

CADET SLOUCH by Jim Earle



"I don't really need a haircut—it's just a hair-lined helmet!"

'Tamunut' has potential to feed starving poor, possibly Aggies

Roast them and they taste like peanuts. Grind them up and they become a nutritious flour. Add them to rice and they can round out the diet for protein-starved millions. This wonder seed is called Tamunut, but it's not actually a nut.

It's really a hybrid type of cottonseed which scientists here believe could answer many of the world's demands for protein.

Tamunuts, a contraction of "Texas A&M University Nuts," come from a type of cottonseed which does not have the bitter, toxic glands of common cottonseed. These glands have pre-

vented the ordinary cottonseed from being used for human food because of their biting flavor and pungent smell. This problem is solved by genetically removing the glands.

Dr. Carl M. Cater, Dr. Karl F. Mattil and Gen. J. F. Thorlin, all of the TAMU faculty, say the glandless cottonseed is better tasting, more protein-rich and more versatile than the commoner forms of plant protein supplements such as soybeans and peanuts.

Dr. Mattil said the cottonseed, unlike the soybean, can be cooked and mixed just like wheat flour. For example, cookies made from Tamunut flour taste as good as any made from the best of wheat flour.

"Soybeans have a flavor problem which has never been licked," said Dr. Mattil. "Cottonseed flour, however, doesn't have this problem and it can be used in yeast-rising dough."

He said the cottonseed is higher in protein than peanuts and about 25 per cent cheaper to produce.

Protein is the key to the value of this unique cottonseed. The scientist noted that for millions of the world's population protein starvation is a major problem. Protein is used by the body to build tissue, for healing and for physical development. Protein starvation in the very young can lead to retardation and other physical problems that will affect them throughout life.

Meat is the primary source of protein, but it is also the most expensive of the everyday foods. As a result, poorer families often depend on cheaper foods which lack protein.

"They eat carbohydrates such as bread or beans, to fill up, and as a result don't get enough protein," said Gen. Thorlin.

Nutrition scientists all over the world are searching for cheap,

Public colleges and universities across the nation face the possible loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in tuition revenue as the result of students winning the right to vote where they go to school.

State-supported schools charge students from other states substantially higher tuition than resident students. The legality of out-of-state tuition now has been challenged in three court cases on the grounds that the right to register and vote in the campus community makes students residents of the state.

At stake is an estimated \$200 to \$400 million collected each year by state schools in and out-of-state tuition.

State officials and educators contacted in an associated Press survey said that without that money, the state schools would have to raise tuition for resident

students or seek more money from the state's taxpayers and the federal government.

Although officials in most states said they would fight to preserve out-of-state tuition, many educators predicted out-of-state tuition would not exist in two or three years.

"The trend is definitely in the direction of eliminating out-of-state tuition," said Ralph K. Huitt, executive director of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, which represents publicly-supported schools in all 50 states.

"The trend in the court cases is all in the direction of allowing the student to establish residency in the state for all purposes at the age of 18," said Huitt. "Once he becomes a resident, out-of-state tuition is out by definition."

Out-of-state tuition will produce \$20 million this year in

Colorado, where residents pay \$423 a year and non-residents \$1,691 to attend the state university. Rhode Island, where state university tuition is \$761 for residents and \$1,661 for non-residents, will receive \$1.4 million from out-of-state tuition.

Revenue from out-of-state tuition amounts to \$17 million in California, \$6.5 million in Florida, \$3.5 million in Kansas, \$9.6 million in Missouri, \$3.5 million in New Mexico, \$5 million in Oklahoma and \$2 million in Wyoming.

There are few states, if any, that do not receive at least \$1 million a year from out-of-state tuition.

Loss of out-of-state tuition money "would mean chaos in most of our colleges and universities," said Dr. Jack L. Cross, executive secretary of the Missouri Commission on Higher Education.

Suits challenging out-of-state tuition have been filed in Arizona, Michigan and Maryland by students originally from other states. All argued that the right to vote is sufficient to establish residency and that university officials cannot force people who register in the state to pay non-resident tuition.

In the Arizona case, seven university students won the first round when a Superior Court judge ruled that the state could not establish arbitrary standards for determining residency. The ruling was upheld in a state appellate court and the case is now pending before the State Supreme Court. No rulings have been issued in the Michigan and Maryland cases.

Officials in other states are aware of the challenge raised to out-of-state tuition. While some said their rules would stand up in court, many acknowledged

the vulnerability of out-of-state tuition.

Several states have legislation they hope will preempt out-of-state regulations. Legal challenges on the voting rights.

Georgia, New Mexico and Washington this year laws stating that a person be judged a resident for purposes only after he has been in the state as a non-student one year. Similar policies have been adopted in Georgia and Nebraska.

Some educators and state officials said these efforts prove useless. Citing a Supreme Court ruling that down Tennessee's one-year residency requirement for registration, they said it is likely the court would nullify the one-year requirement for in-state tuition.

Kleindienst hearings may be expanded

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Judiciary Committee, breaking a deadlock, agreed to vote today on whether to extend and expand the scope of hearings into the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

The committee decision to vote on the compromise motion came Thursday amid a new controversy over an interview of a California congressman about Washington lobbyist Dita Beard.

The motion by Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., would permit the committee to expand its investigation to include allegations by Life magazine that a federal investigation in San Diego was

conducted by the Justice Department.

It would also extend hearings until April 20 and allow calling of witnesses requested by Democrats.

Previously the inquiry has been about the Justice Department's relationship with the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

The new turn in the controversy came when Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif., released what he said was a transcript of an interview held March 3 between Rep. Bob Wilson, R-Calif., and Robert E. Cox, a reporter for the San Diego Union.

The transcript quotes Wilson as saying ITT lobbyist Dita Beard wrote a memo, later re-

vealed by columnist Jack Anderson, that linked the huge conglomerate's financial commitment to this year's Republican National Convention and an out-of-court settlement of antitrust suits against ITT.

Mrs. Beard has denied under oath that she wrote the memo Anderson released.

Tunney said the transcript "certainly is probative evidence that the memo is genuine" and added it was one reason why at least 20 more witnesses should be heard before the committee acts to let the Senate vote on Kleindienst's nomination.

In a telegram to committee chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., Wilson asserted that an account of the interview, pub-

lished in the Baltimore Sun Thursday morning, was inaccurate.

"I did not say in that interview nor have I ever said that there was a link between the GOP convention guarantee by ITT and the settlement of its antitrust case," he said.

In the transcript released by Tunney, Wilson is quoted as describing bitter feuding between Mrs. Beard, and two of her bosses, W. R. Merriam, chief of ITT's Washington office, and Edward J. Gerrity, ITT vice president for public relations.

"... Jack Anderson had the original, not just a copy, but the original memo," Wilson told the interviewer.

In the transcript, Wilson is

also quoted as saying ITT president Harold S. Geneen was using to use \$400,000 to buy the convention. Geneen testified the top figure was \$100,000.

When Tunney released the transcript, the San Diego Union published a telegram to Eastland asking the paper's transcript interview "does not include statements saying Dita Beard told him her memorandum to the Republican convention was with the settlements of antitrust suits."

"The San Diego Union's day's newspaper does not contain such a statement," a telegram from Editor Geneen said.

BATTALION CLASSIFIED

Advertisement section containing various notices: WORK WANTED, FOR RENT, OFFICIAL NOTICE, FOR SALE, CHILD CARE, SPECIAL NOTICE, JOBS AWAITING IN BARTENDING, BRADLEY SCHOOL OF BARTENDING, SOSOLIK'S TV & RADIO SERVICE, AUTO INSURANCE FOR AGGIES, PEANUTS, CAT FIGHT!, CAT AND DOG FIGHT!, SNOOPY IS RESCUING WOODSTOCK!, JUST WHAT I NEEDED...A FIGHT WITH A FIFTY-POUND CAT OVER AN OLD YELLOW GLOVE!

ISA plans weekend festivities

The International Student Association is holding an International Festival through April 8. A talent show will be held in the Basement Coffee House in the Memorial Student Center tonight at 8. International groups that wish to perform can contact Luis Juarez at 846-0541. The show will be informal and the public will have a chance to participate.

Saturday's events begin with a picnic at Hensel Park at 1 p.m. In order to respect all religious principles, the meal will consist of a wide assortment of meats, vegetables, fruits and drinks. That night the International Dance will be held in the Mid-night Hour at North Gate from 7:30 to 1 a.m. Music will be provided by a Houston band.

Admission to these events is free to international students.

palatable and versatile forms of protein, and those at A&M believe Tamunuts may provide part of the answer. The glandless cottonseed has been known about for some years, said Gen. Thorlin, but it is just now approaching the stage in development where farmers can grow it profitably. Early in its development, the cotton plants with glandless seeds failed to produce as much fiber as other types of cotton.

"We have now reached the stage where they will compete in terms of fiber production," said Gen. Thorlin.

Much research still must be done, said the scientists, but two national companies already are studying the cottonseed for possible use in food products. One problem, however, has been producing enough of the kernels for a full-scale research program.

Reactor

(Continued from page 1)

exactly where they are and who has them — the Radiological Safety Office.

This office is able to license researchers to use the reactor. It also teaches precautions to be used in the handling of radioactive materials.

"Reactors are only one generation old," said Godsey. "You can't see the reaction, hear it, or smell it, but it is there. That is why most people can't understand them. The reaction is really simpler than that of an internal combustion engine. But to understand it is more complicated."

"Radiation is one of the greatest things in the world today," he added. "It can do a thousand things and it can hurt you too, like matches. But most people are overly cautious, which is the way it should be."

The Battalion

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Letters to the editor must be typed, double-spaced, and no more than 300 words in length. They must be signed, although the writer's name will be withheld by arrangement with the editor. Address correspondence to Listen Up, The Battalion, Room 217, Services Building, College Station, Texas 77843.

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