

HEW work-study rules released

HEW's Office of Education today announced new regulations for the College Work-Study (CW-S) Program, which creates job opportunities for students who must earn a part of their education expenses.

The regulations include a number of changes made in response to public comment on proposed rules published Oct. 14, 1975. For example, the definition of academic "good standing" is expanded to require evidence of "measurable progress" toward completion of the course of study. Definitions of "graduate" and "half-time graduate" were added because institutions expressed concern that their individual requirements might preclude graduate students from meeting the original definition of half-time.

Several changes are concerned with determinations of financial need. For example, a student's entitlement to a Basic Educational Op-

portunity Grant will be taken into account when determining his or her need for employment under CW-S, whether or not the grant has been applied for.

Generally, while classes are in session employment will not average more than 20 hours a week. But if 20 hours of work will not earn enough to meet the student's needs, the financial aid office may permit employment of up to 40 hours a week. CW-S students may not be employed to replace regular employees who are out on strike.

Grants under the College Work-Study Program, authorized by the amended Higher Education Act of

1965, are awarded by the Office of Education to eligible postsecondary education institutions which, in turn, make job arrangements for students. Employment may be with the institutions (except in the case of proprietary schools) or it may be off-campus with a public or private non-profit organization, such as a day care center or hospital. Eighty per cent of the student's wages are paid out of Federal funds and employers make up the remainder.

Last year over 3200 universities, colleges, and vocational institutions participated in the program. More than 970,000 students, whose earnings averaged \$520, were employed.

Yarbrough case continued; State Bar panel not finished

Associated Press
HOUSTON — A State Bar of Texas committee considering complaints against Texas Supreme Court nominee Donald B. Yarbrough will not make a final recommendation for several more weeks, the chairman of the group said yesterday.

John Teed said there are still more witnesses to be heard. The nine-attorney group has been meeting almost weekly for the past several months.

Yarbrough is a defendant in 16 lawsuits and grievances against him arose from some of the lawsuits.

A&M researchers refine process

Protein rich "isolate" future food

You may not understand the process of making isolates, but you're going to be eating them soon.

Soybeans, cottonseed and peanuts will have to provide much of the protein for the world's population after the next few decades, taking over the roles of conventional protein sources like meat and milk products.

The removal of protein molecules from these oilseeds has been proven to be practical. Texas A&M University food scientists and engineers are now seeking, via a new approach, to accomplish this more cheaply and to remove environmental threats associated with current commercial methods.

A team headed by associate research engineer J. T. Lawhon of A&M's Oilseed Products Laboratories is attacking the problem of testing a "second generation" of membrane systems used to retrieve these valuable protein products from oilseed flours.

The project is funded by the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) Division of the National Science Foundation in the amount of \$425,268 over a 39-month

period. The laboratories are part of the Texas Engineering Extension Service. Assisting in the project are D. W. Hensley and Dwaine Mulsow, Food Protein Research and Development Center engineers. Acting as consultants are Dr. Karl Mattil, director of the FPRDC, and Dr. Carl Carter, head of the Oilseed Products Division of FPRDC.

The systems they are looking at are so exact they separate salts, sugars and water but retain the protein molecules. The collected protein molecules build into an extremely protein rich (90 per cent or more) product called an isolate which can be added to various foods and drinks.

"The economic key to this process is direct and fast filtration," explained Lawhon. "A new range of products will result from these applications to food processing."

"The world cannot continue indefinitely on its present course with world food needs increasing so rapidly," Lawhon explained. "Protein foods are seen to be in the most critical shortage."

"Meeting these needs doesn't lie primarily in expanding conventional sources but rather using oilseed proteins for direct consumption by humans," he continued. "This seems the best possibility for bridging the

'protein gap' that exists in the diet over half the world's population.

"The marketing of soy protein isolates and concentrates for use in human food is rapidly gaining acceptance in the U.S.," Lawhon said.

Battalion seeks comment on paper's distribution

The Battalion is looking into ways we can alter our distribution system. If you have suggestions for places where we can leave The Battalion each day to make it more convenient for you, please contact our office. Please respond in writing to: The Battalion, Reed McDonald 217, campus.

At the present time, copies of The Battalion can be picked up at the following locations Tues-

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Skaggs
Texas A&M Library
Memorial Student Center
Rudder Tower Information Center
Engineering Bldg.
Treehouse Apartments
Taos Apartments
7-11 store on FM 2818.

VA looks at GI grants

The Veterans Administration is trying to hold schools responsible for individual GI education grant defaults. But if Texas A&M University's future record in that area resembles the one so far, it should be no major problem here.

Ormond Simpson, associate vice president of student services at Texas A&M, says he knows of only 18 cases in which Texas A&M veterans were on record as collecting benefits questionably.

All the cases were satisfactorily explained to VA representatives and no penalties were levied against Texas A&M. Most cases involved clerical errors, Simpson said.

The VA is attempting under Title 38 to hold schools responsible if veterans attending the school drop out of classes but continue to draw monthly benefit checks.

At least one Texas institution is facing a quarter million dollar loss over 400 questionable cases.

Texas A&M now enrolls over 1,200 veterans, Simpson said, and a new certification system should enable A&M officials to keep a closer watch on veteran enrollment in order to keep VA regional administrators in Waco updated on the status of Aggie veterans.

Aggie veterans should report to the VA campus representative now, within the first two weeks of the semester, to be certified for both fall and spring semesters, he said.

Certification may be accomplished by showing a fee slip.

However, if a veteran is attending classes but does not become certified within the first two weeks of the semester, it may take as long as six weeks after he becomes certified for that veteran to be reinstated as far as monthly benefit checks are concerned, cautioned Simpson.

Three-fourths of the A&M veterans have already been certified for fall and spring semesters.

Certification for summer 1977 and fall 1977 classes has to be done during the spring 1976 semester.

Fall graduates must apply soon

A Sept. 10 degree application deadline has been set for Texas A&M students who expect to graduate this fall.

Registrar Robert A. Lacey said graduate and undergraduate students must apply in order to receive degrees Dec. 11.

Application is a student responsibility.

Applications for degrees are made in the Richard Coke Building. An \$8 graduation fee is required. Undergraduates apply in Room 7. Graduate students present the fee receipt at the Graduate College 209.

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