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Wanted: Symptomatic patients with physician diagnosed Irritable Bowel Syndrome to participate in a short study. \$100 incentive for those chosen to participate. \$100

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**Researchers study storms, building design**

LUBBOCK (AP) — At Texas Tech University, engineers are studying windstorms, architectural designs and construction materials in an effort to strengthen buildings against powerful storms such as tornadoes.

The research lasts year-round, but the university scholars are focusing on one deadly and destructive four-month period in the United States each year: the spring tornado season that begins in March and continues through June.

At Texas Tech, researchers are studying the effects of every major windstorm to determine the impact on buildings and to search for construction methods that could save lives and reduce damage.

Kishor C. Mehta, director of Texas Tech's Wind Engineering Research Center, said the university has been sending two- and three-person teams to major storms since 1970 to study the damage.

Last year, for example, the Insurance Information Institute reported that Texas' 89 tornadoes caused about \$100 million in damage.

"We can learn a lot from documenting the damage itself," Mehta told the Dallas Morning News. "For example, what is the area of the house or building that is most likely to stand up?"

The studies, he said, not only have identified a small, central room as the safest during a storm, they also have led to recommendations for bolstering public buildings to withstand tornadic-strength winds.

**Education majors offered extended degree program**

By Melissa Naumann

REPORTER

Education majors who expected to be certified to teach after four years of college have the option of participating in an extended degree program to improve their competency, Dr. David David, assistant dean of the College of Education, said.

The new, extended program is a result of State Senate Bill 994, passed during the last legislative session because of numerous unfavorable reports on the educational profession. The bill requires all public universities in Texas to submit new standards to the Texas Coordinating Board of Higher Education by April 1 for obtaining a degree in education.

Texas A&M went a step further and created an extended program, which includes 24 hours at the graduate level, David said.

"Those who choose the extended program commit themselves to five years instead of four," he said.

The extended program requirements are 128 credit hours for a bachelor's degree plus the additional 24 hours for certification. The baccalaureate program requires 137 credit hours plus student teaching time.

A student who completes the extended program will be almost half-finished with the curriculum necessary for a master's degree.

"Looking at these figures, there is more incentive to go for the ex-

tended program," David said.

He said the difference between the two programs is the quality of the teacher.

"Yes, the person in the baccalaureate program will be certified to teach, but the person who goes through the extended program probably will have better success and a better commitment to the teaching profession," he said.

To gain certification, teachers must prove to have a list of competencies. The extended program, which began this semester with 35 participants, gives students more time to learn these abilities, David said.

"The extended program has a longer life span to cover these competencies," he said. "We can also add other ones we think are important but didn't usually have time to cover."

Although legislators wanted to raise the level of education for teachers, they were not willing to make five years of college necessary for a teaching certificate. To avoid this, they "placed a cap" on the number of hours a state university can offer in professional education at the baccalaureate level, David said.

"If there was no cap, we would expect a drop in the number of education majors," David said. "They didn't want to increase the hardship of getting a teaching certificate because not everyone can afford to go to college for five years."

Because the extended program is an extra year of school and there-

fore an extra year of expenses, the Coordinating Board is concerned about who will be able to choose the program, David said.

"The Coordinating Board will look over our shoulder to see if minority and low income students choose the program," he said.

To alleviate the financial problem the University has given the College of Education \$12,500 for minority scholarships in the extended program. This will increase by \$12,500 every year and, by 1994 David has at least 25 minority students participating in the extended program with \$2,500 scholarships each student.

David is approaching various school districts to get matching scholarship money. If a school district contributes money for a scholarship, the student will be obligated to teach there after completing the program.

The success of the extended program cannot be measured yet, he said. "We're operating just on the right now," he said. "These people will have to graduate and go on to teach before we can judge them. It may take 10 years to see definite results."

A&M, the only school to offer both baccalaureate and extended programs, has had both programs approved for all areas of study except elementary education, which only the extended program has been approved, David said.

**Waste**

(Continued from page 3)

lic facilities is a concern. It's critical that it be treated adequately."

TI officials say they are committed to operating the plant safely.

"The waste treatment we've put in is the best available, and we don't see any new technologies out in the next few years," Patterson said. "We think we've come up with the best equipment and technology that we can."

Texas Instruments designs and builds a wide range of electronic components, ranging from the Speak & Spell toys for children to the HARM missiles that were used by U.S. Navy jets in March 1986 to knock out Libyan surface-to-air missile sites.

In manufacturing that range of products, the company uses a variety of acids, solvents and oils for etching, grinding, stripping, cleaning and de-greasing.

The plant will be built on a 15-acre tract at TI's 750-acre Sherman plant, which manufacturers components of HARM (High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile) weapons, laser-guided bombs and semiconductors.

When it goes into operation, the facility will process a truckload of waste per day and be in operation around the clock for 300 days a year with the other 65 days set aside for maintenance and testing.

The plume from the smokestack will be visible only on chilly days, company officials say, and will contain only water vapor, oxygen and carbon dioxide.

It can take a year to 18 months to get the state and federal permits to build and operate the facility. If those permits are granted, ground could be broken on the plant in 1990 and, after about a year of construction and federally required testing, the plant could accept its first hazardous wastes in 1991.

**Activists press Senate to ban paddling of children in school**

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — Paddling in Texas is as old as school bells and recess, a fact confirmed in a national study that places the state at the head of the paddling class.

Of the more than 1,000 districts in Texas, only two — Alamo Heights in Bexar County and Clear Creek in suburban Houston — are believed to have banned corporal punishment, according to Jimmy Dunne, president and founder of People Opposed to Paddling Students.

Some oldsters recall paddling with a peculiar fondness, remembering it as a fleeting rite of passage whose lessons linger long after the pain and bruises have faded.

Others say its time has passed. Paddling, they say, is tantamount to child abuse.

"It's totally counter-productive," Dunne told the San Antonio Light in a telephone interview from his Houston home. "It's not an effective way to discipline children. It only adds to violence in children."

Dunne, a former Houston teacher, and other anti-corporal punishment activists were in Austin last month to testify for an anti-paddling bill sponsored by state Sen. Craig Washington, D-Houston.

The legislation would limit paddling in Texas public schools to those students whose parents sign a consent form allowing corporal punishment.

In 1985-86, the most recent school year for which statistics are available, 260,399 Texas public school students were paddled — more than twice the number of students paddled in second-place Florida, according to a study by the National Coalition of Advocacy for Students.

Drawing on data furnished by the U.S. Department of Education, the Boston-based group's analysis revealed that Texas students were paddled at a rate of nearly eight of every 100 students during the year studied.

Six states had higher corporal punishment rates, or greater percentages of students paddled. Arkansas, for instance, led the nation with 13.7 percent of its public school students paddled.

Opponents of corporal punishment are both passion-

ate and organized. They come armed with a wealth of studies, claiming to document the negative effects of corporal punishment.

One study shows that one million children paddled a year, 20,000 of whom suffer injuries ranging from bruises to broken tailbones, according to Robert Fathman of the National Coalition to Abolish Corporal Punishment in Schools of Westerville, Ohio.

Fathman predicted that Texas, were it to abolish corporal punishment, would realize an almost overall decrease in vandalism and high school dropouts.

"That's just common sense when you're speaking to kids with boards," he said in a telephone interview from his Ohio office.

Despite a 1977 U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding corporal punishment, several professional organizations have come out against the paddling, among them the American Bar Association, American Medical Association, American Psychological Association and the American Academy of Pediatricians.

Opponents note that juvenile delinquents are often more legal protection than school children. State law forbids children in detention centers from being beaten, said Bart Kelly, placement and counseling director for Youth Alternatives Inc., a private profit organization that provides temporary and long-term shelter and counseling to troubled youths.

Although the state requires districts to draft a "discipline management plan" that spells out a corporal punishment policy, Texas does not lay out specific guidelines on when or how students should be paddled, Joe Lozano, a spokesman for the Texas Education Agency, said.

The only guidance given districts is a section of the Texas Penal Code concerning the relationship between an educator and a student, he said. The three-paragraph section states that corporal punishment is justified when an educator "reasonably believes . . . that necessary . . . to maintain discipline in a group."

Consequently, there is no uniform discipline policy leaving districts to devise their own standards. And usually all choose to permit corporal punishment in one form or another.

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Cordially invites you to attend the Reception & Awards Ceremony for

**ARTFEST**

Monday, March 6, 1989

7:00 - 8:00 pm

MSC Visual Arts Committee Gallery  
Texas A&M University

