

TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1982

Weather

Today's weather will be warm and mild with the low near 50 degrees and the high near 70 degrees.



WELCOME TO TCU—International student Yasemin Aksay is aided in the bookstore by cashier Cyndee Smith. Aksay is a transfer student from Turkey in her first semester at TCU.

Photo by Ben Noes

Testimony links cash to suspected smuggler

TYLER, Texas (AP)—Millionaire Rex Cauble may have profited from a dope-smuggling ring, testimony and banking records show.

Testimony from two government witnesses and banking records showed that large amounts of cash were deposited in Cauble's bank account during a two-year period when some of his employees allegedly were involved in a marijuana smuggling operation.

Cauble is accused of financing and profiting from activities of the ring, which brought 106 tons of marijuana from Colombia into Texas during 1977 to 1978.

Only one government witness out of five has testified that he actually knew of Cauble's involvement in the scheme.

Prosecutors put a banker and an FBI agent on the stand Monday in Cauble's trial on federal racketeering, conspiracy and embezzlement.

Ben Walker, former president of Western State Bank in Denton, where Cauble is a major stockholder, said the bank had loaned \$87,000 to Cauble's ranch foreman, Charles "Muscles" Foster, in 1978.

Walker said bank officials decided to loan money to Foster, even though they had very little financial or personal information on the man, because Cauble requested the loans.

Federal authorities contend that Foster used hundreds of thousands of dollars in loans to operate the smuggling ring.

Although Foster was targeted as the ringleader in the scheme, he was acquitted by reason of insanity in 1980.

Walker said the bank, which is under supervision by state officials because of conduct involving loans, would not have let Foster borrow the money without Cauble's request.

Under cross-examination, Walker said the loans were repaid and that Cauble did not endanger the bank's funds.

Walker also testified that over a period of a few months in 1978 there were several large cash deposits totaling more than \$100,000 made to Cauble's account. But Walker said such cash deposits were "not necessarily unusual."

FBI agent Joseph Masterson, who

investigated Cauble's banking records, testified that cash deposits in a Cauble "special account" rose from about \$20,000 in 1975 and 1976 to nearly \$700,000 in 1978.

Masterson also said Cauble made several large loans to Foster totaling more than \$22,000 during 1977 and 1978.

Assistant U.S. attorney David Baugh alleged that Foster used a \$50,000 loan from Cauble to set up a shrimp business that was a front for the smuggling operation.

Elliott Black, a Cauble accountant, testified that he kept tabs on money in a bank account for Thompson's Seafood, Foster's business, and said he never suspected Foster was involved in smuggling marijuana.

Under intense questioning by Baugh, Black insisted that he never talked to Cauble about Foster's seafood firm.

But under cross-examination, Black recalled he talked to Cauble and said the 67-year-old Denton rancher was pleased that his foreman was entering the shrimp business.

Black said it didn't surprise him that Cauble would help Foster by loaning him large amounts of money. He said during cross-examination that Cauble had helped "at least 50 people" in the same way.

Black insisted he had no knowledge that Foster or Cauble were involved in the smuggling ring.

Admitted smuggler Robert Hamm testified that Foster arranged to have the marijuana taken from shrimp boats to Cauble ranches in Meridian and Crockett.

However, Hamm said he did not know if Cauble was involved in the operations or was aware that marijuana was stored at his ranches.

Hamm was indicted in the scheme, but his case eventually was dismissed after he became a government witness and testified in several "Covboy Mafia" trials.

Earlier Monday, convicted drug trafficker Raymond Eugene Hawkins admitted under cross-examination by lead defense attorney Roy Minton that he agreed to testify in return for a promise that he could keep his ranch, valued at \$1 million.

Hawkins has been the only witness to say he knew Cauble was aware of the smuggling operation.

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Homosexuals have rights, too. Or do they? Austin voters almost passed a city ordinance allowing landlords to discriminate against tenants on the basis of "sexual preference." One student discusses the danger of such an ordinance. See page 2.

Reagan's attempts to curb the threat of international conflict through increased defense spending may cause domestic unrest among the nation's poor. Read the second in a three-part series examining the administration's defense-spending policy. See page 2.

Are today's black students abandoning their heritage? One man thinks those attending TCU are too apathetic and uninvolved. He offers some suggestions on how to change the situation. See page 3.

What does the Rickel Building offer you? Find out on page 4.

Crash kills 4 fliers

INDIAN SPRINGS, Nev. (AP)—Strict Air Force training may have led three pilots of an elite Air Force stunt squad to blindly follow the lead of a fourth and slam into the desert after a 400 mph dive.

Thunderbirds' commander Maj. Norman L. Lowry III died along with the other pilots Monday. The accident occurred during practice.

The Thunderbirds pilots, who sometimes fly as little as three feet apart in their T-38 Talons, are trained to "fly off the commander-leader," watching only the plane next to them and not the ground or instruments because of the tight formation, said Sgt. Jack Conner.

"Normally, he (the leader) is the only one looking where he's going," Conner said.

"We don't know whether it was a mid-air collision or a case of follow the leader into the ground," he said, adding that it may be several weeks before investigators make a determination.

Conner said it would take a trained observer to tell what had happened because the planes were flying so fast, about 350 knots.

The loss of the four officers was the most devastating accident in the history of the precision flying team and left its future in doubt.

Lowry became commander of the Thunderbirds in October after Col. David L. Smith died when his jet crashed on takeoff following a performance in Cleveland.

Another Thunderbird officer died in a crash last year before 80,000 spectators at an Ogden, Utah, air show.

Air Force officials said a panel would be formed to investigate Monday's crash—an inquiry expected to take up to three weeks.

"It's too early to speculate" what will happen with the Thunderbirds, said Air Force spokesman Col. Mike Wallace. "Obviously, the loss of four pilots and four aircraft is a severe blow. But we have snapped back before and could conceivably snap back again."

The crash came as the four planes were completing what is known as a "line-abreast loop"—climbing side-by-side for several thousand feet in a slow, backward loop, then hurtling down at more than 400 mph, leveling off at about 100 feet.

A resident across the highway from the auxiliary base where the flight team practiced said he heard the whine of the red, white and blue jets as they climbed to a high arch, then the scream of the engines as they plunged downward to complete the maneuver.

"Then boom-boom-boom, boom-boom-boom as they hit the ground one after another," said Loren Conaway.

"At the speed they were going when they came out of the loop, I just thought, 'That's the end of that for them fellows,'" said W.G. Wood of Indian Springs, who witnessed the crash as he drove along U.S. Highway 95. "It happened so fast I couldn't tell you if one hit sooner. It looked like all of them hit at the same time."

George LaPointe, a construction worker, watched the jets disappear behind tree tops.

"They didn't come back up," he said. "They were going full tilt, really screaming, and at the time I thought they were too low."

Air Force officers killed included Lowry, 37, of Radford, Va.; Capt. Willie Mays, 32, of Ripley, Tenn.; Capt. Joseph Peterson, 32, of Tuskegee, Ala.; and Capt. Mark E. Melancon, 31, of Dayton, Ohio.

Two of the pilots killed Monday had talked of the perils they faced when companions were killed last year.

"Accidents in flying are something you learn to live with," Peterson once said in an interview. He added that pilots learn to accept that "but for the grace of God, it could be any one of us anytime, anywhere."

Mays once said that after an accident morale drops, but "we realize that we have a mission."

The planes crashed at Indian Springs, an auxiliary field 40 miles northwest of their home field, Nellis Air Force Base.

The team flew to Indian Springs almost daily to practice formation flying in preparation for an 81-show exhibition season scheduled to begin March 13 at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Tucson, Ariz.

In 30 years the group has flown 2,455 air shows before 153 million people, Conner said.

The Indian Springs airstrip was the site of another air disaster last Sept. 21. Seven men were killed when a C-130 carrying Army troops crashed while practicing a night landing.

Council led with purpose

By SUSIE BRIDGES
Staff Writer

It will take all her energy, imagination, intelligence and ability, but Andrea Fedor said she's willing to give her all as the new head of Programming Council.

Fedor, elected last fall, brings to her office one year of experience as Public Relations Committee chairperson, plenty of public relations experience, organizational skills, ideas and enthusiasms.

"You don't realize how important Programming Council is until you become a part of it," she said, adding that lack of visibility is one problem the group must face.

"Students don't always recognize what we do," said Fedor. "Without student support, and without student input, Programming Council would fail."

Visibility, however, is better in the new student activities office in Reed-Sadler Mall, she said.

Comfortable behind her desk, wearing a bright yellow skirt, starched and striped blouse, and soft sweater tied around her neck, Fedor talked quickly, confidently and cheerfully.

Programming Council's personality will change this semester, she said, because all but one of the committee chairpersons are new.

"We can use the new blood, the new ideas," she said.

Another change in Programming Council this semester will be altering the duties of Concert Connection, the committee previously responsible for bringing music groups to campus.

Although no plans are definite yet, the committee will probably continue programming musical events, but will not be "burdened"

to bring top groups to campus, said Fedor.

"We don't have the student input," she said. "We want to quit wasting the students' money."

She said inviting groups like Kinesis, which performed during Homecoming festivities last fall, will probably be the type of programs the modified committee will focus on.

Concert Connection won't be the only committee reviewed this spring, she said. Each former committee chairperson will discuss with Fedor an evaluation of his or her committee. The evaluations will be used in budgeting and planning decisions.

Fedor identified several goals she would like Programming Council to accomplish this year, including improved communication between student leaders, more community involvement and continuation of a yearly blockbust.

"Student networks are developing," she said, "but we're still not communicating as well and helping each other as much as we should be."

One way she mentioned for improving communication is the development of an efficient mailing system, a way to "get the word out to more people," she said.

In working toward more community involvement at TCU, Programming Council will try to plan more and better programs, Fedor said. "It will take a lot of public relations work to let them know what we're planning."

Student apathy is a consideration in staging campus events.

"If a program doesn't go over well, we wonder 'Were they apathetic or did they not know about it?'" she said. "I don't think

it's so much that students are apathetic, just that they're involved in other things.

"There are those that are concerned only with classes and others work and do things off campus. . . . It's difficult to get them fired up."

Programming Council's yearly blockbust, Fedor said, is something she'd like to continue. Past blockbusters have been student center all-nighters and last fall's campus chest carnival.

Programming Council, a "huge committee" of the Student House of Representatives, receives two-thirds of the student activities fund. That fund is supplied by the student body; each student pays \$15 a semester into the fund. "Programming Council is an arm, an extension, of the House—a much larger extension than most of its committees."

She said the council is working out a "better way to help them, working together to get things done."

One of Programming Council's strengths, Fedor said, is it doesn't have the "inner conflict" the House has.

She also attributed faculty support to some of its success.

"We have an excellent staff of advisers who have open ears and open eyes," she said. "There are always people there to help."

Involvement in Programming Council, she said, has helped her learn to be organized and to communicate with other people.

"Also, whoever joins Programming Council is better for it. You learn how to budget, to manage, to do."

"Programming Council needs a good leader," said Fedor. "I hope to be."

around the world

Compiled From The Associated Press

Mystery man identified. A survivor of last week's Air Florida crash in the icy Potomac River said he thinks he can identify the mystery man who sacrificed himself while helping five others to safety.

Joseph Stiles, 42, of Alexandria, Va., called a news conference today at the National Hospital for Orthopedics and Rehabilitation, where he and three other crash survivors are reported in good condition.

"He believes he knows who the man is and can identify him," said Mary Shaw, director of public affairs for the suburban Arlington, Va., hospital.

The unidentified man sacrificed himself during rescue efforts by helping five other people onto a line dropped by a hovering helicopter. He sank into the frigid waters before the helicopter could return to get him.

Shaw said other survivors to whom she spoke were unable to identify the man.

New evidence in Williams' trial. After two weeks of testimony in Wayne B. Williams' Atlanta murder trial, prosecutors have begun introducing the disputed evidence that they say is a cornerstone of their case—microscopic fibers found on the bodies of the two victims.

Georgia state crime lab microanalyst Richard Ernest took the witness stand late Monday to identify four packages of fibers and hairs removed from Williams' car with a special vacuum tool during a June search.

Williams, a 23-year-old free-lance photographer and talent scout, is accused of murdering Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, and dumping their bodies into the Chattahoochee River.

Prosecutors contended in pretrial hearings that they were able to match fibers and dog hairs taken from Cater's and Payne's bodies with fibers and dog hairs found in Williams' car and home.

OPINION

Page 2 Wednesday, January 20, 1982 Vol. 80, No. 53

Ordinance permitting sexual bias rejected

By Rich Glenn

On Saturday, Jan. 16, Austin voters rejected an ordinance that would have legalized discrimination by landlords against tenants based on their "sexual orientation."

The ordinance, introduced by Dr. Steven Hotze and supported by a right-wing coalition called Austin Citizens for Decency (ACD), would have allowed landlords to evict or refuse housing to homosexuals.

Austinites rejected the proposed ordinance 29,239 to 20,997 with 74 of the 84 districts voting against the proposal.

So, for the time being, at least, Austin's fair housing ordinance stands intact.

Opponents of the measure joined to form Citizens for United Austin (CUA), a nebulous group composed of many prominent civic leaders, professors, 50 Austin clergymen and the gay population. The group had two major concerns: If the ordinance passed, homosexuals would be denied housing. They also felt that the term "sexual orientation" was vague and that landlords could use that term to justify eviction or refusals to anyone they deemed undesirable.

In addition, the group claimed that the measure would allow landlords to spy on tenants, from both the non-gay and gay community.

Many of the Austin lawyers who were consulted about the issue said the ordinance was clearly unconstitutional and that it would probably not have held up in court. CUA was prepared to fight the ordinance had it passed.

The battle between the two factions began as a bloody one and is still intense. It clearly became a fight between the "thinking people" and the "ignorants," between the bad and the good, between God and Satan.

The citizens group supporting the ordinance waged a strong campaign for the ordinance's passage. That included use of radio, television and newspaper advertisement, as well as issuance of literature. ACD campaigned strongly in both the black and Mexican community and in local churches. Slogans from the leaflets read: "Queers don't deserve a place to live" and "Why give sodomites special privileges?"

My question is how can the so-called citizens for decency call fair housing a privilege? They want to deprive citizens (and not just homosexuals) of their constitutional rights!

The issue was not whether people approve, or disapprove, of homosexuality, but whether they believe all people should be treated equally under the Constitution.

Whether we accept or reject homosexuality is a personal matter.

ACD, whether out of fear or ignorance—or both—could have very easily destroyed the personality of one of Texas' finest and reputedly liberal cities.

What frightens me most is that passage of the ordinance would have affected more than just homosexuals. Any two men or women living together, for whatever reasons, could be suspected of being gay and promptly evicted by a misguided landlord.

Furthermore, to prove his or her accusations, the landlord would probably have had to pry into people's private lives—by tapping phones, listening through walls, peeking through windows and other deceptive tricks.

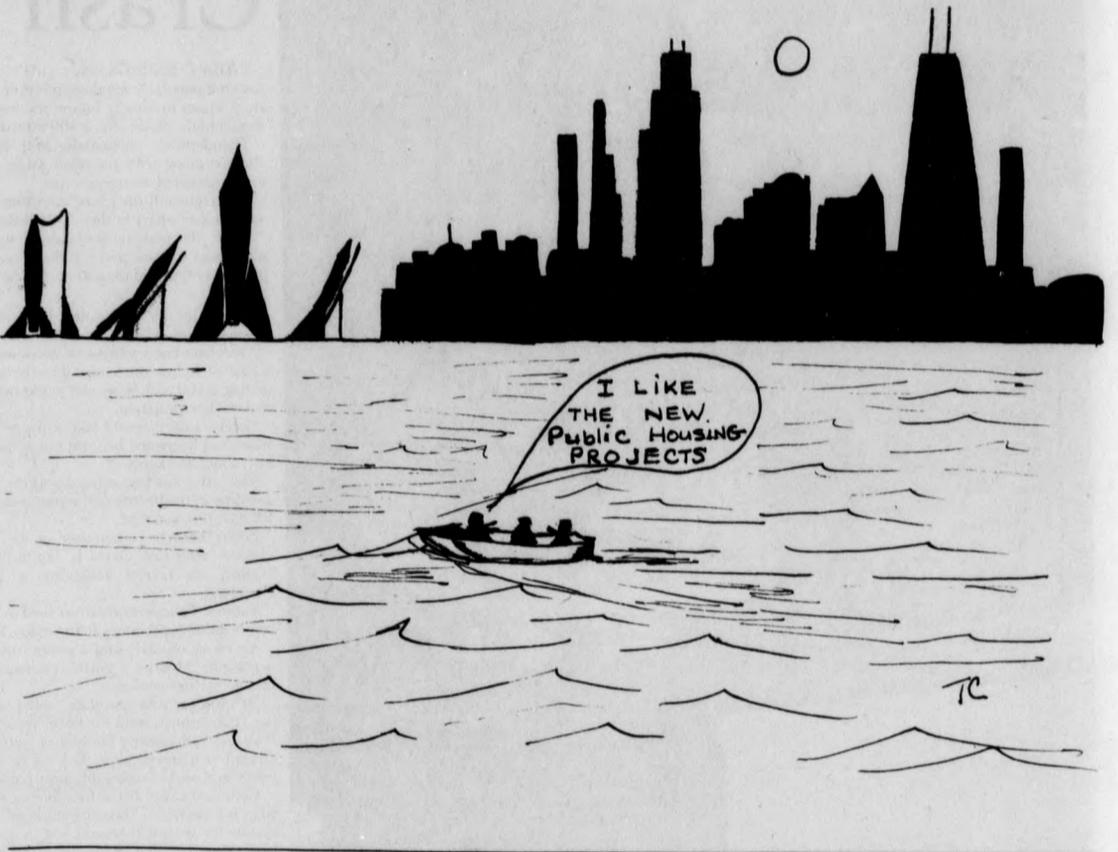
The ordinance would also have given landlords unlimited power to evict anyone they didn't like, regardless of their sexual persuasion!

The ordinance almost passed. It seems that somewhere along the line, a lot of values became distorted. The issue was not whether the people of Austin approve, or disapprove, of homosexuality, but whether they believe that all people should be treated equally under the Constitution.

Whether we accept or reject homosexuality is a personal matter. But apparently, a lot of people in Austin didn't realize that what they wanted to do and what they could lawfully do were not the same thing at all.

Let's hope that Fort Worth isn't faced with a similar proposal. And let's hope that if, by chance, we are, we might be a little more realistic and humane in our thinking.

Rich Glenn is a junior journalism major



Arms buildup harms social gains

By Terry Colgren

Second in a three part series on rearmament.

Along with proposing a \$56.8 billion tax cut for 1982, Reagan pushed for deep cuts in domestic programs to help compensate for his large rearmament.

The Reagan budget either eliminates, cuts or consolidates 250 federally funded programs. Most grant and loan activities of the Economic Development Administration will be eliminated. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration budget has been cut over 50 percent, eliminating, at least, 300,000 public service employment jobs and over 400,000 youth employment and training program slots nationwide.

Cuts in food stamps will disqualify 400,000 households, while cutbacks in child nutrition programs will affect 14.5 million children in 1982. Housing subsidies have been reduced almost 50 percent. That includes all forms of rehabilitative assistance and assistance to persons who make their homes energy efficient. The Department of Energy has been gutted as well.

In 1981, the military burden was 54.2 percent of the general fund. According to the Office of Management and Budget, Reagan expects it to reach 77.8 percent in 1985. Consequently, Reagan's program directives will cause a more dramatic change in national priorities than that which occurred during the Vietnam War and the Korean War.

Total non-white unemployment in the United States during 1980 was over twice that of white unemployment (13.3 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively). Unemployment reached 40.5 percent among minority youth between the ages of 15 and 19. The comparable rate for white youth was 18 percent. Reagan's social program cuts can only make conditions worse for the poor.

Last year's riots in Great Britain have been blamed, in part, on unemployment caused by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policy.

"If you have half a million young people on the streets all day," said former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath, "you will have a

massive increase in juvenile crime, and, of course, you will get racial tension when you have young blacks with less chance of getting jobs."

Unemployment rates for inner-city youth in Britain ranged from 40 to 60 percent at the time of the riots. The problems of unemployment are not new. We have, in recent years, however, examined the causes and implications of those problems more carefully.

In 1968, the Kerner Commission (created during the Johnson Administration to study urban unrest) reported that unemployment and inadequate job training were major grievances. At that time, unemployment for all non-whites averaged 7.4 percent and was 3.4 percent for all whites—half the current rate.

The Kerner Commission reported: "The convergence of these conditions in the racial ghetto and the resulting discontent and disruption threaten democratic values fundamental to our progress as a free society."

Reagan's budget priorities, in the face of continued unemployment and poverty, will roll back most attempts to improve social conditions.

Reagan has called for the

renegotiation of the Salt II Treaty. He has taken the hard line position that further progress in arms control could only be linked to a decrease of Soviet global adventurism.

The United States and the Soviet Union now possess more than 40,000 nuclear weapons for a total of about 15,000 megatons. A single megaton is 70 times more powerful than that which destroyed Hiroshima.

The 20,000 megaton total, now in the world stockpiles, provides five tons of explosive power for every man, woman and child on Earth.

Obviously, U.S. military policy deserves review. Can any future increase in the quantity of nuclear forces ensure victory? What constitutes a reasonable nuclear strategy? Do we need the capability to wage "limited" nuclear war or to develop counter force weapons like the MX Missile? And, finally, is the Soviet military buildup as dramatic, and U.S. forces as weak, as Reagan claims?

Until these issues are resolved, it is unreasonable to demand that Americans pay the price of Reagan's rearmament.

Terry Colgren is a junior political science, history and speech major.

Letters Policy

The TCU Daily Skiff Opinion Page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute. The Skiff limits all letters to 300 words, typewritten, and requires the writer's signature, classification, major and phone number. Some letters may be edited for length, style, accuracy or taste requirements. Any letters submitted are property of the Daily Skiff and may not be returned. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Room 291S, Moudy Communication Building.

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Brutality case ends in mistrial

By Susan Stoler

Associated Press Writer

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP)—Former McAllen policeman Roberto Ramos will probably never know the names of two jurors whose unswerving position resulted in his mistrial on a charge of alleged brutality.

U.S. District Judge Filemon Vela admonished the panel Monday not to discuss its deliberations and eventual deadlock without his written permission.

Jurors did tell Vela they split 10 to two in favor of convicting Ramos on the misdemeanor charge of ordering subordinates to beat a prisoner.

"I just won't have any comment," Ramos said after the judge declared a mistrial.

"We are of course disappointed that Mr. Ramos was not acquitted but we're confident he'll be vindicated upon retrial," said defense lawyer Buck Pettitt.

Ramos, 33, resigned his police post in September and is an investigator for Pettitt's law firm. Pettitt and Ramos left the courthouse without further comment.

Vela ordered jurors to continue their deliberations once more before

he ordered the mistrial.

"This is an important case," Vela told them. "If you fail to reach a verdict, it's going to have to be tried again."

However, Vela accepted their announcement of a hung jury after another 1 1/2 hours of deliberation.

Prosecutors said it will be up to U.S. Justice Department officials in Washington to decide whether to retry the case.

"There's a very strong possibility there will be a retrial, not just because of the split but because I think the evidence was very strong," said Enrique Romero, a Justice Department trial attorney from Washington.

Ramos, the first of five former McAllen officers to stand trial on brutality charges, was accused of ordering his subordinates to beat Rene Escamilla.

The prisoner had led three patrol units on a high-speed chase from McAllen to the town of San Juan. Escamilla was unarmed, but police fired at his car during the chase. Escamilla had been followed after a reported nightclub disturbance.

A San Juan policeman testified he saw Escamilla being beaten and

heard Ramos order other policeman in Spanish, "Beat him. I can't because I have too many lawsuits pending."

At the time, Ramos and several other officers were named in a civil suit filed by victims of alleged police brutality.

Another witness, McAllen Patrolman Willie Forester, said Ramos asked him, "What's happening?" and then said, "You won't say anything, will you?"

Forester said he turned around to avoid seeing what would follow. His testimony was read back to the jury Monday by the court reporter.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Lupe Salinas of Houston said he was worried about a deadlock after jurors requested Forester's testimony be read to them.

"I considered the witnesses to be pretty clear. I know there was a lot of conflict but for a couple of them (jurors) it was not sufficiently cleared up," said Salinas.

Ramos testified he never ordered Escamilla beaten and said he arrived after the prisoner had been handcuffed and was being placed in a squad car.

Defense lawyer John Lewis told jurors during closing arguments that the San Juan policeman who attributed the order to Ramos also said Escamilla already was being struck before Ramos arrived.

Lewis argued Ramos could not be held responsible for a beating that began before he got there.

Salinas said the mistrial will not effect the trials of four other officers. Three former policemen will be tried together Feb. 8 and a fourth will be tried Feb. 11—all before a federal magistrate.

Evidence in the other two trials is expected to include videotape recordings made on police station monitors.

The tapes, portions of which have aired on national television, show officers beating, kicking and abusing prisoners in the booking desk area over several years' time.

The recordings were evidence at a hearing on one of the civil lawsuits filed by the American Civil Liberties Union against several officers, the police department and city officials.

U.S. District Judge James DeAnda allowed the local news media to copy the tapes, which also were viewed by the federal grand jury.

Campus Digest

Mathematics colloquium opens Thursday

Robert Doran, a TCU professor of mathematics, will be the opening speaker Thursday in the spring 1982 series of the Mathematics Colloquium. His topic is "Involutions in Banach Algebras."

An informal reception at 3 p.m. in the math department common room will precede the talk, which is in Room 145 of Winton-Scott Hall. Refreshments will be served, and Doran will speak at 3:30. The public is invited.

Dallas Opera opens auditions for choristers

The Dallas Opera is auditioning for its 1982 chorus. Singers in all voice categories are needed, according to Nicola Rescigno, artistic director.

Deadline for applications is Friday, Jan. 29. Auditions will be held in February.

Singers must prepare two arias, one in a foreign language. Singers chosen must be available for evening rehearsals beginning Sept. 2; they will be paid at union scale for rehearsals and performances.

Opryland to hold audition in Dallas Thursday

Auditions for Opryland U.S.A., a theme park that highlights live musical productions, will be held in Dallas on Thursday.

Performers are sought for the park in Nashville, Tenn., and for the Tennessee Pavilion at the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn. Opryland will hire 400 performers during its 28-city audition tour, according to Donna Sparks of Opryland.

The audition team is looking for singers, dancers, dance captains, conductor/pianists, musicians, stage managers and technicians. The Dallas audition will be held from noon to 4 p.m. at McFarlin Auditorium on the SMU campus.

Those chosen are cast into shows in February; some shows begin rehearsals in mid-February.

For more details, call the opryland Entertainment Department at (615) 889-6600, ext. 4343.

Registration begins for non-credit courses

Registration has begun for more than 70 non-credit art-culture courses this spring.

"Print Education and Conservation," designed for non-art patrons and interested collectors, will be taught by TCU graduate student Stefani Job on Saturday mornings.

Thursday night courses include "Etching and Papermaking" by TCU graduate student Kevin Marshall and a historical examination, "Indians of North America," by Dr. Eugene B. McCluney, associate professor of anthropology.

Other classes are "Magic of Music" with pianist, composer and author Annette Meyers Planick. It invites students to explore and appreciate the world of music. David Conn, interim chairman of TCU's Department of Art, teaches a Tuesday night basic drawing course.

The courses run for 6 weeks and begin in the weeks of Jan. 24 and 31. Tuition is \$30. Information about these or the other 69 non-credit courses is available through TCU's Office of Community Service Programs at 921-7134.

TCU to participate

Rodeo spurs activity

Nope, that person in the purple cowboy hat at the Fat Stock Show probably won't be a champion bronco buster. He or she might be a mild-mannered academician.

For the first time, TCU plans to have representatives manning a booth in the exposition hall at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, to be held Jan. 27 through Feb. 7. They'll be wearing purple hats.

"The purpose of the booth is not to recruit for the university," said Gary Shepard, a TCU admissions counselor, "but help the community become aware that TCU is more than an academic setting."

"We get a lot of calls about the different types of opportunities available here and we realize that many people in the community are not sure what we have to offer"

For instance, many people would be interested in the kinds of non-traditional courses offered here if they knew about them.

"Also, I'm sure many people are not aware of the university press, so there will be a display of some of our publications, particularly those that deal with western culture and the Southwest."

The booth is a joint project of the Admissions Office, Continuing Education and University Relations.

"We sent out a letter asking for volunteers to man the booth and we've had a pretty good response," said Shepard. The booth will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day of the exposition.

The 20 or so purple cowboy hats, a gift from Al Young, director of transfer admissions, haven't been worn yet, said Shepard. "No one has had the nerve yet."

Chorale tour proves chilly

By SUZY McAULIFFE
Staff Writer

Things could've been worse.

Things could always be worse, so they say. But somehow it never seems so at the time—especially if the time is in the middle of one of the coldest winters in the nation. And the place is Chicago, or Missouri. And you have to sing.

Ending their Christmas vacations early, 52 of Ron L. Shirey's 55-member Concert Chorale left the sunny, winter skies of Texas to brave sub-freezing temperatures in parts of the Midwest.

It's a tradition. The Chorale always takes a winter tour. And this year would be no different.

They piled into a van and one large bus—30 minutes later than they had planned—and left Fort Worth on a January morning for the first stop in Tulsa, Okla., where members stayed overnight in church homes.

"The churches arranged for families to keep the students," he said. "We asked that their evening meal be furnished when they come in and overnight lodging and breakfast the next morning."

"After all they (the Chorale members) are giving up nine or 10 days of their Christmas vacation They're giving of their time and energy. It only seems fair that they shouldn't have also to pay for the trip."

Shirey said he stressed that point when he asked the Student House of Representatives for the \$2,000 that funded the trip.

From Tulsa, Okla., the group traveled to Missouri, presenting concerts in three Christian churches in Kansas City. Crossing the border into Kansas, they sang for five high schools in Shawnee Mission, a suburban school district that Shirey described as exemplary.

When the four-day tour in the Missouri-Kansas area ended, the weather was still holding out. And so were most of the students.

"One girl got ill in St. Louis and I had to put her in the hospital and have her go home," said Shirey. "We had some minor throat problems, but not *en masse*. I've had times where I had eight or 10 people go down with sore throats. This time only two or three people were incapacitated for any one concert."

Chicago was the next stop. The trip was long and cold.

"As we left (Missouri) the conditions worsened in the Chicago area As we drove up closer to Chicago listening to the radio I heard them announce that the temperature was dropping, as it eventually did to 26 degrees below zero," said Shirey. "The actual Fahrenheit with the chill factor was minus 81. Of course that's what you really call cold."

Heating, not slick roads, was Shirey's primary concern.

"The roads weren't so bad, frankly. The packed ice and snow on the ground wasn't that slick. We had no trouble with transportation; we just had trouble with the heating."

Some 12 to 15 hearty souls showed up at Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago to hear the group perform. Shirey said a crowd of 200 to 300 had been expected.

"It was disappointing, obviously," he said, with a sigh. "But it's not the first time it's happened to any group, be it from here at TCU or anywhere else."

Despite the "near freezing" chapel and handful of listeners, the Chorale went ahead with its program of Prez's "Tu Pauperum Refugium," Victoria's "Ave Maria," Hassler's "Verbum Caro Factum Est" and Byrd's "Ave Verum Corpus."

Although the group did not perform its entire program, other selections sung during the tour included Bach's "Singet Dem Herrn Ein Neues Lied" ("Sing to the Lord a New Song"), Rachmaninoff's "Ave Maria," Grieg's "How Fair is Thy Face" and others.

Shirey said the Chorale performed some popular music on the tour, but he doesn't plan to do a lot of it this semester.

"The Chorale's major thrust, at least under my direction, is to learn a representative literature of the great choral works throughout the ages," he said. "The pops program here in

early September was designed initially to try to attract attention to the group from people who had never heard it."

That's one reason for the annual tour.

"If people didn't hear about TCU and didn't see the kids they wouldn't know it," said Shirey. "It (the tour) is partly a recruitment value, particularly in the area of choral music. In our specialty, students who don't think that there is an aggressive program (at a university) don't want to go there."

Because of the tours, he said, "TCU is known by every choral director in the state—prior to my coming and now."

"We get 18 to 20 of the real blue-chip, All-State singers every year here because of the reputation of the school," said Shirey, who has been at TCU since 1976.

"We have toured every year also to give the students the exposure for them to learn what's going on in other places so that we don't become provincial in our own, just sitting here. It's good to see how other people live and sing and worship."

And on this trip, it seems they saw a little more than that. And maybe, just maybe, they learned that Texas winters really aren't so bad after all.

Female stress guilty of killings

LONDON (AP)—Christine English, a mother of two boys, stepped hard on the accelerator of her car and drove straight at her lover, pinning him to a telephone pole and killing him.

Sandie Smith, a barmaid on probation for stabbing a woman to death in a brawl, walked into a police station with a 4-inch knife and threatened to kill a sergeant because she said he had insulted her.

Both women claimed premenstrual tension provoked them to violence. Both were tried, convicted and then set free.

The two cases made legal history when they went through the British courts late last year.

Premenstrual tension, or PMT, a long-recognized medical condition that afflicts millions of women in varying degrees, had been used to explain relatively minor crimes such as shoplifting—but never as a defense for murder.

Now doctors and lawyers are debating just how far the rulings have opened, or should open, the courts to women hoping to escape punishment because of stress caused by the start of their natural monthly periods.

Dr. Gerald Swyer, an expert in gynecological medicine and a prosecution witness in the Smith trial, said he believes the way is clear for a barrage of frivolous court cases.

"It is a very disturbing situation," he said in an interview. "Any woman can plead PMT and literally get away with murder."

"I don't think anything is going to set back women's causes more than this thing. To let women think they become criminal once a month as a result of their physiology is to really debase the status of women. This is to say women are criminal by nature."

However, Dr. Katharina Dalton, a gynecologist who appeared as a defense witness in both cases, said medical tests can easily verify whether a woman actually suffers from PMT and "only a few" women are driven to violence by it.

PMT occurs during the first four days before and the four days after the onset of menstruation. Symptoms include depression, lethargy, irritability, breast swelling and emotional and mental problems. When a woman's period is over, the symptoms disappear.

Dalton, who has studied the disorder for 30 years and treats sufferers at her Harley Street clinic, said in an interview that an estimated one million women in Britain alone have a form of PMT severe enough to require treatment.

It is among these women, she said, that you find the "once-a-month suicide attempt and baby-batterers."

English and Smith both pleaded innocent of murder, but guilty of the lesser charge of manslaughter due to diminished responsibility brought on by PMT.

Under British law, murder carries a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment, but manslaughter convictions leave sentencing to the judge's discretion.

Identical pleas aside, the cases of English and Smith contrast starkly.

English, 37, had no previous criminal record and no history of uncontrolled violence, before her arrest for running down her lover, Barry Kitson, with her car on Dec. 16, 1980, in Colechester, 52 miles northeast of London.

She and Kitson had quarreled over another woman, but she testified she never meant to kill him, just to frighten him.

After her trial, she told reporters, "I knew my period was due, but I didn't connect it with what happened But I now know I am one of those women who have a bad reaction."

The 29-year-old Smith, on the other hand, "became a raging animal each month" without treatment for PMT with the hormone drug, progesterone, said her lawyer, Keith Evans.

When she was arrested last year for threatening to kill a policeman, she already had some 30 previous convictions, including the manslaughter of another barmaid, theft, arson, assault, writing threatening letters and throwing bricks into windows.

Psychiatric reports said she had attempted suicide "dozens of times."

In May 1980, London Judge James Miskin convicted Smith of manslaughter for killing the barmaid a year earlier and placed her on three years' probation after being told in court that progesterone kept her "sane and benign."

But last April, following a lowering in her progesterone dosage, she showed up at a London police station, saying she intended to kill a sergeant who had insulted her three years earlier, according to court records.

She was charged with three offenses involving intent to kill and carrying an offensive weapon.

Smith was convicted Nov. 9 in London's Old Bailey Court, and placed on another three years' probation.

English was convicted one day after Smith in Norwich Crown Court. She was banned from driving for one year and given a one-year conditional discharge, meaning she must stay clearly within the law for that period of time or risk serious legal consequences.

Writing in "The Lancet," a British medical journal, lawyer Diana Brahmans said that society's interest would not have been served by sentencing either woman to prison.

"The only fear is that the barriers against killing are being eroded and that human life is valued more cheaply in terms of prison sentences, than, say, tax evasion or fraud," she wrote.

Black apathy deplored

By KATTI GRAY
Staff Writer

It's obvious that he comes from the old school of social consciousness. Remnants of "the movement" adorn his office and he speaks with fond remembrances of his own college days—a time, he said, when black students "thought politics was a way of manifesting black power."

Today, he voices strong concern over apathy among TCU's black student body. The attitude of most blacks here differs greatly from that of the '60s, said Marvin Dulaney, intercultural affairs adviser.

"We discussed issues. We debated ideas. We discussed black nationalism, Pan-Africanism and Nkrumahism. We discussed options to see which ones would solve our problems Getting jobs for us was secondary," he said.

His fear, he said, is that "this generation (of black students) is throwing our history and heritage aside My generation had to start from scratch If we lose that history again we have to start the whole process over."

Dulaney said one of the problems he sees among TCU's black students is a lack of organization and involvement. "We have lost the commitment to the struggle," he said.

He would like to see blacks revive interest in their own community and hopes they will re-evaluate their goals. "It's still important to be black. There's a lot of tradition and heritage that we need to identify with," he said. "Ethnicity is supposedly not important anymore. I disagree with that."

He added that too few minority students have participated in university functions, like student government, where the real power lies. "No one wants to get involved where it counts. Competition begins there," he said.

Asked whether TCU, as an institution, has undermined efforts of minorities to organize, Dulaney said, "TCU does not have to worry about how it treats its students. They (black students) are not organized to do anything about it (discrimination). Blacks must demand fair treatment, he said.

Nonetheless, Dulaney thinks attendance at minority activities is too low. He said he believes most white students have purposely alienated themselves from blacks and that "they don't venture out to do anything dealing with black issues."

Still, Dulaney said he plans to help interested black students to establish new programs. He hopes to phase out Unity, an organization currently representing minority interests, and create a new body "that addresses the

needs of black students more realistically." The organization will be open to all interested persons. He said Unity has failed to "give people something they want to identify with."

But Unity's fall retreat was one of the highlights of last semester, Dulaney said. Although membership has fallen since then, Dulaney believes the retreat "got some students thinking about what they could do on this campus by being . . . unified."

Since then, Dulaney, along with black student leaders, has made several proposals for the new black student union. They include a big brother-sister program and a monthly black culture program that will include speakers, poetry reading, concerts and art displays. We want to tell this university that it (black culture) is "not just something you do in February and forget the rest of the year," Dulaney said.

Dulaney also serves as one of the advisers to the Latin-American Society. His work with the group has been very rewarding, said Dulaney.

Although the "seeds of the organization have been around for two years, the group is just now getting off the ground," he added. The group has already begun recruiting local Latino high school students for college entrance.



HELPING HAND—Thesla Berne and Steve Navarez receive counseling from Intercultural Affairs Adviser Marvin Dulaney. He is located in the Student Activities Office.

Photo by Ben Noey

SPORTS

Longhorns overwhelm TCU

Collins to coach at SMU

DALLAS (AP) - Bobby Collins, the new football coach at Southern Methodist, says he may get the Mustangs' two returning 1,000-yard gainers in the backfield at the same time.

"I'll have to see both Eric Dickerson and Craig James on the field, but it's in the back of my mind I might want both of 'em in there," said Collins. "We used two tailbacks in our offense. If you are going to run the I, you need two tailbacks."

Dickerson and James alternated at the tailback position in 1981. Dickerson was in The AP second team backfield.

The 48-year-old Collins was named the 13th head coach at SMU Monday, replacing Ron Meyer, who resigned to go to the New England Patriots of the National Football League. Collins got a five-year contract for an estimated \$100,000 a year.

Collins built independent Southern Mississippi into a national power in seven years, compiling a 48-30-2 record.

The Golden Eagles, operating out of the I Formation like Meyer's Mustangs, were 9-2-1 last year, including a 19-17 loss to Missouri in the Tangerine Bowl.

Asked to describe his offensive philosophy, Collins said "it's run-oriented."

Quarterback Reggie Collier of Southern Miss, a third team AP All-America, gained over 1,000 yards rushing and passing out of the I Formation.

Collins said he realized it was important in Dallas to "put on a good show that will attract people to the games" because of the presence of the professional Dallas Cowboys.

Collins, who played under Darrell Royal at Mississippi State, said "I saw SMU play twice on the films last year. There is a lot of talent on this team."

He added "I know enough about the Southwest Conference to have a great respect for it. This is a tremendous challenge for me."

It was difficult for Collins to leave Southern Mississippi. For example, his daughter is a sophomore cheerleader at the school.

"This was an exciting opportunity and I felt my career was sort of at a crossroads," said Collins, who admitted "It wasn't easy to leave."

Collins was asked if he had aspirations to coach in the pros like Meyer did.

"I do not," said Collins.

Collins was to meet with Meyer's assistants today then talk to the team.

The Texas Longhorns, led by a 31-point performance by center LaSalle Thompson, overwhelmed the Horned Frogs 105-89 Monday night in Austin.

Though the Frogs produced the most points ever scored against the 19th-ranked Longhorns this season, the play of Thompson, Virdell Howland and Mike Wacker was more than the Frogs could handle.

"They played unreal for about two-thirds of the game," Killingsworth said. "I can't remember the last time I saw a team play as well as Texas did tonight. I've seen North Carolina play this year, and they played a hell of a lot better than Carolina did."

One of the highlights in the Frogs' third-conference loss was the season

high 28 points scored by Darrell Browder. Doug Arnold was second in scoring with 17 points and led the Frogs with 12 rebounds. Joe Stephen was next with 16 points and 5 rebounds.

But it was Howland's 26 points and Wacker's 24 along with 19 rebounds by Thompson that dictated the tempo of the game.

"They hit outside shots like they were layups," Browder said. "They really do belong in the top 10."

The Longhorns' victory was their 13th straight, including back-to-back wins over Houston and Arkansas before TCU.

Texas is 5-0 in conference play and 13-0 overall, while TCU's record drops to 2-3 and 7-8.

The Frogs will travel to Moody Coliseum in Dallas Saturday to face the SMU Mustangs. SMU has a 1-3 record in the conference and is 6-8 overall. The Frogs' next home game is Tuesday against the Houston Cougars.

Southwest Conference Standings (as of Jan. 19)

conference	W-L	overall
Texas	5-0	13-0
Baylor	2-1	9-4
Texas A&M	2-1	9-4
Arkansas	2-2	11-2
Houston	2-2	11-3
Texas Tech	2-3	10-5
TCU	2-3	7-8
SMU	1-3	6-8
Rice	0-3	9-7

49ers, Montana and Clark handle success

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP) - The Dallas Cowboys are called "America's Team," but for the moment the country has a new heartthrob in the San Francisco 49ers.

Last week, it was wide receiver Dwight Clark on the cover of Sports Illustrated, snaring the pass that beat the Cowboys and put the 49ers in Super Bowl XVI.

Now, it's quarterback Joe Montana gracing the cover of Time with a smile as broad as San Francisco's Golden Gate.

"Do I enjoy being a star? Well, I would much rather have it this way than being sitting at home watching TV," Montana said Monday as the 49ers settled in to their Super Bowl week schedule building up to Sunday's game against the Cincinnati Bengals.

Clark, the National Football Conference's leading receiver, became an instant celebrity when he leaped three feet into the air for the last-minute touchdown pass from Montana that capped the 49ers' 28-27 victory in the NFC title game.

"If it had been just another regular-season game it would probably have been just another catch," said Clark. "But since it was nationally covered, I think that's what's causing all the ruckus."

The sudden fame "gets old after a while," said Clark, "but it's still pretty exciting to me because it's something I dreamed about doing. Everybody wants to do something

really important for his teammates. Whatever I have to go through because of that is all right."

Coach Bill Walsh, who put the 49ers through a "highly successful" workout in the Silverdome Monday, said he doesn't think the instant fame of Montana, Clark, rookie cornerback Ronnie Lott and others will adversely affect the team.

"I don't think they'll give it that much thought. We just don't have that kind of team," said Walsh. "We have a very young and enthusiastic team, and we just don't have the personalities, at this time at least, that are looking for national attention."

Lott, kingpin of the 49ers' young defensive backfield, said, "You can't

worry about the attention.

"Some people are attracted to it, some people get it because they work for it, and some people get it because they are lucky. You just have to really enjoy it, flow with it and have fun."

Following Monday's practice, Walsh said he was "really happy with our coming in a day early and working on that (artificial) surface and getting somewhat acclimated to the time difference."

"Today was one in which we really felt we could get a lot done, but the practices won't be as long in coming days. We think we'll keep their interest, but we will not be working quite as hard or as long."

Rickel Center offers students realm of recreation

By ARMANDO VILLAFRANCA
Staff Writer

TCU students, faculty and staff members who go off campus and pay for the pleasures of swimming, playing racquetball and roller skating may not realize that these are but a few of the activities offered free at the Rickel Building.

The Rickel Building, on the corner of Stadium Drive and Bellaire Drive North, may be known by some only as the building where kinesiological studies classes and general registration are held.

However, when its facilities are not being used for organized school activities, the Rickel Building is open for recreational use by anyone presenting a valid TCU identification card.

"I think we have as fine a facility as can be had and I invite every student, faculty, staff member and their dependents to take advantage of what is offered here," said Bob Mitchell, Rickel Building director.

The building is open from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday during the fall and spring semesters.

Those eligible to use the facilities are allowed to bring one guest and children under 16 years old must be accompanied by their parents.

Basketballs, volleyballs, badminton equipment and roller skates may be checked out from the equipment room with a TCU ID. Items checked out from the equipment room may be used on that day only and are limited to one item per person.

Locker space may be rented for \$5 per semester. The fee includes a combination lock and towels. Many lockers are now available, said Mitchell.

Open use of the facilities is scheduled around the needs of classes and

team sports.

The two indoor heated pools, one for lap swimming and the other for diving, can be used for open swimming on Mondays from noon to 1 p.m. and 5:30 to 7 p.m., Tuesdays from 5:30 to 9 p.m., Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m. and 5:30 to 9 p.m., Thursdays from 5:30 to 9 p.m., Fridays from noon to 1 p.m. and 5:30 to 7:45 p.m., Saturdays from 1 to 5:45 p.m. and Sundays from 1 to 4:45 p.m.

The varsity swim team practices in the lap swimming pool Monday through Friday, from 3 to 5:30 p.m. The diving well is used for open swimming at these times. Children under 10 are not allowed in the pool area unless accompanied by a parent.

All but one of the Rickel Building's 10 handball/racquetball courts are open. The courts can be reserved for one hour per person on the day to be played. Students may call before 3 p.m. Monday through Friday to reserve a court to play between 3 and 9 p.m. Reservations may also be made in person. Reservations cannot be made for weekend play, when the courts are available on a first-come basis. Players must furnish their own equipment for racquetball or handball.

The courts are open for free play Monday through Thursday from 3:30 to 9 p.m., Friday from 3 to 9 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m.

The roller skating room, located in the lower floor of the Rickel Building, is opened daily upon request. Skates can be obtained from the equipment room.

Two gymnasium games areas used for basketball, badminton and volleyball are open when they are not scheduled for physical education classes and intramural sports use. They are available for free play on Monday and Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Friday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m.

A room designated for gymnastics can be used Monday through Thur-

sdays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Shoes cannot be used on the mats, and spotters must be present when using the gymnastic equipment.

The Leo Potishman Tennis Center flanks the Rickel Building on its east side. Singles games are limited to one hour and doubles to one hour and a half when people are waiting for an open court. The nine outdoor tennis courts are open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. every day when classes are not being held. The hours the courts are available vary because of community service classes, but schedules can be obtained from Mitchell's office.

A men's weight-training room used for body conditioning and weight lifting is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 10 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. A dressing room is adjacent to the training room.

A similar facility is also available for women. A schedule for open use can be obtained from the director's office.

Extramural sports for intercollegiate competition include power lifting, volleyball, bowling, Tae Kwon Do, wrestling, rifle team, judo and trap and skeet.

An intramural bowling program for TCU students is now being organized. The organizational and orientation meeting for the program will be held Tuesday Jan. 26 from 3 to 5:30 p.m. at Forest Park Lanes on University Drive. Interested students can bowl free during the meeting. Men's and women's teams of four members each will be organized for the program.

Other intramural programs such as basketball, tennis, softball and racquetball will soon begin. Entry deadlines for some of the programs are at the end of January. Interested students should contact the intramural office in the Rickel Building or Maggie Mabee, intramural director, at 921-7948.

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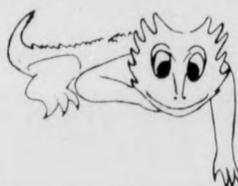
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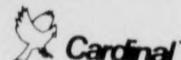
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