

Polish Parliament endorses martial law

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish Parliament put its stamp of approval on martial law after a speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski told the parliament that military control of industry will continue indefinitely but some civil liberties could be restored by the end of February.

"If no illegal actions develop, if unforeseen circumstances do not arise, these restrictions will be lifted, or considerably reduced at any rate, by the end of next month," said the premier, military commander and Communist Party chief Monday in his first address to Poland's parliament since he imposed martial law seven weeks ago to check the Solidarity reform movement.

But martial law will likely continue in industry, Jaruzelski continued, because it imposes discipline "both on those who are in charge of the economy and those who are engaged in production processes."

The parliament, in a resolution adopted after the premier's report, said martial law "ought not to last longer than is necessary."

"The restrictions of civic freedoms and normal conditions of life arising from martial law ought to be gradually moderated," the government television service reported.

"At the same time the Sejm (Poland's parliament) states with all force that the great deed of socialist renewal must be—and will be—continued," the resolution declared.

The resolution said the Sejm was in "full solidarity" with Jaruzelski's statement in his speech "that there can be no return to the erroneous methods and practices" of the government before August 1980, when years of corruption and mismanagement resulted in a nationwide demand for reform and the formation of the independent labor union Solidarity.

The resolution also endorsed Jaruzelski's statement that Poland's problems can only be solved by "national accord" and "not by force."

Jaruzelski said Solidarity would be allowed to resume operations after military rule is ended but only if it stayed out of politics.

"There is no reason why the trade union movement... shielded from a repetition of political manipulations of opponents of socialism, should not be able to resume its activities as soon as the situation in the country returns to normal," he said without elaboration.

But he refused to set a target date for the lifting of martial law and rejected pressure from the United States and its allies, saying, "...above all, no external pressure whatsoever must decide it."

He attacked the U.S. sanctions against Poland, saying they "strike at the Polish nation, at every Pole," and their purpose is "to paralyze the Polish economy, to make it impossible to get out of the crisis."

Poland has never "bowed down before a foreign ultimatum" and refuses to be intimidated by the United States now, he declared.

Accusing America of hypocrisy, Jaruzelski said, "The government which

has for years been torpedoing the imposition of sanctions on the great concentration camp which is the Republic of South Africa does not hesitate to impose sanctions on Poland."

He also brushed aside the American demand for the release of interned Solidarity members, saying that the "head of the Polish government did not demand the release from American prisons of the handcuffed air traffic controllers trade union leaders."

Jaruzelski denied reports of inhumane conditions in the internment camps and said a delegation from the International Red Cross "recently had a chance to see by themselves what is true."

"We do not have anything to hide here," he said.

He said 4,549 people were still under detention, 1,750 others had been released, and "those internees who... will abandon their activity against the socialist state can return to their families, their jobs."

The government radio and television services broadcast excerpts from the speech, and several hours after it was delivered carried it in its entirety.

The Sejm vote on the resolution endorsing Jaruzelski's policies was not reported, but there were reports of opposition.

Before the ballot, Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the Polish Catholic Social Union, which has five of the 460 seats, said his party opposed martial law because it provided "occasion for reprisals." Another deputy was reported heckled when he said martial law was contrary to Polish tradition.

Nuclear incident over

ONTARIO, N.Y. (AP)—A "site emergency" at the Ginna nuclear plant Monday was quickly resolved, enabling employees to resume work Tuesday.

The emergency was declared Monday shortly after one or more of the 3,260 tubes in the generator ruptured at 9:28 a.m. and pressure in the reactor dropped, releasing puffs of radioactive steam into the atmosphere.

Status was downgraded to "alert" 10 hours later. A "site emergency" is the second most serious of four nuclear emergency classifications. "Alert" is one step lower.

A spokesman for Rochester Gas & Electric Co., the plant's owner, said temperatures and pressures in the reactor gradually were lowered overnight by venting to 340 degrees and 340 pounds per square inch. That figure was low enough to allow most workers to return to the plant site at the small village, 16 miles northeast of Rochester.

Nonessential employees, moved to an on-site training center Monday after at least one stainless steel tube carrying pressurized water to the plant's steam generator ruptured, were called back Tuesday to begin the cleanup.

"We're still cooling down in the conventional mode," said the spokesman Richard Peck. "We could have switched over to the plant's residual cooling system at 350 degrees (but) this is the way our operators wanted to do it."

"We are convinced the plant is safe," said RG&E vice president John Oberlies. "Things at the plant are progressing very well. We know it is stable."

"Everything worked, that's the real story," said RG&E spokesman Frank H. Orienter. "All the systems operated the way they were supposed

to. Nobody was hurt or killed."

Officials at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington described the incident as minor, although it was the first "site emergency" since the nation's worst commercial nuclear accident at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pa., in March 1979.

"It might be expensive for the operator to clean up, but in terms of public health consequences, it was not very serious," said Harold R. Denton, the agency's director of nuclear reactor regulation.

Oberlies emphasized that the radioactive releases were minor, but noted that five workers had been exposed to trace levels of radiation. All went home after showering or wiping off with a cloth.

The maximum radiation detected was 3 millirems at the plant boundary, the utility said. Exposure to a chest X-ray is about 20 millirems, and a dose of 600,000 millirems is considered lethal.

Radiation was released in a series of five-second puffs totaling three minutes within a one-hour period following the tube rupture, officials said. RG&E continued to check for radiation outside the plant, but Oberlies said, "We are convinced there are no health problems."

Technicians worked through the night to reduce the temperature and pressure in Ginna's primary cooling system.

The operating temperature, normally 603 degrees at 2,250 pounds per square inch pressure, was reduced to 349 degrees at 438 psi by 11 p.m. Monday, plant officials said.

The 470,000-kilowatt pressurized-water reactor, which opened in 1969, is on Lake Ontario about 16 miles northeast of Rochester. About 45,000 people live within 10 miles of the plant.



FROM HIGH ABOVE—Bill Tinkle replaces glass damaged during installation in the Moody Building. Tinkle, an outside contractor, said there were five panes that needed replacing with specially ordered glass. He and

a fellow worker said that the job could take as long as a week to complete. The tedious undertaking required hoisting the glass up to the desired location by hand before carefully positioning it into its proper place.

Photo by Marty Trutan

around the world

Compiled from The Associated Press

Abseam sentencing delayed. Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. was admitted to a New York hospital for hernia surgery on the eve of his scheduled sentencing on Abseam bribery and conspiracy charges, his office said Tuesday.

Walter Gold, Williams' press secretary, said the 62-year-old New Jersey Democrat suffered what he called "an incarcerated hernia" in a fall on the ice in his driveway Monday morning at his home in Bedminster, N.J.

Gold said the senator was listed in satisfactory condition Tuesday, and that no decision had been made when to perform the surgery.

Judge George Pratt of U.S. District Court had planned to sentence Williams on bribery and conspiracy charges in connection with the FBI's Abseam investigation.

Freon fumes kill sailors. Two sailors on security patrol "keeled over" dead, and a comrade who tried to help them also was killed when they came into contact with fumes from a Freon leak aboard a guided missile cruiser, the Navy said.

Six other sailors aboard the USS Bainbridge in San Diego who rushed in to help also were overcome but survived and were hospitalized, the Navy said. A seventh sailor was treated after trying to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to one of the victims.

The deaths and injuries occurred Monday evening in the forward air conditioning plant of the Bainbridge.

Crash cause undetermined. Federal investigators were unable to find evidence of mechanical malfunction and said they would begin Tuesday investigating the possibility of pilot error in a private airplane crash that killed seven people in Laredo, Texas.

National Transportation Safety Board investigator Warren Wandel released his preliminary findings in the accident during a news conference Monday.

He said both propellers were still spinning when the Cessna 402 did a nose dive and smashed almost straight into the ground, killing all seven people on board.

The craft apparently stalled during a landing attempt and hit the ground at an 85-degree angle, then burst into flames, Wandel said.

There was no evidence of mechanical failure or in-flight fire and there was fuel in the tanks at the time of the crash, the investigator said.

Wandel suggested investigators may never know who was the pilot since two of the seven people on board were licensed pilots and the bodies were thrown from the wreckage.

ERA passage appears doubtful. Although the Equal Rights Amendment has been granted a five-month reprieve by the Supreme Court, lawmakers say that it has a shot at passage in only five states—and its chances are considered slender in each.

The amendment must be approved by three more states by June 30 if it is to become part of the U.S. Constitution, and battles are likely only in Virginia, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and Illinois.

Even so, a key committee in the Virginia House of Delegates opposes it, a survey shows most Florida senators would vote no, backers in Missouri concede there is little chance of success, the North Carolina legislature has already defeated it five times, and supporters in the Illinois Senate already have failed once this year to win a crucial rules change.

The amendment, which would ban discrimination based on sex, was rejected last week by the Oklahoma Senate and the Georgia House, and legislators agreed the ERA battle was over in those states.

The Supreme Court deflected a death blow for the ERA Monday by blocking a Dec. 23 ruling that Congress acted unconstitutionally when it extended the ratification deadline. The ruling, made by U.S. District Judge Marion Callister in Boise, Idaho, said that Congress did not have the right to extend the deadline from March 22, 1979, seven years after the amendment was passed, to next June 30.

Soviet women seek emigration. Two Soviet women who are fasting to win permission to emigrate to the United States say they will physically resist any effort to put them in a Soviet hospital.

Augustina Vashchenko, 52, and her daughter, Lydia, 31, made their promise of resistance Monday. They are among seven Pentecostals who were granted humanitarian asylum at the U.S. embassy 3½ years ago.

An embassy source has said they could die within a week if they continue their month-old fast in which they are refusing solids and liquids. U.S. officials have said the women would be transferred to a Soviet hospital if their deaths appeared imminent.

Dozier photo 'hopeful sign.' Police say a Polaroid photo of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier is "the most hopeful sign" since he was kidnapped Dec. 17 by Red Brigade terrorists that he may still be alive.

A Rome newspaper on Monday retrieved the photo showing the 50-year-old Dozier with a thick beard. The photo came with a communique that neither set demands for his release nor gave information about him.

Time's up for Zelda

By DEBORAH THOMPSON
Staff Writer

Zelda. She's not a sex symbol. She's certainly not an expensive TCU toy. Who is Zelda?

She is TCU's powerhouse, a working girl who pays her own way. Zelda is a Xerox Sigma IX computer, with a CPY system, with about 150 terminals spread across campus.

She was installed in July, 1974, in the basement of the Sid W. Richardson Building. Frank Forney, computer center director, told how Zelda got her name.

"One day my wife asked me about Zelda," he said.

"No, no, I told her. Not Zelda. It's Sigma."

But when Forney related the story to the center staff the following day, the decision was made that Zelda stayed.

And so she has. In 1974, Forney said, there was very little interaction between Zelda and the campus. Now Zelda is involved in all phases of campus activities: budgeting, alumni record keeping, football recruiting, payroll, and library circulation.

She handles administrative work such as accounts payable and receivable, and a student data base that includes financial aid,

registration, housing and other information.

She is also used for research and instructional purposes and for external work for companies like Radiation Research Associates, which uses the Xerox Sigma IX for its own research purposes. The monthly income from those sources helps to offset the computer's operating expenses.

Her terminals provide computer support in the Adran College of Arts and Sciences, M.J. Neeley School of Business, Sid W. Richardson Building, computer science department, development office, financial aid office and other areas on campus. But Forney said Zelda is used most by the natural sciences departments.

"If all this makes Zelda seem busy, she is. She is also going to be replaced," Forney said, with a more sophisticated and diverse system. It could be as soon as this year, he said. Her demise will take place over a period of time.

In her infancy, Zelda was available an average of 92 percent of the time, Forney said. Now, he said, she averages 97 percent and their goal is 98 percent availability.

The computer can keep running, Forney said, but when the old becomes obsolete it must be replaced with a faster, more efficient model.

The new system would be more energy and cost efficient, he said.

OPINION

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RICHARD NIXON IN EUROPE



JIMMY CARTER IN CHINA



RONALD REAGAN IN CALIFORNIA



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Refrigerator frenzy frustrates 'family'

By Diane Crane
Staff writer

Have you ever noticed how few shades refrigerators come in? Neither had I. Until I moved off campus. I never used to even care about refrigerators. I never used to even see refrigerators, let alone write editorials about them. Look at me now.

Anyway, whether we had much choice of color or not, we got our new refrigerator. At least I think it's new. Maybe it's used. Boy, if my dad were here, I'd know if that refrigerator were new or not.

At least my pot roast is frozen. That's right, it is frozen—I didn't take it out this morning. There goes dinner. I wonder what my roommate's planning for dinner. Maybe I can get out of this newsroom early and have dinner with her. Or is she working late today too?

Can she even get home? I don't know if we got that new key made. Oh well, she knows where to find me. And if worse comes to worse, it isn't that cold outside.

Our refrigerator's cold, however. My roommate insists it smells funny too, but at least it's cold. And the contents have been rearranged. Changing refrigerators isn't easy. I almost couldn't find my breakfast links this morning. Which reminds me, I need to go shopping.

I never knew shopping took so much time. Or money. Man, what a bunch of broccoli goes for these days! Looking through the ads takes the most time. I'm going to have to stop bargain shopping if I want to eat on time.

Anyway, getting back to the subject, our new refrigerator does match the stove. Well, it would if we cleaned the spaghetti sauce stains off it. No wonder Mom always cooked

spaghetti sauce in a covered pan. What a mess. I wish someone would clean it off. Preferably, before I get home tonight.

I guess it's just as well we didn't find a magenta refrigerator. We'd only have had to get a new stove to match. The deliverymen had enough trouble getting the refrigerator up the stairs. Which, speaking of color, need to be painted.

What did we decide? When it's warm, that's right—we'll wash the windows and paint the railing when it's warm. Boy, I hope it stays cold awhile. I can just imagine what turpentine does to nail polish.

Well, they got the new refrigerator in. And the old one out. Without squashing the cat, I might add. We have got to find a way to keep her out of the kitchen, I almost had a heart attack when I opened the refrigerator door the other morning. She was perched up on top like Tennyson's eagle. Like a thunderbolt she fell all right, when I knocked her senseless with the back of my hand. All those tennis lessons didn't go for nothing.

I never wanted a cat. I was perfectly happy with TCU's policy on animals and dorms. Fluffy. Can you imagine living with a cat named Fluffy?

We had to have her spayed. Thirty-five bucks! A month's water and electricity for three co-eds in a six-room apartment! Just to keep a cat thin and using the litter box. It hasn't kept her from scratching the furniture or shedding paper—or hiding under my bed. One of these days...

Just keep her out of the kitchen, that's all I really ask. In fact, just keep her off the olive green perhaps-new-but-maybe-used-barely-made-it-up-the-stairs-and-through-the-doorway refrigerator and I'll be happy.

Words: little logic lots of appeal

By Hugh A. Mulligan
AP Special Correspondent

HARVARD YARD, CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—This is our first seminar in Obverse English in the winter term. Class, please come to order.

Obverse English is the splendidly individualized speech form that turns every cliché into a verbal banana peel, so that we end up with a fly in the oatmeal and a monkey wrench in the cookie jar.

From Canada, we begin today's lecture with a really world class entry that fell twisted and broken from the lips of Bob Thompson, a much quoted politician: "If this idea ever catches fire, it will snowball all across the land."

Thompson, my Canadian sources tell me, had an original way with words that threw even the Royal Canadian Mounties off the trail of his logic. His style is reminiscent of Sir Boyle Roche, the logician in the old Irish Parliament, who apologized for missing a committee meeting because of a prior speaking engagement.

"Not being a bird," he told the Dail, the Irish Parliament. "I can't be in two places at once." He brought down the house one day with "The cup of Ireland's sorrows has been

overflowing for centuries and isn't full yet."

It was Sir Roche who thundered out the memorable "Damn posterity, what's posterity ever done for us?"

Or, as a member of the Louisiana House once phrased a similar question: "What will our future forefathers say?"

In the glory days of Yogi Berra, the Yankee dugout was often littered with fractured phrases as well as broken bats from his habit of lunging at a hot just as if it were a low sinking curve.

When the loud speaker announced one day that only 9,000 were in attendance for a double-header against the last place club, Yogi philosophized: "If fans don't want to come out and see the games, you can't stop them."

He is supposed to have said of his favorite steak house near Yankee Stadium, "you'd have to go a long way to find a restaurant this close."

Yogi winds up on TV talk shows more often than the last Rhodes Scholar to play in the majors, whoever he was. Probably one of those intellectual types who'd talk the ears off a fence post. Or was it a brass monkey?

Information conquers industry

By Terry Colgren

Anwar Sadat said, "He who cannot change the very fabric of his thought will never be able to change reality." The world community is changing and the United States needs to change as well.

First, the United States is changing from an industrial society to an information society. It has become totally removed from the industrialization ethic.

The most dramatic way to illustrate how quickly we have shifted to an information society is to look at the changing character of our jobs. The final impact of this change will be more profound than the 19th-century shift from an agricultural to an industrial society.

In 1950, 65 percent of the U.S. work force was engaged in industrial occupations. Since 1950, that 65 percent has dropped to 27 percent—a dramatic change. (In 1900, 35 percent of the work force was engaged in industry.)

In 1950, about 17 percent of the work force was in information jobs (those involved with creating, processing, and distributing information). Today that figure is up to 58 percent. That group includes people in publishing, education, and the media. It also includes the less obvious—those in banking, the stock market, insurance, and government.

To a large extent, we are what we do. Thus, when most of us work in information jobs, that shapes our society. About two years ago, the No. 1 occupation in the United States became clerk, replacing laborer, which replaced farmer.

The mass instrumentalities that were created in consonance with the industrial society are out of tune with the times. In 1800, the fact that 90 percent of the labor force was farmers dictated the societal arrangements of the day.

The fact that most of the work force was in industrial occupations until recently dictated the arrangements of the mass industrial society—which is now out of tune with the information society. Take for example, labor unions.

In 1950, at the height of the mass industrial society, 32 percent of the work force in this country was unionized. That figure has been sliding downward ever since. Last year, it reached 19 percent and is still falling irreversibly.

National political parties also had their heyday during the mass industrial society. Today, they exist in name only.

When there is such a basic restructuring of a society, the traditional grouping of goods and services no longer work. That is why economists have served us so poorly lately. Their judgments are rooted in the old industrial society indexes. We need new concepts and new data if we are to understand what is going on today, let alone understand what might go on tomorrow.

Now this restructuring from an industrial society to an information society is not itself happening in a vacuum. It is part of a larger, literally global context, and that is partly why it is irreversible. This leads to the second pattern in the restructuring of America, from a

national economy, to part of an integrated global economy.

We are, for the first time, becoming part of an integrated, interdependent world economy because of instantaneously shared information. We have wiped out the "information barrier."

Sir Arthur Clarke said that two inventions accounted for America's swift economic growth: the telegraph (later the telephone) and the railroads. Similarly, the two great inventions that are now making us an economic global village are the jet airplane and the communication satellite.

Consequently, the world is in the process of redistributing labor and production. We are re-sorting out who makes what. As part of this process, the developed countries are deindustrializing.

The United States and the rest of the industrialized nations are on their way to losing their dominant positions in steel, automobiles, textiles, apparel, shoes and appliances. Even Japan, whose productivity rate now serves as the model for the rest of the world, is getting out of the steel and the ship building business. Japan knows that South Korea will out do her in steel and that Brazil, Spain and Poland will soon be making ships better and cheaper.

The Third World is taking up many of the old tasks. By the year 2000, the Third World will produce as much as 30 percent of the world's manufactured goods.

In the truly integrated world economy, no country will dominate as the United States did economically and militarily following World War II. Since 1960, the United States' share of the export pie has dropped dramatically from 18 percent to 12 percent. Experience teaches that this bodes ill.

The United Kingdom managed, in only a couple of generations, to transform herself from the World's wealthiest society to a relatively poor member of the Common Market by growing only 1 percent less than France, West Germany and the United States.

We now have two economies in America, one falling and one rising. We have a group of sunset industries and a group of sunrise industries. We are experiencing a new phenomenon. Some sections of the country are in prosperity and other sections are in depression.

Yesterday is over. We have to look to the new technological adventures: electronics, bio-industry, alternative sources of energy and mining the seabeds, among others. We have to work out policies to ease the transition from the old to the new.

Anwar Sadat reconceptualized "the very fabric of his thought" on what business Egypt was in—from the war business to the peace business—and changed the world.

The time of reconceptualization is a great and yeasty time, a time of great change and great uncertainty, and it is a time of great opportunity. Terry Colgren is a junior political science major.

Reagan popular despite economy

By Tom Raum

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Returning lawmakers say President Reagan and his economic programs remain popular in the nation's heartland, but that his support is tempered by growing concerns about the economy.

This was the general view expressed by both Democrats and Republicans as members of Congress returned from a six-week winter vacation.

Both the House and Senate met Monday, but no legislative business was planned until after the president's State of the Union address tonight.

"There is strong support for President Reagan but a growing worry about the road we're traveling," said Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan.

And Sen. Dan Quayle, R-Ind., said

he found voters in his state extremely troubled about the state of the economy.

"There's no doubt, there's a deep reservoir of affection for Ronald Reagan. But the bubble is going to burst," Quayle said. "High interest rates and the severity of the recession will ultimately have their political fallout. And the president always bears the brunt when things are not going well."

Despite predictable differences on the depth of voter dissatisfaction, Democratic and Republican leaders agreed that Reagan personally remains extremely popular, at least for the time being.

"Sure, Reagan's popular," said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass. "But I think he's on his way downhill."

The speaker, the highest ranking Democratic official in the national

government, said Reagan's popularity "won't carry his party" in the November congressional elections.

His Republican counterpart in the Senate, Majority Leader Howard Baker, said his time in Tennessee during the recess convinced him the economy easily is the most important issue to voters.

Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia said that while Reagan remains popular, "There has been some slippage."

Byrd added: "People feel that as of now, at least, the programs are not producing the results predicted. The chief concern there is the economy of the country, the unemployment, the fact that 95 percent of the people are excluded from buying a medium-priced home."

Rep. Elliott Levitas, D-Ga., said his constituents also list the economy as their No. 1 concern and "specifically,

a fear about interest rates, a concern the economy is not improving and a fear of what will happen."

Still, people seem willing to give Reagan's programs a chance to work, Levitas said.

Rep. Charles W. Stenholm, D-Texas, a leader of conservative Democrats—so-called "Boll Weevils"—who bolted the

Democratic leadership and supported Reagan's economic programs in 1981—said voters in his district are particularly troubled by high interest rates.

Rep. Denny Smith, R-Ore., elected in the 1980 GOP sweep, said people in his district "are generally willing to give the president a chance but they sure would love to see the interest rates at 12 percent again."

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NEW EXHIBITION—Joe Guy and Luanne Standish converse as they view recent works by David Conn in the Moudy Building North. The acrylic paintings will be on display through Feb. 19. Photo by Ben Nooy

Program exceeds fund goals

By STELLA WINSETT
Staff Writer

TCU's Ranch Management program has enriched its coffers by gifts totaling \$65,000.

In a Silver Anniversary Challenge alumni of TCU's Ranch Management Program committed \$25,000 to be matched by the program's Alumni Development Group.

"Each dollar up to \$25,000 was to be matched by our Alumni Development Group," said John Merrill, director of Ranch Management. "The response was rather dramatic. Contributions from alumni and their families were over \$40,000. Added to the original matching funds, we now have \$65,000 to be applied toward the cost of the program, for endowments and for scholarships."

Merrill said the program is the only one of its kind in the world. It is unique because of the course design, the type of students in the program and the commitment of everyone involved, he said.

"There are other ranch management programs and options in other schools," said Merrill, "all of which have come after our program. Still our program is unique."

"First, our students complete the program in one year, but that is not to say this is a vocational program. Our program is much better understood when you realize that it is a four-year program crammed into one year. Our students take nothing else."

As many as half of all ranch management students come into the program holding other degrees, he said, but a high school diploma is the only academic prerequisite.

Students' commitment to ranch management is another factor lending itself to the program's unique qualities. All students in the program must have had previous experience on a working ranch.

"We want our students to have learned enough to make an informed decision that this is what they want to do and to be dedicated to it," said Merrill. "Also, they will have the background to understand what we present so rapidly while they are here."

Students are not the only ones who must have experience in their chosen field. Each of the faculty members must have had working ranch experience in a decision-making capacity.

"They must have been successful. That makes attracting and retaining faculty difficult," said Merrill.

Both faculty members and students participate in an intensive course structure. "As best as we are able, we try to cover all aspects that affect the profession of ranch management from geology and soil formation to business law to estate management," he said.

There are 12 courses—34 semester hours—required for the year-long program. Students spend about 60 percent of their time in the classroom. Six hours of lecture each day is spent on campus. Field trips make up the other 40 percent of program participation.

"We travel about 10,000 miles in three states for our on-site case studies," said Merrill. Students visit from 50 to 60 farm and ranch operations, feedlots, packing facilities and research centers and other operations. Merrill estimated the actual instruction students receive equals 54 semester hours in two semesters.

Merrill said students observe and communicate with over 130 professionals in the fields of farming, ranching, finance, feeding and research.

"We try to introduce our students to anyone who knows something we think our students need to know, and we consider each of these people tops in their fields," he said. "This shared experience is extremely valuable."

Students in the program are picked as carefully as the professional volunteers. Merrill said he corresponds with about 300 prospective students each year. Of those about 90 apply for admission and are scheduled for a two- to three-hour personal interview. Thirty-five are chosen for the program.

Students begin the program by signing a legal agreement to maintain the standards of attitude, performance and appearance that will be most productive for the whole class. Failure to live up to that agreement can result in dismissal from the program. Students may also be dismissed for one unexcused absence.

"It would be a misconception to think that since the program does not take four years that it is a vocational program, which would deal with teaching repeatable skills," said Merrill. "The people in this program have done their apprenticeships. We are more nearly a professional skills program, like law or medical school."

"Our students learn to apply management principles to widely ranging and changing conditions."

There are nearly 600 graduates of the program throughout the world.

The Silver Anniversary Challenge idea arose from an alumni group that meets regularly. Each year about 200 alumni get together on the last Saturday in January for the Ranch Management Roundup—a reunion that surrounds meetings with such activities as attending the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show and Exposition rodeo and an evening of dinner and dancing to country and western music.

Merrill summed up the program with the word commitment—commitment and effort on the part of students, faculty, professionals, families of everyone involved and the university, he said.

Prof stresses needs

Outlining a foreign language course for business majors and re-orienting lower level language courses are two suggestions brought from New York by John Orange, associate professor of Spanish.

"Due to severe competition in international markets, U.S. companies are losing out," Orange said, "and I feel that one of the contributing factors is our lack of emphasis in foreign language teaching." He said he would like to design a foreign language program, aimed at business majors, that would not subtract from their program.

Orange spent part of his Christmas vacation in New York for a workshop on revitalizing foreign language studies in the United States.

Interest in foreign language studies

in the United States has been declining for some time, Orange said. The need for foreign language study is not as pronounced here as in other countries, and there seems to be a lack of career-oriented foreign language courses among our nation's colleges and universities.

The way to improve interest in foreign languages, Orange said, is through better teaching and making communication in that language the primary goal of instruction in beginning and intermediate courses.

"We are committed at TCU to enhancing the value of studying foreign language," Orange said, "to promoting humanities in general and to placing foreign language once again at the core of the humanities curriculum."

Campus Digest

House election set to fill town student seats

Filing is open until Friday for a special Student House of Representatives election.

Positions are open for town student representatives. Any student who lives off campus is considered a town student.

Filing forms may be picked up in the Student Activities office. The election will be held Monday.

Campus Chest Week postponed until March

Campus Chest Week, originally scheduled for next week, has been postponed until March, according to a Programming Council letter.

The council decided to postpone the event to prevent it from being a rushed project. Campus Chest Week is now scheduled for March 1-7.

Weekend audition for 'Texas' summer run

Auditions will be held this weekend for a summer run of the musical "Texas" in Palo Duro Canyon.

Singers, actors and dancers are needed. Those selected must be available from May 23 through Aug. 21. Students are eligible for 6 hours of credit at West Texas State University in addition to regular pay of about \$1,100.

Singers and actors are asked to present a song that demonstrates the range and quality of the voice and to give a short reading from the play.

The Dallas audition will be at the Owens Fine Arts Center Theatre Saturday from noon to 4 p.m. Dancers audition at 3 p.m.

Cheerleader tryouts slated for April 7

Students interested in trying out for cheerleader should start looking for partners—applications must be submitted by March 29.

Applications are available in the Sports Promotion office. Workshops for tryouts will be held March 22-26 and March 29-April 2. Contestants must attend the workshop in order to be selected. Tryouts will be held April 7 at 1:30 p.m. in Daniel-Meyer Coliseum.

Foreign travel-study information available

Travel and study programs open to students for the summer, a semester or a school year are outlined in two new catalogs available to students.

"The Learning Traveler: Vacation Study Abroad" describes programs in every part of the world. They are sponsored by U.S. and foreign colleges and universities and by private organizations. The programs take place between April and October and last from three days to three months.

Semester- and year-long programs are listed in "The Learning Traveler: U.S. College-sponsored Programs Abroad: Academic Year." Over 800 programs sponsored by accredited U.S. colleges are listed. The books also lists details about travel plans, housing and teaching methods.

Each book costs \$8 with an additional 75-cent postage and handling charge. Write Communications Division, Box LT-C, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

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Lady Frogs beat Lions, 79-68

SPORTS

The Lady Frogs scrapped and scrambled to a 79-68 victory over an inspired Lady Lions team from East Texas State University Monday at Daniel-Meyer Coliseum.

Behind by 11 points at one time in the first half, the Lady Frogs rallied against the Lady Lions behind outstanding performances by Susan Senechal, with 24 points (19 in the second half) and 11 rebounds and Fran McKnight with 17 points.

Bad passes, missed shots and poor execution plagued the Lady Frogs throughout a first half in which they fell behind to a team they have beaten seven times in the past two years.

"It's hard to play well and keep the momentum going against a team that you've beaten seven times in a row," Lady Frog coach Ken Davis said. "That was one thing I was telling the girls. It was in the back of our minds the whole game."

The sluggish play of the Lady Frogs gave the Lady Lions a taste of what appeared to be a long-awaited victory. But late in the first half the Lady Frogs moved to within one point.

The margin began to close with a 20-foot hook shot by center Susan Mileur. The Lady Lions lost control of the ball on the ensuing play and an inside pass to Mileur led to a quick two points that dropped the lead to seven points.

A McKnight four-point play brought the Lady Frogs to within one point

of the lead. Even though the Lady Frogs' play began to pick up late in the first half, the Lady Lions proved to be a formidable opponent in the last minutes and widened the lead back to seven points at the half, 36-29.

The Lady Frogs started the second half making the same mistakes that hampered their play in the first half. After both teams struggled to put the ball through the hoop in the opening minutes of the second half, Senechal sank three straight goals from the lane.

But what seemed to be the beginning of the Lady Frogs' momentum was put to an end by the aggressive defensive play of the Lady Lions.

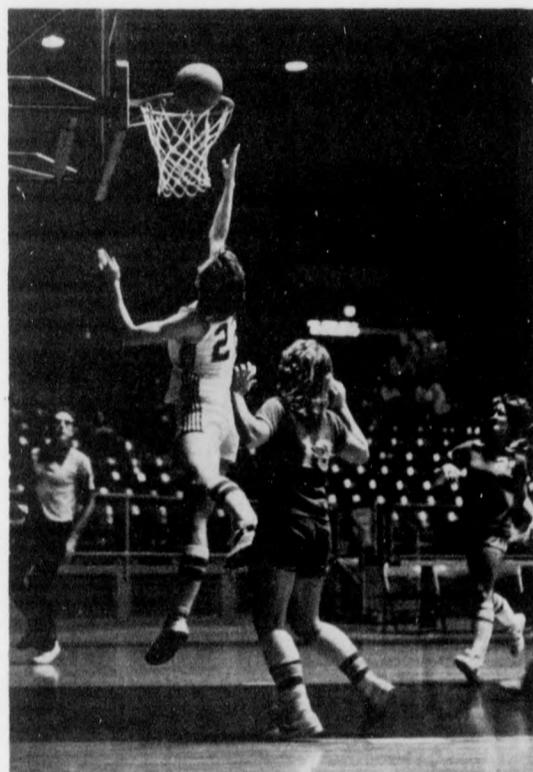
Midway through the second half, Senechal scored the tying goal. The aggressive play of Senechal, McKnight, senior Cinda Baer and freshman Angela Beavers soon began to take its toll on the Lady Lion team.

The Lady Lions' full-court press didn't work against the Lady Frogs, and while the press was implemented two Lady Lion starters fouled out.

"We were pretty sloppy in the first half," McKnight said. "We've been working against the press, but when they came out with it early it kind of surprised us."

The Lady Frogs' victory over East Texas State University was their third this season.

The Southwest Conference Tournament will be the Lady Frogs' next competition, beginning Thursday at Texas A&M. The Lady Frogs' next home game will be against Southwestern, Feb. 6 at 5 p.m.



HIGHER AND HIGHER—Lady Frogs' Cheryl Senechal adds another two in a 24 point performance against East Texas State Monday afternoon. Photo by Rob Cornforth

Spring intramural sports now under way

By STELLA WINSETT
Staff Writer

Spring semester intramural sports are getting into full swing and there have been some additions to the popular activities, said the director of intramurals.

"We have an intramural bowling team for the first time," said Maggie Mabee, the director. "The entry deadline for bowling and basketball have passed, but entry deadlines go into March for other sports."

Male and female students may still sign up for basketball freethrow competition, racquetball singles, tennis singles and softball. Coed basketball, tennis and softball teams are still being formed and there will be one swim meet and a track meet this semester.

"Intramurals are so popular that when Xerox Corp. wanted to do something for TCU students, the people in charge of the special project decided that they could reach the most students through intramural competition awards. For the first time, we will be presenting most valuable player awards to one man and one woman. The awards are to

be funded by Xerox," said Mabee. According to Mabee, about 2,000 students participate in some type of intramural competition each semester.

"Every dorm participates, every fraternity and sorority has some type of representation and there are other participants such as sport clubs and other organizations," said Mabee.

The most valuable player awards are only one of several awards presented this semester. Each tournament winner receives a small trophy and, at the end of the semester, overall champions are presented a large trophy.

Mabee keeps point records for each intramural league—Greeks, independents, women and coeducational. The team with the most points at the end of the semester then gets the revolving trophy.

"Intramurals are pretty competitive. Sometimes more than I would like them to be," said Mabee. "Sometimes competitors get into arguments and fights. I would like the competitions to be more fun, to have the emphasis on enjoyment rather than on competition."

Mabee said that things do get exciting as the competitions wind down. "A lot of people come and watch the championship games. Often the gym is packed," she said.

All expenses for intramurals are paid out of the Student Activities fund. For further information, contact Mabee at the Rickel Building, Room 238.

Intramural Spring '82 Deadlines

Men	Entry Deadline
1-on-1 Basketball	1-29
Freethrow	1-29
Racquetball Singles	2-12
Tennis Singles	3-26
Softball	3-23
Women	
Freethrow	2-1
Racquetball Singles	2-5
Tennis Singles	2-26
Softball	3-23
Co-Ed	
Basketball	1-29
Tennis	4-16
Softball	3-23

Jumper not a juggler

HOUSTON (AP)—Carl Lewis is the first collegian to win a national title in a running and field event in the same year since Jesse Owens in 1936, but Lewis' athletic abilities do not include juggling.

Lewis was declared scholastically ineligible to compete for the Cougar track team one week after becoming the first athlete to jump 28 feet indoors with a world-best long jump of 28-1 in the Olympic Invitational at East Rutherford, N.J.

But don't expect Lewis to stop jumping into space.

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