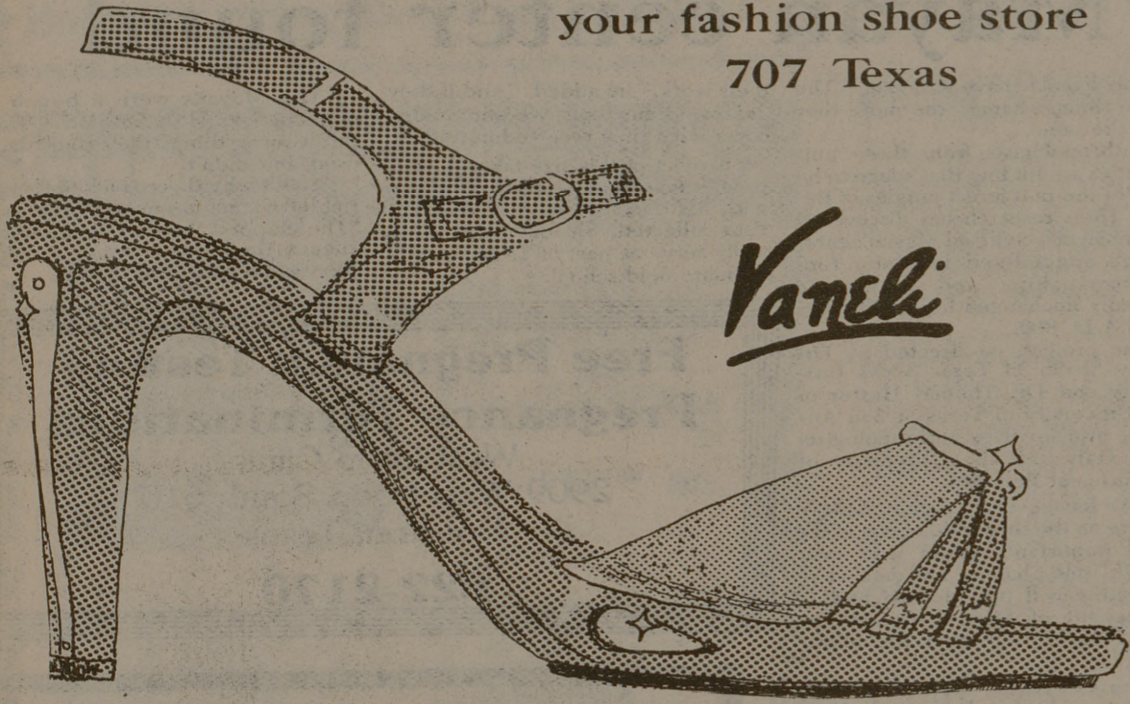


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Escalation!

Soviet military continues to grow

United Press International
SAN ANTONIO — The Soviet Union's accelerated military growth has made it equal to the United States in many areas and the Russians could gain military superiority in the future, Air Force Chief of Staff Lew Allen Jr. warned Thursday.

"It is clear that the Soviets place enormous store in military power," Allen told a luncheon of the Military Affairs Council of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce. Allen, the highest ranking general in the Air Force, avoided saying the United States had fallen behind the Soviets militarily but warned it could happen unless America keeps pace in the future. He said the U.S. Air Force "is today the strongest and best in the world."

"In the past decade they (Soviets) have gone from a position of notable inferiority to one of notable equivalence in many areas," (Allen departed here from his prepared text which read, "In the past decade they have achieved overall equivalence with the United States.")

"They (Soviets) have tremendous momentum for continuing military growth and modernization, which could provide them with a margin of military superiority which would be dangerous for us and our allies unless we take the steps necessary to counter those trends."

Allen said that for more than a decade the Soviets had invested significantly more in armaments than the United States.

"In the early 70s, the U.S. enjoyed clear-cut superiority over the Soviets in such areas as MIRV technology, strategic missile accuracy, and the quality of our tactical fighter force in Europe. Today the Soviets have closed the gap dramatically in these and many other areas, thus adding significant quality dimension to the massive quantities of arms they have traditionally fielded. As a result, the Soviets are seen internationally as stronger relative to the United States than in the past."

He listed as "particularly disturbing," Soviet advances in accumulating and improving their strategic arsenal, and the fielding of three new fourth-generation ICBMs, a new bomber, and two new sea-launched

ballistic missiles and new strategic submarines to carry them.

"They have also steadily improved their air and civil defenses, complicating our task of maintaining the assured retaliatory capability upon which our present deterrent strategy rests."

Allen said the Air Force supports the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks

with the Soviet Union and praised President Carter's Camp David attempt to bring peace to the Middle East.

"We have not lost ground to the Soviets because of arms limitations, but because the Soviets have pursued force modernization more aggressively than we have under those arms limitations," he said.

"To continue to seek lower gate levels — while maintaining verifiable and equitable balance — does serve our national security. Thus while we continue to contain the Soviet strategic threat through negotiation, we also continue to modernize our strategic forces sufficiently to maintain real and perceived balance with the Soviet Union."

2 Americans, 1 Swiss share '78 Nobel Prize

United Press International
STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Two Americans and a Swiss won the 1978 Nobel Prize for medicine Thursday for their genetic discoveries that could help in prevention and treatment of cancer, diagnose the cause of birth defects and play a key role in the process of test-tube baby births.

Sweden's Caroline Institute announced the \$164,777 prize will be shared by Drs. Daniel Nathans and Hamilton Smith of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Werner Arber of Basil University, Switzerland.

The three were cited for their "discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics." The restriction enzymes provide the "chemical knives" that chop chromosomes into their component genes.

The research of the three scientists has been important to the study of how to prevent cancer, birth defects and the study of the human aging process. It has been useful in the field of test-tube babies because it can detect possible defects in the egg before it is fertilized in the test tube.

Nathans, 50, is director of the Department of Microbiology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He has been at Johns Hopkins since 1962, but in 1969 was an American Cancer Society scholar

in the Department of Genetics at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth, Israel. He is married and the father of three.

Smith, 47, has been at Johns Hopkins since 1967, apart from a one-year sabbatical at the University of Zurich Molecular Biology Department in 1975. He is married and the father of five.

Arber, 49, is married and has two children. He was a research associate at the University of Southern California Medical School from 1958-59, and was visiting investigator at the Molecular Biology Department of the University of California in Berkeley from 1970-71.

He was appointed professor of microbiology at the University of Basel in 1971, where he works at the Biozentrum sponsored by the state and Switzerland's largest pharmaceutical industries.

"I'm absolutely delighted," Nathans said Thursday at the Johns

Hopkins School of Medicine. "I'm delighted to share it with a close colleague Hamilton Smith of course with Dr. Arber who provided the groundwork for the study."

"I got kind of busy very suddenly," said Nathans, who added he had learned just moments before that he was named as one of the men to win the prize.

"I really must run now I have to get to the lab," he said.

The Medicine Prize, the world's top achievement, is the second of six Nobel Prizes awarded in 1978.

Last year, three Americans shared the medicine prize, which has been bestowed jointly 37 times since the awards were first given in 1901.

A week ago, the Swedish Academy gave the Nobel prize in literature to the Polish-American Yiddish-language author Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Whistleblowers get protection under act

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The 1978 Civil Service Reform Act, now awaiting a presidential signature, represents almost all the changes President Carter had requested — and a bit more.

The act will bring a sweeping reform of the federal civil service — for the first time protecting "whistleblowers," allowing workers to be fired for rudeness or inefficiency, and providing promotions for other reasons than length of service.

While seeking the presidency, Carter campaigned strongly on the need for changes in the civil service that operates and sometimes stalls the American bureaucracy.

He said when he became president he found the situation even worse than he had thought, and the bill was one of his top priorities.

Jules Sugarman, vice chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and Wayne Granquist of the Office of Management and Budget, spelled out for UPI Wednesday their assessment of the legislation.

At present, an employee can be fired only if the government proves with a "preponderance" of evidence that the dismissal would promote the efficiency of the service.

Under the new law, the government must have only "substantial" evidence that an employee was unsuited for his job — for instance, that he or she failed to perform a

critical element, such as a secret which couldn't take shorthand. Or if a supervisor makes four complaints in one year of an employee being discourteous or rude to a member of the public, the government employee can be fired.

An employee would not need to file a complaint with the Civil Service Commission, but the supervisor would have to rule on the validity of the complaint.

Carter got even more protection than he asked for "whistleblowers" at present, a whistleblower is protected only if he or she reports a violation of law. Under the reform the whistleblower will be protected for reporting gross mismanagement or anything that "endangers the national health or safety."

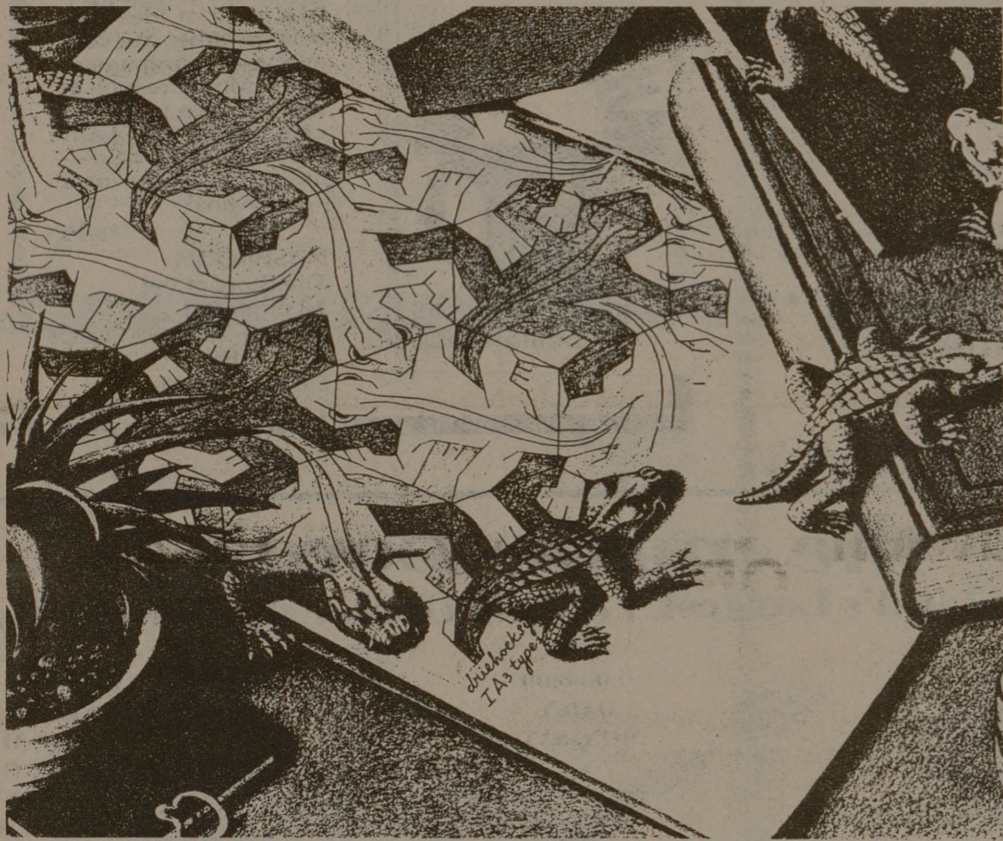
The whistleblowers will be guaranteed anonymity and will be able to make their complaints either to the new Merit Systems Protection Board's special council or to the new inspector general.

A separate bill that Carter signed Thursday creates 12 inspection departments, the scandal-ridden Veterans Services Administration and Veterans Administration.

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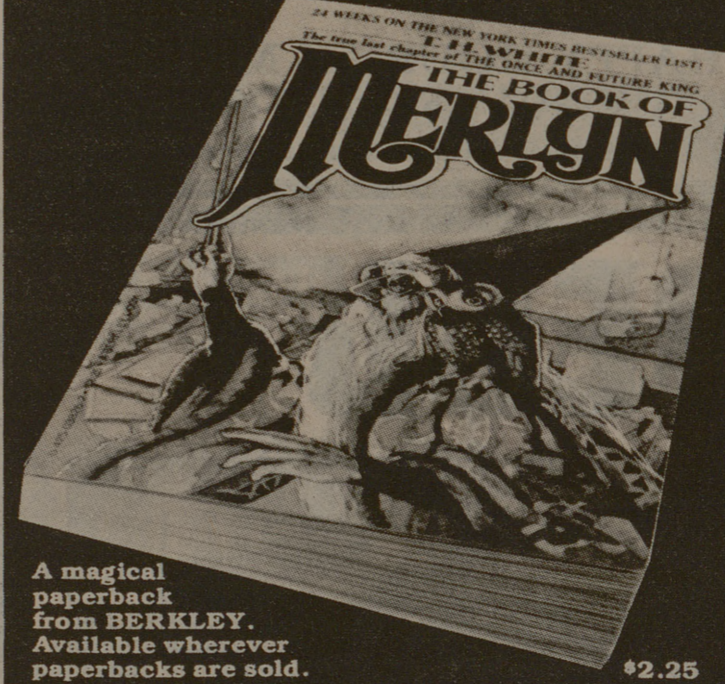
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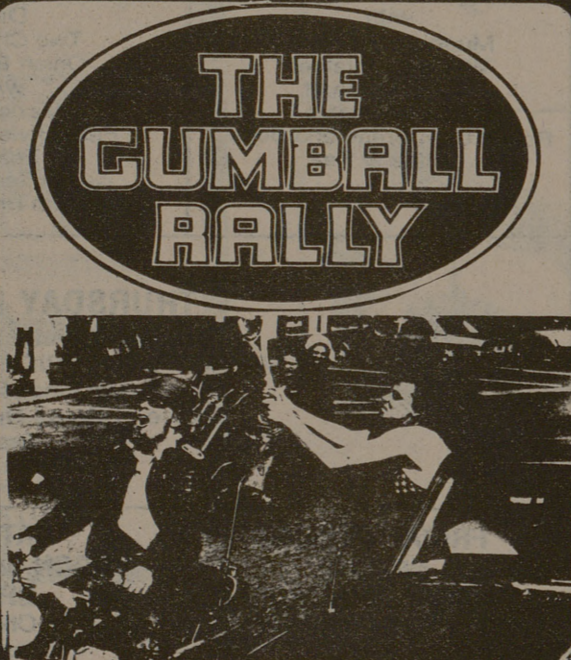
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