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Springtime tradition

Warm weather and Frisbees — the stuff springtime is made of. Texas Tech University student Charla Byrd decided Sunday afternoon was the right time to engage in some Frisbee-throwing with a friend outside Clement Hall. Another nice day is expected today with temperatures in the 80s. Winds will be 15-20 mph.

The University Daily/Adria Snider

U.S. seeking pullout pact in Lebanon

By GREGORY NOKES
Associated Press Writer

CAIRO, Egypt — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday he thinks he can win an agreement for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, and indicated the United States would offer to help guarantee Israel's security to speed an accord.

"President Reagan has sent me here to show America's determination to help in the process of peace in the Middle East," Shultz said following his 13-hour journey from Washington.

He said he would stay in the region as long as there was hope of achieving a withdrawal agreement, which he described as "very do-able."

Shultz indicated, however, the actual timetable for getting about 60,000 foreign troops out of Lebanon may be worked out later.

Shultz said he would bring up the possibility of an expanded U.S. role in Lebanon during discussions with Israeli and Lebanese leaders.

Shultz told reporters he also may discuss Reagan's faltering Middle East peace initiative during his trip, but that his chief aim will be a troop withdrawal agreement.

He said he has ideas for resolving some of the disputes between Israel and Lebanon, which focus on security in south Lebanon, and is prepared to shuttle between the two countries.

"I'm prepared to work at it as long as it seems there is a chance to accomplish something," Shultz told reporters accompanying him on the flight from Washington.

Shultz indicated that he would tell the Israelis the Reagan administration will help guarantee protection for Israel against terrorist attacks from Lebanon following a troop withdrawal.

Computers help students, teachers alike in classrooms

Editor's note: The following article is the second story of a two-part series that deals with the use of computers in education, from the elementary level to the graduate level.

By KATHY WALSH
University Daily Reporter

Within the realm of higher education, computers increasingly are being used in the classroom as an educational tool for students and as a teaching aid for faculty.

"It's a lot easier to teach a student to write programs than it is for a faculty member to redesign a course," said Lebert R. Alley, Texas Tech University Assistant Vice President for Computing Services.

Alley said computers not only add productivity at the college level, but a benefit is effectiveness in teaching a quality course.

"For example, an instructor could teach a better statistics course if the instructor can incorporate a computer into the class," Alley said. "The quality of the teaching is improved."

A major problem with using computers in education is the cost of buying and maintaining the computers.

"(The cost) is a major problem being faced by all aggressive universities," he said. "The cost is the single biggest deterrent of computing in all education, not just in universities."

Alley said university officials are concerned with making students computer literate, but he said that sometime in the future college students will have an entrance requirement of computer knowledge.

"Children will be computer literate when they get to college," he said.

Funds for a new computer system, TECHNET, to be added to the Tech Wylbur computer system, recently have been allocated. TECHNET is the term used for Academic Interactive Computing Network, which is a network of personal telecomputers and big (main frame) computers, Alley said.

"We plan to have TECHNET up and running by the fall semester," Alley



The University Daily / Marla Erwin

said. "It'll be more productive for the user and easier to use. (Acquiring TECHNET) is a chance for Texas Tech University to announce it's moving toward personal telecomputers."

Alley said TECHNET capabilities will decrease the number of computer terminals in an office because one computer terminal would have access to all computer systems.

"Tech is very fortunate in that the ad-

ministration has realized the importance of computing in education," he said.

The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) department of pediatrics in the School of Medicine has something unique: computer "patients."

The computer program has two systems, a Patient Management Simulations (PMS) system and a Test Generation System (TGS).

The PMS system allows the user to simulate patient/physician interaction.

"We literally simulate the relations between the patient and the physician on the computer," Medical Program Evaluation Assistant Zandra S. Akins said. "The computer is the patient and the student assumes the role of physician."

"Students not only assume total responsibility for the care of 'patients' with a variety of illnesses but they also do so at their own pace and without jeopardizing 'patient' safety," said Dr.

V.J. Gururaj, associate professor of pediatrics at TTUHSC.

Gururaj initiated the program with a U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources grant for the development of a Primary Care Residency Program.

The scientific exhibit of the computer program was the recipient of the Gold Award for Outstanding Teaching Value at the 1983 Annual Meeting in New York of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Akins said simulating a clinical experience has several advantages: The computer is objective, not subjective, and the student feels a certain responsibility to the "patient" which he or she normally would not have with a living patient.

When the student works a PMS problem the computer gives the student realistic feedback, which analyzes how the student handled the PMS case.

Akins said the feedback cycle of the PMS case is essential for the student to learn from the case.

"The nonprescriptive feedback, or the

case performance record, that a student receives at the completion of the exercise serves to focus on the student's area of weakness," Gururaj said.

The TGS offers prescriptive feedback, which tells the student what was missed on the examination and what to study. The TGS also offers a large pool of 2,001 items, and standardization of curriculum at the TTUHSC School of Medicine, the El Paso and Amarillo centers.

"The students should be better doctors; we want them to be better doctors," he said.

Gururaj stressed that students still must receive actual clinical experience.

"Simulations, however well done, cannot duplicate a real-life clinical situation in all its fine details," he said. "The time-tested traditional educational strategies should therefore continue to be strengthened while giving this new technique a chance to succeed as an adjunct instructional and assessment tool in medical education."

Student assaulted at BA

University Police searching for suspect

By TIM McKEOWN
University Daily Reporter

Texas Tech University Police investigators are looking for a Mexican-American man, 25 to 28 years old, who reportedly attacked a Tech woman Sunday in the Business Administration Building.

University Police Detective Jay Parchman described the man as about six-foot-tall, 190 pounds, medium-length wavy hair with an acne-scarred face and medium complexion.

According to Parchman, the woman was sitting at the front desk in 169 BA Building when the man came into the room at about 5:50 p.m. with a knife partially hidden behind a newspaper.

The woman said the man was wearing a white or cream-colored shirt and blue jeans and appeared to be drunk. When she asked what he wanted, the woman said he laid the knife on the desk and said he needed some help, according to

Parchman. The woman backed away from the man and was planning to escape through



Assault suspect

the rear exit of the building when the man ran to her with the knife, Parchman said.

The man cut the woman's face, hand and dress and hit her on the face, breaking her nose, Parchman said. The woman began screaming for help and continued despite the attacker's threats to kill her if she did not stop screaming.

The woman was able to get out of the room and ran to the rotunda of the building. Several other women found her and notified Tech police. The women were administering first aid to her when police arrived, Parchman said.

She was taken to Lubbock General Hospital for treatment and was released.

Parchman said anyone with information concerning the attack or anyone who has seen a man resembling the composite sketch immediately should contact the University Police Detective Division at 742-3931.

TUESDAY



Some Texas Tech University football players are hoping to be selected in today's pro football draft. See FOOTBALL, page 8.

WEATHER

The forecast calls for fair skies with the high today and Wednesday in the low 80s. Low tonight middle 40s.

Engineering post declined; candidates' names submitted

By KELLY KNOX
University Daily Reporter

Texas Tech University's choice for dean of the College of Engineering declined to accept the position, so the engineering dean search committee has submitted the names of two more candidates to the Office of Academic Affairs.

One of the new candidates, Fred Beaufait, will speak to engineering students and faculty members today at 2:45 p.m. in 104 Holden Hall. Beaufait is chairperson of the civil engineering department at West Virginia University.

The other candidate, Robert Dryden, will visit the Tech campus May 4-5. Dryden is chairperson of the department of industrial engineering and operations research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Vice President of Academic Affairs John Darling said Monday he could not mention the name of the candidate who did not accept the dean position, but he said the candidate declined because his

wife did not like West Texas.

"I went back to the search committee and asked them for the next group of candidates. I asked them for at least three names, and they submitted those names last Wednesday."

"I contacted the candidates Wednesday afternoon after I reviewed their files quite thoroughly and consulted the president (Tech President Lauro Cavazos). One of the candidates had already made plans for next year, and the other two are coming," Darling said.

Darling said the search committee will meet this week to "see if there are any other candidates they wish to recommend at this time."

He said if the committee wants to recommend any more candidates they consider to be "acceptable" to the College of Engineering, then the committee will submit those names to the Office of Academic Affairs.

If the committee does not recommend any more candidates, Darling said a new engineering dean should be selected by the middle of May.

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FORUM

Nuclear war threat most urgent issue

Editor's note: The following editorial is excerpted from a paper entitled "Proposal for a Durable Peace," written and submitted by William F. Pike, Ph.D., a faculty member at New Mexico State University at Carlsbad.

William F. Pike

The most urgent issue facing humanity is that of nuclear war. Each day the nuclear war spring is wound tighter and tighter as the nuclear weapons race proceeds with deadly momentum toward total and irreversible nuclear war. The war which would end civilization as we know it and could end all life on our planet appears ominously near.

Our world has become a powder keg of unprecedented magnitude. It is estimated that approximately 40 nations will have nuclear weapons capability within five years and about 100 countries could possess nuclear weapons by 1995.

The secret of nuclear weapons production is now public information. Any nation or individual with access to plutonium from nuclear power reactors or plutonium which is missing from national and world stockpiles can manufacture nuclear weapons.

Near the end of 1945 there were but two nuclear weapons ranging up to and beyond 100 times that of the bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More nuclear weapons, i.e. instruments of mass murder, are manufactured daily.

Estimates indicate that, unless nuclear war comes first, the developed and less developed nations of the world will possess more than 200,000 nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

How might nuclear war occur? There are six primary scenarios. It could occur as a Pearl-Harbor-type surprise nuclear attack launched by the Soviet Union against our country — or vice versa.

It could occur because of escalation after accidental or unauthorized use of one or more nuclear weapons by either side.

Nuclear war could result from terrorist use of nuclear weapons in an attempt to precipitate nuclear war between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

It could result from escalation after a false alarm. The belief that one side had launched nuclear weapons caused by faulty radar or satellite information could start it.

Nuclear war could result from conventional war with the Soviets in Europe leading to escalation and use of nuclear weapons in an attempt to win a European war.

Finally, a Third World conflict could reach the point where one or more Third World countries uses nuclear weapons against one or more other Third World countries or through uncontrolled conventional war thereby drawing the United States and the Soviet Union into the conflict because of strategic national interests.

How would nuclear war affect you, the reader? You and your loved ones might be among the 160 million Americans killed during the first half hour of the war.

You might survive, but your world would be unrecognizable. There would be no television or radio. You would never know with certainty who started the war. Things you currently take for granted in your personal life such as going to school, eating dinner, watching television or going to work would abruptly be terminated. Money would become meaningless; grocery stores not destroyed would be emptied within minutes or hours by looters; and police and fire protection would become a thing of the past. You might be terribly burned or injured by blast or heat effects, and you would be exposed to deadly levels of radiation. Your world would be gone.

A single average-sized nuclear weapon of 1 million tons TNT equivalent (50 times the power of bombs dropped on Japan) detonated in or over a major city

would kill most residents outright and cause so many burn casualties that every hospital bed in our nation would be insufficient to accept and treat burn casualties alone.

A total nuclear war would kill most physicians and nurses. Modern medical care would become impossible. There would be no medical care, antibiotics or drugs to treat the injured or those with radiation sickness.

Americans should become aware that our leaders in Washington have spoken and continue to speak of a limited nuclear war. A nuclear war cannot be limited. When the first one explodes, escalation will follow leading to total nuclear war. Our leaders speak of developing the capacity to wage and win a protracted nuclear war. A protracted nuclear war is an illusion, but our current leaders believe in the concept.

It is clear that the problems of nuclear weapons proliferation and the drift toward nuclear war cannot be solved without unprecedented cooperation and international willingness to bring about meaningful change.

To effect change, each of us must begin by changing our thinking. Einstein said that "the unleashed power of the atom has changed everything except our thinking. Thus, we are drifting toward a catastrophe beyond conception. We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive."

The time to develop that new manner of thinking has arrived. We must consider an alternative and we must do so immediately.

The American people must regain contact with reality. Ignorance must be transformed into concerned awareness and apathy into personal responsibility.

It will require sustained public outcry and demonstrations on a scale never before seen in America and the world to turn away from the precipice, but it can be done.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated that "I like to think that people in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than are their governments. Indeed, I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it." That day has arrived.

The peoples of the world do not want the approaching nuclear war which will bring total devastation. Only our cumbersome and unresponsive governments stand in the way of a durable peace. We, the people, have the power to change that.

In initiating necessary change we must remember that public outrage forced an end to atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons by our country, Britain and the U.S.S.R. Public outrage also forced Congress to refuse President Reagan's dense pack basing mode for the MX missile. Public outrage and protest can end the threat of nuclear war, too.

Historically, there always has been a second chance in waging war and recovering from war. There will be no second chance in a nuclear war. This time we must make peace before the war starts.

The arms race proceeds at a frenzied pace. We are running out of time. Soviet leaders announced that if Pershing II and cruise missiles are placed in Europe, they will deploy their own nuclear-tipped missiles near American shores.

The Russians were forced to back down during the first Cuban missile crisis. They weren't strong enough to risk confrontation then. They are now. A second Cuban missile crisis will lead to nuclear war, although as we've seen, that is only one scenario among many which can do so.

The Russians appear as terrified as we are at the prospect of nuclear war. With every nuclear weapons delivery system in the world except their own, i.e., those of the United States, France, Britain and China, pointed their way and with more to be delivered in Europe by the end of 1983 unless we intercede, their fear is understandable.

Given their history and aggression, as well as the might of their military forces, we must have no illusions about the Russians. Our world has changed completely since development of nuclear weapons and Soviet leaders, like our own leaders, still are thinking with World War II mentalities. They must, as we must, change old ways of thinking to survive the new reality. They will have to give up their territorial aspirations and desire to control the world through military strength because it's no longer possible to do so. Both the U.S.S.R. and the United States also must cease being the arms merchants of the world, along with several other industrialized nations.

We must begin meaningful communications with the Russians immediately. Things can change: China was once one of our worst enemies. If exchanged weapons are left in place long enough and mutual understanding and trust somehow develop, along with recognition of problems of mutual interest which must be solved, it may be possible to remove exchanged weapons as they were installed, one at a time, until only Washington and Moscow restricted zones remain operational. Moscow and Washington should be the sites of the first restricted zones and they could be the last.

There is no doubt in the author's mind that, given current conditions and the danger of miscalculation, deterrence will somehow eventually fail and the holocaust dreaded by all will occur. There is no doubt that we absolutely must peacefully resolve our differences with the Russians or we will die at about the same time they do.

As Einstein noted, we must change our thinking if humanity is to survive. Grown men on both sides of the Iron Curtain must actually grow up and recognize that a victory over the other is no longer possible so that our children, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, can grow up free from thoughts of a rain of death from the skies.

A nuclear weapons production and testing freeze is a useful first step, but it is not enough. Meaningful change comes slowly. A series of steps must follow leading to adoption and implementation of this proposal if we are to assure world peace and avoid nuclear holocaust.

History teaches that all great changes come when a groundswell of public opinion transcends formalities of governments. We must think and act in terms of developing a massive feeling of world outrage against nuclear weapons and nuclear war.

The line must be drawn now: the arms race must stop and you must help stop it. If you fail to do so, you doom yourself and your loved ones to abject poverty, nuclear war, or both.

We Americans have always been pioneers. The incredibly complex problem of nuclear weapons began in our great country and a pioneering effort to reverse course and step back from the brink must begin with Americans. World opinion must then be marshalled.

With an end to the arms race and establishment of an enforced peace, a new prosperity will ensue. Problems of great and mutual importance which also threaten humanity such as the collision course of population, resources and environment can be addressed and solved.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the editor:

We are a group of students, faculty and other citizens representing the Campus Network of Amnesty International at Texas Tech University. As you already may know, Amnesty International seeks the release of persons jailed anywhere for their beliefs, color, language, sex, ethnic origin or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence. AI has won the Nobel Prize for Peace and is independent of any government, political, ideological or religious grouping.

The organization seeks actual observance throughout the world of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and advocates fair and early trials for all political prisoners.

Our local network has been asked to sponsor a forum by two former Soviet citizens who are members of an association called the Soviet-American Student Struggle. They are traveling across the United States to draw attention to human rights violations in the USSR and will be holding a talk at 7 p.m. Friday in the University Center Mesa Room on the Tech campus. This meeting is open to the public.

SASS has come about as a result of young people in Russia being jailed, confined to mental institutions or placed under house arrest simply for expressing their views on religious, political, peace or disarmament issues. These practices of their government are in need of worldwide exposure, and we feel the men should share their experiences with the students, the people of Lubbock and the entire South Plains. This perspective of the story needs to be told.

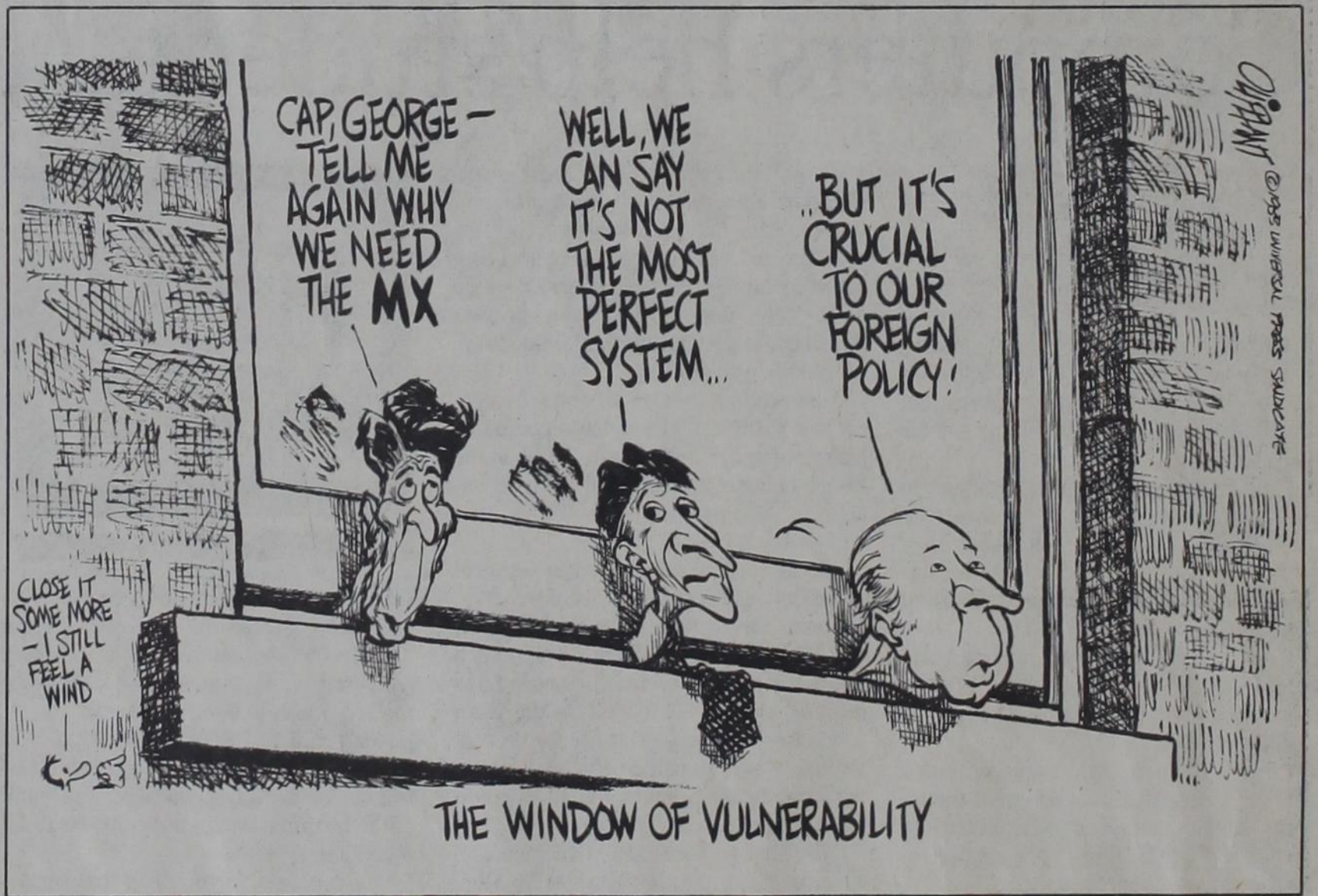
Coming to Lubbock are Viktor Pavlenkov and Yan Kandror. Pavlenkov is a former student and prisoner, forced to leave Russia because of his ties with Samizdat, an unofficial series of secretly published articles and literature. Having been forced to emigrate, he came to America and shortly thereafter began receiving phone calls from friends about the renewed repression of the Andropov regime on dissenters, some being close acquaintances. Kandror is a personal friend of Pavlenkov's and was allowed out of the country as a Jewish emigrant.

The Soviet-American Student Struggle is interested in informing the American people of the oppression within the Soviet

Union and getting us, as a free society, involved in the youth and student efforts to end these profane actions against human dignity. They seek the assistance of the United States' free press and Amnesty International, as well as at-large letter-writing campaigns by the people to bring pressure on the rulers in the Kremlin to release prisoners of conscience, and to halt the inhuman treatment of persons in labor camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

It is a fact that Communist authorities are susceptible to Western public opinion, and it is our hope that some mail will get through to provide a source of hope to the people whose only crime is speaking out, whose only wish is to be granted the human rights due them. The Soviet-American Student Struggle wishes to show all people of the world that they can be unified in the name of freedom through interpersonal communication among countries.

Dan Gregory, Secretary
 Pam Pearson, Treasurer
 Dr. Daniel Nathan, Faculty Sponsor
 Dr. Kent Rylander, Faculty Sponsor
 Pam Wm. Ross, Citizen's Liaison



VISITOR'S PASS

By Marla Erwin



BLOOM COUNTY

By Berke Breathed



NEWS BRIEFS

Pari-mutuel vote delayed

AUSTIN (AP) — The Senate sponsor of a bill that would legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse races said Monday he lacked the "right combination" to get the measure finally approved.

Sen. Craig Washington, D-Houston, was absent, and he is a co-sponsor of the measure with Sen. O.H. "Ike" Harris, R-Dallas.

Harris needs a vote of two-thirds of those present to get the bill before the Senate. It was tentatively approved 17-12 Thursday, but needs a final vote to send it to the House.

Harris said Washington was at trial in federal court in Houston but would be present Tuesday.

"It's too tight with him and way too tight without him," Harris said.

Harris acknowledged that Sen. John Montford, D-Lubbock, had told him he would vote against the bill after voting Thursday to bring it up.

Texas has horse racing at 16 tracks, but pari-mutuel wagering — where money goes into a pool to be shared by the state, track, race winners and betters — has been outlawed since 1937. Pari-mutuel betting had been in effect only four years at the time.

Demonstrations warned against

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Roman Catholic primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp has warned Polish workers it could be dangerous to join the May Day demonstrations called by Solidarity underground leaders, a Catholic newspaper reported Monday.

Solidarity chief Lech Walesa returned to the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk where he led the August 1980 strike that helped create the independent union.

Walesa underwent a medical examination and a safety refresher course at the yard Monday and was to consult his boss in the yard Tuesday. He said he could resume his duties as an electrician as early as Wednesday. Walesa was interned with most other Solidarity leaders under the martial law decree of December 1981. After his release from internment last Nov. 11, he drew a salary from the union.

Glemp's warning, in a speech Sunday in the central Polish city of Gniezno, was carried in the daily *Slowo Powszechnie*, published by the Catholic lay organization Pax which has close ties to the Communist government. Neither Glemp nor other church officials could be reached for comment on his remarks.

VA chief accused of ethnic slur

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — Union officials at a San Antonio hospital have accused Veterans Administration Chief Harry Walters of making an anti-Hispanic remark during a visit here.

Walters, however, has angrily denied making any disparaging remarks about Mexican-Americans.

"It's an obvious lie," Walters said from his Washington home. "I would never in my wildest dreams say anything to damage the Hispanic community. It's not in my blood."

Leaders of the Local 3511 chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees contend Walters uttered the ethnic slur during a brief Wednesday visit at Audie L. Murphy Memorial Hospital.

Union Vice President William Fenstermacher said Walters shrugged off the employees' complaints, including when they told him hospital officials had cleaned up the usually dirty premises only for his benefit.

Book about drugs unveiled

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Skree. Blam. Foom." The White House presents a special issue of "The New Teen Titans," a comic book about super-heroes who vanquish drug abuse.

The comic book, produced by DC Comics of New York and underwritten by the Keebler Co., was unveiled Monday as a new tool to help prevent drug use among fourth graders.

In a cover letter, Nancy Reagan tells the youngsters: "Don't let anyone tell you that you can't be a hero ... Declare that you will stay drug-free. At any cost ... And you'll be a hero — to your mother and father, family and friends, but most of all, to yourself."

Panel to review teacher evaluation forms

By DEBBIE BUTTS
University Daily Staff

With the end of the semester only days away, many students are being asked to evaluate their teachers' performances.

The Texas Tech University Faculty Senate Subcommittee A has set out to evaluate the faculty evaluation forms. The subcommittee members will vote on their final recommendations during their April 28 meeting.

The subcommittee was formed to study the "improvement of the quality of teaching," said Cora McKown, chairperson of family management, housing and consumer science in the College of Home Economics. The subcommittee, which is led by McKown, divided the task into three categories: atmosphere, evaluation and supportive teaching techniques.

The members spent the majority of their time studying Tech's evaluation process, McKown said. The subcommittee members also studied evaluation forms from other universities.

Leonard J. Brownlee, assistant

vice president, also has studied Tech's evaluation process, as well as evaluation processes at other universities.

"Almost all colleges utilize teaching evaluations, except maybe law," Brownlee said he thinks all departments should be required to administer the evaluations.

Each college within the university has its own system of handling evaluations. While no college is required to administer the evaluations, those colleges that do have some form of evaluation have their own requirements, Brownlee said.

"Right now, no two departments are the same," McKown said.

Subcommittee members are considering recommending a standardized faculty evaluation form consisting of two parts, she said. The first part would be standardized questions. The second part would allow each department to ask questions to meet specific needs.

McKown said one advantage of a standard form would be that one could be better able to compare data. Brownlee agreed but said some subjects, such as certain labs, could not be compared.

Two disadvantages of a standardized questionnaire are that one gets a lot of "middle of the road" answers and that department administrators could not ask questions in their specific area, McKown said.

Most of the deans surveyed said they believed that a standard form should not be used, but that certain standard questions could be asked.

Fred Wagner, associate dean of engineering, said a standard form may be desirable, but the form was not possible because too many differences exist between colleges.

McKown said evaluations should contain both open- and closed-ended questions and should be relatively short so the students would complete them.

Brownlee said open-ended questions (those asking for student comments) are not as good as closed-ended questions (or scaled questions) because the open-ended questions were not as valid or reliable. However, he said questionnaires always should have space for comments. Most universities keep the length of the questionnaire to one page, he said.

"I don't think the students realize

how important the evaluations are," McKown said.

Brownlee said he thought 90 percent of the students took the forms seriously. "Students rate teachers average or better. They are reluctant to rate them below average."

"The student has the responsibility of reading and responding," McKown said.

She urged the students to "to take a little more time responding to the evaluations" and to use the written comment section "to offer positive suggestions."

McKown and Brownlee both said the evaluations have "some impact" on determining promotions and tenure decisions, but Brownlee stressed the main purpose of the evaluation is for the instructor's use.

He said a teacher could choose whether the evaluations were used to determine promotions or similar decisions. If the teacher chooses not to use the evaluations, "that will tell the dean and chairperson something," he said.

Mary Owens, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said teacher evaluations should be considered in administrative decisions

such as promotions. "Students are more subject to the teacher's effectiveness," she said.

Other than teacher evaluation forms, some departments use peer evaluations for administrative decisions. A professor sits through a class and writes a critique.

The department chairperson also evaluates the faculty member. The amount of research, publication and public service a professor performs are considered, Brownlee said.

McKown said students also should be able to evaluate the administration because the administration makes "more important decisions and spends more money."

Brownlee disagreed with McKown that students should evaluate the administration. "I'm not sure the students could evaluate the administrators because they are too far removed," he said.

With all the evaluations that the faculty undergoes, McKown said, "sometimes the problem is not with the evaluations, but with the carrying out of the suggested improvements."

Attempts to cut missiles have 'no chance'

By BARRY SCHWEID
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's attempts to spur major reductions in Soviet land-based missiles have "virtually no chance" at the bargaining table, a Carnegie panel said Monday.

The bipartisan group also expressed reservations about a nuclear freeze, saying that could prove a "two-edged sword" by precluding the development of weapons which actually could enhance strategic balance.

The Kremlin's rigid bureaucracy, wedded to long-term military planning, is highly unlikely to agree to radically reduce the heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles which account for about 75 percent of Soviet nuclear strength, the report said.

But while implicitly criticizing the administration's proposals for a strategic arms reduction treaty and its stress on air-tight verification procedures, the panel said the Soviets may be willing to accept more limited restrictions on nuclear weapons.

"While (Leonid) Brezhnev's passing and Yuri Andropov's accession to the top post produced some tentative signs of shifts in Soviet policy at home and abroad, there were no

signs that the new leadership would reverse course in arms control," the report said.

The report was prepared by the Carnegie Endowment's Panel on U.S. Security and the Future of Arms Control. The chairpersons were William G. Hyland, a leading analyst on Soviet affairs in the Nixon and Ford administrations, and Joseph S. Nye Jr., a security specialist under President Carter.

The report cautioned against freeze proposals that might tempt one side to strike first and said making deep cuts in nuclear arsenals would not necessarily reduce the risk of war.

"Small numbers of weapons could invite pre-emption or create uncertainties about the perceived stability of the military balance," the report said.

While there is wide public support for some sort of freeze, the panel said freezing technology could be a "two-edged sword." While some threatening systems would be stopped a freeze also could prevent such developments as the Stealth bomber or a new single-warhead, land-based missile that many experts consider the best approach to ICBM stability, the report said.

At the same time, the panel said that while there is "persuasive evidence" that the

Soviets have violated treaties banning biological weapons, they are not the "dedicated arms cheaters" that critics accuse them of being.

The Soviets "press at the ambiguities" of the 1972 treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons but the record "does not show any case of

deliberate violations of agreed limits," the panel said.

Assessing various arms control plans, the report favored those that would eliminate multiple-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles. Converting them to single-warhead missiles "greatly reduces the incentive to strike

that force in a crisis," the panel said.

The report called such a proposal by Rep. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., "perhaps the best developed." Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also has advanced a plan based developing a new U.S. single-warhead missile while

canceling the MX if the Soviets would destroy all their SS18s.

President Reagan last May proposed a treaty that would reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear warheads by about one-third and limit each side to 850 long-range missile launchers.

Lubbock's Most Convenient New Apartment Address.....



Indiana Village

701 N. Indiana
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Tech's fall enrollment figures may be close to all-time high

By KAY MILLER
University Daily Reporter

Status reports indicate that Texas Tech University enrollment figures may be higher for the coming fall semester than the figures reported at the same time last fall, said Gene Medley, director of admissions and records. "I am anticipating that we are very close to the all-time high (in student enrollments) of 1979," he said.

Bimonthly in-house reports are used to compare enrollment figures of last year and project next year's enrollment figures.

The April 1 report shows that 5,045 admission applications have been received, which is a 13 percent increase over the same figures at the same time last year, Medley said.

Tech already has admitted 3,668 students, a 15 percent increase above the number of students admitted this time last year, he said.

However, the lack of information needed to process admission applications has kept 1,377 students from being admitted to the university.

The reports only are used to compare current enrollment figures to enrollment figures reported at the same time last year, said Robert Ewalt, vice president of student affairs.

"These reports indicate at this point that enrollment would be slightly higher, but the figures are only meaningful in comparisons (with last year's figures). They do not indicate that enrollment will really be higher," he said.

The reports each year first are reported Nov. 1 and are issued every two weeks, he said.

"Up to July the most accurate piece of information we have are these reports," Medley said.

Academic Leadership Program

Tech more active in securing private funds, Bradford says

By ALISON GOLIGHTLY
University Daily Reporter

The Texas Tech University Office of Development has taken a more active role in securing money from the private sector since President Lauro Cavazos came to Tech three years ago, Vice President for Development John Bradford said.

Bradford spoke Monday to a group of faculty members and administrators at the monthly Academic Leadership Development Program meeting.

Because only two-thirds of

the \$250 million that universities receive per year is from the state, Cavazos has advocated increased effort in obtaining funding from the private sector, Bradford said.

"There has been a considerable increase in the amount of money derived from the private sector, in spite of the economy that has hit the U.S. and particularly this area over the past two or three years," Bradford said.

In December 1982, Tech received \$1.4 million in private funding, an increase of 41 percent over December 1981, Bradford said.

The era of almost unlimited state funding for universities has ended, Bradford said.

Texas state revenue during the next two years will be curtailed seriously because of decreasing oil profits, he said.

All money, as well as equipment donated to the university by the private sector, should be reported to the Office of Development, Bradford said.

By recording all contacts made with private corporations, foundations and individuals, overlapping requests for funding can be avoided, Bradford said.

Office of Development personnel also like to keep a record of all mailing to alumni so fund-raising efforts of other organizations (such as the Ex-Students Association) will not conflict with funding requests from other departments, he said.

Most contacts for funding are made through a third party who has an interest in Tech, unless a prospective donor happens to be a Tech alumnus, Bradford said.

The Office of Development recently purchased an IBM administrative machine that has the capability of storing

130 million bits of information, Bradford said.

The computer contains information about foundations and corporations and the types of funding they provide, he said.

Bradford said the Office of Development eventually will employ four major officers to oversee specific areas of private funding including corporations, foundations, annual giving and deferred giving.

Similar officers eventually will coordinate private funding for the Health Sciences Center, Bradford said.

Field matrons key to problem

By LISA LATIMER
University Daily Staff

Field matrons played a prominent role in United States Indian policy on Oklahoma reservations during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, according to an assistant archivist at the Southwest Collection of Texas Tech University.

Rebecca Herring used previously unexamined records on file at the Oklahoma Historical Society to write a paper entitled "The Creation of Indian Women: Field Matrons and Acculturation on the Kiowa-Comanche Reservation 1895-1906," which is included in her master's thesis in history.

Field matrons were Anglo women who taught Indian women necessary domestic skills so the Indian women could be efficient farm wives and mothers. The field matron

program was part of an overall federal policy that encouraged Indians to forego their nomadic ways and adopt the farming practices and cultural values of Christian America.

The federal government sought women who possessed two specific characteristics, Herring said.

"Field matrons apparently were to be ideal women, imbued with sterling characteristics, and willing to work long hours for low wages," Herring said.

In order to qualify for the position, women were tested by the Civil Service Commission on their educational skills and knowledge of domestic matters. Later, because positions were not easily filled, the program accepted untested part-time matrons.

"Many field matrons were single, often former missionaries, school matrons or

teachers," Herring said.

The matrons' duties included providing nursing services, giving advice on financial matters, counseling, translating for Indians in court and preparing bodies for burial.

Later matrons maintained birth and death records for the tribes and delivered grass payment checks to Indian households from local ranchers who leased land from the Indians for grazing cattle and sheep, Herring said.

In her paper, Herring explains how the government policy of mainstreaming Indians into American culture was a product of the era's morality. Many Americans, who considered themselves more agriculturally advanced, perceived the Indians as "good people" suffering from cultural deprivation.

Since women in general were believed to be "caretakers for civilization," the education of Indian women to care for their society was considered to be of prime importance.

Herring quotes Merial Dorchester, a special agent for the Indian Service, as saying "... it is very clear that the elevation of the (Indian) women is ... the key to the Indian problem."

The field matron program apparently was successful in its efforts to teach domestic skills to Indian women. However, the overall program of assimilation apparently failed, Herring said.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indians did not disappear into American society as had been expected, but remain a distinct ethnic group, she said.

English Channel challenges student

By JOHN REID
University Daily Reporter

The English Channel has been a site of many historic events. But not many people have tried to conquer the channel by swimming the 20½ miles from the coast of England to the coast of France.

Larry Weiss, graduate student at Texas Tech University, wants to add his name in late July to the list of swimmers who have made the cold, wet crossing of the channel. He was an All-America swimmer at Bethany College in W.Va., where he received his bachelor's degree.

"I'm swimming the English Channel for the satisfaction of doing it," he said. "It's a challenge."

"I wanted to swim the channel last year," he said. But he said he did not know much about the subject.

Weiss's coach for the channel swim is Tom Hetzel of Corpus Christi. "Hetzel has coached many channel swimmers," Weiss said. "Hetzel has arranged everything for the swim."

"When I first told Tom Hetzel that I was going to swim the English Channel, he said, 'You're crazy.' He will be my coach on the boat when I am swimming the channel."

Weiss swims about four hours a day at the Tech pool. "I swim 6.2 miles, 436 laps, four times a month. I usually break up the other days by swimming intermittently at the pool and exercising at the Nautilus."

"I cheat a little. But in the long run you cheat yourself," he said. "I make it up somehow during my spare time."

"You have to have the right frame of mind when swimming long distances.

Once I have got my thoughts, it's like sleeping. And sometimes when I get out of the pool, I don't know where I'm at."

Weiss said a major problem he has is getting a sponsor for himself. "I need \$10,000 to cover my expenses," he said. "I would like to have a local sponsor."

Weiss said he wrote letters to all the major oil and beer companies for sponsorship. "I even wrote letters to McDonald's and Burger King. But they all gave me negative letters of response. I don't like to go and beg for a sponsorship. And I'm not going to owe them my life either."

"I went to the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce and they turned me down," he said. "Nobody in this area has swum the English Channel. I want to put Lubbock on the map."

Weiss said, "One way or

another, I'm going to swim the channel. I might have to sell my car, but I'll manage. And if I don't get a sponsor, I will go to bookies to see if they would sponsor me. I'll ask them to give me odds, too."

Other problems to think about when swimming the channel, Weiss said, are the cold water, the jellyfish, the boats and the weather.

"Getting fed the right food supplement is a major factor," he said. "You need a good glucose supplement to give you the energy that you need."

He said he has sacrificed much while he has trained for the English Channel swim. "I have three kids and I hardly see them at all. Three months and it will be over. If it was not for my wife, I would not be here. She knows I'm serious, and she is on my side."

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MOMENT'S NOTICE

Persons who want to place a Moment's Notice in The University Daily should come to the UD newsroom, second floor Journalism Building, and fill out a form for EACH DAY THE NOTICE IS TO APPEAR. Notices of meetings will run twice, the day before the meeting and the day of the meeting. Notices concerning applications will run three times, two days before the accepting or due date and the day of the accepting or due date.

STUDENT FOUNDATION
Student Foundation will meet at 7 p.m. today in the Linwood Apartment Party Room, 4110-17th.

OUTING CLUB
Outing Club will meet at 8 p.m. today in 55 BA to sign up for the summer trip list.

PHI GAMMA NU
Phi Gamma Nu will meet at 7 p.m. today in 157 BA for a fashion show. Members are urged to bring money for initiation.

KIONONIA
Birthpains, a multi-media presenta-

tion on prophecy and current events, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. today in the Hulien-Clement cafeteria.

ASM
American Society for Microbiology will meet at 7:30 p.m. today in 106 Biology to elect officers.

PSI CHI
Psi Chi will meet at 7:30 p.m. today in 201 Psychology for officer elections.

GUARDIAN GOLD
Guardian Gold will meet at 8 p.m. today in 3 Math.

ASCE
ASCE will meet at 8 p.m. today in 77 Holden Hall for a guest speaker.

PRE-LAW SOCIETY
Pre-Law Society will meet at 1 p.m. Wednesday in the Law School to go to a felony trial.

PRE-LAW SOCIETY
Pre-Law Society will meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday in 107 Law School for officer elections.

AAF
AAF will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday

in 101 MCOM for officer elections.

BA COUNCIL
BA Council is accepting applications for BA Council membership and scholarships in 172 BA. They must be turned in by April 29.

CLASSICAL & ROMANCE LANGUAGES
French 19th and 20th century poetry will be presented in French at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Qualia Room — 5 Foreign Language.

PASS
PASS is offering "Anxiety Reduction Before, After and During Finals" from 4-5 p.m. today. PASS is located in the southwest corner basement of the Administration Building.

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U.S. public education at high school level deteriorating

Editor's note: The following article is the first of five articles assessing public education in the United States.

By EDWARD B. FISKE
1983 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK — More elementary school students are mastering the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic, but high school performance, especially by the brightest students, has deteriorated in recent years, according to educational researchers.

DATA FROM LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL TESTING PROGRAMS SHOW that the gains have been concentrated among minority students, those from poor families and those who were the weakest academically.

Moreover, they have been confined to what educators call "low-order" skills, such as the literal comprehension of a reading passage, rather than "high order" skills such as interpreting an author's unstated purpose.

Meanwhile, despite an end last year to the sharp drop in average scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) over the last two decades, the proportion of students making high scores on these college entrance examinations and other tests is still much lower than it used to be.

Students in the New York metropolitan area have followed the national pattern. Last year, for example, 51 percent of the pupils in the second through the ninth grades in New York City public schools were reading at or above grade level, in contrast to 43 percent in 1978. Statewide, however, the proportion of high school students making high scores on the SAT fell 38 percent on the verbal section and 25 percent on the mathematics section from 1972 to 1982.

"WE HAVE MADE A BIG TURNAROUND IN TEACHING THE MOST BASIC skills to the lowest quartile of kids," said Jeffrey Schiller, the assistant director for testing assessment and evaluation of the National Institute of Education, the principal research arm of the United States Department of Education.

Researchers attribute the gains in basic skills to a variety of factors, including the proliferation of federal and other remedial education programs over the last 15 years, the adoption of "minimum competency" laws in at least 38 states and broad acceptance by parents, teachers and others of a philosophy of "back to basics."

While welcoming the fact that elementary school students are now arriving at high school with a better grounding in the Three Rs, some analysts have now begun to question whether students

in American public schools are being equipped with the abstract reasoning and problem-solving skills that are expected to become increasingly important in the emerging technological society.

"We are not valuing academic learning the way we should," said Clifford Adelman, who is conducting an analysis of high school curriculums for the National Commission of Excellence in Education. "All our expectations are phrased in terms of minimums. By focusing on the lowest common denominator, we are killing the kids in the middle. Nothing drives them to perform better."

Such doubts are also shared by teachers and administrators in local school districts who report a diversion of teachers and other resources from regular programs to remedial ones. "We used to have courses in which high school students with various abilities all read at their own level," said Esther Lee, a remedial reading teacher in the Washington Township schools in southern New Jersey. "Now only the remedial kids go to reading."

Others, however, believe that the shoring up of basic skills by the lowest-achieving students will eventually raise the level of high school instruction across the board. "There's no doubt that a lot of the emphasis has been on getting students through the basic skills tests," said Henry L. Stevens, a science teacher in the Hatch Middle School in Camden, N.J. "But I would like to think that eventually we will see an increase in all areas at our school."

THE PUBLIC IS EVENLY DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PUBLIC schools are better or worse than they used to be. In a New York Times poll of 1,503 adults in February, 36 percent said schools today were better than when they went to school, and the same percentage said the schools nowadays were worse. Twenty percent said they believed the schools were about the same, and the rest had no opinion.

Public schools in the United States are financed primarily by local taxes and run by local school boards. There is a vast range in the backgrounds of the students they enroll and the quality of education they offer, and generalities about what is going on nationally are not necessarily applicable to particular schools.

Nonetheless, public schools are susceptible to national trends, and in order to follow those trends and pick out achievements and failures, educators believe it is important to make evaluations of how the schools and their students are doing nationwide.

Educational performance in grade schools and high schools is monitored in several ways. The National Assessment of Educational Progress, which was created by Congress and is administered by the Education Commission of the States in Denver, gives tests to a national sample of 9-, 13- and 17-year-olds in reading, writing, mathematics, science and other subjects every few years.

Local school districts and states use multiple-choice tests to judge the performance of their students, and trends in the performance of college-bound high school juniors and seniors are gleaned from the scores from the Scholastic Aptitude Test and those of the American College Testing Program.

Concern about the quality of American schools is rising. Secretary of Education T.H. Bell appointed the National Commission of Excellence in Education to suggest ways of improv-

ing schools. The commission is scheduled to make its report this month. Meanwhile, legislation aimed at increasing the quality of science and mathematics education is now before Congress.

Within this context, educational researchers have recently begun to pull together data showing the broad patterns of educational achievement over recent decades.

THE DATA THEY HAVE ASSEMBLED SHOW THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT TEST scores of elementary and secondary school students increased in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In the mid-1960s, however, scores peaked and began a decline that lasted for a decade in the elementary schools and still continues at the secondary and college level.

For example, figures from the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, which is widely used by school districts across the country, show that fourth graders improved their reading scores by 2.5 months from 1955 to 1963 but that their performance then declined by six-tenths of a month from 1963 to 1970. The figures are based on how much a typical student would learn in a month of schooling.

Significant declines were evident in performance on the entrance examinations taken by college-bound juniors and seniors. From 1963 to 1981, average scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test dropped from 478 to 424 on the verbal section and 502 to 466 on the mathematics section, on a scale of 200 to 800. Last year they rose slightly for the first time, to 429 on the verbal and 467 on the mathematics section. A similar pattern is evident in the scores reported by the American College Testing Program.

Adelman, who is a program officer for the National Institute of Education, reported, "College graduates fared worse than high school graduates." He noted that since 1965 the mean score on students taking the verbal section of the Graduate Record Examination, required by many graduate schools, declined by 10 percent.

Concern about the quality of education led to several major trends in the 60s and 70s. Beginning with the Great Society program of the Johnson administration, Congress established a series of programs, most notably the Title I program of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, aimed at providing remedial or "compensatory" instruction, mainly for disadvantaged students.

IN THE MID-1970S AT LEAST 38 STATES PASSED "MINIMUM COMPETENCY" laws or regulations that set standards for students at various levels of education. In some cases, including New York, students must now pass "exit tests" of basic skills in order to qualify for a high school diploma.

Gorden M. Ambach, the New York State commissioner of education, said it was too early to evaluate the full effect of the New York tests. But he said, "There is no question in my mind that the competency testing requirements have increased the in-

tensity of performance of both teachers and students."

A consensus is now developing among educational researchers that in the mid-1970s, for whatever reasons, the performance of elementary school students as measured by tests stopped declining and began to improve significantly. Evidence of this comes from local, state and national sources.

Schools in Fairfax County, Va., for example, reported that from 1974 to 1980 the median score achieved by its fourth graders on a Science Research Associates test went from the 69th to the 75th percentile in reading and from the 57th to the 75th in mathematics. "We made great efforts in the basic skills area," said Mary Anne Lecos, assistant superintendent for instructional services. "We defined objectives at each grade, invested heavily in teacher training and put a big emphasis on teaching them to write."

LAST YEAR NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS REPORTED THAT FOR THE FIRST time in at least a decade, elementary school students were functioning above the national average as it was defined in the mid-1970s. In reading, 51 percent of students

Percentage who said they thought public education today was better or worse than it was when they went to school.

AGE	TOTAL SAMPLE		BETTER: 36%		WORSE: 36%	
	Better	Worse	Better	Worse	Better	Worse
18-29	30%	32%				
30-44	38	38				
45-64	40	40				
65 and older	40	34				
RACE			RESIDENCE			
Whites	36	36	Large city	29%	43%	
Blacks	34	42	Small city	34	42	
REGION OF RESIDENCE			Suburb	35	35	
Northeast	31	42	Rural	45	28	
Midwest	40	31				
South	43	32	EDUCATION			
West	27	44	Less than high school	43	35	
			High school graduate	35	33	
			Some college	35	37	
			College graduate	32	47	

Poll of 1,503 adults conducted Feb. 7-12. Those who had no opinion or who said quality had not changed are not shown.

N.Y. Times News Service

were above that norm, and in mathematics the figure was 57 percent.

Similar patterns are evident in other large urban school districts as well as in statewide testing programs. In New York State the performance of third graders has steadily risen since 1970 in both reading and mathematics.

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS HAS reported a series of similar gains, especially in reading. In the 1970s the percentage of total reading items correctly answered by 9-year-olds increased to 68 from 64 percent. Scores for mathematics and science were stable in this period.

Researchers were quick to note, however, that these gains were selective and were not matched by similar increases at the secondary level.

In Fairfax County, reading scores for high school juniors were steady while mathematics scores increased by only three percentage points, far less than the 18-point jump among fourth graders. National Assessment data on 17-year-olds show that their reading scores held fairly steady in the 1970s but that mathematics and science performance declined.

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French students present poetry

By KENT PINGEL
University Daily Lifestyles Writer

The study of foreign language, as any student in the College of Arts and Sciences can confirm, traces the extremely mundane escapades of a fictional set of teenagers through shopping malls, to the airport and to visit their sick old grandmother.

Until now, this brief encounter with foreign culture in the textbooks has been the only attempt at familiarizing students with the way people of other countries behave and think. But, through the efforts of Trina Olssen, a teaching assistant in the classical and romance languages department, students will be allowed to probe deeper into the lifestyles and mentality of

French-speaking peoples. The collection of poems on the agenda for the evening will represent human emotions, suicide, being happy and other topics of cultural importance.

Olssen is coordinating a presentation of French romantic poets of the 19th century and 20th century contemporary poets. The program will be Wednesday in the Qualia Room, Room 5, located in the basement of the Foreign Language Building.

The poetry of Baudelaire, Musset, Apollinaire, Desnos, Cros, Perse and Prevert (accent on the first "e" of Prevert, who authored seven of the poetic works included in the oral festivities) will be read by the students.

Prevert's verse is included in the contemporary portion of the presentation. Contem-

porary French poetry explored more boundaries than the romantic style predecessor. Contemporary French poets were not confined to the use of struggles for creativity. Whereas the romantic poet dealt with the joys and downfalls of love, the contemporary French poet uses other sources of inspiration.

Prevert and other contemporary French poets address the issues involved in the struggles against authority, the beauty of nature, the sudden void of death and the symbolic use of animals. One example of this symbolism is found in Prevert's use of a caged bird to illustrate the basic quest for freedom in the poetry.

Prevert also discusses the immorality of prostitution in

20th century society. This particular poem presents the issue surrounding the prostitute accepting her role and not questioning the terrible mold she has fallen into. Special amber lighting effects are included in the reading of this poem by Prevert, under Olssen's direction.

The poetry of Prevert and fellow French contemporaries also contain the freedom to wander beyond the established "laws of poetry." Contemporary French poets emphasize topics through free verse repetition and rhythm, instead of the traditional unwritten rules of rhyme.

Olssen said, "French contemporary poetry has rhythm at a more subliminal level. The use of repetition emphasizes a word, phrase or idea." Romantic French

poetry relies on the use of a predetermined number of syllables to create rhythm, she said.

The poems included in the presentation will be recited by memory and acted out, rather than being read from the pages of the French works.

Texas Tech University students Eric Banfield, Pier Dal Santo, Ross Pringle, Becky Carr, Lisa Pals and Mischele Tran will perform the orations. The lighting onstage during the evening of poetry will be supervised by Deborah Atnip.

The poetry reading session will begin at 8 p.m. Wednesday. Admission is free and attendance is worth credit in many of the upper-level French courses in the classical and romance languages department.



Steps Ahead at UC

Jazz fusion group Steps Ahead will perform at 8:15 p.m. Wednesday at the Texas Tech University Center Theatre. Steps Ahead is composed of jazz greats, Michael Brecker, Eddie Gomez, Peter Erskine, Mike Mainieri and Eliane Elias. Tickets are \$4 for Tech students.

'A Team' winning; 'Elsewhere' nowhere

By FRED ROTHENBERG
Associated Press Television Writer

NEW YORK — For a long time, the jokes have been on NBC. Some called it the fourth-rated network behind CBS, ABC and Atari. One producer, who had two series on NBC last season, referred to it as the National Biscuit Company.

NBC's award-winning "Hill Street Blues" was second behind "Monday Night Football" on ABC in attracting male viewers. In one month, Chrysler, Ford, Mercedes, Chevrolet and Volkswagen all advertised on "Hill Street."

And then there is tonight's "A Team," fourth in popularity among male viewers and this season's highest-rated new show. It was also NBC's top-rated program. Although "A Team" is colorfully offbeat, the show does not challenge the mind like NBC's other Tuesday night series, "Remington Steele" and "St. Elsewhere."

In ratings for this season's 99 series, "A Team" was 13th, "Remington Steele" 69th and "St. Elsewhere" nowhere — 89th. "It's a mass audience medium, not PBS," said the ad executive who would not be identified.



Firefall

Easy rock group Firefall will perform Wednesday at Abbey Road, Slide Road at South Loop 289. The Denver-based band had hits in the mid-'70s with "You Are the Woman," "Cinderella," "Livin' Ain't Livin'" and "Just Remember I Love You." Borderline will open the show.

Faculty percussion recital set

"An Evening of Contemporary Percussion" will be given by Alan D. Shinn, assistant professor of percussion at Texas Tech University, at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Hemmle Recital Hall. Admission is free.

Shinn holds degrees from the University of Missouri and Tech. He taught percussion at Southwest Texas State University and band at Lubbock Monterey High School before assuming duties teaching percussion at Tech.

An active proponent of contemporary music, Shinn recently arranged for a performance of original works by the percussion-dance duo Equilibrium, which performed this semester in the Leading Edge Music Series.

The program Wednesday will include works involving a variety of percussion instruments and styles. To begin, Shinn will play Murray Houlliff's "Three Settings for Timpani."

Following will be a marimba duet by Rich O'Meara, titled "Wooden Music." Tech senior percussion student Brian Kendrick will assist Shinn on the number.

John Beck's "Episode for Solo Percussion" will be performed next. A multi-percussion work, the piece involves use of some nontraditional instruments including tuned steel pipes and pans.

Shinn will turn to the vibraphone for a funk piece by Brad Stirtz titled "Buzzhaid," on which he will be joined by senior Tech student Lari Young.

The program will conclude with two jazz charts: Woody Shaw's "Rosewood" and Bobby Watson's "Time Will Tell." Shinn will be joined by Tech students Tom Braxton, Mike Hardy, Grady Alberts, Waid Griffin and Richard Birk.

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Football draft set for today

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The John Elway derby accelerated Monday, with the Los Angeles Raiders thinking about offering Rookie of the Year Marcus Allen as part of a package to obtain the Baltimore Colts' No. 1 pick in the National Football League draft.

A source close to the high-powered bargaining said the package could include a series of Raiders' first-round draft choices plus Allen, the sensational running back, in exchange for the right to pick the Stanford quarterback in today's draft.

The Raiders have one first-round choice — the 26th — this year.

Elway is considered a "franchise" player along the lines of Joe Namath and Earl Campbell. He has told the Colts he doesn't want to play for them, and has expressed the desire to play for either a West Coast team or the Dallas Cowboys.

Elway also is being wooed by George Steinbrenner, owner of baseball's New York Yankees.

Other NFL teams believed to be in the bidding for the Colts' prized pick are the San Diego Chargers, possessors of three first-round selections, and the Cowboys, who reportedly have offered their No. 1 choice — 23rd overall — plus veteran players, possibly quarterback Danny White and defensive tackle Randy White.

Former Texas Tech University football players Gabriel Rivera, Anthony Hutchison and Hasson Arbubakrr have high hopes of being selected in the draft. Rivera could go in the first round.

The draft officially begins at 8 a.m. Each team has 15 minutes to make its selection or make a deal. Sometimes the players' names are written on the index cards and read by Commissioner Pete Rozelle within seconds; sometimes it takes the full 15 minutes.



The University Daily/Adrian Salder

Turning the corner

Texas Tech University I-back Bobby Weatheron motors around right end as Alumni team member Harold Buell (defensive end, 1974-76) yanks down quarterback Monte McGuire in Saturday's second

annual Varsity-Alumni game. Buell and his teammates came up short for the second straight year, losing 23-12.

Ranger boss ponders plight

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
Associated Press Sports Writer

ARLINGTON — Texas Rangers manager Doug Rader is just about ready to give up his "big bang" theory.

Scoring just three runs in the last 39 innings and a .223 team average has caused the rookie manager to rethink his big-inning inclinations.

Rader has disdained the bunt and his strategy was questioned after Sunday's 3-1 loss to Milwaukee. He had runners on first and second with no out in the fifth inning and ninth-place hitter Bucky Dent at bat.

Instead of the bunt with his team trailing 2-1, Rader ordered Dent to swing away. Dent did and produced a rally-killing, double-play grounder.

"Every pitch and every play is just so damn important it gets to you," said Rader. "It's a tough way to play, but it looks like it's going to be that way (more bunting)."

"There are probably five other managers in this league being asked the same things. When you're not swinging the bats and scoring runs, the slightest little thing can be pivotal."

The Ranger offense has nose-dived as the Ranger pitching leads the American League. The Rangers have lost eight games in which the opposition scored only 16 runs.

Rick Honeycutt has the AL's top earned run average of 0.59 but the Rangers have not scored a run for him in 19 innings.

"They (the hitters) don't seem to be as aggressive as they were earlier, and that's part of the whole syndrome when you're going through this stuff," said Rader, a psychology major in college. "It looks like they're feeling for the ball, just trying to make contact. I'd rather see them strike out and be aggressive."

Women cagers land fifth recruit

Texas Tech University basketball coach Marsha Sharp announced Monday the signing of South Plains College transfer Lori Gerber, a 5-11 post from Nazareth High School. She is the fifth recruit to be signed by the Raiders this spring.

"Lori is a tremendous offensive player and can come in and give us immediate help at post," Sharp said. "She is one of those solid West Texas players from a very successful program."

Gerber was a three-time all-state selection and led the Swiftettes to a state championship each year of her high school career. She was a two-time all-conference player and a 1982-83 all-region and Kodak All-District selection at South Plains College.

Spurs, Nuggets collide in NBA playoffs

By The Associated Press

Now, about the problem-plagued Los Angeles Lakers.

The Portland Trail Blazers found no trace of trouble in the defending National Basketball Association champions Sunday as the Lakers drilled them 118-97 in the opener of their best-of-seven Western Conference semifinal playoff series. Portland will check again tonight in Game Two at the Forum at Inglewood,

Calif.

In tonight's other playoff action, Denver will open its Western semifinal series at San Antonio after defeating Phoenix 117-112 in overtime Sunday night to finish off the Suns in their mini-series.

Philadelphia, leading New York 1-0 in their best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal, plays at home against the Knicks Wednesday night after its 112-102 victory in Sunday's opener. Boston, which eliminated

Atlanta 98-79 Sunday in their mini-series, opens the other East semifinal at home against Milwaukee, also Wednesday night.

The Lakers limped into the playoffs with key forwards James Worthy and Bob McAdoo injured, and some people wondered whether they could pull themselves together against Portland, which eliminated Seattle in two straight games.

Not to worry. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 32

points, 14 in the first quarter as Los Angeles took control early. Jamaal Wilkes had 25 points and Earvin "Magic" Johnson added 19 points and 18 assists.

"We want to play better and we know we can," said Trail Blazers Coach Jack Ramsay. "We may have been a little fatigued, but we'll be back tonight."

Denver lost its opening mini-series game against Phoenix, but the Nuggets bounced back and beat the

Suns in the next two games to advance to the West semifinals.

"We earned it," said Denver Coach Doug Moe after Alex English's 42 points led the Nuggets to their overtime victory against Phoenix. Now the Nuggets must deal with San Antonio, which finished eight games ahead of them in the Midwest Division.

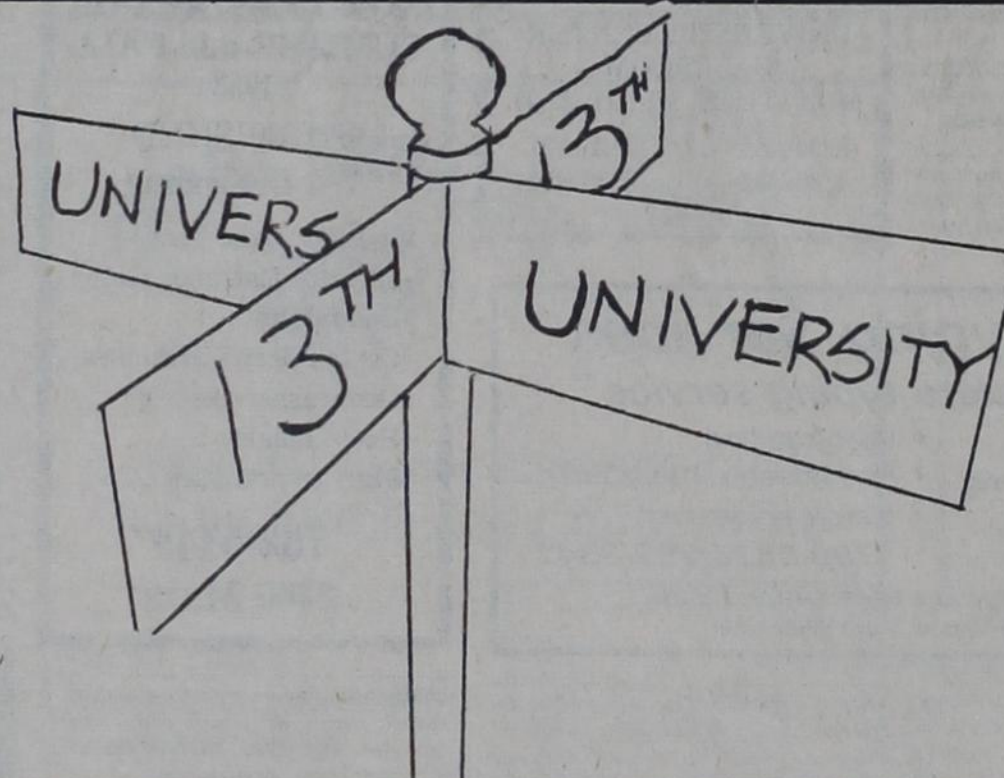
Boston kayoed Atlanta although the Celtics came out of the series with a major casualty. Guard Danny Ainge

suffered a five-stitch bite on the middle finger of his right hand when he became involved in an on-the-court brawl with Wayne "Tree" Rollins.

"I'm not very happy with the results of the fight," said Boston Coach Bill Fitch. "I lost a player. Getting your finger bit to the bone just doesn't make me very happy."

Ainge's status was questionable for Wednesday night's game against Milwaukee.

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