

## Pressure put on profs to publish

By Carol Holowinski

Editor's note: This is the first part of a three part series on the role publishing plays in the faculty's work. Today's article deals with the faculty viewpoint. Tomorrow the administration's views will be discussed.

Dr. James T. Chambers spends most of his time in a remote room in Reed Hall. From this room, stacked with books and unfinished papers, the University expects great knowledge to emerge.

Chambers, an assistant professor of history, must teach, research and publish in order to be promoted. His is not an isolated case; many faculty members are in the same position.

Recently he wrote an article on Helots, serfs under Spartan rule. This is not the only article he has written, nor is he the only faculty member attempting to publish an article.

The University's expectation to publish is clearly defined in Faculty-University Staff Handbook's specific goals. The University wishes faculty members to "contribute as heavily as possible to the creation and discovery of new knowledge through research and through literary and artistic production, and to encourage such contributions through appropriate policies." In short, to be promoted one must publish.

The University says it doesn't exactly have a publish or perish policy since three other criteria must be met for promotion and tenure: University services (such as committee involvement), professional services (such as professional organizational membership) and community service (such as community involvement in activities).

If a non-tenured faculty member meets all the criteria, the department chairman and tenured faculty nominate him to the school's dean, vice-chancellor(s) involved and the chancellor. Providing the nomination goes through the hierarchy, it then continues on to the Board of Trustees. When it reaches this final step, tenure is either granted or denied.

Regardless of whether TCU is termed a publish or perish institution, research and publication play a major role in the decision for tenure. "In absence of publication, it is impossible to receive tenure at TCU," Dr. Charles L. Rowett,

associate professor of geology, said.

Since there is an emphasis on publication, it's questionable whether faculty members pour time into research for personal satisfaction or for promotion and tenure.

According to Sociology Perspectives and Applications (N.J. Demerath, III, University of Massachusetts and Gerald Marwell, University of Wisconsin), at competitive universities "many assistant professors are reluctant to circulate manuscript drafts to their senior colleagues...unless it is already in near-perfect shape so as to stand inspection and win status points in the process."

"As a result, the fabled 'intellectual community' of the faculty is frequently more fiction than fact," it continued.

To some faculty members, publishing isn't just to win "status points," although Dr. Floyd Durham, professor of economics, admitted that some faculty members only research and publish because they are forced to. There are those who research because they want to, he continued.

In that sense, faculty members are like students. Some write for self satisfaction; others write because a paper's due next Friday.

According to Barry S. Tuchfeld, assistant professor of sociology, faculty members only feel forced and pressured when their goals conflict with those of the University. "If a person is satisfied with his own personal goals, then logically there would be no pressure from the institution," he said.

The requirement for research and publication for promotion should not be viewed as restrictive, but rather as a person attempting to satisfy his own professional standards, he explained. In other words, the pressure is from the individual himself as opposed to pressure inflicted externally by the University.

Regardless of whether the pressure is viewed as external or internal, it exists. The basic question is to what degree, and the answer will vary from individual to individual.

According to Ronald B. Flowers, associate professor of religion, there is not an "undue amount of pressure. The hope is that we will publish as much as we can, but it's not an intense pressure."

At some universities, "professors have been crucified for not publishing," he

said. "Those places are inhumane, he said. "I hope our University never becomes that way."

To Dr. Ted E. Klein, chairman of the philosophy department, there is pressure. However, the pressure is to be a productive publishing department and, according to Klein, "that's all for the good."

Although Dr. Maurice Boyd, chairman of the history department, believes the publishing requirement is designed to "keep people on their toes," not to keep people from being promoted, he said the University doesn't need to place as much emphasis on it as it does. He believes the University is more of a teaching institution than a research oriented institution.

Most faculty members interviewed tended to view the University in that light. Even though the University is viewed as a teaching institution, faculty members are not devoting all their time or channeling all their energy into the teaching aspect. Time must be devoted to researching that paper to be presented at a seminar, the lecture to be given at a professional meeting or the book that might clinch the promotion.

Are the University's teachers abandoning the classrooms and their students to spend hours shackled in the library or hunched over a typewriter? Perhaps not. Since research keeps a teacher in touch with his discipline, some say it puts the teacher back into the classroom.

When a professor's research is incorporated in the classroom, students can benefit. Doug Newsom, associate professor of journalism, works closely with the American Heart Association (AHA) on the local, regional and state levels. In fall 1975, her public relations class used the AHA for a class term project. Not only did they thoroughly enjoy the assignment, she said, but they received national applause as well.

When Klein came to the University from Rice in 1963, he was advised by a distinguished faculty member at Rice to pay little attention to teaching here. The only thing anyone will be interested in is research, the Rice professor said. Klein ignored the advice, but wondered if the kind of comment is frequent and, worse yet, if younger faculty follow it. In a situation like this, he said, research builds a barrier between the student and teacher.

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## First year—a transition period

By Ed Timms

For freshmen coming to TCU, many leaving home for the first time, the first year is a "transitional period."

Freshmen encounter problems which "need special advising efforts," said Dean of AddRan College of Arts and Sciences William Wiebenga. To help freshmen with their unique problems, next year a director of University advisement for freshmen and undeclared majors will be on campus, complete with an office and staff.

The person who fills the new position will have several responsibilities, Wiebenga said. One responsibility, he said, will be to find reasons why freshmen leave TCU after the first year. "One of our major concerns is retention," he said.

"Twenty-five to 35 percent of the freshmen class does not return," Wiebenga said. "That's not bad by national standards. . . . but for a school that tries to stress being a person-centered institution. We ought to be able to bring that figure down."

Another group which the new director will be concerned with is undeclared majors, Wiebenga said.

Wiebenga said it's not important that students decide on a major immediately, but if a student is not certain on his major, he needs to be provided with special services.

"They need help sorting out life goals, educational goals." One of the reasons an undeclared major might leave TCU is that the student decides upon a major, he could find TCU doesn't offer a program. But there is no clear pattern why students leave the University, he said. TCU is trying to get some grasp on more common reasons by conducting exiting interviews and by asking students who request a transcript sent to another school to fill out a questionnaire listing their reasons.

In the past year of 191 students who filled out a questionnaire; personal reasons were the primary reason they were thinking of leaving. Financial reasons was second on the list, academic reasons third, geographic location fourth and social reasons fifth. "But this is pretty raw data," Wiebenga said.

The new director will evaluate undeclared major and freshmen attrition—and the effect of his or her's own effect on the problem, Wiebenga said. Currently freshmen are advised by an assigned faculty member in each department. "Upper classmen have been advised by the same person who counsels the freshmen."

Undeclared majors are now counseled by eight different faculty members who man an office in Reed Hall 40 hours a week, but the students are not assigned to any particular advisor.

The director of University Advisement for Freshmen and Undeclared majors will coordinate the efforts of 50 to 60 faculty who will be advisors next year, Wiebenga said. This means each advisor will have about 20 students assigned to him. The director will also work to provide these advisors with the information and materials needed to meet the advisement needs of the students, he said.

The Office of University Advisement for Freshmen and Undeclared majors "will be a general contact point for students," Wiebenga said. The director will be available to deal with any special problems a student might encounter.

TCU has started a "national search" for a person to fill the position, Wiebenga said. A national search, he said means basically that the University advertises in a publication with nationwide distribution—in this case the "Chronicle of Higher Education."

The person who fills the position needs to "have experience working with students and should be able to relate well with students," Wiebenga. The position requires applicants must be at least near finishing a doctorate in a field related to advising. There should be little problem filling the position, Wiebenga said. "We've had a lot of application from some very qualified people," he said.

Candidates will be screened by the Faculty Search committee Wiebenga said, which has two students on it.



It sure beats Pete Wright

Taking advantage of the University's low-cost housing, these birds make their roost in "Dan Rogers Hall." High placed sources say those fine-feathered friends follow their rental agreements to the letter. (photo by Barry Morris)

### Noise draws attention

## Kappa Sig House raided

By Gwen Baumann

A tape deck unit, two speakers, shotgun shells and a small quantity of what appeared to be marijuana seeds were confiscated Saturday from the room of a Kappa Sigma fraternity member after several complaints of noise from surrounding neighbors.

Investigating Fort Worth police noted serial numbers on the tape deck had been scratched through. The seeds were lying on the floor next to the stereo. After further search more seeds and several shotgun shells were found. Though possession of the shells broke no state law, TCU police took them because the Student code of conduct which states that possession of firearms or drugs which are prohibited by law is not allowed.

Hall Director Mike Ryan said it began with a stereo turned up too loudly. Complaints were received by both Ryan and TCU police. Ryan, who was at his parents' house, returned to campus and turned off the stereo.

"One boy asked why I was turning it off," Ryan said. "I said it was too loud. He asked if they could play it softly. I said sure and left, but I got another complaint about it being too loud."

"I called campus security and asked if they could tell them to turn it down. They did but someone turned it back up. Then I got another call."

Officer J.W. Wright, of TCU security, said they received complaints from people up to three blocks away. "They took it out of our hands by calling Fort Worth," he said.

Ryan returned to campus and found Fort Worth police waiting outside the house. The stereo was turned off. Campus police then directed him to open the door after there was no answer to knocking.

"Security said they thought someone was in there," Ryan said. "They told me Dean Proffer had told them to take whatever steps were necessary—either arrest the kid or confiscate the stereo. She said do whatever you have to do to get the stereo turned off."

However, the stereo was already turned off when security entered the room with Fort Worth Police. The student was reported to have been out of town.

Ryan explained the action: "The policemen went in the room and took the speaker out of the window. Then they discussed whether they ought to confiscate it and let the guy pick it up from them or let TCU hold it."

"They decided to keep it at TCU. The Fort Worth policeman told me not to release the speaker until security told me to. Then the officer (Fort Worth) looked in the carpet and picked up some seeds and showed them to the other officers," Ryan said.

"They searched the room and found more seeds and some shotgun shells. Since the shells and seeds don't constitute an offense they gave them to campus security. It is against university regulations."

According to Fort Worth Police, possession of under two ounces of

marijuana seed is a class B misdemeanor. It carries a penalty of up to six months in jail and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

The stereo found in the room did not belong to the person currently living in the room. Ryan said it belonged to another hall resident.

It was wondered how students got in and out of the room to turn the stereo on and off when the police found the room locked and the resident out of town.

Ryan explained this also. "The guys come down and say they've lost their keys. They buy new ones and give them to all their friends. We changed the locks last summer because there was a lot of theft from their own fraternity brothers," he said.

Freshman Mark Whatley, member of Kappa Sigma, thought the whole incident was "no big deal." "We were just laying in the sun listening to the stereo. We've paid our dues and feel it's our right to listen to music. There's no designated area," he said. Whatley was not directly involved with the incident.

Ryan, however, thought it was a "pretty screwed up deal." "I've been trying to figure it out all weekend. Security was under the assumption they had verbal approval to enter the room."

"As far as written (as Housing policy states is necessary) I doubt if they had it when they went in. I'm sure if they need to show something now, they can come up with something."

Campus Officer Ed Carson stated no warrant was necessary because of the emergency situation. "Our search and seizure policy stated that only under emergency situations when imminent danger to life, safety or property is reasonably feared, a room may be entered and searched without a warrant," he said.

"The room was not occupied; it was empty. A man came across the street and said, 'If you don't turn the speakers down, I'm going to bring my shotgun and blow them apart.' The speakers had to be confiscated. Danger to property was reasonably feared."

Ryan also noted the "rude" conduct of the Fort Worth police. "A guy was trying to leave and a Fort Worth police car had his blocked. He asked them real politely if they could move it. They said sure—in just a minute."

"He came back in ten minutes and asked again. They told him the same thing so he said he really had to leave. The policeman said he'd be down in a minute. Then when the boy left, the Fort Worth officer turned around and said if he came up once more, he would throw him in jail for disorderly conduct for three days," Ryan said.

Kappa Sigma has been told they must write an apology letter to the neighbors who complained. According to Ryan, it was due in the Dean's office Monday morning.

## Nominations for top teacher award taken

Nominations are now being accepted for Brachman's Teaching Award.

This award is given annually to the TCU faculty member judged to be most outstanding in the following respects:

—He or she adopted a creative approach to classroom teaching and used this novel approach effectively to make the class a stimulating, challenging, and effective learning environment.

—The person extends the students' learning experiences beyond the boundaries of the classroom either directly through planned activities outside of class or indirectly by making the material in the class so relevant or exciting that the learning extends spontaneously outside the class.

Faculty in all colleges of the university are eligible for this award which consists of a \$100 cash stipend and an engraved plaque. Nominations may be made by any student or faculty member.

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Nomination forms are available at the Brachman Hall desk, the History Department, Reed 302 and the Registrar's office in Sadler Hall. Deadline for nominations is April 29.

## Carter cracks down with energy proposal

President Carter may be the answer the energy conservationists are looking for. He finally has taken the initiative and has come out with a stringent energy program for the country.

Carter seems to know what he is getting in to. He has told Congress he will take all the blame for the program if the American public doesn't like it.

The energy problem has become the greatest challenge, next to avoiding war, the United States has ever faced. The country hasn't had a strong leader in conserving energy before, but now it looks like it has one.

Carter has shown he wants to come to grips with the challenge. He presented an energy program to Congress Wednesday night that indicated the key to meeting the challenge lies primarily in the hands of the individual citizen.

The John Does of this country can make or break the energy problem. Coping with the problem will demand sacrifices from all of us. Carter recognizes this fact but isn't letting it stop him.

The President's main goals are to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign imports in the short run and to shift the economy to another energy base in the long run.

If the country doesn't buckle down and try to achieve these goals, the result could be a national catastrophe.

Nobody is saying Carter's program is perfect. As a matter of fact, several people have blasted it.

He has already received extensive criticism from Texans for his plans to use taxes to raise domestic crude oil prices to the level charged on the world market by 1981. This plan would fall unfairly on producing states.

Carter also wants to raise gasoline prices in hopes to cut consumption. The prices went up when the Middle East oil embargo occurred three years ago, but the high prices don't seem to be slowing down the consumption of gasoline.

The Cadillac and other "gas drinkers" may have seen their better days. Carter is proposing to pay rebates to small car purchasers.

The President also stressed that the country should start switching to coal as its main energy source in the future.

The program is tough and Carter is tough, but the problem the country is facing is also tough. It is time the country has a strong leader in this area and time for the American citizens to realize the energy crisis is for real.

## Nader's committee adds to bureaucracy

Remember the marvelous campaign promise Jimmy Carter made last year that the people just loved? Yes, the one that got him elected. Right, the one where the President cuts the federal bureaucracy.

Well, friends he just broke the promise. It seems President Carter wants to pay back a campaign debt to Ralph Nader at the expense of the taxpayers.

The President is proposing the creation of a new Agency for Consumer Advocacy—otherwise known as the Ralph Nader Corporation. This new Agency, of course, is the reincarnation of the old Consumer Protection Agency that never quite made it years back.

The new agency Carter proposes will initially cost the taxpayers between \$11 and \$15 billion. The federal dough will pay for about 250 Nader workers who will leave private practice to get on the federal payroll. But that's only the start.

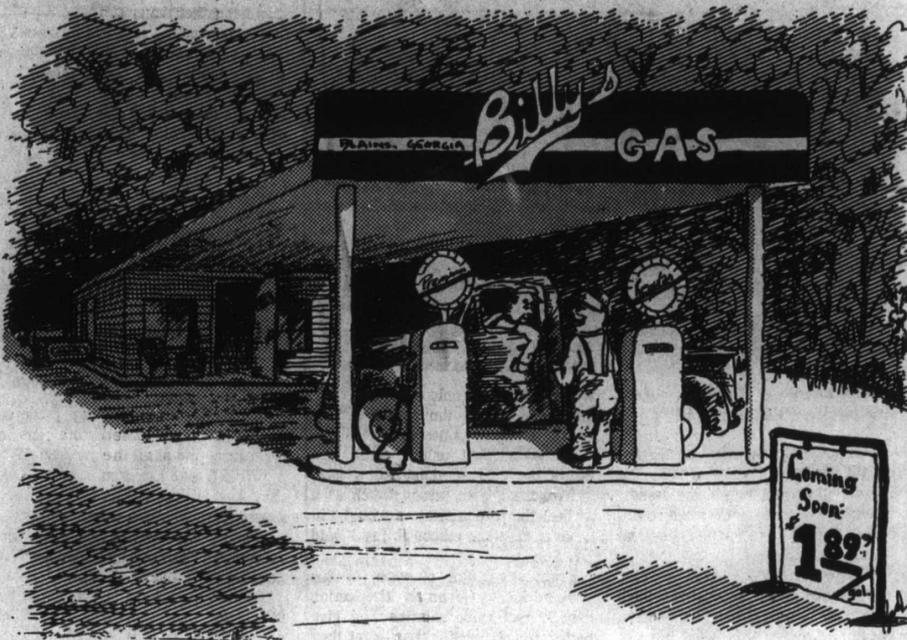
The American people will be paying for legal battles the bureaucrats will engage in, and will eventually pay more for products they buy due to the increased paper work businesses will have after getting orders from the Agency.

All of this because Carter has to pay back Ralphie for his campaign work. In doing this he is contradicting his campaign pledge to cut back the bureaucracy.

One question we would like to ask is, who makes Ralph Nader the king of consumer advocacy?

We used to have faith in Ralph Nader. When he started out saying how unsafe cars were, he was a legitimate consumer advocate. But now his movement has turned into an outfit out to impose more regulation on business and to become recipients of federal dollars and eventually pensions. Who knows how much it will really cost us in the end?

It's sort of ironic. Ralph Nader leading a gang that will rip-off the taxpayers, a group he wants to protect from rip-offs. Strange isn't it? But that's the way it works in politics.



"Yeah, now if I could just get him to lower the price of beer..."

Frank Goode

## Morals aid U.S. position

In his current campaign to see that the human rights of all citizens of the world are protected, President Carter is interjecting a sense of morality into the foreign policy decisions of the United States, something that has been sorely missed for the last twenty-five years.

This lack of morality has resulted in a loss of respect for, and recognition of, the United States as a world leader, a position that, hopefully, President Carter can reestablish.

At the end of World War II the United States was recognized and respected as the leader of the free world, but after a series of moral blunders and miscalculations the United States has lost this position.

We fought an immoral and unjust war in Vietnam; we condemn Fidel Castro while supporting similar regimes in South Korea and Chile; we advocate self determination of peoples, yet helped to overthrow a Communist government in Chile that was freely elected; we talk of limiting or disarming our nuclear capability along with the other nuclear powers, yet we continue to sink billions into the development of newer and more destructive weapons.

These are but a few of the instances

of the last twenty-five years that have caused the loss of respect and recognition that other countries have for us. I haven't the time or space to enumerate the many other instances.

This lack of moral base has forced us to try and buy back our respect through monetary loans, large outlays in foreign aid, or by weapons sales to other countries. This, however, has not achieved its desired goal. It has instead compounded an already serious problem.

What then can be done to reverse the current trend, and to reestablish the United States as a recognized and respected leader of the world?

First, President Carter should continue with his campaign to safeguard human rights throughout the world, but he should realize that this, in itself is not the solution to the problem.

Secondly, clear cut and consistent stands in all areas of foreign policy should be made. The United States should lift its economic blockade of Cuba and recognize Cuba's Communist government. We should also reduce our arms sales to other countries, and make a renewed, and sincere attempt to limit nuclear arms once the SALT talks resume.

Thirdly, we should use whatever influence we have, be it political or economic, to see that the racist white minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa are made more just, and that steps are taken to ensure ultimate takeover of those governments by the majority, the black citizens of each country.

Fourth, a gradual decrease in the dollar amounts of foreign aid with a gradual increase in the education of the people of underdeveloped nations should be made so that one day they will be able to survive without our direct monetary help.

Finally, and most important, the spectre of Vietnam that has been haunting us for the last twenty years must be eliminated. The United States should recognize the People's Republic of Vietnam, should encourage, and support, Vietnam's application to become a member of the United Nations and should make good on our promises of assistance to rebuild the country that we were responsible for destroying.

This act alone would do much to restore some of the prestige that the United States has lost in the last twenty-five years.

Dr. Maurice Boyd

## Indians alive and well at TCU

The American Indian and their traditions are alive at TCU. Official stories about the life, history, and art of the Native American tribes of North America are being taught and written at TCU. Books on the Apaches, Navaho, Otoe-Missouria, Shoshone, and Kiowas have been written or are in process of publication by members of the history department here.

the Southwest." Last year he produced a book entitled *Forked Tongues and Broken Treaties*, and included the thoughtful questions by *Sitting Bull of the Oglala Sioux*:

What treaty that the whites have kept has the red man broken? Not one. What treaty that the white man has ever made with us have they kept? Not one.

Indian Tribal Series officially authorized by the Otoe-Missouria people as their official history book. They have alternately joined to form a single tribe, and split apart into two more units.

Dr. Edmunds reports that Otoe-Missouria tradition speaks of their original division of a single tribe into the Otoe and Missouria entity as originating in a torrid love affair. A romantic young war chief fell in love with a girl whose parents disapproved the match, and in those ancient days, families arranged marriages of their sons and daughters. Flying in the face of tribal law, the young couple consummated their union. When the father of the girl found out what had hap-

pened, he flew into a rage and members of other families also took sides in the dispute. The two factions that formed soon separated. The Otoe division migrated up the Missouri River, and its native-language label translated "Those Who Make Love," in reference to the young lovers who broke with tribal tradition. The Missouria label translates more prosaically, "People of the River's Mouth."

The history covers these people from the 1700's until the present. Despite modern 20th century challenges, Otoe-Missouria families have preserved much of their cultural distinctiveness, and recently symbolized their attachment to tradition by stocking their small tribal range with a buffalo herd.

Dr. Edmunds' course History 3743 on "The American West" and History 1903 "Ethnic Elements of American History" cover some the American Indian history.

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## Schott backs police bargaining

By Clark Whitten

Dr. Joseph L. Schott, associate professor and director of Criminal Justice, at TCU, favors collective bargaining over unionization of Fort Worth police and firemen.

In the April 2 election, the people of Fort Worth denied police and firemen the right to bargain with the city on job related issues.

"Some type of collective bargaining is inevitable, it is a national trend," said Dr. Schott. The 23-year veteran of the FBI noted that even the FBI has been attempting to organize a union.

Schott is a member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He also belongs to the Association of Texas Law Enforcement Educators and the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators.

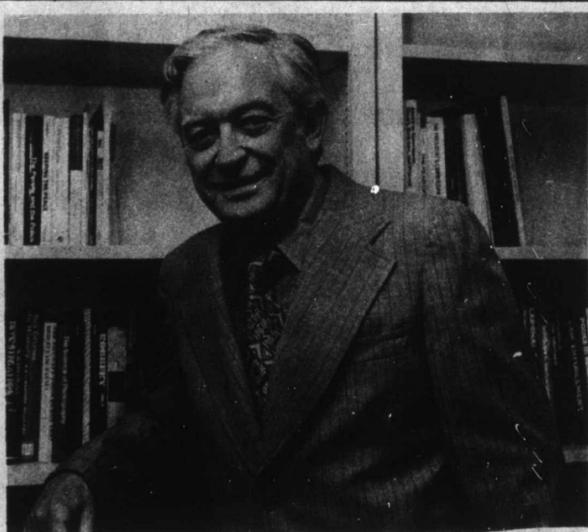
"They (the city) are behind in salaries and fringe benefits," commented Dr. Schott. He feels the city should set up lines of communication with police and firemen.

After losing collective bargaining, members of the Fort Worth Police Officers Association voted to meet with Teamster Union representatives, May 12.

Bringing in AFL-CIO Unions will not help because there is "no legal way" the city can negotiate with employees or police, said Dr. Schott. He referred to a Texas state statute that prohibits cities from negotiating contracts with public employees.

Schott protests unionization because it would create a "division of loyalty." Police wouldn't be working for Fort Worth but for the union," he noted.

Patrolman Mark Thompson, Criminal Justice major and a 10-year veteran of the Fort Worth Police Department, said he felt only a handful of officers would be willing to strike.



He also mentioned "a union without striking power has no punch."

Commenting on the collective bargaining loss, Thompson feels the people didn't understand the issues. However, he believes the election did make people aware of the police and firemen's situation.

A better association between police and firemen also resulted from their campaign to win collective bargaining, noted Thompson.

Thompson believes there is no pay incentive in the police department. He said an officer that has been on the force for 10 or 20 years gets just a little more than a rookie.

"City council won't do anything for police officers unless they are forced," said Thompson.

After being questioned on why he is still a police officer he answered, "once it (police work) gets into your blood, you don't want to leave."

Now pending in Congress is a bill allowing collective bargaining for all public employees. If the bill passed local control could change to union control.

Dr. Schott listed some effects unionization could have on Fort

Worth. He said unions would "add another layer of administration," by having a say in matters.

He added that unions could also dilute the city administrator's jobs. "If anything goes wrong (such as a strike) the administrators would still have to take the responsibility," said Dr. Schott.

From the point of view of the policeman or fireman the union usually can raise salaries and give better fringe benefits than what they now receive, stated Schott.

However, Schott noted that these improvements for public employees would eventually raise the public's taxes.

A problem police departments are suffering today, indicated Dr. Schott, is losing the officers they train because they don't pay enough.

He said a large sum of money is spent on training these officers but "they see better money (in other law enforcement areas) and Boom! They are gone!"

Schott said a "complicated problem" results from paying higher salaries because the city administration has just so much tax money to use.

## Research helps in classroom

Continued from page 1

Flowers felt research generally helped classroom activity. However, he said there was a possibility it could conflict rather than reinforce, especially in the copy editing and proofreading stages of a book. Since it's a very time consuming process, it's conceivable it could take time away from students.

Not only does the research and publication requirement necessitate spending considerable time, but it also heavily restricts flexibility, especially in professional fields such as journalism.

Published works are labeled under two categories by the University: referee and non-referee. Referee publications are those such as journals in which a board selects the articles considerably higher than non-referee (non-scholarly publications). In most cases, only referee publications are used in determining who gets promoted or who gets tenured.

The journalism department probably suffers most from the referee-non-referee policy. In the professional world, the journalist writes for a public audience. Not all magazines and newspapers count as referee publications. Only the scholarly journal does.

In a sense, the journalism professor is taken out of his profession and forced into the realm of academic literature—not at all the audience he was trained to reach.

"When I was listing my own publications I was advised that everything I had written in magazines and newspapers was non-referee," Newsom said.

There is no clearly defined definition for referee and non-referee work, according to Newsom. The only definition is a general one, which she viewed as insufficient.

She also said that the promotion-tenure guidelines were inflexible concerning hiring practices. For instance, a young Ph.D. who is heavily oriented toward research, theory and methodology but has no media experience could still make a significant contribution toward the journalism department in the area of research.

However, since the person's chances for promotion without publishing would be very small, chances of hiring such a person would also be quite remote, she said.

"This is not a statement of wanting to have our cake and eat it, too. It's a very honest statement about a fundamental need to offer our students both ends of the spectrum," she said.

Although over half the University faculty is tenured, the percentage has dropped slightly since 1974 from 65 to 61 percent. Some people argue that having a high percentage of tenure positions causes departments to become static. Others claim tenure is a mask for incompetency. However, Durham strongly disagreed.

"It could well be that tenure does protect some incompetent people, but the number of incompetents it protects is far exceeded by those who search for the truth itself," he said.

The University can weed out tenured faculty who are incompetent—and it does. In Durham's 17 year stay at the University, he's known of three or four dismissals of tenured faculty members.

This is not to say there haven't been many more. "Most of them you won't hear about," he said. "Who is going to come up and say, 'I was retired because I seduced a freshman student?'"

"The whole idea of tenure is not to protect the incompetent, but rather to protect the faculty member," he said. It allows a faculty member to be a Republican if the chairman, vice-chancellor and chancellor are Democrats; it allows a biology professor to believe in evolution rather than Genesis; it's to protect the scholar if he holds to an unpopular idea, he explained. Tenure protects the quest for truth.

This is probably the very reason Chambers studies ancient civilization so carefully—not to gain the security of tenure, but to have the freedom to explore his ideas. His research isn't necessarily a burden because, he said, "As a historian it's my job to reconstruct the past as well as I can and to cut through any misconceptions there may be."

There may be problems with tenure—some that will never be solved. However, according to Durham, tenure is a necessity because it gives professors the rights other citizens have—freedom of expression.

## Doin' 90

### Highway signs to go metric next year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speed signs along the nation's roads and highways will be converted to the metric system next year under regulations being drawn up by the Federal Highway Administration.

There is no plan to print both metric and English figures on signs to ease the familiarization, a highway administration official said. Instead of 40 m.p.h., for example, a sign will read 64 k.p.h.—kilometers per hour.

Under the plan, the conversion of all speed limit signs will take place in a 90-day period ending Sept. 30, 1978. Vertical clearance signs for overpasses also will be changed over to metric by that date.

Auto makers already are planning to install metric speedometers and odometers in new cars. Speedometers in old models can be changed with a simple paste-on layover label.

The official said the plan calls for converting warning and regulatory signs by Sept. 30, 1980 and milepost and guide signs, such as those designating distances to cities, by Sept. 30, 1982.

Warning signs provide information on such things as divided highways and railroad and pedestrian crossings. Regulatory signs are those with messages such as "Do Not Enter," "No U Turn," and "No Parking."

Highway administration regulations in this case will apply to the size of the signs and rarely will numbers be involved.

The new regulations will be published in the Federal Register on

Wednesday, and the public will then have 45 days to make written comment.

The notice will advise the public of the intention to publish a 1977 addition to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

The notice will advise the public of the intention to publish a 1977 addition to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

The highway administration official said the action is in line with the national policy of converting to the metric system as outlined in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. He said estimates of changing over the nation's highway signs run as high as \$100 million.

The federal government will share the changeover cost with state and

local governments on federal use highways, the official said.

In most cases, he said, the change can be made by painting an old sign or pasting or bolting new figures or words over the old sign.

The government plans a massive awareness and information program next year to prepare the public for the changeover from a way of life, with which most people are familiar.

Under the new system, the conversion to a metric figure may be done to the nearest easily recognizable number. Thus, drivers may be able to go slightly faster on the highways—because the national 55 m.p.h. speed limit translates to 88.5 k.p.h. The consideration is to make this 90 k.p.h.

## Teague displeased with Carter energy package

By Brock Akers

President Carter's energy proposal of last week surprised few people—probably least of all the chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee, and House representative from the TCU district, Olin (Tiger) Teague, (D-Tex.).

The 17-term congressman isn't completely sold on the Administration's plan, complaining that Carter has not done enough to promote the use of synthetic fuels in his proposal.

"There needs to be more done in the area of synthetic fuels," Teague said. "If the West Germans and the Japanese can turn coal into gas, we can too. The technology is there, we just have to commit ourselves to it."

Teague said he is also concerned that Carter's ban of the use of plutonium lowers the degree of flexibility for future energy planning.

"In light of the United States' expected energy needs, we must keep our nuclear options open," he said, adding that he favors the use of plutonium on a limited scale.

"Research is vital for immediate and long-range needs," he added.

Noting that Texas already has a great many nuclear power plants, Teague said he has studied the subject for many hours and has not come to a conclusion as to the unbalanced value of reprocessing plutonium. "I just don't know," he said.

"This Congress is going to be one of the most important as far as nuclear power is concerned, and it has to make a decision on which way to go with this thing," Teague said.

With the Administration's commitment to not use reprocessed nuclear fuel in what are known as breeder reactors, energy planners are faced with the ever-increasing problem of nuclear waste.

"I've studied the problem as much as I know how, and I have serious doubts as to whether we have solved the problem of nuclear waste or not," Teague said.

The question of what to do with the dangerous, radioactive substance was thought to be at least partially solved when 80,000 barrels of plutonium were taken from a reactor site and dumped into the ocean in 55-gallon drums.

However, Teague said, the drums have begun to leak, and the planners have begun to worry even more about where to store their waste.

"They are talking now about taking it (plutonium) New Mexico and shooting it into the salt fields there, but I don't know if that will solve the problem," the Congressman said.

"Nuclear safety is something we are all concerned about," Teague said, "but we can't look at it in terms of today, we must look at it with the effects it would have 50 years from now."

Reactor accidents, which the recent Ford Foundation study found to have a much higher rate of probability than previously thought, is definitely something to be concerned about, Teague said.

However, he said "I can take figures of the past ten years and prove to you that nuclear power is the safest energy method we have—but that doesn't answer the whole question."

Teague explained that plans are in the works to store the plutonium in a place where it can be retrieved and used when a use for the substance has been found.

With the Administrations' strong commitment to avoid the commercial use of plutonium here and in other countries, the waste may be stored for a long time.

## News fronts

The Hide-Away, formerly know as the Coffeehouse, premiered Saturday night in the Student Center. Cuban singer Alicia entertained the capacity crowd for about two hours.

"We're very happy with the way it went. It was great," Hide-Away Chairperson Joan Watten said.

Singer Barry Drake will appear at the Hide-Away Thursday night. No admission is charged.

Cheerleader contestants will show what they can do at a Pep Rally in front of the Student Center at 12:30 today. Elections will be held tomorrow.

Washington (AP)—Congress is moving toward passage of a bill to reward some former political fund raisers with pension credits potentially worth several thousand dollars a year.

The measure passed the Senate last month without committee hearings,

without debate and without a recorded vote. No hearings are scheduled in the House.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Convicted mass murderer Charles Manson failed Monday in his attempt to have the Supreme Court review his conviction for the grisly 1969 Tate-LaBianca slayings.

The court let stand without comment a decision by the California Supreme Court that Manson and three members of his "family" received a fair trial and that their convictions for the murders of seven persons should stand.

Attorneys for Manson and his three followers had argued that their 1971 trial was tainted by numerous errors, prejudicial publicity and misconduct by prosecutors.

Manson's lawyers said he did not commit the murders of five persons at the Los Angeles home of actress Sharon Tate and a double murder the

next night at the nearby home of a wealthy businessman.

The said Manson was exploited by the news media for "income producing purposes" and by California officials interested in "self gratification."

Manson, Patricia Krenwinkel, Susan Atkins and Leslie Van Heuten were sentenced to die in the gas chamber but California since has struck down its death penalty law now face life in prison.

Detroit (AP)—Some 128,000 Americans who bought 1977 Buicks, Oldsmobiles or Pontiacs powered by Chevrolet engines will get either a new car or a special long-term warranty on their present car, General Motors Corp. announced today.

The unusual offer was being made to "assure customer satisfaction" said GM President Elliott M. Estes.

# Image



takes the plunge

in its

# FOOD SERVICES ISSUE

today



Team places third

# Crawford wins SWC singles title

TCU junior Randy Crawford overcame a last minute surge by Houston's Dan Valentincic and won the Southwest Conference singles championship 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 in Corpus Christi Sunday.

Crawford and Valentincic had met four days earlier in a dual match with the Houston sophomore notching a straight set win. Both players are Fort Worth high school products, Crawford at Southwest and Valentincic at Paschal.

Valentincic silenced Crawford's cannon serve, scoring a service break in the first and eighth games of the initial set in route to the 6-4 win.

Crawford rebounded in the second set, winning four straight games to even the count a 1-1.

Valentincic, scampering about the court returning shots that Crawford thought were sure winners, moved to a dominating 5-2 edge in the second set, but Crawford did not give up.

"I think everybody had given up, including myself," Crawford said yesterday.

"I knew that it was now or never so I just loosened up and played my style of game. I guess it worked."

The Horned Frog squad went into the SWC finals with the goal of finishing in third place ahead of Arkansas. With the additional victory of Tut Bartzan, Jr., winning the number four position and the doubles team, of Rick Meyers-Tom Mott making it to the finals, the Frogs knocked the Hogs out of third place.

Texas clinched its first team title in ten years and the 14th in the 30-year

history of SWC team play with 85 total points.

In second place was SMU with 79, TCU 56, Arkansas 54, Houston 42, Rice 23, Texas A&M 22, Texas Tech 14 and Baylor 12.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Here are the results of the SWC Tennis Championships held last Sunday at the H.E.B. Tennis Center in Corpus Christi:

No. 1 Singles: Randy Crawford, TCU, def. Dan Valentincic, UH, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6.

No. 2 Singles: Chris Delany, SMU, def. Paul Avis, UT, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

No. 3 Singles: Kevin Curren, UT, def. Brian Sakey, Ark., 6-4, 6-2.

No. 4 Singles: Tut Bartzan, Jr., TCU, def. Stewart Keller, UT, 7-6, 6-2.

No. 5 Singles: Mark Vines, SMU, def. Brad Nabers, UT, 6-2, 6-4.

No. 6 Singles: Steve Denton, UT, def. David Bohrnstedt, SMU, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6.

No. 1 Doubles: Gary Plock-Curren, UT, def. Rick Meyers-Tom Mott, TCU, 2-6, 6-4, 7-6.

No. 2 Doubles: Keller-Avis, UT, def. Jai DiLouie-Mark Turpin, SMU, 7-6, 4-6, 7-6.

No. 3 Doubles: Vines-Pem Guerry, SMU, def. Denton-Nabers, UT, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4.



FIRST TITLE FOR TCU, BUT NOT FOR THE FAMILY—\*\*\*\*\* As Tut Bartzan, Jr. (left) receives congratulations from his father Tut Bartzan, Randy Crawford is congratulated by his dad, Ken Crawford who won the SWC Singles Title in 1945, 1950 and 1951. \*\*\*\*\*

## 'Fight Night' was fun night for boxers

What was meant to be a night for good friends to get together and beat each other's brains out turned into a fun time for more than 250 TCU students who crowded into Panther Boys Club last Friday night.

They were there for the First Annual Sigma Chi Fight Night, an event organized by Paul Lucas and Wright Cox to raise funds for the fraternity and its national charities.

"We got the idea from the University of Texas," Lucas said, "and I hope that this can become a big annual event for Greeks to get together."

The night of fighting featured eleven bouts of three one-minute rounds and one pillow fight between four sororities.

The fighters used 16 ounce gloves to keep the injuries to a minimum. Only two bloody noses and one shiner resulted.



A familiar sight all night—opponents congratulating each other.

- Winners  
Luis Freeman, LXA, def. Wendy Felms, SAE.  
John Hobart, SX, def. Randy Brim, XA.  
Chris Davis, SAE, def. Terry Gant, C.  
Ken Strittmatter SAE, def. Ronnie Lane, SX.  
Doug Polkow, EX, def. Charlie Anson, LXA.  
John Roettger, PDT, def. Alan Shear, KS.  
John Lindsey, SAE, tied John Palmer, Vermillion, PKT, def. Pete Bagg, Liggett, PDT, def. Jim Wicker, Garland, SAE, def. Joey Cort, PDT.  
Keith Harbison, PDT, def. Jeff [unclear], LXA.



Keith Harbison blasts Jeff Holmes with a right. Holmes went on to win.



John Hobart receives instructions in-between rounds from Craig McElvain and Bill Leonard.

Photos by Jackie Burrow and Chuck Ault

## Thirsty Greeks take first in 'Marathon'

Believe what you want to, but we will let the record speak for itself.

The 5th Annual Stables Marathon, a sporting event in a class by itself, was held Sunday night.

The rules were simple: get a group of 25 people together and drink as many pitchers of beer as possible from noon until 2 a.m.

Faculty members can now understand why there were no members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity in class yesterday, because 25 (?) of those hardy men downed 187 pitchers in 14 hours! That's right, over seven and one-half pitchers each.

In second place was the group from Brachman Hall (consisting mostly of Raven staffers taking time out from being liberal). They consumed 179 pitchers.

The crowd from Miller Brewery came in third with a believable 86 pitchers.

In last place was The Daily Skiff,

never known to be heavy drinkers, who managed to swallow five pitchers. Rumors were circulating that the editor-in-chief of the Skiff drank all five pitchers, but when she was contacted Monday morning for comment she said, "I don't remember."

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## MINI-REVIEW COURSE SCHEDULE May 23-June 3, 1977

Students who are dissatisfied with their progress in one of the courses listed below may register for a mini-review course, a two-week intensive review session culminating in a final exam. These courses provide an opportunity to earn a better grade through improved performance.

|                   |       |   |             |              |         |
|-------------------|-------|---|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Accounting        | 1164  | Managerial Accounting                           | 9:00-12:00  | Rogers 216   | Hensley |
| Art               | 1063  | Survey of Art History                           | 10:00-11:00 | Landreth 207 | Gear    |
| Biology           | 1113  | General Biology                                 | 9:00-11:30  | WS 401       | Paulus  |
| Chemistry         | 1163  | General Chemistry for Non-Science Majors        | Arr.        | Arr.         | Venier  |
| Economics         | 2103  | Principles and Problems                         | 9:00-10:30  | Rogers 212   | Watts   |
| Economics         | 2213  | Principles and Problems                         | 10:30-12:00 | Rogers 212   | Staff   |
| History           | 1603  | U.S. History: A Survey to 1877                  | 8:00-9:30   | Reed 305     | Staff   |
| History           | 1613  | U.S. History: A Survey from 1877 to the Present | 9:30-11:45  | Reed 305     | Ruster  |
| Math              | 1279  | Applied Finite Mathematics                      | 10:00-11:30 | WS 145       | Morgan  |
| Math              | 1283* | Introductory Applied Calculus                   | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       | Lysaght |
| Math              | 1283* | Introductory Calculus                           | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       | Lysaght |
| Political Science | 1123  | American & Texas Government                     | 12:30-2:00  | Sadler 209   | Alpert  |
| Statistics        | 2183  | Statistics Analysis                             | 8:00-11:00  | Rogers 311   | Yokum   |
| Statistics        | 2283  | Operations Research                             | 1:00-3:00   | Rogers 311   | Staff   |

\*Note: Math 1283 and 1289 are planned on a combined course. In the event enrollment makes it feasible, the two sections could be split.

Classes meet daily, Monday through Friday. Students may register for only one course. Registration will be April 26-May 6. Call 548-5500 for registration and the remaining 500 by the first class meeting. Registration

forms are available in the Registrar's Office. Inquiries concerning specific courses should be directed to the departments offering them.

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- 1181 N. South St. at Bellmead 631-6929
- 8813 St. Francis 793-7822
- 2801 Camp Street Blvd. 732-7777
- 2887 Jackboro Hwy. 625-1823
- 5617 Old Granbury Rd. 792-6711
- 2700 Forest Park at Berry St. 421-2094
- 1200 East University St. 421-2081
- 5232 Weatherford Hwy. 426-1114
- 7856 Weatherford Hwy. at Cherry Ln. 341-4889
- 817 Meador Rd. (Garwood) 793-4231

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# Dorm given life- but culprits face probation

They called it "livening up a dead dorm." The RA's and Hall Director called it disrupting.

Lots of the guys in the dorm thought playing tennis in the halls was funny. At least one complained.

As a result, Glen and Dan have found themselves on dorm probation.

The problem of discipline on campus has come to a head for some people. For some RA's and Hall Directors, the problem can only be remedied by "dorm probation."

"We use it (dorm probation) as a formal means to call it to the student's attention that he has violated a rule or rules," Jack Arvin, Housing area coordinator, said.

Should the student violate rules again after being placed on probation, "he could be asked to move to another wing or hall," he said. The student may be referred "to the Dean of Student Life's Office for further action," Arvin added.

After the initial incidents, Glen and Dan felt they had become unjustly accused of other violation of the "noise" code. They heard from their RA about the reputation they had acquired in the rest of the dorm. Their frustration and anger mounted as they found more and more they couldn't shake their "bad guy" image.

Most discipline problems for Arvin's are handled just by the hall staff.

"Rarely does the area coordinator know about all of the problems," Arvin added. "In my area, I've probably had

about a half-dozen instances of dorm probation for the whole year."

The judgements made concerning what constitutes an offense that should be punished in this manner are left entirely up to the hall staff.

"That's pretty much the way it has to be," Arvin said. "After all, I don't know any other way, other than taking a meter for reading decibels."

Glen and Dan's conversations reflected a feeling of prejudicial treatment. "After all," they said, "in some dorms, stereotypes are blaring away and visitation is almost unlimited."

Even their position in the dorm was an area for their gripes. "...maybe we should just move around the corner from the RA."

Different dorms, thanks to different levels of tolerance by the staffs, have different policies about probation.

Loretta Gamble, hall director at Foster, felt that it would have to be "something pretty bad" before a student was placed on dorm probation.

"I can't say exactly what it would involve," she said. "It depends if we'd had problems with the person before."

Her example of "something pretty bad" was a violation of visitation rules. "That's not just a little thing," she said.

She has not put anyone in Foster on dorm probation this year.

Ted Mashburn, hall director at Milton Daniel, has had a different situation.

"There have been about 10 guys out on dorm probation," he said. "It's all mostly with multiple offenses."

At Milton Daniel, the problem goes to Mashburn if the RA "can not handle it." If another incident occurs, he said, the student may wind up on dorm probation.

There are exceptions to this rule, he noted.

"We had a guy who woke a bunch of people up by fighting," Mashburn said. The fighter was put on probation.

Visitation violations are enforced, but not unflinchingly. A student may break visitation "two or three times" before he is put on probation, Mashburn noted. "It depends if it is chronic."

For three or four nights, sleep was hard to come by. Dan tried to read, but couldn't really concentrate. Glen just tossed in bed a lot. Sure, they were concerned about keeping their scholarships. But what was bugging them more was that they had no way to debate their case. It was, as Glen said, "...we're guilty until proven innocent."

One Hall Director on campus has a different way of handling cases. As a matter of fact, Kenny McIntosh, Brachman hall director, admitted, "I'm just not sure what dorm probation is."

Instead, Brachman residents have what they call a judications board.

The board has a chairman who serves continuously. When a discipline problem arises, the chairman draws names of nine Brachman residents to make up the "board," McIntosh said.

The student who has violated the rules then has a chance to go before either the board or directly to the hall staff.

Some problems in the system include siding with friends and a lack of consistency on the board and peer pressure.

"Most residents are not willing to hold friends and other residents accountable for the damage," he said, "but then again, that's their option. I can't override their decision."

"It's hard to be consistent" from time to time, McIntosh said. "There is a whole new group of students on the board every time."

Because there is lots of talk about the upcoming cases, many students on the board are approached with advice by other residents, McIntosh said.

However, the benefits outweigh the problems, McIntosh pointed out. "The idea is good," he said. "Students have a chance to take care of their own incidents," without administrative ties.

It's been a few weeks now. Glen and Dan can sleep normally again. Glen picked up a few A's in tests last week. Dan did too. Both probably will have 4.0's this semester. But both are still waiting for the final outcome of the whole incident.

# The Daily Skiff

wednesday, April 27, 1977

Texas Christian University Volume 75, Number 96



What do you mean there's no cat house on campus? Photo by Gwen Baumann

## 'Gays' Homosexuality not acceptable

By Chuck Ault

If you are a homosexual and live on the campus of Texas Christian University, you better not show it, or at the very least not tell anyone.

Because if you're brought before the Dean's office and you "admit openly before the University that you are a homosexual," there is a chance you can be suspended from school.

Recently, TCU Resident Assistants have questioned the University's policy in regard to homosexuality on campus. Some are not sure what action would be taken should they report a student.

The Daily Skiff talked with Dean of Students Libby Proffer about the matter.

Currently, homosexuality is illegal in Texas. Last Friday, Proffer issued a statement to the Skiff, that says, "Laws and attitudes toward homosexuality are changing across the country, but the present position of the University is that homosexual activity will not be accepted on campus."

When asked why homosexuality was not accepted, Proffer said, "I think one of the things you worry about when you are considering problems of this type, is what kind of recruiting activities go on among other students—especially young, impressionable students—who may not completely have established their own sexual identity."

The statement went on to say that

"(The dorms) are . . . not maintained as a hotel simply to provide shelter, but an integral part of the educational program of the university. Privacy is minimal; community and university standards are in integral part of the residence hall program."

"Behavior that might be acceptable in the privacy of one's own home may not be appropriate in a close-knit educational environment."

"Throughout its history, TCU has sought to maintain a residential community that would foster high personal standards among the students. There is a consensus in the administration that a University residence hall occupied largely by unmarried students, is not the appropriate locale for sexual activity (homosexual or heterosexual)."

The official Code of Student Conduct says that a student is subject to disciplinary action for "any offense involving moral turpitude or conduct inimicable to the good of the University or the Student Body." Proffer said this could apply to a variety of subjects.

In some cases, students may receive a letter placing them on "restricted enrollment, according to Proffer. She defined "restricted re-enrollment" with an example of a student who was to be suspended at the middle or end of a semester, it was too late for a refund. And since the average student spends between \$2,000-\$2,500 a semester, the disciplinary problem

then becomes a financial imposition." The student can then only return to TCU with the Dean's permission.

Proffer said in no case are disciplinary records ever put on transcripts.

When asked if a student has a right to choose his/her sexual preference, Proffer replied, "Yes he does. Of course in Texas he can get in trouble for it if he chooses homosexuality."

"And if he chooses that kind of sex life, then he needs to find the appropriate place to carry it out. He does not have the right to carry on his sex life anywhere he wishes."

Proffer said the University doesn't make a determination whether homosexuality is a sickness or a choice, only that "We say that it is disruptive on the campus; it is not appropriate here."

Proffer said homosexuality cases are dealt with in the same manner as any other case—individually. "We examine the individual, the environment, and the context in which it occurred," Proffer said. "Sometimes this is not a very popular way of dealing with problems," she added.

It is rumored that a national gay rights group had recently contacted a TCU student and offered to sue the University for the student, the suit charging discrimination. Reportedly the student refused.

Asked if a lawsuit had been filed against TCU, Proffer said, "if one has been filed, I have not been informed."

## Publish or perish? Not an ultimatum

By Carol Holowinski

In contrast to the small, scattered, faculty offices on campus, there's a cluster of large, carefully decorated offices on Sadler Hall's third floor—one of which houses Dr. Thomas Brewer, vice-chancellor and dean of the University.

Brewer is one of the main forces behind research. His bookshelves, filled to capacity, appear to evidence the fact that research at the University is an important element.

"Creative research is important for a major American university—and I do consider TCU a major university," Brewer said.

Although Brewer admitted research and publishing does require time, "Everyone has to make allocations of time. The truly good teachers have a spirit of inquiry," he said. We do not exist solely to transmit someone else's knowledge, but new knowledge as well, he explained.

This "spirit of inquiry" will surface in a faculty member wanting to research and share his findings with colleagues by publishing and with students by lecturing, Brewer said. To these faculty members, research is not a burden, but a form of professional self-satisfaction.

Despite the University's placing an emphasis on publication, Brewer doesn't consider it a "publish or perish" institution. In a 1975 Image interview, Brewer said, "Some of those people who make that charge have never been in a true publish or perish situation."

"While I was at another university, a man in our department wrote a book on land tenure policy in Japan. The book got excellent reviews. But because it was published by the University of Arizona Press, there was some real question whether the author would be promoted to associate professor. Some felt the Arizona Press wasn't prestigious enough," he said.

Dr. William M. Wiebenga, dean of AddRan College of Arts and Sciences, also felt the term "publish or perish" was in incorrect description of the University's promotion and tenure policy. First of all, it insinuates that anyone who doesn't publish here will definitely perish, an incorrect assumption, he said.

Also, at some campuses it means that a faculty member has to publish a certain amount in particular journals. "We have no set policy," Wiebenga said.

Although the University does not say "we like you to do it or else, at the same time I think it's increasingly true that every faculty member must be involved in professional development," he added.

Basically, professional development is research, publication, and professional organization participation. Wiebenga, although he claimed TCU is not a publish or perish institution, admitted that "the person who did no more than teach would probably have a difficult time—if not an impossible time—in getting tenured at TCU."

However, he is quick to add that this

policy does not close the doors on the exceptional teacher. Wiebenga emphasized that it would have to be an exceptional teacher to receive tenure without (or with very little) publishing.

Brewer noted, however, that very few exceptional faculty members don't conduct research or publish articles. Brewer explained that the research requirement is an "enormous benefit to students at TCU. They do gain from people having a spirit of inquiry."

The research is tailored toward the teaching aspect of a professor, there can be no question that it supports teaching, Wiebenga said.

This "spirit of inquiry" cannot thrive without funds or supportive measures. The University relies on three main sources to aid in this professional development: (1) TCU Research Foundation (2) contract research grants from outside the University and (3) reduction in teaching loads.

Faculty members usually carry a 12 hour teaching load. However, if a faculty member gives evidence of active research, his load is reduced to nine hours.

According to TCU: A Hundred Years of History (Jerome A. Moore), the enrollment of doctoral candidates was at its peak in 1968-69. That year a total of \$1.8 million was expended: \$400,000 from TCU and the Research Foundation; \$1.1 million from federal agencies; and \$300,000 from other sources.

The major contributor to the chemistry department is the Robert A. Welch Foundation. In 1973, the Welch Foundation supplied \$138,888 in grants to 10 faculty members.

Competition for grants of any kind is quite high—even grants from the Research Foundation are competitive. Recently the Foundation gave \$50,000 to faculty members. According to Dr. E. Leigh Secrest, president of TCU Research Foundation, it had twice as much money applied for as it had available.

Although research has increased, tenure has slightly declined. Still, more than half the University's faculty is tenured. Most likely the decline will continue, since next year's freshman class is the last of the baby boom. The need will no longer be as great. Therefore, it's possible that future new faculty members will not be given tenure until someone in that department retires. Since 1972, promotion and tenure have no longer been automatic.

Still, it does restrict flexibility in terms of bringing in new faculty, Wiebenga said.

Tenure can also create an unfortunate situation if tenured faculty members have slowed down in their professional development, he said. Still, he believes the University should hang on to its tenure policy.

Although tenured faculty members are reviewed from time to time, no formal review board has been created. Wiebenga recognized this need for a systematic review. There must be

accountability, he said. Formal review would insure this.

Also, the University should encourage continual professional development among its tenured faculty, he said. This continual development could take the form of workshop attendance, leaves of absence for the purpose of study or an on-campus program for the improvement of teaching skills.

The research, publication and tenure policy also creates problems in professional disciplines. Since referee (scholarly) publications count more towards tenure than other types of publications, faculty members noted

that in professional areas such as journalism, the faculty member is forced to write for an academic audience instead of the audience he is trained to reach.

Professional areas are still in a stage of policy development Wiebenga said. Everyone agreed that the faculty member in a professionally oriented area has to provide scholarship or the equivalent, he said. However, he felt the article should be directed towards a person who is a professional himself in that field.

For the time being, the University still expects all departments to publish under the same referee guidelines.

### Cheer and beer ballots today

Elections for cheerleader will be held today from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the Student Center, Dan Rogers Hall and the Worth Hills Cafeteria.

A question will also appear on the ballot asking students would they be in favor of a policy to allow alcohol on campus. If answered yes, another question asks for students to express a preference on where they would like to see alcohol served and what type of alcohol would be allowed on campus.

13 women and nine men have applied for cheerleading positions. One person applied for Addie the Frog.

Run-offs for the cheerleading positions will be held Friday.



Team places third

# Crawford wins SWC singles title

TCU junior Randy Crawford overcame a last minute surge by Houston's Dan Valentincic and won the Southwest Conference singles championship 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 in Corpus Christi Sunday.

Crawford and Valentincic had met four days earlier in a dual match with the Houston sophomore notching a straight set win. Both players are Fort Worth high school products, Crawford at Southwest and Valentincic at Paschal.

Valentincic silenced Crawford's cannon serve, scoring a service break in the first and eighth games of the initial set in route to the 6-4 win.

Crawford rebounded in the second set, winning four straight games to even the count a 1-1.

Valentincic, scampering about the court returning shots that Crawford thought were sure winners, moved to a dominating 5-2 edge in the second set, but Crawford did not give up.

"I think everybody had given up, including myself," Crawford said yesterday.

"I knew that it was now or never so I just loosened up and played my style of game. I guess it worked."

The Horned Frog squad went into the SWC finals with the goal of finishing in third place ahead of Arkansas. With the additional victory of Tut Bartzten, Jr., winning the number four position and the doubles team, of Rick Meyers-Tom Mott making it to the finals, the Frogs knocked the Hogs out of third place.

Texas clinched its first team title in ten years and the 14th in the 30-year

history of SWC team play with 85 total points.

In second place was SMU with 79, TCU 56, Arkansas 54, Houston 42, Rice 23, Texas A&M 22, Texas Tech 14 and Baylor 12.

\*\*\*\*\*

Here are the results of the SWC Tennis Championships held last Sunday at the H.E.B. Tennis Center in Corpus Christi:

No. 1 Singles: Randy Crawford, TCU, def. Dan Valentincic, UH, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6.

No. 2 Singles: Chris Delany, SMU, def. Paul Avis, UT, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

No. 3 Singles: Kevin Curren, UT, def. Brian Saakey, Ark., 6-4, 6-2.

No. 4 Singles: Tut Bartzten, Jr., TCU, def. Stewart Keller, UT, 7-6, 6-2.

No. 5 Singles: Mark Vines, SMU, def. Brad Nabers, UT, 6-2, 6-4.

No. 6 Singles: Steve Denton, UT, def. David Bohrnstedt, SMU, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6.

No. 1 Doubles: Gary Plock-Curren, UT, def. Rick Meyers-Tom Mott, TCU, 2-6, 6-4, 7-6.

No. 2 Doubles: Keller-Avis, UT, def. Jai DiLouie-Mark Turpin, SMU, 7-6, 4-6, 7-6.

No. 3 Doubles: Vines-Pem Guerry, SMU, def. Denton-Nabers, UT, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4.



FIRST TITLE FOR TCU, BUT NOT FOR THE FAMILY—\*\*\*\*\* As Tut Bartzten, Jr. (left) receives congratulations from his father Tut Bartzten, Randy Crawford is congratulated by his dad, Ken Crawford who won the SWC Singles Title in 1945, 1950 and 1951. \*\*\*\*\*

## 'Fight Night' was fun night for boxers

What was meant to be a night for good friends to get together and beat each other's brains out turned into a fun time for more than 250 TCU students who crowded into Panther Boys Club last Friday night.

They were there for the First Annual Sigma Chi Fight Night, an event organized by Paul Lucas and Wright Cox to raise funds for the fraternity and its national charities.

"We got the idea from the University of Texas," Lucas said, "and I hope that this can become a big annual event for Greeks to get together."

The night of fighting featured eleven bouts of three one-minute rounds and one pillow fight between four sororities.

The fighters used 16 ounce gloves to keep the injuries to a minimum. Only two bloody noses and one shiner resulted.



A familiar sight all night—opponents congratulating each other.

- Winners
- tusi Freeman, LXA, def. Wendy Ielms, SAE.
  - ohn Hobart, SX, def. Randy Brim, XA.
  - ris Davis, SAE, def. Terry Gant, C.
  - en Strittmatter SAE, def. Ronnie ne, SX.
  - ug Polkow, EX, def. Charlie An-son, LXA.
  - h Roettger, PDT, def. Alan kshear, KS.
  - Lindsey, SAE, tied John Palmer, Vermillion, PKT, def. Pete Bagg, Liggett, PDT, def. Jim Wicker, Garland, SAE, def. Joey Cor- PDT.
  - Harbison, PDT, def. Jeff s, LXA.



Keith Harbison blasts Jeff Holmes with a right. Holmes went on to win.



John Hobart receives instructions in-between rounds from Craig McElvain and Bill Leonard.

Photos by Jackie Burrow and Chuck Ault

## Thirsty Greeks take first in 'Marathon'

Believe what you want to, but we will let the record speak for itself.

The 5th Annual Stables Marathon, a sporting event in a class by itself, was held Sunday night.

The rules were simple: get a group of 25 people together and drink as many pitchers of beer as possible from noon until 2 a.m.

Faculty members can now understand why there were no members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity in class yesterday, because 25 (?) of those hardy men downed 187 pitchers in 14 hours! That's right, over seven and one-half pitchers each.

In second place was the group from Brachman Hall (consisting mostly of Raven staffers taking time out from being liberal). They consumed 179 pitchers.

The crowd from Miller Brewery came in third with a believable 86 pitchers.

In last place was The Daily Skiff,

never known to be heavy drinkers, who managed to swallow five pitchers. Rumors were circulating that the editor-in-chief of the Skiff drank all five pitchers, but when she was contacted Monday morning for comment she said, "I don't remember."

**Tee it up. Stroke, stroke. Putt-Putt. Come out today and play.**



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## MINI-REVIEW COURSE SCHEDULE May 23-June 3, 1977

| Course  | Section | Time        | Instructor   |
|---|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Accounting                                      | 1164    |             | Rogers 216   |
| Art   | 1063    | 9:00-12:00  | Hensley      |
| Biology   | 1113    | 10:00-11:00 | Landreth 207 |
| Chemistry                                       | 1163    | 9:00-11:30  | WS 401       |
| Economics                                       | 2100    | Arr.        | Paulus       |
| Economics                                       | 2213    |             | Yentler      |
| History   | 1600    | 9:00-10:30  | Rogers 212   |
| History   | 1613    | 10:30-12:00 | Rogers 212   |
| Math  | 1277    | 8:00-9:30   | Reed 305     |
| Math  | 1283*   | 9:30-11:05  | Reed 305     |
| Math  | 1563*   |             | Staff        |
| Math  | 1563*   |             | Reuter       |
| Math  | 1563*   | 10:00-11:30 | WS 145       |
| Math  | 1563*   | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       |
| Math  | 1563*   | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       |
| Political Science                               | 1120    | 12:30-2:00  | Sadler 209   |
| Statistics                                      | 2183    | 8:00-11:00  | Rogers 311   |
| Statistics                                      | 2282    | 1:00-3:00   | Rogers 311   |
| Managerial Accounting                           |         | 9:00-12:00  | Rogers 216   |
| Survey of Art History                           |         | 10:00-11:00 | Landreth 207 |
| General Biology                                 |         | 9:00-11:30  | WS 401       |
| General Chemistry for Non-Science Majors        |         | Arr.        | Arr.         |
| Principles and Problems                         |         | 9:00-10:30  | Rogers 212   |
| Principles and Problems                         |         | 10:30-12:00 | Rogers 212   |
| U.S. History: A Survey to 1877                  |         | 8:00-9:30   | Reed 305     |
| U.S. History: A Survey from 1877 to the Present |         | 9:30-11:05  | Reed 305     |
| Applied Finite Mathematics                      |         | 10:00-11:30 | WS 145       |
| Introductory Applied Calculus                   |         | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       |
| Introductory Calculus                           |         | 10:00-11:30 | WS 169       |
| American & Texas Government                     |         | 12:30-2:00  | Sadler 209   |
| Statistics Analysis                             |         | 8:00-11:00  | Rogers 311   |
| Operational Research                            |         | 1:00-3:00   | Rogers 311   |

\*Note: Math 1563 and 1563 are planned as a combined course. In the event enrollment makes it feasible, the two sections could be split.

Classes meet daily, Monday through Friday. Students may register for only one course. Registration will be April 25-May 4. Call 528-2316 for details at registration and the remaining 85¢ by the first class meeting. Registration forms are available in the Registrar's Office. Inquiries concerning specific courses should be directed to the departments offering them.

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