remedies."

He did not say what those remedies might be.

He did not say what those remedies might be.

Patrick said Monday he had not received the reply, but he said the strict deadline was "no big thing. I just wanted to put the time thing on it so it wouldn't drag on forever."

Cloutier said earlier on Monday he intended to reply. "I suppose I owe them the courtesy."

Cloutier said, however, he would not release his reply to the news media before he knows that Patrick has received it. "It's a matter of courtesy. I think a person should receive it prior to the time the public receives it."

Patrick said the initial dispute with USAC and the Speedway was that the CART owners "just wanted more input into the management."

"Our CART teams have a budget of \$20 million a year, and (with USAC) we have absolutely nothing to say about what happens . . . with purses, television contracts, the number of races, rule changes . . . USAC flatly refused to allow us to do that."

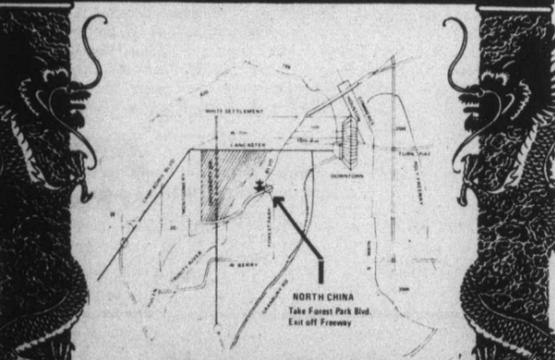
## WCT seeds announced

DALLAS (AP) — The opening match of the 1979 World Championship Tennis finals will pit second-seeded Jimmy Connors against 23-year-old Gene Mayer in SMU's Moody Coliseum on May 1.

Bjorn Borg is seeded first in the tournament, followed by Connors and John McEnroe. Fourth seed is Vitas Gerulaitis, followed by Brian Gottfried, John Alexander, Mayer and Geoff Masters.

McEnroe is scheduled to face Alexander on May 2. Then, Gottfried will meet Gerulaitis in the first match May 3, which will be followed by a meeting between Bjorg and Masters.

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Here we list some of his special dishes. Please try them and give us comments. The Szechuan cuisine and Hunan cuisine specialize in smoked, steamed, sautéed tangy, spiced with hot bean sauce, red hot sauce, and fish flavor. It is spicy, yet not oily or starchy.

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The STUDENT FOUNDATION is an organization involved in alumni activities, student recruitment and fund raising.