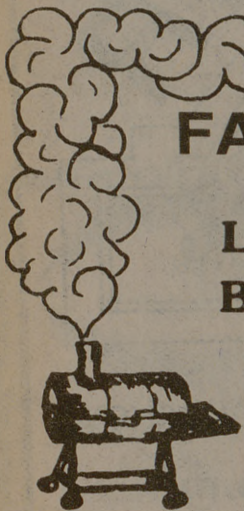


Pentagon to probe false alert

United Press International
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The North American Defense Command (NORAD) Saturday opened its investigation into why a computer tape simulating a hostile missile attack was disseminated, prompting 10 fighter jets to take to the air, a spokesman said.
 Air Force Major Robert Tracy, NORAD information officer, said the incident occurred at NORAD's combat operations at Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs early Friday and was determined to be a false alarm six minutes later.
 "We're investigating to determine whether the incident was the result of human or computer error," Tracy said. "We hope to have an answer late next week."
 The Pentagon announced the incident in Washington late Friday and refused to give specific details.
 "We do not believe we should provide potential adversaries with knowledge of our alert procedures by going into any great detail," the Pentagon said.
 Before the error was caught 10 fighter aircraft took off — two F-1062 from Kingley Field, two F-1062 from Sawyer Air Force Base, and six F-101s from Komox, British Columbia, Tracy said.
 The fighter planes were part of the nation's response plan in case of an enemy attack, he said.
 Neither President Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown nor Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was notified of the apparent emergency. Middle-level officials determined the alert was not real.



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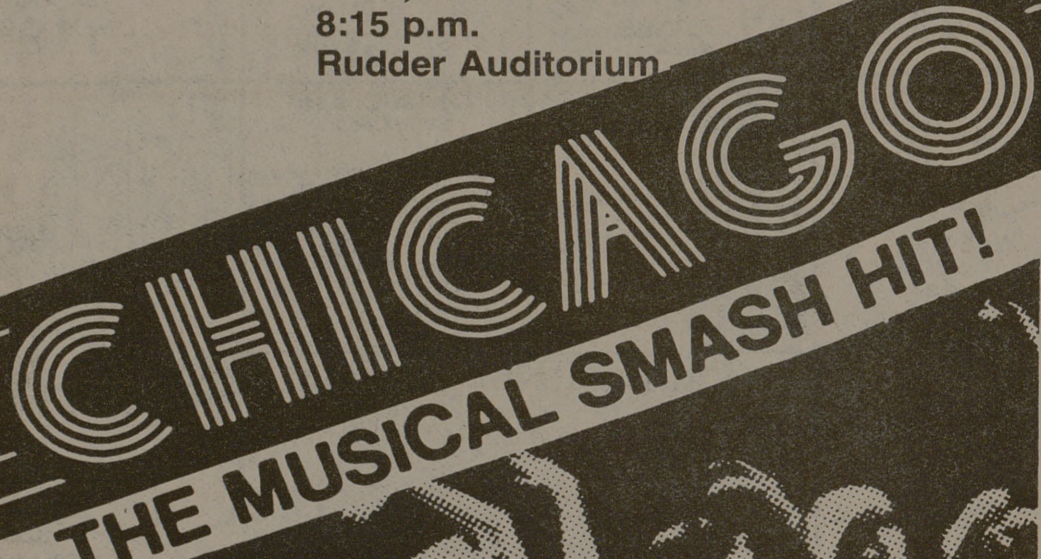
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Cullen Davis trial finally ends

Attorneys: money was advantage

United Press International
FORT WORTH — Multimillionaire T. Cullen Davis' wealth gave the industrialist a courtroom advantage that most defendants lack, both defense and prosecuting attorneys agree.

Davis was found innocent Friday of charges he tried to solicit the death of his divorce judge, Joe Eidson. The trial was the second on the murder solicitation charge; a Houston jury had deadlocked 8-4 in favor of conviction.

Davis also was acquitted in Amarillo in 1977 of the shooting death of his 12-year-old stepdaughter, Andrea Wilborn, who was one of four persons killed at the plush Davis mansion Aug. 2, 1976.

"Cullen Davis had the financial resources," said lead defense attorney Richard "Racehorse" Haynes. "He was able to assemble a staff of lawyers and investigators who worked for months preparing for these trials."

But Davis' wealth was not the only reason for the innocent verdict, Haynes said.

"I believe juries would have found a poor man innocent in these cases. Prosecutors found themselves forced to depend upon such witnesses as Priscilla Lee Davis and David McCrory, and juries did not want to convict on the basis of their testimony."

District Attorney Tim Curry said Davis' wealth gave him a definite advantage.

"He was in a position to pay lawyers who charge high fees for

their services. And he had unlimited funds to pay for investigative activities. I doubt that we will ever have a situation again in which a man of his wealth faces charges of this type."

Davis has declined to say how much he spent on his bitter and protracted divorce and on his three criminal trials on murder-related charges.

After jurors announced their verdict Friday, Davis said only the trials

"Cullen Davis had the financial resources," said lead defense attorney Richard "Racehorse" Haynes. "He was able to assemble a staff of lawyers and investigators who worked for months preparing for these trials."

had cost him "a hell of a lot of money."

A Dallas newspaper Sunday reported Davis, the wealthiest man tried on a murder charge in a Texas court, spent more than \$5 million in legal and investigative fees. The report was based on court records introduced during Davis' divorce.

Although all pending state criminal charges against Davis have been dropped, he still faces civil damage suits filed by the survivors of the mansion shooting spree. He also could face a criminal charge in a federal court.

Federal officials had said they would consider charging Davis with possession of an illegal silencer if he were acquitted of plotting Eidson's death. The silencer was found in Davis' car when he was arrested.

United Press International
 Chronology of events in the criminal cases against T. Cullen Davis

1968

Aug. 31 — Millionaire industrialist T. Cullen Davis of Fort Worth marries Priscilla Wilborn. It is his second marriage, her third.

1974

July 30 — Mrs. Davis sues for divorce.

Aug. 1 — Davis moves out of the couple's \$6 million, 19,000-square-foot mansion.

Aug. 23 — Davis agrees to orders of Domestic Relations Court Judge Joe H. Eidson that he not come on or around the mansion or 181-acre grounds.

1975

September — Davis moves into suburban home of Karen Master, divorced mother of two sons.

1976

Aug. 2 — Eidson orders Davis to pay \$25,000 in legal fees to Mrs. Davis' attorneys; awards Mrs. Davis \$27,000 cash pending division of community property, and raises her temporary alimony to \$5,000 per month, a \$1,500 increase.

Aug. 3 — Davis' stepdaughter, Andrea Wilborn, 12, shot and killed at mansion while Mrs. Davis and her boyfriend, Stan Farr, 31, dined with friends. Upon their return, Mrs. Davis shot and wounded Farr, killed by four bullets when he responds to her screams. Mrs. Davis hides outside in shrubbery, hears more shots and flees barefoot across estate to a neighbor's. Gus Gavrel Jr., 21, and Beverly Bass, 19, attacked as they arrive by auto at mansion. Gavrel paralyzed by gunfire. Bass flees unharmed. Mrs. Davis and Bass identify Davis as their assailant.

Aug. 3 — Davis arrested at home of Master and charged with murder and attempted murder. Posts \$80,000 bond and is released.

Aug. 20 — Charges against Davis upgraded to capital murder. He re-arrested while boarding a private jet and jailed without bond.

Aug. 23 — Mrs. Davis testifies at bond hearing her husband was "man in black" who wounded her and killed Farr.

Aug. 27 — State District Judge Tom Cave denies bond.

Sept. 30 — Opening of trial delayed from Oct. 11, 1976, until Feb. 22, 1977, at request of defense attorneys.

Oct. 20 — Texas Court of Criminal Appeals upholds bond denial.

Dec. 20 — U.S. District Judge Eldon Mahon dismisses Davis' bond appeal.

1977

Jan. 4 — 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals refuses to grant temporary order freeing Davis.

Feb. 3 — Defense attorneys ask Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell to release Davis on bond, offering to pay salaries of federal marshals who could accompany him 24 hours a day. Davis offers to return to jail each night if he can be free to attend to business interests during the day.

Feb. 7 — Powell refuses to hear the case.

Feb. 9 — Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall refuses to hear the case.

Feb. 22 — Jury selection begins in Cave's State District Court charges Davis kills Wilborn child.

April 13 — With eight jurors seated, Cave declares mistrial, announcing one juror participated in clandestine telephone calls and expressed a prejudicial opinion about Davis.

April 21 — Cave cites defense lawyers Phil Burleson and Richard "Racehorse" Haynes for contempt of court for filing unsubstantiated "affidavits" alleging drug use at mansion after Davis' departure. Cave files his own motion to move the trial.

May 9 — Cave transfers trial to the Amarillo District Court of Judge George Dowlen.

June 27 — Jury selection begins in Dowlen's court.

Aug. 16 — Jury seated.

Aug. 20 — Dowlen releases Davis on \$1 million bond; opening arguments in the trial.

Aug. 22 — Testimony begins. In Fort Worth, Cave revokes bond. Davis re-arrested in Amarillo.

Nov. 14 — State and defense rest.

Nov. 16 — Final arguments; jury receives case.

Nov. 17 — Jury finds Davis innocent. Davis released on \$650,000 bond (reduced in 1978 to \$325,000) on remaining charges; celebrates acquittal at restaurant party attended by Dowlen, several jurors.

1978

Aug. 10 — Eidson, now a district judge retaining jurisdiction in the divorce, delays divorce trial until Sept. 18, allowing Mrs. Davis attorneys time to study details of Ken and Cullen Davis' settlement for \$1 million federal suit filed by younger brother Bill.

Aug. 20 — Cullen Davis arrested for plotting murder of Eidson. FBI, Texas Rangers and police arrest participate in arrest. Silencer equipped automatic pistol seized from trunk of his car.

Aug. 22-Sept. 1 — During bond hearing FBI informant David McCrory testifies Davis gave him \$25,000 for Eidson's murder. Prosecution evidence includes FBI audio and video tapes of McCrory-Davis meetings Aug. 18 and 20. Bond denied.

Aug. 29 — Eidson disqualifies himself from divorce case. Retired Civil Appeals Court Justice John M. Barron of Bryan appointed as replacement.

Sept. 7 — Grand jury indicts Davis for soliciting, conspiring and attempting to have Eidson killed; possession of illegal weapon.

Sept. 21 — Visiting Judge Arthur Tippis transfers trial to Houston District Court of Judge Wallace "Pete" Moore.

Sept. 27 — Moore refuses to release Davis on bond.

Nov. 3 — Jury selected.

Nov. 6 — Testimony begins.

Dec. 13 — Texas Court of Criminal Appeals upholds bond denial.

Dec. 27 — Davis testifies he was "playing along" with McCrory and never intended anyone be harmed.

1979

Jan. 12 — Testimony concluded.

Jan. 22 — Davis jury reports it cannot reach a verdict; mistrial declared and the Texas millionaire released on bond.

Feb. 20 — Cullen-Priscilla Davis divorce trial begins.

March 26 — Divorce Court Judge Barron withdraws from case after news reports he met privately in his hotel room with Davis and declares a mistrial in the divorce case.

March 30 — Tarrant County Administrative Judge Charles Murray appoints District Judge Clyde Ashworth.

April 11 — Trial resumes.

April 20 — Decision in divorce reached.

August — Retrial begins.

Nov. 6 (15 weeks later) — Closing arguments finished.

Nov. 7 — Jury begins deliberating.

Nov. 9 — Davis found innocent of murder solicitation. District Attorney Tim Curry dismisses all pending charges against Davis.

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