

The Daily Skiff

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1 pact reached in coal dispute

WASHINGTON (AP) — The striking United Mine Workers union yesterday reached a tentative contract agreement with a major independent coal producer as Labor Secretary Ray Marshall began consulting with congressional leaders about "definitive" action to end the 77-day-old soft coal strike.

Administration officials and union leaders said they were hoping the tentative agreement with the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Co. would break the stalemate in the national strike.

P&M, which is owned by Gulf Oil Corp. is not a member of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, which represents the large coal companies. BCOA members mine about half the nation's coal.

P&M has 800 to 1,000 mine employees and six mines in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas.

The tentative P&M pact must be approved by the union's bargaining council and the union's membership.

If the contract is approved by the miners, P&M could begin producing coal, helping to ease shortages in some areas. But more importantly, the tentative agreement is expected to intensify pressure on the BCOA and the UMW to come to terms.

It was not immediately clear how long it will take for the tentative P&M contract to be voted on by the miners.

Merlin Breaux, Gulf Oil's vice president for industrial relations, said the tentative P&M contract represented a compromise between what the UMW wanted and what BCOA wanted. The UMW's bargaining council had previously rejected a BCOA offer because the union objected to clauses imposing penalties on miners who go out on wildcat strikes.

Sources said the tentative P&M contract does not provide fines for miners participating in wildcat strikes. Wages could rise a maximum of \$2.40 an hour over three years, including cost-of-living allowances. UMW miners now average \$7.80 an hour.

The contract calls for P&M to guarantee the health and pension benefits of miners and their dependents. This has been a key sticking point in the negotiations between the BCOA and the union.

The breakthrough in the P&M contract came as administration officials were exploring the possibility of encouraging individual settlements between BCOA companies and local UMW units. The government could provide mediators for such an effort, for example, although this process would be time-consuming.

Carter is going to consult with Congress on "definitive" action to end the 77-day coal strike which already has forced some power cutbacks and industrial layoffs and is threatening more.

White House officials say the administration will consult with the congressional leadership on a series of options including temporary federal seizure of the coal mines, binding arbitration or invoking the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sources said Carter is likely to recommend a combination of these. "You have to have a lot of tools in this bag," said one source.

The strike began Dec. 6 with most utilities reporting 90-day emergency stockpiles of coal, but those supplies have dwindled and electricity cutbacks already are in effect in some areas. Mass industrial layoffs are feared with some government estimates saying the number of those out of work could reach five million.

Carter has authorized Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to temporarily relax air pollution standards so that remaining coal can be burned more efficiently.

Congress would have to enact special legislation to permit a takeover of the industry or to allow binding arbitration to end the strike. In addition, administration sources say that invoking the Taft-Hartley Act is unlikely because of the widespread belief that the striking United Mine Workers members would ignore a back-to-work court order.

The White House announced its intention to take "definitive action" after conceding that the collective bargaining process failed to end the strike.

"The possibility remains for the two parties to resolve their remaining differences," White House press secretary Jody Powell said Sunday. "However, it is clear that we can wait no longer to initiate the process of resolving this matter by other means."

Asked whether he thought Carter has made a final decision, Powell said, "My suspicion is he has not."

Powell met with reporters after top administration officials held a strategy session to go over the strike and the stalemated negotiations. Carter, who attended a similar meeting with Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and others on Saturday, skipped the Sunday session.

There have not been negotiations since early Saturday, when the UMW bargaining council turned down a revised industry contract offer.



Henry Kyemba

Speaker decries Ugandan slayings

By CHRIS KELLEY
Staff Writer

Not one person in Uganda can claim he has not lost a relative to the bloody rule of Ugandan Dictator Idi Amin, a former cabinet member of Amin's told an audience in the Student Center ballroom last night.

Henry Kyemba, former minister of health in the Amin government, said the dictator's men have killed between 150,000 and 250,000 Ugandans since he seized power in January of 1971.

Most of the victims, Kyemba said, were killed by mercenaries, recruited by Amin. According to Kyemba, they were "subject to the whims of the monster."

"Professors and students have been victims of random slaughter because they represented a quality of people that threatened Amin. They learned to read, write and do arithmetic, and Amin felt they challenged him," he said.

"His men kill without a regard to feelings," Kyemba continued.

Kyemba's own brother has been among those murdered.

Not many people realize what effect the killings have on the people of Uganda, Kyemba told the group. "In a country that is predominately Christian, you can imagine how bad life is there."

"However, it is our home—many Ugandans have very little choice but to stay and make the best of a bad situation," he said.

Kyemba was the minister of health in the Amin regime from 1972 until he defected to Great Britain in May 1977.

The former official said Amin operates his government by two policies: What he thinks will make him look good to other people and what will bring him cash.

He said coffee exported to the United States—some 4 percent of U.S.

imports—supplied Amin with over 90 percent of the revenue needed to operate his government.

"With the money from coffee sales to the United States, Amin buys his weapons from the U.S.S.R."

Kyemba asked the audience to write and urge their congressmen not to support the purchasing of Ugandan coffee. "The situation in Uganda will change if Amin is denied that money from coffee sales."

Ugandans suffering under ruler

By CINDY RUGELEY
Staff Writer

Uganda has been described by American visitors and journalists as the fulfillment of an African tourists' dream. Landlocked Uganda is bordered on the north by Sudan, on the east by Kenya, on the south by Tanzania, Lake Victoria and Rwanda, and on the west by Zaire. There are elephant herds, great flock of birds and other wildlife, vivid flowers, neat tea plantations, and farmlands rich in coffee and cotton.

For Ugandans, the picture of their country is bleak. The average worker finds himself locked into a system where grocery stores are almost bare, a blanket costs \$118, a pair of trousers \$55 and a bar of soap \$3. On the average, the worker earns \$1.37 a day.

To add to the problems of the Ugandan citizen, the current leader Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, and the ruling Defense Council have established a region of terror in the country. A large number of prominent citizens have been placed in exile and as many as 150,000 people who have opposed him are dead.

Amin came to power in January of 1971, when he led a coup that ousted President Milton Obote.

Prior to that time, Amin had served as a major General in the Ugandan army. The qualifications for membership in that group was muscle and height. Intelligence was considered a disadvantage.

Amin declared himself president for life in 1976. He has abolished Parliament and completely purged the judiciary and civil service.

Other acts by the leader include his measures to combat "corruption" and economic war, primarily the expulsion of 50,000 Ugandan Asians holding British passports. Shortly afterwards he nationalized 41 British-owned businesses and tea estates.

In his seven years as president, eight attempts have been made on his life.

Ex-Amin official speaks

Trade cut proposed

By CINDY RUGELEY
Staff Writer

"If trade links between the United States and Uganda were cut, Amin would not have the money for arm trades with the Soviet Union," according to Henry Kyemba, former minister of Health in the government of Ugandan leader Idi Amin.

Addressing a 9:30 a.m. press conference in Student Center Room 207, Kyemba said the United States purchased \$200 million worth of coffee in 1976 and he estimated the United States purchased \$200-\$300 million in coffee last year.

"Uganda's exports depend on coffee. Ugandan trade and commerce is aligned to the west. The west could use this to put a squeeze on Uganda," he said.

Kyemba served as Minister of Health in the Amin government from 1972 until he defected to Great Britain in May, 1977. He recently wrote *A State of Blood: The Inside Story of Idi Amin*, a book he said describes the atrocities committed under the Amin reign.

Kyemba said he is "trying to bring to you full knowledge of Idi Amin and the extent to which he has imposed his power on the will of Ugandans," by writing the book and making public appearances around the United States. "The people in the west do not fully appreciate what is occurring in Uganda," he said.

Kyemba estimates that since Amin seized power from Milton Obote in January, 1971, 150,000 to one-half million people have been killed in Uganda. "The people who are killed are not political opponents. They are just victims of random slaughter," he said.

Amin, he said, behaves as he does for two reasons. "Power is one force behind him. He saw the chance of a black man becoming a leader in a country. He has a feeling of insecurity. Killing is his way of maintaining rule. He feels he has to use force to sustain his power."

"Secondly Amin has a history of Syphilis. This is responsible for some of the things he does. Some of his periods of insanity."

Several groups in Uganda, he said, have organized to oppose Amin. "He is the most hated individual I have ever known in Uganda. There have been a lot of attempts to unseat him. It is difficult to organize without severe caution."

Currently Uganda and Amin's government have the support of Libya. The Soviet Union maintains some influence, he said.

"The Soviet Union is not best remembered for protecting human rights and dignity. I don't think they will mind the situation as long as the man in their pocket is in control," he said.

Most Ugandan armaments come from the Soviet Union, he said. "The Soviet Union has no morals as long as a country has money to pay." Uganda relies on the United States

for aircraft and training of pilots. "I know they have stopped training pilots here but I think some are still being trained in Florida," he said. He said that he believes training should be discontinued in the United States.

Kyemba was born in 1939, one of eleven children of a chief of the Busoga tribe. He was educated at Busoga school, Mwirri, and at Makerere University where he graduated with a degree in History.

In 1962, he joined the colonial civil service. In October of that year he was invited to join the office of the Prime Minister, Dr. Milton Obote.

The following year he became prime minister to the president and rose through the civil service until 1969, when he was appointed the president's

principal private secretary.

In January 1971, when General Amin seized power, Kyemba was with Dr. Obote in Singapore for the Commonwealth Conference. Within three days he returned to Entebbe and was re-appointed. He was also made permanent secretary to the office of the president and secretary to the Cabinet.

He became Minister of Health in 1974 and remained there until his defection in 1977.

"When he (Amin) first took office," he said, "Amin appointed good ministers. When I left in 1974 I was one of the few original members remaining. The rest were taxi drivers. One wonders whether driving a taxi is the best training for a minister."

Fighting in Ethiopia concerns US, Russia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia has growing implications for the United States and the Soviet Union as well as the nations around the strategic Horn of Africa.

The fighting is over Ethiopia's Ogaden region, a semi-desert area claimed by Somalia and inhabited mostly by nomads of Somali origin. Either directly or indirectly the war involves a bewildering array of interests — from the two big powers to Arab and African states and Israel.

Here in question and answer form are the basic facts of the situation:

Who are the fighting forces?

Basically, an estimated 80,000 Ethiopian regular troops and militia are on one side. On the other are ethnic Somalis living in the Ogaden, fighting under the banner of the Western Somali Liberation Front, and Somali army troops, according to various diplomatic sources. They are estimated to total about 30,000.

Are any other troops involved?

Each side accuses the other of using foreign troops and military advisers. The U.S. State Department said Friday 5,000 Cuban troops now are helping Ethiopia in the Ogaden. Other reports say there are also 2,000 South Yemeni troops, 1,000 Soviet military advisers and others from Eastern Europe in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia says the foreigners are used only to train Ethiopians in the use of new Soviet arms, not to fight. Somalia charges that the Cubans and South Yemenis are fighting on the front lines.

Western military analysts in Addis Ababa believe the foreigners at least are helping operate communications equipment, directing artillery attacks and possibly manning tanks. It is only logical, they maintain, that as the war intensifies, they will take on frontline combat roles.

Ethiopia claims that 5,000 Egyptian troops are on their way to Somalia and that other Arab soldiers already are participating in the fighting. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said that he is considering sending troops.

Together with other Moslem states, including Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria, Egypt is sending military See Battle on page 3



SMILE AWAY—While most drivers frowned as they tried to make it through downtown Fort Worth on Friday, at least there was one smiling face. (Photo by Till Hezel)

News briefs

Commandos freed

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The government agreed Monday to free Egyptian commandos who survived a bloody airport battle with Cypriot troops outside a jetliner held by two terrorists. Cyprus refused to turn the terrorists over to Egypt and demanded the recall of Cairo's military attaché.

A pilot on the Cyprus Airways DC-8 told a reporter an Egyptian military attaché apparently gave the signal to the commandos to launch an airport raid — in defiance of Cypriot authorities — in an attempt to seize the two terrorists and rescue their 11 hostages.

In the ensuing gunbattle Sunday night, Cypriot forces stopped the commando assault, killing 15 Egyptians.

The terrorists, who set off two days of bloodshed Saturday by assassinating prominent Egyptian editor Youssef elSebaei in Nicosia, surrendered to the plane's crew during the fighting.

Egyptians leave

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt is withdrawing its diplomatic mission from Cyprus and is asking Cypriot diplomats to leave Egypt, the official Middle East News Agency said Monday night.

The action was tantamount to a break in diplomatic relations, although the brief announcement did not characterize it in those terms.

Weather forecast

AP North Texas: Clear to partly cloudy and cold Tuesday. Fair and not as cold Tuesday night and Wednesday. Highs Tuesday 39 to 46. Lows Tuesday night 24 to 31. Highs Wednesday 49 to 56.

Canal nears vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate yesterday moved closer to its first vote on the proposed Panama Canal treaties as a leader of the opposition to ratification declared his intention to press for a test of strength on a procedural issue.

But it probably will be at least a month before final Senate votes on the two treaties are taken.

After a week-long recess, the Senate returned to another full day of debate on the treaties, and Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala., took the floor to say he would try to reverse the order the Senate now is scheduled to vote on the treaties.

Opponents of ratification want the Senate to vote first on the treaty turning control of the waterway over to Panama in the year 2000.

opinion

Editorial

A word of caution

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR VISITATION used to be a term applied to the number of visitation hours a dormitory could allow in a given week, not a given day. But times have changed, society has changed and—believe it or not—the University has changed.

The TCU of the 1970s enjoys far more liberal visitation rights than, for instance, the TCU of the 1900s or 1930s or even 1950s.

This afternoon, the House of Student Representatives will vote on a bill which would support a push for 24-hour visitation by the living options committee of Tom Brown-Jarvis. While it's a bill the House should certainly have the chance (and perhaps obligation) to consider, members should look carefully at the bill before casting a thoughtless vote for "student progress."

The bill's proponents foresee three main objectives coming from detractors: roommate problems, administrative disapproval and restriction of its direct benefits to only two dormitories.

We foresee a fourth: security. Assaults at this and other universities nationwide in recent months have pointed out the need for sound security measures. The House's investigation of TCU's security system last semester shows student concern at this university for the problem.

The elimination of sign-in sheets and incorporation of 24-hour visitation in some dormitories would introduce an overwhelming problem for security personnel, and in turn for the students they have been charged with protecting.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BILL the House will consider today are well worth working for. The concept of 24-hour visitation does have a number of positive aspects.

But we feel this bill stands a better chance of winning faculty and administrative approval if all its problems have been worked out before it reaches them.

The House of Student Representatives needs to add some provision for acceptable security before passing a bill endorsing two dormitories' bid for 24-hour visitation.

It is better that the House ponder carefully the implications of such a bill now, than register self-righteous outrage when such implications manifest themselves as security problems in years to come.

Opening dorm doors to 24-hour visitation

By FRANK GOODE
Skiff Columnist

Today the House of Student Representatives is faced with the responsibility of passing House Bill 78-1, A Bill of Endorsement. This bill would give student body support for the Tom Brown-Jarvis proposal to eliminate sign-in sheets and to establish a living option of unrestricted visitation at TCU, an option that is both needed at, and beneficial to, TCU.

Passage of this bill would show the administration that the student body, and not only those who would receive this option, support the existence of such a living option at TCU. This support is needed because the living options committee of TB-J has now reached the most critical phase of its discussions with the administration on the proposal, and additional student support is needed to help persuade the administration, and ultimately the Board of Trustees, to accept the proposal.

Objections, however, have arisen concerning whether or not the House should pass Bill 78-1, thereby endorsing the proposal.

These objections center on three main areas: potential roommate problems that would be created by 24-hour visitation; the fact that the administration feels such a living option is not in keeping with the Philosophies and Objectives of TCU; and that the House should not endorse such an option that is restricted to two residence halls on campus.

The facts that these objections to the bill are unfounded, and that the positive aspects of an option of unrestricted visitation vastly outweigh the potential negative aspects of such an option, call for the House to pass the bill of endorsement.

First, the TB-J living options committee feels that while roommate problems will arise under a system of 24-hour visitation, these problems

exist anyway, and that while visitation is or would be a factor in these problems, it is not a cause.

The causes run deeper than just visitation, and would under an unrestricted visitation system, for the causes are such things as the inability of roommates to communicate with one another, and roommates who did not like each other to begin with. This opinion is backed up by the experiences of other colleges and universities who have unrestricted visitation either campuswide or in particular dorms.

In a letter to the living options committee from Glassboro State College in New Jersey, responding to a letter sent them by the committee, the director of resident students stated that:

"Roommate problems did initially increase, or became visible, with the implementation of a 24-hour visitation policy at Glassboro. In time this leveled off and it became evident that visitation may often be a factor in roommate conflicts but it is usually not the source of the problem. . . . I do not feel the problems are so great that a visitation program should not be attempted."

Other colleges and universities, answering the same letter and representing students of varying backgrounds, have echoed the same basic views. These letters—while not saying what will happen at TCU should an unrestricted living option be approved—show that, based on experience, the amount of problems created by such an atmosphere would not be significant, and that while visitation is a factor in these problems, it is not the cause.

An advantage here is that an atmosphere of unrestricted visitation would bring roommate problems out into the open, rather than keeping them shut up inside a person where they ultimately create even greater problems, as happens under the present system.

As for the argument that the traditional, two-person-per-room architecture of the two dorms would cause problems, we turn to the University of Montana, a school which recently went to university-wide 24-hour visitation, using "facilities . . . of traditional residence halls architecture." Since instituting this program, the UM has experienced virtually no increase in its amount of roommate problems. This shows that the architecture of the dorms would have little or no effect on the success or failure of an option of 24-hour visitation.

Second, the argument that the House should not pass the bill because the administration feels such an option to be outside the Philosophies and Objectives of TCU is unfounded, for the House is responsible first to the student body, and second to the administration. It is the business of the House to determine what the student body wants, and not what the administration wants for the students.

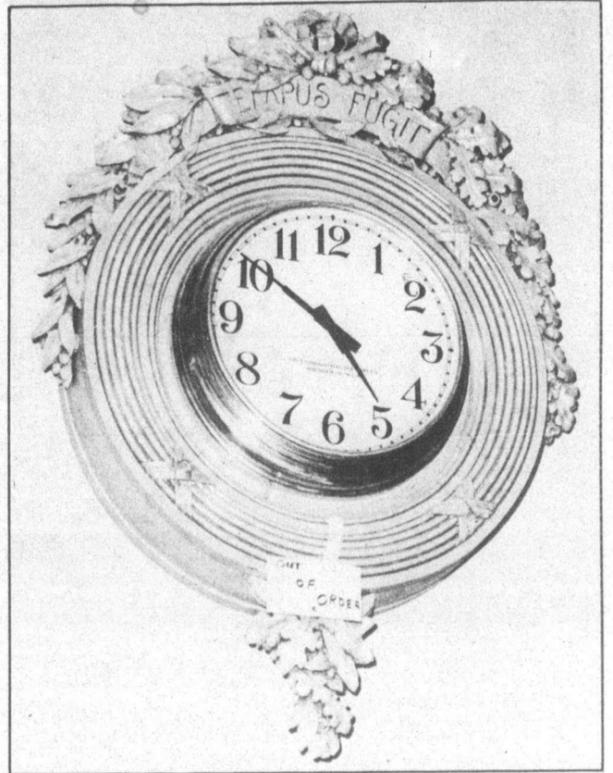
The Philosophies and Objectives of TCU are a very nebulous, ill defined thing determined by the administration. By passing the bill, the House would be saying that an option of unrestricted visitation is in keeping with the Philosophies and Objectives of TCU as the student body perceives them. For a change, students would be participating in defining the Philosophies and Objectives of TCU, and not leaving the definition of these terms up to solely the administration. Thus, the student body would be taking a big step forward in asserting itself and its views.

Third, the argument that since this option applies only to Tom Brown-Jarvis the House should not endorse it is in effect saying that the House should legislate only on matters concerning the entire University, and not just segments of TCU.

TCU is a conglomeration of students who together form the student body. It is the responsibility of the House to enact legislation affecting both the entire student body and particular groups which comprise the student body.

Additionally, the existence of an option of unrestricted visitation would affect the University as a whole—thus the need for the House to take a stand on the potential existence of just such an option.

The reasons why such an option should be instituted in Tom Brown and Jarvis dorms range from specific reasons concerning TB-J to the reasons concerning the student body and University as a whole, which are the ones I shall deal with.



Commentary

Essentially, there are two very significant, closely connected reasons: (1) the need for the existence of a variety of living options at TCU, and (2) the fact that students are adults, and should be treated as such.

There are a variety of students attending TCU, holding a variety of opinions and having a variety of needs. It is the responsibility of the administration to see that all viable needs are met. An option of unrestricted visitation is a viable need of a significant number of students at TCU.

In a letter from Brown University, the residence halls manager (who had previously held a similar position at the University of Connecticut) stated:

"While at the University of Connecticut we offered varied types of housing arrangements ranging from the very restricted to the completely open visitation. . . . In order to accommodate all the students' needs, I personally believe it is good to offer the different housing choices."

TCU already has an option of restricted visitation available for those who want it; there should also be an option of unrestricted visitation for those students wanting to live in such an option.

The very existence of visitation at TCU implies that students are not adults, and are not mature enough to handle themselves in an open, unrestricted living situation such as the students will find themselves in once they graduate. Students are adults, and should be treated as such. From the assistant director of

housing at the University of Montana (a conservative school with a conservative governing board) comes this view: "We feel that coed and unlimited visitation lead to a more natural maturing and social development of college age students." Thus, due to the existence of visitation restrictions, TCU is preventing its students from growing and maturing to their full potential.

Further, the assistant dean of student affairs at Stanford University states: "Our basic view is that students are young adults who are responsible for their own behavior and must be guided by the principle of respect for the rights and property of others. The University does not believe it should establish hours during which students can visit with other students in the privacy of their rooms."

We are of the opinion that students are responsible and mature young adults no matter where they go to school, and that, therefore, they should have the right to choose the type of environment they wish to live in while attending a college or university. Thus the need for a variety of living options at TCU.

It is time for the student body, via the House, to take part in defining the Philosophies and Objectives of TCU. It is time for the House to urge the establishment of a variety of living options at TCU. It is time for the student body to stand up and demand to be treated as the adults we are. It is time to pass House Bill 78-1, A Bill of Endorsement.

Tailoring discipline to potential

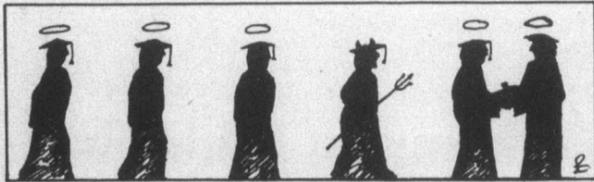
By LIBBY PROFFER
Skiff Columnist

One of the intangible but still significant rewards of working in a college or university is the pleasure that comes from watching students grow and mature. Shy, frightened freshmen, cocksure-know-it-alls, playboys away from home for the first time, social butterflies and professional beer guzzlers, as well as the serious young scholars, frequently seem to have a propensity for ending up with graduate degrees, as business executives and as church and community leaders.

Christmas has always been a good time of the year for me, but as the holidays at TCU go by, I count it a special holiday treat to receive from former students Christmas cards with pictures of cherubic children and scribbled messages about promotions, accomplishments and the like. None are more welcome than those that come from students who have had behavioral-disciplinary problems while they were undergraduates.

Certainly, all disciplinary cases don't have happy endings, but a surprising number do—even if it sometimes takes longer than we'd like. On Wednesday of this week, I learned of one such case.

One of the first cases Buck Beneze and I handled after I became dean of students involved two students who broke into a University building in an attempt to change a score on a



Administration

national test required for admission to a highly selective graduate program. Both boys (they really weren't collegemen) were counseled and placed on disciplinary probation. One had no additional problems, subsequently was employed part time by TCU and is now close to finishing work on a Ph.D. in another university.

Unfortunately, the other boy was involved in a second incident and was suspended from the University. A number of counseling sessions with the boy and his father preceded his departure from TCU. Though the suspension had been a traumatic experience for the family, the father felt that his son had been treated fairly and shortly after that time sent the library, as a token of appreciation, a valuable Bible published in 1772. I had not heard from that family since.

Then on Wednesday, the father called to tell me that his son is finishing his bachelor's degree with honors and had just received notice of his admission to a prestigious medical

school. He said that the disciplinary problems the son had at TCU had proved to be the turning point in the boy's life.

That call and the father's obvious pride reminded me of a number of other such cases.

Last spring, commencement brought a special sense of satisfaction as I watched the locally notorious "pipe bomber" walk across the stage to receive his diploma. After the unfortunate incident, he was suspended from TCU, spent the suspension semester at a neighboring college, then quietly returned to TCU to finish his undergraduate work—a far more thoughtful student than he had been before.

A current graduate student with a 4.0 GPA is another example. A couple of years ago, he was restricted from even visiting the campus after he (along with 15 or 20 others) was involved in a violent episode that sent another student to the hospital. Now a mature, controlled individual, he works part time for TCU, and has applied for admission to a Ph.D. program. He's a man I would be glad to have on my staff as a professional.

Then there's the minister of a fairly large Presbyterian church who before entering seminary was almost suspended because he had "illegally acquired" and used a master key to a University building.

The list could go on almost indefinitely, but there is perhaps only one really valid reason for recalling them. All of us, the individuals who are required to administer disciplinary sanctions, need to remember that every student has the potential within him or her for growing and maturing into a responsible citizen. This doesn't mean that disciplinary action should be avoided, but it should mean that the actions taken should always be tailored to help the student grow.

Let us never forget that.

Not innocent—guilty

To the Editor:

Mr. Hollandsworth's article on the new Copyright Law was somewhat less than thorough. First, the TCU library issued a statement providing a summary of the law and suggested guidelines for compliance. That statement was distributed to all faculty members last fall. Second, his statement that "a University professor or librarian can claim innocence to the law and copy anything they want" is grossly misleading. The section of the law to which Mr. Hollandsworth refers is paragraph 504, section c, subsection 2. It reads:

"In a case where the infringer sustains the burden of proving, and the court finds, that such infringer was not aware and had no reason to believe that his or her acts constituted an infringement of copyright, the court it (sic) its discretion may reduce the award of statutory damages to a sum of not less than \$100. The court shall remit statutory damages in any case where an infringer believed and had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her use of the copyrighted work was a fair use under section 107, if the infringer

Letter

was: (i) an employee or agent of a non-profit educational institution, library, or archives acting within the scope of his or her employment who, or such institution, library, or archives itself, which infringed by reproducing the work in copies or phonorecords."

To my mind, the operative phrases are "sustains the burden of proving" and reasonable grounds for believing that his or her use of the copyrighted work was a fair use under section 107." (sic) These phrases describe a situation quite different from a University professor or librarian "claiming" innocence of the law. Additionally, the professor cannot simply "think" he or she is following the law, but must prove that he or she had reasonable grounds for assuming fair use. I suggest that Mr. Hollandsworth and other concerned parties might do well to carefully read the text of the law and be a little less cavalier about their supposed exemption.

Brent deMouille
Loan Librarian

The Daily Skiff, student newspaper at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, is published Tuesday through Friday during class weeks except review week, finals week and summer term. Views expressed are those of the students involved and do not necessarily reflect administrative policies of the University. Third Class postage paid at Fort Worth, Texas. Subscription price \$5. The Daily Skiff welcomes any letters and maintains the right to edit for grammar, spelling, length and community standards. University IDs must be presented along with submitted material.

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Authority studies female terrorists

(c) 1978 N.Y. Times News Service
 NEW YORK—Last fall, a prominent West German industrialist named Hanns-Martin Schleyer was kidnapped and murdered by a band of terrorists. The leader of the suspected group is a 27-year-old woman, Freiderike Krabbe.

Krabbe, a dark-haired young woman, is one of the latest of the seemingly growing number of women terrorists around the world who, along with men, have murdered, kidnapped, bombed, hijacked and taken hostages in the name of revolution.

Many of them, including Susanne Albrecht, accused of murdering an influential West German banker, belong to remnant groups of West Germany's Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang.

Battle area important to shipping

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supplies to Somalia, but they do not match the sophisticated Soviet weapons Ethiopia has been getting.

Why is the Horn of Africa important?

The Horn, on the northeast shoulder of Africa, overlooks the Red Sea and Indian Ocean sea routes that carry the bulk of the West's oil from Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

The original Soviet intention was to persuade Somalia and Ethiopia to form a Marxist federation, giving Moscow unchallenged influence in the region. This plan went astray when the Somalis told the Russians they would not shelve their claims to the Ogaden in the interests of international socialism.

The Soviets have naval facilities in Aden on the other side of the entrance to the Red Sea. They lost such facilities in Somalia at the port of Berbera. The latest intelligence reports say that they are re-establishing facilities in the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Assab.

This again gives the Soviets the opportunity to blockade Red Sea shipping lanes in any international crisis.

How did the Soviet Union and the United States become involved?

The Marxist Ethiopian military men that overthrew the late Emperor Haile Selassie expelled U.S. military advisers last spring, ending a quarter century of dependence on the United States for arms. Simultaneously they signed an agreement with the Kremlin to buy a billion dollars worth of arms. The first Soviets and Cubans started arriving in the country then.

In an attempt to save the Ethiopians from defeat in the Ogaden, the Russians drastically reduced or cut off military supplies to Somalia. The Somalis in November expelled their Soviet military advisers, kicked the Soviet navy out of Berbera and broke diplomatic relations with Cuba. Somali appeals for U.S. and other Western military aid were refused.

But the rapid influx of Cubans and Russians into Ethiopia has awakened concern in Washington. It has hinted it may reverse its decision not to supply arms to Somalia unless Cuban and Soviet military personnel leave.

Is this why moderate Moslem states are backing Somalia?

Yes. Such states as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran feel the Soviet threat is far more acute than the United States appears to realize.

What is the stand of black African states?

Except for Kenya they have remained silent. Kenya supports Ethiopia because of Somali claims to parts of northern Kenya.

But no other black African government is likely to support Somalia. If it managed to take over the Ogaden, it could open a Pandora's Box for the other nations since boundaries drawn by the colonial powers divide ethnically related populations all over the continent.

What are the origins of the war?

With Eritrean rebels in northern Ethiopia already in control of much of that area, Somali rebels in the Ogaden took the offensive last July. Somalia has never admitted its troops are involved in the fighting but it is universally accepted that they are.

The Somalis claim the Ogaden is historically part of their territory which Ethiopia annexed at the end of the last century with the connivance of Britain and Italy. The Somalis therefore contend the war is no different from other liberation struggles that have swept Africa for this reason.

In the United States, the kidnapped Patricia Hearst took part in violent activities with members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, whose leaders included five women. Women have also figured prominently in the Weather Underground, the Black Panthers and the Armed Forces of National Liberation (F.A.L.N.).

Why is the hand that once rocked the cradle now sometimes tossing a grenade? It is a question often asked these days of Dr. Freda Adler, who is widely regarded as one of the world's leading authorities on female criminality. The 43-year-old criminologist is an associate professor of criminal justice at Rutgers University (Newark), and the author of one of the few available books on women criminals, "Sisters in Crime." She is also a consultant on female criminality to the United Nations.

"Everywhere I go, Italy, Europe, the Caribbean, people are asking me why so many women are becoming terrorists, which is the ultimate of masculine roles," Adler said, as she sat in her penthouse apartment overlooking the East River.

One reason, she believes, is what she calls the "second best syndrome." "In years past," she explained, "women were generally precluded from these activities. But now, as they are gaining acceptance, they want to prove themselves. Anyone who is newly accepted in any activity wants to prove good, and if you've always been thought of as second best in the past, you want to come out on top."

Adler views women terrorists as violent deviants who do not want to be thought of as second class even when it comes to the most heinous crimes. Adler, who is 5-feet-1, listed other factors women become terrorists as increased political awareness and participation in society's mainstream; as a statement of liberation, and because of the vast social changes since World War II.

"When you have increased participation of females in society," she said, "there is no reason why they wouldn't become involved in such things as big business, or government, or even violent crimes that men are involved in. And the men, in this case, are accepting them once they have proved themselves."

The worldwide spotlight offered to terrorist activities also appeals to women terrorists who want to make a public statement of their liberation, Adler added. "It gives them a platform to say, 'I am liberated from past stereotypes,'" she said, and also to say, "I am accepted in the ultimate of masculine roles."

Although no statistics are available, the total number of terrorists throughout the world is thought to number no more than several hundred. In West Germany, 22 of an alleged group of 55 terrorists are women, Adler said, quoting from United Nations statistics. "And I am told that in Italy, there are more women terrorists than there are men," she added.

Commenting on social change since World War II as a reason for women becoming terrorists, Adler said:

"The old ways are crumbling. It no longer gives a woman brownie points to have someone say about her, 'She's the best mother.'"

As a result, she said, many women become alienated from their past sex roles in society, and seek new ones, often with men as role models.

Sometimes a woman turns to terrorism out of simple boredom. Adler said, "It sounds strange, I know," she said, "but boredom is one of the pathetic rights and privileges of the middle-class woman. What does a middle-class woman do who doesn't happen to be interested in a career or college? What does she do in 1978?"



HELTER SKELTER—More and more women are moving in the direction of terrorism. Dr. Freda Adler sees terrorist activity by women as deviant expression of feminism. (N.Y. Times Photo)

Critic sees problems with powerful movie

By DAMARIS HODGE
 Skiff Critic

"Julia" is a powerful movie with several large problems. Its power comes from the acting and from the story itself, a true one about the writer Lillian Hellman.

The first problem was the theme. Presumably the theme was Julia, Hellman's intimate friend. But the movie spent much more time on the character of Lilly than it did on that of Julia. Perhaps then the script-writer wished to show Julia as the moving

force in Hellman's life; but since the closing speech was Lilly quoting her lover Dash, that idea falls flat. The end itself falls flat. After telling an absorbing story about Julia's heroism in WWII, to end with a cliché—not even about Julia herself, or life in general—but about Lilly's own personality, is disorienting.

Another problem the film had was its disjointed time sequence. This would not have been so glaring if the theme had been more clearly stated. But despite all these shortcomings, "Julia" is a film I would recommend to people who enjoy history, platonic love, adventure and good acting.

Jane Fonda is magnificent as Lilly, although, because of the weakness of the script, her character is assumed rather than demonstrated.

Vanessa Redgrave plays Julia, and is exquisitely beautiful. There are many other accomplished actors in the film, such as Maximilian Schell and Jason Robards. Like the acting, the costumes and settings—the U.S., Vienna, Oxford, Berlin, are impressive—if only the ending weren't such an anticlimax.

CALENDAR

Tuesday

6 p.m.—Young Republicans will meet at Mama's Pizza on Berry Street. For further information call 927-8623.

8:15 p.m.—Select Series will present the Fresk Quartet, a string quartet, in Ed Landreth Auditorium. Admission is \$3 for students and \$4 for general admission. For further information call ext. 500 or 501.

Wednesday

4:30 p.m.—The Phi Chi Theta business fraternity will hold its pledging ceremony in the Student Center rooms 205-206.

7 p.m.—Dr. Robert B. Shelton, director of the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Wyoming, will speak on "Economic Implications of New Energy Policies." It will be held in lecture hall 1 of the Sid W. Richardson building. The lecture is free and open to the public.

Museum trip set for Friday

Plans have been made for a trip to the Houston museum of fine arts. A tour of the late work of Paul Cezanne is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Friday. A trailways bus has been reserved. It will depart at 7 a.m. Friday. The bus will return on Sat. 25 at approximately 2:30 p.m. Bus fare is estimated at \$16. Accommodations in Houston are not included. Further information can be obtained in room 202 in Ed Landreth. The trip is sponsored by the art department.

DOGPATCH AUDITIONS

The Entertainment Staff from DOGPATCH USA theme park near Harrison, Arkansas will be in the area soon holding talent auditions for summer entertainers for their 1978 Season. The auditions are scheduled for: Wednesday, February 22, 1978 from 2-6 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom on the Texas Christian University campus.

The Directors will be looking for singers-dancers, musicians, specialty and novelty acts (magician, juggler, clowns, etc.) for Kornvention Hall's Riverboat Revue; country and folk musicians and singers to perform in the Jamboree Theater; Dixieland jazz musicians to stroll throughout the park; puppeteers to perform in their Gristmill Theater Puppet Show, and bluegrass musicians. Animal lovers with some acting experience will be used in the Educated Animal Show.

Also, the Directors will be searching for twenty actors and actresses to portray comic strip characters made famous by Al Capp's now retired comic strip "Li'l Abner". Character applicants should prepare a three minute monologue, preferably humorous in nature.

All applicants should report to the audition site with a prepared audition, a current picture of themselves, and their social security number. No pre-registration is necessary. Additional information may be obtained by writing Michael Bishop, Director of Shows, or Richard Young, Character Director, DOGPATCH USA, Dogpatch, Arkansas 72648.

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(Teachers usually live in cabin with girls)

Also jobs for trip counselor, camp nurse, office workers, and musicians for small stage band (sax, trumpet, trombone, bass, drums and piano). All but band members must be:

At least 2nd semester sophomores

See dates and salaries in Placement Office and sign for interview

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Purple calendar



TCU HEAD COACH Tim Somerville will have to come up with a good game plan as the Frogs host the Baylor Bears tonight at 7:30 in Daniel Mevey Coliseum. The action is the last regular scheduled game.

- **Baseball**
Feb. 21-at UTA (2), 1 p.m.
Feb. 25-at TWC (Ft. Worth) (2), 1 p.m.
- **Tennis**
Feb. 23-25- Corpus Christi Invitational at Corpus, 8 a.m. (Men)
Feb. 23-Oklahoma at Ft. Worth, 2 p.m. (Women)
Feb. 25- TWU at Denton, 2 p.m. (Women)
- **Basketball**
Feb. 21- TCU vs. Baylor, 7:30 p.m.
Feb. 23-25- TAAIW Zone Tournament at Wichita Falls, all day. (Women)
- **Swimming**
Feb. 23, 24, 25- State Championship at Austin. (Women)
- **Golf**
Feb. 20-21- at Beaumont vs. Lamar University. (Men)
Feb. 26, 27, 28- Texas A&M at College Station. (Women)
- **Gymnastics**
Feb. 25- TWU Invitational at Denton. (Women)
- **Track and Field**
Feb. 25- Tri-meet- Texas, TCU, NTSU at Austin. (Men)

Dallas needs cheerleaders

A reminder to all the lovely ladies on the TCU campus who might be interested in having their navels shown on national TV next fall: The Dallas Cowboys say the preliminary tryouts for their famed (and gorgeous) cheerleader squad will be held during April weekends. Last year over 600 girls from around

the nation wiggled, bounced and danced for judges as they fought for the 36 spots available. Requirements include:
-All cheerleaders must live in the Dallas-Fort Worth area once selected for next year's squad.
-Must be 18 years or older.
-Must be a high school graduate.
-Must be a good dancer.
Candidates are asked to send a current photograph with a letter to: Dallas Cowboys Football Club, Inc. Cheerleader Tryouts 616 N. Central Expressway Dallas, Texas 75206

NETTERS VICTORIOUS

The TCU men's tennis team defeated North Texas State yesterday, 9-0. The men are now 3-0. The women's team was also a winner over North Texas, 4-0.

What goes up must come down...



It took the whole night, but Baylor's Bill Keith. Wimberly jumped 7-1, Keith 6-10. Wimberly failed in three attempts to set a new SWC record at 7-2.



Texas A&M's Randy Hall clears the pole vault bar at 15-6. Moments later he clears the bar at 16-0. Hall finished second to Houston's Brett Dames who vaulted 16-7.



For awhile Friday night at the Fifth Annual SWC Indoor Championships at Tarrant County Convention Center it seemed that the laws of physics were going to be violated. While Baylor's Bill Wimberly was jumping 7-1 in the high jump, Brett Dames of Houston was setting a new SWC record of 16-7 in the pole vault. Finishing second and third was Texas A&M's Randy Hall (16-0) and Pat Reuhle (15-6). For every action there is an opposite reaction. That's what happened when Texas A&M's Curtis Dickey (of football fame) and TCU's Don Collins turned on the thrusters in the 60-yard dash. The big halfback from College Station nipped Collins at the wire winning 6.15 to 6.25. In the pole vault the top three finishers were— at their peak— crossing the bar at around 25 feet, while Wimberly missed setting the SWC record of 7-2 in the high jump. Houston won the event for the second consecutive time grabbing 93 points. Baylor had 87 to take second while Arkansas placed with 68½. Rice had 66½, Texas A&M 54, Texas 38, Texas Tech 21, SMU 17 and TCU 12.



TCU's Don Collins takes a breather after being nipped in the 60-yard dash by Texas A&M's Curtis Dickey. Dickey ran a 6.15 to Collins 6.25.

Photos by Chuck Ault

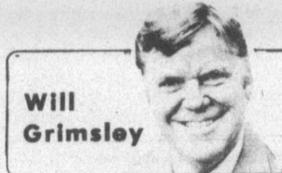
Tennis needs a czar

This racket has gone far enough

Bill Talbert, the tennis player, wonders why athletes, especially in tennis, can't be nice guys the way they are in golf. Why so much anger in what is supposed to be just a game? Why the brawling and bickering? Why the arrogance and the nastiness? "Tennis players are acting up pretty badly," the former Davis Cup captain acknowledged, "but they don't have a monopoly on reprehensible deportment."

"A major league baseball player socks his manager. A pro basketball player crushes a rival's jaw with one punch and puts him out of action for the season. Hockey players are high-sticking it all the time. A pro football player throws a vicious punch to another guy's gut in full view of millions on TV. "It's the modern generation. The money. The pressure. But don't golfers have the same big money pressures? Don't they have emotions, too? While it isn't a contact sport, how has golf escaped blowups so increasingly common in other sports? "I think the answer lies in leadership. What tennis needs is strong administration. It is being allowed to run amok with no governing hand. Tennis needs a czar."

Even as Talbert spoke, the pro tennis players were taking a long, hard look at themselves at meetings in Palm Springs, Calif., site of the American Airlines Classic. They were examining the black eye dealt the sport at the WCT tournament a couple of weeks ago in Richmond, Va. Vitas Gerulaitis was the chief offender, his antics so intolerable that the tournament chairman, Lou Einwick, a Richmond banker, urged that the New Yorker be fined \$10,000 and suspended for a year. Gerulaitis not only made several vulgar gestures — an act popularized by Ilie Nastase and Jimmy Connors — but berated linesmen, delayed play



Will Grimsley

and threatened one official with a racquet and ball. The moon wasn't right for tennis players that week. Eight other players, including Nastase and Eddie Dibbs, were threatened with fines totaling \$13,000 for assorted abuses of the crowd and officials. The list of offenses read like the overnight booking sheet at the 13th Precinct Headquarters. "We are taking steps to solve many of our problems," said Bob Briner, chairman of the Men's Pro International Tennis Council. "One aim is to set up a corps of elite officials to be trained and paid for out of tournament expenses — just as they do in baseball and football. The other is to institute a system of immediate discipline." The Council is supposed to be tennis' clout. It is made up of three player representatives plus three tournament representatives and three who speak for the national bodies. Briner, with wide experience in pro sports ad-

ministration, is the chairman. It won't act on the Richmond cases until early April in Monte Carlo. The Council governs the 92 tournaments of the Grand Prix circuit — the bulk of the pro game. Its power is diluted somewhat because it is not fully accepted by the International Tennis Federation, the so-called but ineffective world governing body. "Our feeling is that the ITF has a diminishing role in conduct of pro tennis," Briner said. "They consider Jack Kramer the arch villain. We think he is our George Washington." Briner said that not all the blame for recent eruptions can be laid on players — some fault must be borne by incompetent and often volunteer officials. "That is no excuse for unsportsmanlike behavior," Briner said. "The majority of our players agree on that. But everybody concedes that better officiating would reduce player incidents. "Right now the players fund and administer themselves. Pro tennis is only 10 years old. We are making progress by steady, sometimes slow stages. It may be some years distant, but, ideally, we need an absolute authority — a commissioner who controls the entire game." Agreed. That's what Talbert has been preaching for years. Associated Press

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