

The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

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Hundreds found dead in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP)—The bodies of between 300 and 400 men, women and children — some shot to death, most reportedly poisoned by their own hand — have been found at the jungle camp of a California sect whose members ambushed and killed five Americans, including California Congressman Leo J. Ryan, government officials said yesterday.

Guyanese Information Minister Shirley Field-Ridley said the whereabouts of the remaining 500 to 700 Americans at the camp was not known, but they apparently fled into the surrounding jungle, in the northwest corner of this South American nation.

Prominent American lawyer Mark Lane, who was at the People's Temple camp just before the mass deaths occurred, told reporters yesterday that sect members discussed mass suicide before he fled, but that he also heard many bursts of automatic weapons fire from the camp, Jonestown.

He said he heard the sect's founder, the Rev. Jim Jones, chanting over the

camp loudspeaker, "Mother! Mother! Mother! Mother!" seconds before the gunfire erupted.

The hundreds of bodies were found by Guyanese troops who raided the camp Sunday. Miss Field-Ridley said some had gunshot wounds but most showed no signs of violence.

"A witness said that people in the area were having mass suicide," she said at a news conference. "He said the poison was being administered to them, that they were lining up for it." The poison, whose type was not known, reportedly was brewed in a large vat.

According to Lane's account, the mass deaths must have occurred an hour or more after the Saturday afternoon ambush of Ryan and his group, which had gone to the camp to investigate reports of alleged large-scale abuse of sect members.

Ryan's party was trying to escort some disenchanted members from the

camp when it was attacked at a nearby airstrip.

Adherents of the People's Temple, whose founder, the Rev. Jim Jones, established the agricultural commune last year, reportedly had long planned mass suicide if they felt their sect was threatened.

The hundreds of bodies were found by Guyanese troops who raided the camp Sunday. Miss Field-Ridley said some had gunshot wounds but most showed no signs of violence.

She said the military was trying to identify the bodies, some of which were found in homes and some in open areas of the camp, called Jonestown.

The information minister also denied reports that up to nine persons had been arrested in connection with the ambush of Ryan's party.

Only one suspect — identified as Larry Layton, an American about 32 years old — has been taken into custody, she said. Neither the charge against him nor his hometown was known.

Trustees vote for tuition hike of \$6 per hour

Tuition next fall will go up 6.8 percent to \$94 a semester hour, TCU's Board of Trustees decided in a meeting Friday afternoon.

Residence hall expenses will also cost \$25 more per semester than this year, and other fees will go up an average of 6 percent, the university announced Friday.

The five-year plan presented to the trustees meeting calls for a 6-percent increase in university income from tuition. This increase can be gained either from added tuition hikes or from increased enrollment, Dallas, Dickinson, director of Planning, said yesterday.

All in all, the approximated cost to attend TCU in the next two years will look like this, Dickinson said:

1977-78	
Tuition and Fees:	\$2,150—\$2,790
Residence Hall:	550— 630
Food:	504— 860
Total:	\$3,204—\$4,280

1978-79	
Tuition and Fees:	\$2,352—\$3,056
Residence Hall:	600— 680
Food:	538— 921
Total:	\$3,490—\$4,656

1979-80	
Tuition and Fees:	\$2,510—\$3,262
Residence Hall:	650— 730
Food:	538— 920
Total:	\$3,698—\$4,912

But these increases are less than the reported cost-of-living increase, which was 8.2 percent in the Metroplex, Dickinson said. And administration officials are quick to point out that more than half the students attending TCU are on some sort of financial aid.

"TCU, like every other institution, is faced with cost increases. Some of this, as little as possible, has to be passed on in tuition charges," Dr. H. Lawrence Wilsey, executive vice-chancellor of the University, explained.

Philosophically, TCU would like to keep tuition down in order to have students from a wide range of socioeconomic backgrounds, he added. But the costs of running the University are going up more rapidly than its non-tuition income, he said.

Despite the increases, the trustees say that "cost competitiveness" will keep students coming to TCU. Most private universities in the area, which are comparable to TCU, cost at least \$4,000 to attend, Dickinson said.

In fact, Dickinson hopes for a 17 percent increase in TCU's student body within the next five years—at least 7,200 students by 1983.

To do this, according to a summary of the five-year plan distributed during the Board of Trustees' meeting, "plans have been developed to increase and improve marketing, improve retention, and improve the financial attractiveness of TCU through fully-funded and competitive financial aid packages."

Dickinson said the five-year plan will focus generally on improving the quality of existing equipment and facilities, rather than on building new facilities.

Special emphasis will be placed on the quality of student life, he said. Student housing, food service, campus grounds (including parking lots) and personal services—such as spiritual, medical, and psychological services—will be given greater attention as part of the effort to increase enrollment.

Library renovation and modernization also has a special place in the plan. Though improvement of the library has been considered a high priority for some time, Dickinson said, "I'll get done this time."

In a separate action by the administration, faculty and staff have been given "part-year, one-time, 3 percent increases in salary" beginning in 1979, according to a letter sent Friday by Chancellor James M. Moudy.

Grievance policy altered to include more faculty

By LYNN SCHLUMPF
Staff Writer

A new grievance policy is in the making that will include more members of the TCU faculty in its provisions.

The policy—if passed—will encompass part-time and post doctoral employees, unlike the tenure policy which serves only full-time faculty members who have been at TCU for at least six years.

It provides for claims made by faculty members pertaining to injustices that inflict loss or hardship on the complainant, as well as other grievances. It also establishes prompt review, with time limits expressed in school days.

The full document is 30 pages long. Dr. Neil Daniel, chairman of the faculty senate's committee on Academic Freedom and Grievances, is the author of this new policy.

Four hearings for the policy will be held after Thanksgiving. After faculty suggestions are made, the

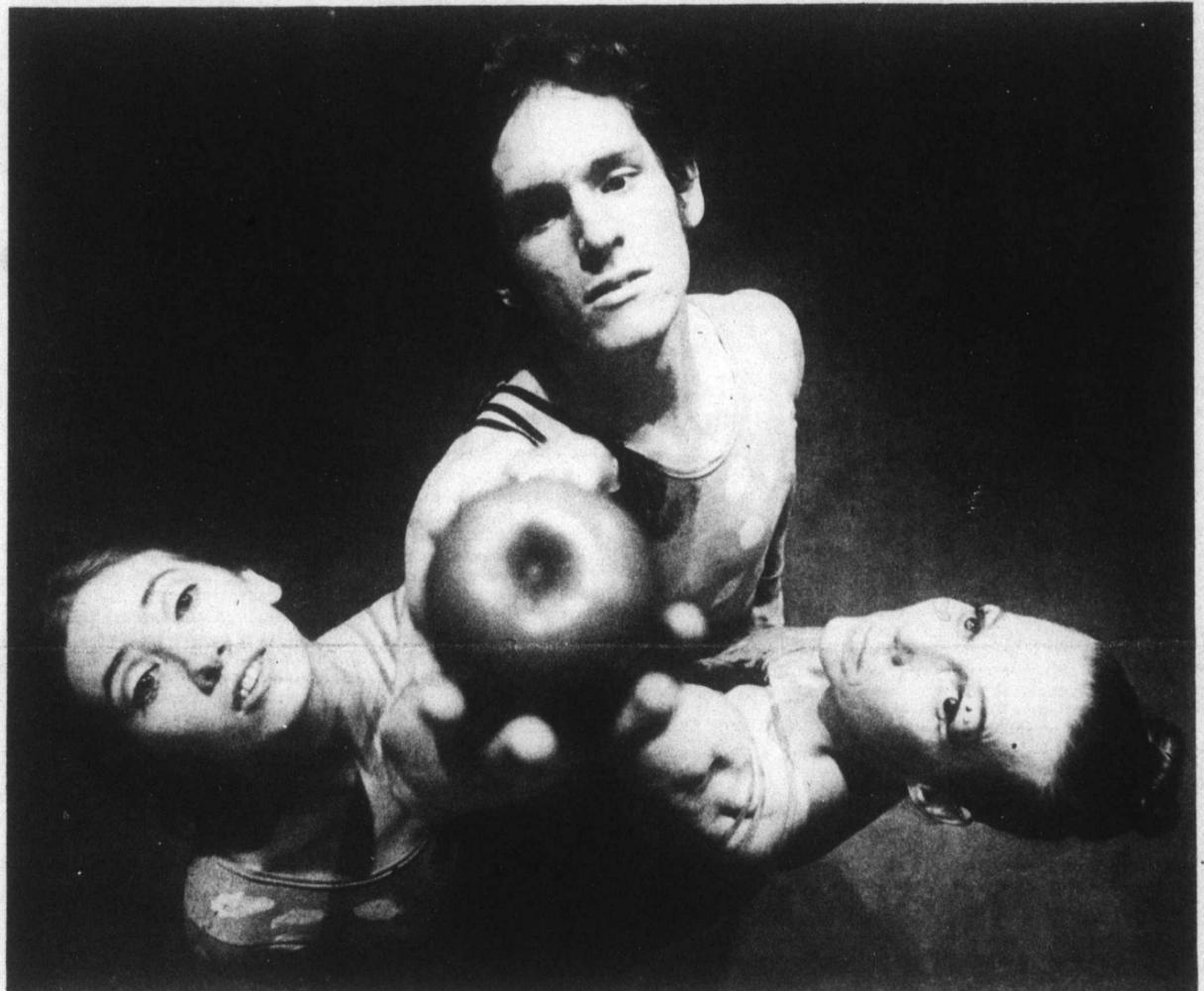
revised document will be submitted to a lawyer for legal review.

The reviewed document will then be taken to the Faculty Senate or to the faculty as a whole for approval by referendum. If passed, the document will then be sent to the Board of Trustees for final approval.

The policy will become University policy if it goes through all these proceedings, and will be published in the Faculty-Staff Handbook. This would give every TCU faculty member a chance at judicial review.

A faculty grievance committee, elected by the faculty, will administer the policy along with a committee of mediators and a hearing committee. The procedures are classified as Informal, Preformal and Formal.

The limit for Informal Procedures is 10 school days, 15 for Preformal, and 25 for Formal Procedures. Daniel explained why time limits were included in the policy: "If a grievance is extended over a long period of time, we consider that to be an injustice in itself."



Special Christmas celebration planned at church

"A Day for Dancing," a celebration welcoming the Christmas season with song and dance, will be performed at University Christian Church at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 26 and 27.

The Chapel Choir and the division of ballet and modern dance will stage the production in the church's sanctuary.

The nine-part worship service, choreographed by Jerry Bywaters Cochran of the TCU dance faculty to music by Lloyd Pfautsch of Dallas, traces a story beginning with the Old Testament prophecy, Gabriel's appearance to Mary, the angels' announcement of Jesus' birth, His birth, the adoration of kings and the bringing of gifts.

The 54-voice choir, under the direction of Ruth Whitlock of the music

faculty, will sing nine medieval carols accompanied by an instrumental ensemble.

"Early Christians greeted the joyful Advent season with singing and dancing," explained Cochran, who dances the role of Prophecy. "We seek to do that with 'A Day for Dancing.'"

Joining Cochran will be Radonna Patterson of McAllen, who dances the part of Mary, Ellen Page Garrison and Deborah Freed of the modern dance faculty as Eve and Mary's Protectress, respectively; Erich Yetter of El Paso as Adam; Joan Amick, Dallas professional, as the serpent; General Hambrick of Fort Worth as Gabriel; and Mike Metts of Melbourne, Fla., Randy Soileau of Baton Rouge, La., and Francisco Martinez of Carson, Calif., as Wise Men.

news briefs

Congressman sentenced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., was sentenced yesterday to a maximum of three years in prison for his conviction on charges of mail fraud and making false statements.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch ordered Diggs imprisoned for up to three years on each of the 29 counts on which he was convicted. But the sentences are to run concurrently.

In appealing for leniency, Diggs told the judge his conviction "has been a very devastating experience. I know that the conviction has been a very painful experience for me personally and professionally."

Westinghouse pleads guilty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric Corp. pleaded guilty to charges stemming from giving \$323,000 in bribes to a former deputy premier of Egypt, and was fined \$300,000 under a plea bargaining agreement questioned by the judge in the case.

U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker said the "court had serious reservations" whether an initial plea bargaining agreement that concealed the identity of the bribe recipient "promotes the ends of justice."

British leader charged

MINEHEAD, England (AP)—Former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe was formally charged yesterday in court with plotting to murder male model Norman Scott. Scott claims he and the British politician were lovers.

Visitors and reporters packed the tiny red-brick court house of this small western resort town as three magistrates began hearing the prosecution's

case against Thorpe and three other men to decide if it is strong enough to put before a jury.

Agent testifies in hearings

WASHINGTON (AP)—A former police undercover agent testified yesterday that a black activist group in Memphis, Tenn., known as the Invaders preached violence but he doubts it was part of any FBI plot to assassinate Martin Luther King Jr.

"The Invaders were not a front for anything," Merrell McCullough told the House assassinations committee. "It was just a grass-roots organization of young people of the community."

FW man champion fiddler

DURANT, Okla. (AP)—A Fort Worth, Texas, man was crowned champion of the Dick Barrett Fiddler's Superbowl Invitational Sunday night.

Jim "Texas Shorty" Chancellor won the \$1,000 first prize after facing four other finalists in a fiddle-off Sunday night.

Major oil states file suit

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana filed a lawsuit yesterday challenging the constitutionality of the Federal Energy Act, a federal court official said.

The three states, major producers of natural gas, are specifically challenging provisions in the act that allow the federal government to control the price of natural gas sold within a state and that compel states to participate in implementing the act.

opinion

Teachers' fortunes in students' eyes?

By LIBBY PROFFER
Skiff Columnist

This week two students came into the office to inquire about what happens to the student evaluations of teachers. They wanted to know whether anyone in the University takes them seriously. Their concern had grown out of last spring's evaluation during which several of their classmates had rated a faculty member very low, but the faculty member continues to teach.

Probably no subject is more controversial, as far as the faculty is concerned, than the student evaluations, and this columnist is not anxious to unnecessarily antagonize anyone, but the answer to the students' question about whether or not the evaluations are taken seriously is a definite "yes."

Summaries of all evaluations from his/her classes are given to each individual faculty member three to six weeks after the close of the semester in which the evaluations are made. Concerned faculty study them with care because they really want to see how students perceive of their teaching ability. Sometimes the evaluations help them to see problems that they did not even know existed; thus one of the primary uses of the evaluations is for self-improvement.

When I was a graduate student at the University of Texas I had a professor who smoked incessantly in class, but who never used an ashtray. Each day the students would watch the ash at the end of the cigarette grow longer and longer as the professor talked. Some of us even made bets among ourselves on how long the cigarette would be smoked before the ash finally fell to the floor. At this writing I can't remember a single thing that professor taught, but the mental picture of those long drooping ashes is still quite vivid. Student evaluations might have helped him realize that his smoking habits were distracting to the class.

Administration

Student evaluations also are used by a department chairman as one factor in the overall evaluation of a professor's competence. Other factors include such things as contributions to the department work on University committees, scholarly publications, participation in professional organizations, etc.

It probably should be stressed that most department chairmen will not make critical judgments about a teacher on the basis of one set of evaluations. Anyone, even the best of teachers, can have a bad semester or a bad class and a single set of evaluations should not be used to alter a person's entire future. The evaluations usually are studied over a period of two years or more to see if there is consistency in the student perceptions of a faculty member's effectiveness.

Trends may show that a faculty member who has been perceived as being "bad" by freshmen and sophomores will get high ratings from graduate students or vice versa. This kind of information can then be used to counsel with the teacher and in the scheduling process. It is also used in the determination of merit salary increases and in tenure decisions.

Let me emphasize that the evaluations ought to be used to commend the good teachers as well as to downgrade the weak ones. In fact, previous evaluations have shown that TCU students in general think that teachers here are better than the statistical average.

Evaluations forms for this semester are being distributed to faculty this week and class responses are to be completed by Dec. 8. My advice to students is to take them seriously and to complete each form carefully and conscientiously. The teachers and the department chairmen do want to know your opinions.



Taking advantage of the new BEOG law

By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer

A new federal law should make it easier for middle-income families to get help in paying college bills—if they can wade through the paperwork to find out whether they qualify for aid.

"We advise any student who thinks he or she may be eligible for aid to apply," said Skee Smith of the U.S. Office of Education.

Legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Carter affects the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program. Here's how it works:

To apply for a grant, fill in the Family Financial Statement (FFS) of the American College Testing Program, the Financial Aid Form (FAF) of the College Scholarship

Consumer Report

Service of the College Board or the 1979-1980 Application for Determination of Basic Grant Eligibility.

You can apply for a basic grant for the 1979-80 academic year—the one that starts next September—between Jan. 1, 1979 and March 15, 1980. Within six weeks after you apply, you should receive a Student Eligibility Report, indicating whether you qualify for a grant and estimating the amount. When you are accepted at a college or university, take the form to the financial aid officer who will fill in the actual amount of the grant and arrange for payment.

The new law—which takes effect

with the 1979-80 academic year—means that students from families with incomes of up to \$25,000 should be able to qualify for basic grants. In the past, students from families with incomes of more than \$15,000 generally were not eligible for this type of help.

Eligibility is based on a complicated formula that takes into account the amount of taxes a family pays, unusual expenses, number of wage earners and number of children in college and assets such as savings accounts or equity in a house. The information used is the information you provide on your application form.

Joe Case of the College Board, a non-profit testing and financial services association, explained that an eligibility index is calculated for each student. As a general rule, an index of zero makes you eligible for the maximum grant; an index of 1,600

qualifies you for the minimum. An index of over 1,600 rules you out.

The index is based on three components: discretionary income, which is total parental income less allowances; net parental assets; and student assets. The index is calculated by determining how big a contribution to education a family can be expected to make in terms of its income and assets. The new law increases the amount of assets that can be exempted from calculations and it decreases the percentage of income the family is expected to contribute.

Take note: No matter how much a student is eligible for, he or she cannot receive a grant for more than half the cost of tuition, room and board at the college he or she will be attending. A student attending a school which cost \$2,000 a year, therefore, could not receive more than \$1,000, regardless of eligibility.

LIFE AT TCU

Vol I
Hum II

It's a rainy Friday afternoon and you figure that the cop shop is busy enough not to notice a parking violation for about 5 minutes.....



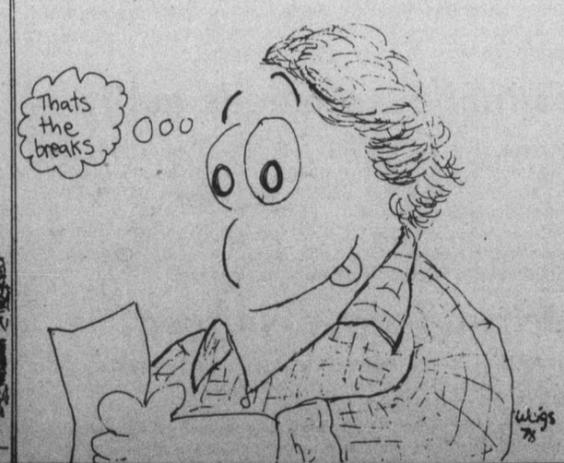
.... But you've only been at TCU for a semester and you don't know the sheer determination that the TCU Police have to do the best job that they possibly can....



... And they are good! Nothing gets by the TCU Police... not one single parking violation!



So learn quickly freshmen, if you haven't already, you can't beat the cops at what they do best..... giving parking tickets.



calendar

Tuesday

9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.—Texas Boys Choir in concert at the Tarrant County Convention Center.

11 a.m.—Thanksgiving Convocation, in Carr Chapel. Dr. Barry Bailey of the First United Methodist Church, will speak on "The Art of Thanksgiving."

3:30-5:30 p.m.—Dress rehearsal of "A Day for Dancing," in University Christiin Church. Filming permitted with advance arrangement from 3 to 4:15 p.m.

7 p.m.—Chi Alpha Meeting in Campus Ministry officed, for Bible study, fellowship, and worship.

7:30 p.m.—German Conversation Hour, in Foster main lobby.

Wednesday

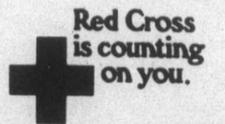
11 a.m.—Jim Gray, Executive

Director of the National Paraplegic Foundation, will discuss the problems facing the handicapped in our society, in Reed 115.

6 p.m.—L'Heure de Conversation, French Conversation Hour, in the Foster Main Lobby.

Thursday

Thanksgiving—Offices closed until Monday.



Opinion

The Daily Skiff Opinion page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute. Opinions expressed by columnists on this page do not necessarily represent the views of The Daily Skiff or Texas Christian University. All unsigned editorials represent the views of The Daily Skiff staff. Letters to the editor should be typewritten and

doublespaced, no longer than 300 words. Guest columns should be typewritten and doublespaced, no longer than 600 words. Handwritten material may be discarded or printed as best the editor can decipher it. All contributions must bear a legible signature and ID number. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Room 115, Dan Rogers Hall.

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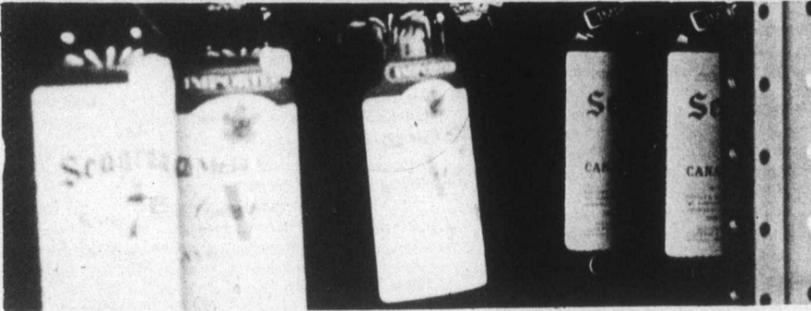
The Daily Skiff, student newspaper at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, is published Tuesday through Friday during class weeks except review week, finals week and summer term. Views expressed are those of the students involved and do not necessarily reflect administrative policies of the University. 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.

ALCOHOL

is an additive drug--its withdrawal symptoms can be more deadly than

heroin withdrawal. Daily Skiff Reporter Bill

Reyner examines the problems and treatments of alcoholism in the following stories and photographs



Side effects of omnipresent alcohol described

By BILL REYNER
Staff Writer

Other than caffeine, alcohol is the most common mind-altering drug around.

It is a beverage which America grows up on. Television advertises it. Radio promotes it and Americans buy it. Consumption of alcohol begins no later than the teens and continues through life.

To some, alcohol is only a beverage, but to others, it is a need.

Objectively alcohol is: "extensive use of the drug to an extent that measurably impairs the person's health, social functioning or vocational adjustments," as stated by Joel Fort in his book, "Alcohol: Our Biggest Drug Problem."

This drug has the power to kill, disable or addict its user. The drug may also trigger psychotic episodes.

For a person to become addicted to the drug, his body must adapt to a continual amount of alcohol over a given time.

If an alcoholic stops drinking without proper treatment, the possibility of death is far greater than a person who withdraws from heroin. Though both are hard drugs, chronic

second heavy use of alcohol produces larger numbers of acute and chronic psychotics.

The withdrawal process, lasting about a week, can lead to convulsions or toxic psychosis, characterized by tremors and hallucinations.

Other symptoms from withdrawal of alcohol are: anxiety, nausea, weakness, sweating, vomiting and diarrhea.

There are many reasons for why people drink:

—To avoid being an outcast, some will join their friends in drinking to escape peer group pressure.

—Relaxation

—In order to forget burdens and slip into a fantasy world.

Alcohol provides a buffer and isolation zone for some individuals.

Alcohol is seen everywhere. In an indirect way, alcohol appears to imply maturity and adulthood, through seeing parents drink and by the way alcohol is presented in the media.

To and extent society prompts us to drink. We are expected to drink at dinners, parties and other social festivities.

It is also society which determines what amount is acceptable to drink

and what is not. Moderate drinking is fine, but in excess, one becomes an outcast.

As repeated episodes of drinking occur, more and more neurons are destroyed. This affects intelligence, memory and judgment after a long endurance with alcohol. Atrophy or wasting away will result as the neurons are destroyed.

For alcohol to have an effect, it must be carried to various parts of the body. Absorption into the bloodstream generally takes two to six hours after taking the drink.

Alcohol is first digested. In the mouth, alcohol thickens the mucus membranes and the tongue. This may lead to numbness and loss of taste.

Heavy drinking can result in a bleeding ulcer. Damage to nerve cells located within the stomach may hide the pain so that the alcoholic may remain unaware of the problem.

Alcohol can also lead to permanent damage of the liver where excessive use has damaged cell construction and distorted the liver. This is a disease known as cirrhosis.

Secretion of bile could become hindered leaving the person weak, not hungry and constipated.

The circulatory system is the next part of the body blood will reach. Here, it is absorbed throughout the body.

When it reaches the heart, alcohol will slow its functional ability causing less blood to be pumped out. If the blood is slowed down enough to cease flowing, the blood vessels, themselves, become congested. The poor circulation may cause a backflow of blood into other organs.

In the nervous system, alcohol af-

fects the neurological centers in the mid-brain which controls speech muscles, muscles and eye motion.

A high concentration of alcohol leaves an individual less coordinated and reflexes become slower.

Certain other behavior patterns will become present once the spinal cord (center of reflex activity) is stimulated.

Sensory perceptions diminish, motivation to move or talk is dulled and it is difficult to concentrate on one

thing for very long.

Muscles are also affected through the nervous system. The most important muscle, the heart, must continuously contract and expand in order to pump out blood. Alcohol relaxes muscles making them weak and less able to perform.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The factual information in the above story was based Joel Fort's book Alcohol: Our Biggest Drug Problem.

Treatment available for anyone

Individuals, both rich and poor, who suffer from serious alcohol problems can find shelter in the Alcohol Recovery Center.

The three-year-old Comprehensive Treatment Program ensures treatment to any person regardless of age, sex or financial status, according to Don Chaffin, a member of the Recovery Center's staff.

Patients sometimes come knowing they have a drinking problem. Others are recommended to the center by friends, work associates or hospitals, he said. Some are ordered by a judge. (The center provides an option for individuals charged with DWI (driving while intoxicated) during their probation.)

Both out-patients and in-patients are treated at the facility. The 10-bed area of the in-patient care allows full

supervision of a person while he undergoes alcohol withdrawal, Chaffin said. Here, they are also prepared for treatment and programs for the out-patient care.

Once an individual enters the center, he must remain there for seven days. Within this time, staff members assist the patient through individual counseling and group therapy. Also, decisions concerning future treatment are made, he explained.

The out-patient care consists of a minimum of 18 sessions covering a six week period, he said.

Knowledge of alcohol abuse and insight in coping with their problems are gained through lectures, films and discussions.

Patients are then introduced to

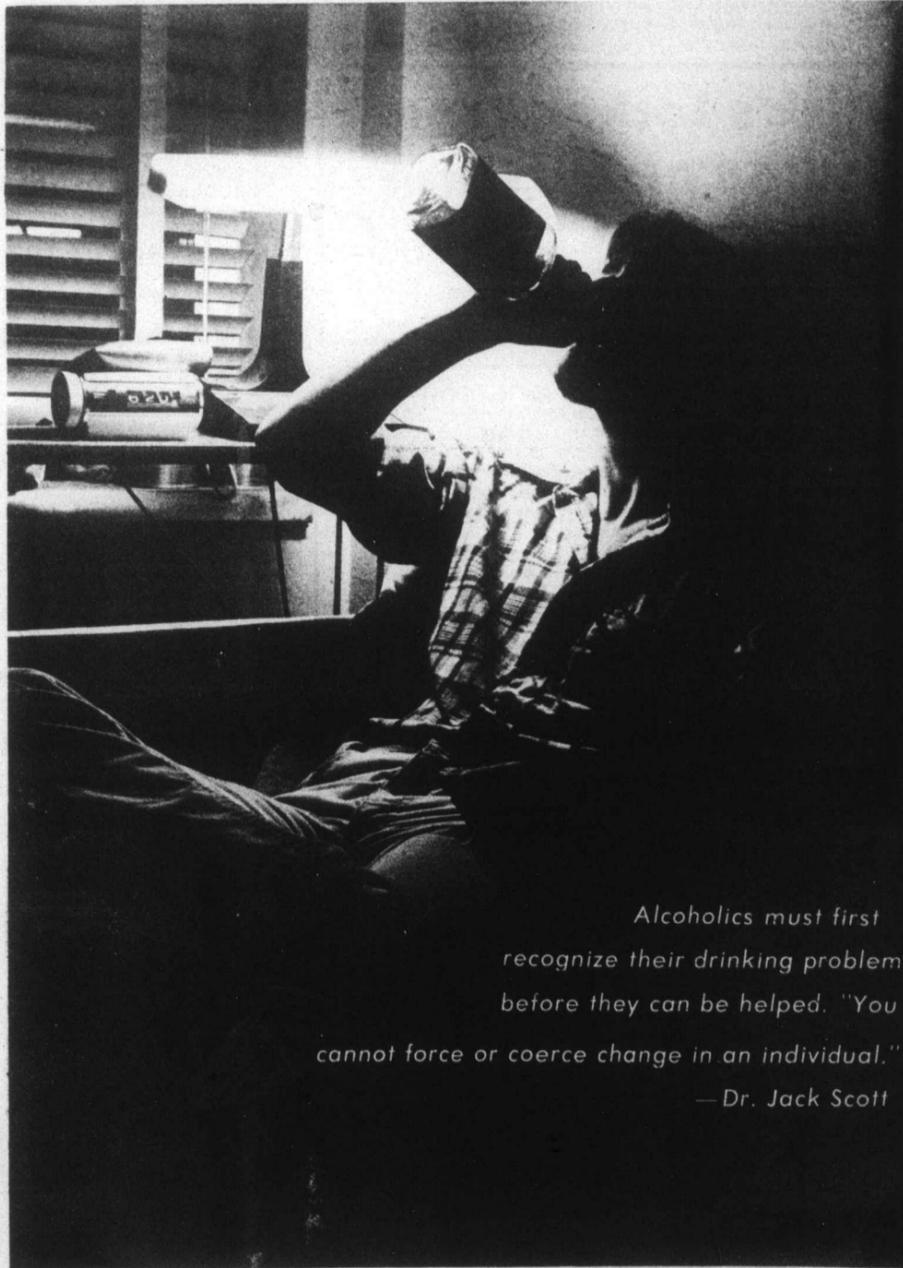
Alcoholics Anonymous, which meets every week.

Funds from the center are obtained from both federal and state levels. The Tarrant County Hospital District also helps in costs, Chaffin said.

Those who have received help from the center are asked to pay what they can afford, he said. There are no "set" fees.

The staff of the recovery center includes: a clinical director assisted by staff physicians, 20 counselors who work with either the individuals or families, and four nurses. About half of the staff are former alcoholics.

Out of approximately 1,270 people the center has seen, according to Chaffin, only two to three percent return to alcohol.



Alcoholics must first recognize their drinking problem before they can be helped. "You cannot force or coerce change in an individual."

—Dr. Jack Scott

Sociology professor gets Schick study

Schick hospital has awarded a member of TCU's sociology department \$175,000 for a three-year study of alcoholism treatments at Fort Worth's Schick Hospital.

Dr. Barry Tuchfeld, principal investigator and director of TCU's master's degree program in applied research, will be joined by Edward Lile and Ann Tidmore, who will work under him in the project.

Tuchfeld, who has done research for both the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, said he will be assessing the effectiveness of Schick's treatments along with other components of the program.

The sociology team is also hoping to find out what type of person the hospital can provide the most efficient treatment for. It also hopes to find what after-care treatments facilitate the faster recoveries.

The type of treatment for alcohol depends on the stage of the development and severity of the alcohol problem, said Tuchfeld.

There are different types of dependencies for problem drinkers, according to Tuchfeld:

- 1) Physiological dependency is associated with a person's need of alcohol in order to function properly.
- 2) Then there is a psychological

need influenced by the psychosociological environment problems.

3) Third is a pathological dependency where an individual seems to function better with alcohol. Though alcohol is a depressant once it gets into the central nervous system, many people mistake it for a stimulant.

When an individual enters Schick Hospital he may first undergo a detoxification process. This is only when the patient is psychologically disabled.

During the 10-day program, patients are introduced to therapeutic counseling and learn about alcohol and problems stemming from drugs.

A treatment referred to as "aversion" helps discourage problem drinkers from drinking again. This type of therapy associates a negative experience with alcohol, Tuchfeld said.

An after care program, lasting two years, consists of counseling, periodic check-ups and more reinforcements of the aversion method.

Much has been gained from the research of Saul Sells, the director of the Institute of Behavioral Research, on drug treatments. According to Tuchfeld, Sells has helped others "understand the dynamics of drug abuse treatment."

Environment not the top factor in drinking problems says prof

Though the environment can be a contributing factor in alcohol abuse cases, the environment doesn't influence us totally, Dr. Jack Scott, director of the TCU Counseling Center, said.

If we believe it does, then we are "playing the blame game," he said. People whose drinking becomes a problem, indulge for a variety of reasons, according to Scott.

Some of these reasons may be a result of broken homes, a feeling of inferiority or instability, he explained. In addition, the family background of an alcoholic may be characterized by depression, he added.

In some cases, personality traits in males and females may suggest reasons for alcohol abuse.

In general males have an "inadequately defined masculinity." They are also rebellious, impulsive and may hide their feelings inside, Scott said.

On the other hand, females are more submissive and usually lack confidence, he explained.

Scott also said he believes that drinkers fall into two categories: the lonely drinker and the social drinker. Both

are results of family patterns, he said.

Similar to introverts and extroverts, the lonely drinker might have had an unsatisfactory interrelationship at one time which caused him to turn to alcohol as an escape. The extrovert or social drinker would feel more at ease in crowds, according to Scott.

Based on the psychological constitution of an individual, there are some who could cope more effectively with their problems, Scott said.

Scott also said he believes that those who drink in excess have a need for praise and support.

A very important source of support, in Scott's opinion, can come from "Alcoholic's Anonymous." The counselor is there to be supportive while the patient undergoes a self-realization process and develops a more positive self-concept.

First and foremost a person must want to deal with his problem, he said, "You cannot force or coerce change in an individual," according to Scott.





RAMBLING FRESHMAN — Freshman quarterback Steve Stamp scrambles for the line of scrimmage in last Saturday's game against the University of Texas. TCU lost 41-0, but a bright spot was Stamp's performance. Playing only in

the second half, the quarterback connected had 12 completions and 203 yards. He was unable to lead his team to a score, however, mainly because he spent much of his time running from Texas defenders.

Texas blasts Frogs 41-0

By SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH
Staff Sports Writer

It was a little-splendored game, a lopsided 41-0 victory for Texas that offered little excitement other than some typical Longhorn heroics and some typical Horned Frog mistakes. Held to a negative 33 yards rushing, plus four interceptions and two lost fumbles, TCU seemed helpless and confused before the overdrive performance of the Longhorns.

The bright spot of the game for TCU was the second half passing combination from freshman Steve Stamp to sophomore Bobby Stewart. Stamp hit 12 passes out of 22 completions for 203 yards. It all came in the second half, and 83 yards of it went to Stewart, who has been sidelined for the last three games because of leg cramps.

But he made five splendid, head-over-heels type catches, and the combination kept the TCU offense threatening. But nothing more. The three times that TCU got inside the Texas 20, a fumble or interception ended the drive. The first time was in the first quarter, when a high snap from center on a field goal eliminated Greg Porter's chance for three points.

Then, in the third quarter, Stamp drove the Frogs on two successive drives to the Longhorns' 17 and 11 yard line, but threw an interception and fumbled to choke those scoring possibilities.

Actually, it should have been a closer game than the 41-0 score. Texas controlled the ball for 30 minutes and TCU for 29. Texas had 20 first downs; TCU 16. Texas had twice the number of penalties.

Undoubtedly, though, it was Texas' 361 total yards versus TCU's 197 which was the critical distinction.

Although the TCU defense was able to hold the Longhorn offense four times, Russell Erxleben simply walked on the field and swished four field goals, a new school record. His first one opened up the scoring barrage in the middle of the first quarter. Then, on the play after the kickoff, Johnny Johnson picked off a Bayuuk pass and returned it 47 yards for a touchdown.

Two more field goals and drives of 15 and 49 yards made the halftime score 31-0.

Texas added 10 more points in the third quarter with Exerblen's fourth field goal and a 67-yard touchdown drive characterized by the smooth option running and quick passing of quarterback Randy McEachern. He went around left end for a 19-yard run to make the final score of the game.

TCU completely shut down Texas in the fourth quarter, allowing only 11 plays and one first down. But Stamp and company could never quite get past the intimidating Texas defense.

As TCU coach F.A. Dry said, "We were generous (with turnovers) but their defense is quick."
Texas coach Fred Akers returned the compliment. "They (TCU) have a tough, don't-give-up defense, especially on the big plays."

Williams hits unpadded wall

The sickening crunch of TCU junior wide receiver Steve Williams slamming into the concrete wall as he tried to catch an overthrown pass in the end zone is a tragic sound that easily could have happened before.

The pass receivers have often complained about the lack of room between the end zone and the wall separating the playing field from the grandstands.

For when a player has only one step between the sidelines of the end zone and the concrete wall, then it is certain that it would only be a matter of time before a receiver would strain for the football at the edge of the end zone and not be able to stop himself before colliding into the wall.

Which is exactly what happened to Williams. At the TCU-Texas game Saturday, a 41-0 victory for the Longhorns, Williams was running a down-and-out pattern into the end zone from the line of scrimmage at the Texas 20. Quarterback Steve Bayuuk, under a heavy rush and finding no one open, flung the ball out of bounds.

But Williams kept going. He crossed the end zone, broke to his left and found the ball high above him in the air. Unknowingly he ran full speed past the sidelines and then felt the hard, gravelled surface under his shoe.

Just one step later, his face pounded into the metal railing, his head snapped back, and he went down like he had been shot. The trainers carried him off the field on a golf cart, then put him in the ambulance, and the doctors at the hospital discovered that he had multiple fractures completely across his face.

The obvious question, of course, is why hasn't there been some sort of padding put up on the wall to prevent this kind of incident?

Bobby Stewart, one of TCU's starting receivers, said after the game Saturday that the wall "is entirely too close" and that he has run into the wall before in practice.

But TCU athletic director Frank Windegger said in the 25 years he has observed games or practices "I have never seen something like that (Williams' accident)."

He said that he "probably will put in some sort of padding" on the walls for the home games next year.

"When things happen like that," Windegger said, "then something has to be done."

Duke rides top of basketball poll

By KEN RAPPOPORT
AP Sports Writer

The No. 1 ranking in college basketball can be like holding a double-edged sword — one slip and you cut yourself. Duke Coach Bill Foster is painfully aware of that position.

"I'm really proud," says the coach of the nation's top-ranked team, "but on the other hand, everyone will be shooting for us this year. That No. 1 ranking will give a lot of teams incentive to beat us this season."

Foster's Blue Devils find themselves in precisely the same spot that

Kentucky was in last season. The Wildcats were ranked No. 1 at the start of the year and had to prove themselves from the beginning. They did — with some difficulty — before winning the NCAA championship by beating this same Duke team in the finals.

"We have no room for slipping," said Foster, "so it's not going to be easy, especially with the schedule we play this year. I think, like any other team, we'll be all right if we stay away from injuries."

"We're about where we want to be at this point," he said.

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Bowls bring profits

SWC teams plan post-season play

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
AP Sports Writer

The Southwest Conference stands to make a handsome payday in post-season bowls if the Houston Cougars get into the Cotton Bowl.

Houston will become the Cotton Bowl host to Notre Dame in the annual Dallas New Year's Day Classic with a

victory over Texas Tech in Lubbock this Saturday or over Rice the following week.

Four SWC teams could be expected to bring almost \$2 million into league coffers.

The Cotton Bowl pays \$1 million and the Fiesta Bowl which will pit Arkansas against UCLA has reached

the point where it can divy \$450,000 to each team.

The Hall of Fame Bowl which features Texas A&M against Iowa State Dec. 20 said it hoped to pay each team \$250,000 and the Dec. 23rd Sun Bowl which has Texas meeting Maryland pays about the same.

Of course, Houston, Arkansas, Texas, and Texas A&M will have to divide with the rest of the conference after taking a cut for expenses.

The only SWC team with a winning percentage left out of the bowl gravy is Texas Tech. That should get the Red Raiders in the proper frame of mind for the Cougars who come calling Saturday in Lubbock.

Houston, idle last week, is 6-0 in league play. Texas, 5-1, has a longshot chance of still getting a Cotton Bowl berth. But it would take TWO defeats of the Cougars to propel the Longhorns into Dallas.

Tech outlasted Southern Methodist 19-16 Saturday to spoil any hopes of Mustang Mania going to a bowl game.

Rice shocked Baylor 24-10 Saturday, Texas flogged Texas Christian 41-0 and Arkansas mauled Texas A&M 26-7, giving Aggie Coach Tom Wilson his first loss.

Texas Coach Fred Akers refused to forget the Cotton Bowl, saying "We are pleased to be going to the Sun Bowl, if we don't get the Cotton Bowl bid. You never know what can happen."

Houston Athletic Director Harry Fouke said "If we can't win one out of the next two we don't deserve to go to a bowl."

REVIEW COURSE SCHEDULE

January 2-12, 1979

Students who are dissatisfied with their progress in one of the courses listed below may register for a 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.

Course	Description	Place	Time	Instructor
Chemistry 3123	Organic Chemistry	Arranged	Arranged	Reinecke
Economics 2103	Principles and Problems	WSH 145	9:30-11:10	Staff
Economics 2113	Principles and Problems	WSH 170	9:30-11:10	McNertney
French 1054	First Semester College French	Reed 203	10:00-11:40	Sonderer
Math 1283	Introductory Applied Calculus	WSH 147	10:00-11:40	Doran
Math 1555	Introductory Calculus	WSH 169	10:00-11:40	Colquitt
Spanish 1054	First Semester College Spanish	Reed 224	10:00-11:40	Martinez
Statistics 2153	Statistical Analysis	Rogers 214	9:00-10:45	Dielman

Classes meet daily, Monday through Friday. (NOTE that the first day of classes will be Tuesday, January 2, as January 1 is a University holiday.) Students may register for only one course. Registration will be November 20-December 1. Cost is \$100-\$50 deposit at registration and the remaining \$50 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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