

Today's weather will be sunny and warm with highs near 70. Weather elsewhere: Atlanta-clear-55; Boston-clear-41; Chicago-cloudy-38; Houston-clear-44; Kansas City-clear-40; Los Angeles-clear-63; New Orleans-clear-56; New York-clear-46; Philadelphia-clear-38.

TCU DAILY SKIFF, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1981

Face to Face with George Will



Gospel according to Will

Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist George F. Will is widely recognized as one of the best political columnists writing. In 1977, he won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary. From 1973 to 1975, Will was Washington editor of National Review, and now writes a syndicated bi-weekly column for Newsweek and a twice-weekly column syndicated by The Washington Post Writers Group to some 275 papers.

Will spoke Monday to alumni of the M.J. Neeley School of Business. Before he spoke, however, Will met with Skiff co-editors Keith Petersen and Chris Kelley and was interviewed face to face.

Q: Will the Democrats in Congress be successful in fighting Reagan's proposed budget cuts? How do you think such a battle will effect Reagan's budget plans?

A: I think some opposition to the budget cuts will be successful, but I don't think it will be a case of the Democrats being successful. To speak that way is to postulate a kind of party coherence and unity that rarely exists in American politics. And it certainly does not exist now in the Democratic party. You have members of the Democratic party who are well to the right of many members of the Republican party. A Democrat from Oklahoma, many Democrats from Texas are apt to be quite conservative and quite in tune with the spirit of what Reagan's doing. So the strength is not the strength of the Democrats, it's the strength of the particular interest groups. Obviously the interest groups, many of them will seek to rally the Democratic party and some members of the Republican party, but it's not really going to be a strength of the party test.

Q: Do you think the Democrats will be strong enough to have a major impact?

A: Sure, I think there is a brokering process underway. It's already begun. For example, the Stockman predictions of draconian things. That is, you're going to ask a little higher than you expect to get. And they're big boys and girls, they've been in politics a long time, they know what to expect.

Q: So you think this is something the Democrats anticipated?

A: That there'll be a brokering process, sure. No one says to Congress take it or leave it. Everything a president says is in the subjunctive mood until Congress acts. Congress got us into this mess more than any other institution. And it's up to Congress to get us out.

Q: Do you think they will?

A: I don't know. There are two aspects to this. In the first place, will they cut the budget enough? But then budget-cutting is only part of the program. The rest is will they cut taxes? Will the tax cut have the size and shape and timing that's required to produce what the theory says it ought to produce which is a kind of conflagration of economic strength and energy.

Q: Is there any sort of timetable for that?

A: Well, the first argument is whether or not it will be 10 percent across the board tax cut for individuals. The second argument is whether the Congress will commit right away to three years of that. The third argument is whether or not it will be retroactive to the first of the year. And then a whole series of fourth, fifth and sixth arguments come along with regard to business tax cuts.

Q: Do you think that the Congress could come out looking like the bad guys?

A: There's a very real danger that the Democratic House of Representatives can come out looking like the bad guys. They've already shown a spirit of not quite playing by the rules on the Democratic side. When the new Congress convened this year, on the House Ways and Means Committee, they kept a two-to-one Democratic advantage. Now that simply does not reflect the 56-44 split in the House. So they've obviously taken the most important committee in the House and they've stacked the deck there.

Second, they have in Tip O'Neill a man who's very partisan and I think extremely arrogant, and not probably inclined to cooperate as much as you might expect.

All the senators and congressmen are coming back after getting the pulse of their constituencies. They're probably hearing that there is broad, general support for the President. The problem is, you're not voting on generalities, you're voting on particulars. Everyone is for cutting his neighbor's subsidy. But no one is for cutting his own. Everyone in America, to some extent, is subsidized. Everyone.

Q: How successful are Reagan and the new conservative Congress going to be in convincing the people that some of their sacred cows are going to have to be sacrificed?

A: Well, I think events have done most of the convincing. Events usually do most of the convincing. There is nothing really like double-digit inflation and 20 percent interest rates to concentrate peoples' minds on the problem.

Now the people, rightly or wrongly, and I think probably rightly, have brought the conservative Republican monetarist explanation of inflation—that is they say it's caused by decisions taken not in the private sector, it's caused by the federal budget. That being so, there's a sort of salutary fear developing in the country that the currency simply is in a downward spiral.

Q: Do you think then that the people are willing to say, "OK, we can afford to cut this and we can afford to cut that?"

A: Up to a point. Look, the president himself has exempted two-thirds of the budget from budget cutting: defense, because he thinks we need to increase defense; social security, because it's politically too volatile; interest on the national debt, because you can't cut it. So there's an enormous amount of the budget that can't be cut.

He is exempting, through one way or another, all but about \$235 billion of Carter's \$739 billion budget for 1982. That means you're not trying to cut \$50 billion from \$739 billion which is about one dollar in 14. Instead, you're trying to cut \$50 billion from \$235 billion, which is more than one dollar in five. It's a very difficult job.

Q: Do you think that's the way they should be going about it?

A: No. I do not think you can bring the budget under control in the United States unless you attack indexing. That is, unless you attack, first,

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'Straight' to replace 'cutesy'

Reagan speech to outline budget cuts

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan, disdaining any "cutesy acronym" to symbolize his assault on the nation's economic woes, will use "straight talk" in his televised address to Congress to call for immediate action on cutting taxes, the budget and government regulation, his chief spokesman said.

"We have no choice," press secretary James Brady said Monday as Reagan and his aides completed a "page by page, line by line" review of the speech in the White House library. "We have to deal with inflation. He is saying the system will work if we let it work."

The speech, to be delivered at 9 p.m. EST Wednesday, will be the centerpiece of a six-part package detailing Reagan's economic program of tax reductions and ap-

proximately \$50 billion in budget cuts.

The president's package also will contain:

- His budget message revising the Carter administration's fiscal 1982 spending proposal of \$739.3 billion.

- A written message to Congress expanding on points in the speech.

- A two-part tax document containing specifics of his proposed cuts in individual income taxes and accelerated depreciation schedules intended to reduce business taxes. *The New York Times* reported Tuesday the administration will propose that high-income Americans—individuals earning at least \$42,500 and couples earning at least \$60,000—receive less than the full 30 percent tax cut being considered for most taxpayers over three years.

- A 12- to 15-page fact sheet.

Proposals to revise government regulations.

"This will be the information base from which we begin the offensive," Brady said. He outlined a multi-front approach that will have top administration officials appearing on television news programs and 125 executives of major newspapers from across the country visiting the White House to be briefed by the president.

Brady said the speech will focus on the budget and tax cuts, the need for a stabilized monetary policy and the regulatory revisions.

Reagan "has rejected the thought of a cutesy acronym. These are serious times. It is a serious mission. The descriptive title of this will be as straight as the straight talk" of the speech, Brady said.

He said Reagan, attempting to correct "some misapprehension,"

will promise "equal treatment for business subsidies as well as other government programs."

This would appear to be aimed at alleviating fears that the president will seek to stem government spending increases by cutting social programs without reducing government aid for business.

After the speech, Reagan will withdraw from the fray as Cabinet officials and David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, begin trying to sell the president's proposals to the public and Congress.

After speaking to the news executives Thursday morning, and possibly meeting with congressional leaders that same morning for the second time in two days, Reagan will leave for a four-day visit at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Reagan will follow agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan will implement fully the Iranian hostage agreement, senators were told Tuesday, and former Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said the arrangement will not encourage further terrorism.

Muskie and two of his onetime deputies told House and Senate committees that America should honor the agreement with Iran that freed 52 U.S. hostages Jan. 20 after 444 days of captivity.

"We should fulfill the agreement because we are a great power with interests... in keeping our word," Muskie told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the committee, announced that Secretary of State

Alexander Haig had told senators Reagan has decided to "implement fully the agreement."

"They obviously will adjudicate any legal questions," Percy said. "It would be my hope that we will take any international questions to the world court."

Muskie said the deal maintains U.S. honor and said he and his negotiators accomplished "our objective not to make any arrangement to encourage terrorism in the future."

"That is because 'Iran paid dearly' for the hostage crisis, Muskie testified.

He said Iran was isolated by the world community for taking the hostages in violation of international rules of behavior, and it lost the use of

\$12 billion in assets frozen by then President Jimmy Carter.

"And in return Iran achieved none of its objectives," Muskie said. "Internationally and domestically, the United States emerged stronger and Iran emerged weaker."

Former Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, chief U.S. negotiator of the deal, also told the senators that Iran achieved none of its objectives.

Christopher said Iran failed to win a U.S. apology for past U.S.-Iran relations, got no U.S. ransom for the hostages, got no U.S. help in the Iran-Iraq war and never achieved its demand for U.S. return of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Muskie and Christopher said America must keep its word, not

simply out of principle but to keep faith with Algeria, West Germany, England, Switzerland and other countries that aided the negotiations.

Christopher also supplied fresh figures on what Iran did get out of the hostage deal.

Of the \$8 billion in Iranian assets turned over to a Bank of England escrow account, Christopher said, Iran has received \$2.9 billion.

He said \$3.7 billion was used to pay off Iranian debts to U.S. banks and \$1.4 billion is still in escrow to pay amounts remaining in dispute by the banks.

Of the some \$4 billion in Iranian assets that the United States has not yet released, Christopher said, \$1 billion will be placed in an account for paying U.S. claims against Iran.

Smart senior society seeking constituency

By SUZY McAULIFFE Staff Writer

The TCU chapter of Mortar Board, a national honor organization based on scholarship, leadership and service, is accepting applications for members through Feb. 27.

Selection is limited to 35 students with a 3.0 grade point average or better who will be seniors in the fall of 1981.

Carol Adcock, assistant dean and administrative liaison for the society,

said applications and information sheets are available in the Student Life Office.

The TCU chapter, one of 10 in Texas, was started in 1970 by Joanne James, a professor of education and adviser of a local honor society. It began as a women's organization but was expanded to include male members when a federal guideline disallowing sexual discrimination (Title IX) was passed in 1976.

"A university is selected to have a chapter based on its quality of

education," Adcock said. "Not just any university is allowed one."

Only 182 chapters exist in the United States.

Mortar Board is not a profit-making organization. Last semester the group helped raise \$10,000 for the library by soliciting donations from all campus organizations.

In addition, each semester the organization gives a "Top Prof" award to a professor based upon his scholarship, leadership and service.

Last year Bob Frye, associate

professor of English, received the fall award and Sanoa J. Hensley, assistant professor of accounting, was awarded in the spring. This year Mortar Board will give two spring awards because they failed to give an award in the fall.

The group also donates an award for the spring literary contest sponsored by the English department. Sponsors for the honor society are junior adviser Frye and senior adviser Kathryn McDorman, an assistant professor of history.

around the world

compiled from Associated Press

Injunction request on violation of radioactive waste storage rejected. A state district judge has rejected the state's request for an injunction against Todd Shipyards for alleged violation of radioactive wastes storage permits.

After three days of testimony, Judge Ed Harris ruled Monday that Todd still has until May 15 to meet the state's final deadline for removal of all the low-level radioactive materials.

State attorneys had argued Todd officials have shown a lack of commitment to meet state guidelines and only met an Oct. 15 deadline to reduce the wastes to 2,000 barrels shortly before the injunction hearing began.

The state also contends the barrels are stored in the open air and are subject to damage by corrosive elements and possible hurricanes.

Funds for advanced bomber to be included in budget request. Funds for an advanced bomber to replace the B-52 and an additional nuclear-powered aircraft carrier probably will be included in the Reagan administration's budget request for fiscal 1982, administration sources said.

Tentative budget packages developed by Defense Department officials include about \$1 billion for developing a new bomber. The new aircraft carrier would cost at least \$2 billion.

Sources said Monday that no decision has been made on what kind of bomber will be built, but the proposals call for it to be ready for deployment by the mid-1980s.

Sadat says PLO has place in provisional government plan. President Anwar Sadat said Tuesday the Palestine Liberation Organization likely would be part of a provisional government that he is urging the Palestinians to create.

Sadat also said that it would be very unlikely, but not impossible, for PLO leader Yasser Arafat to head such a government-in-exile.

Sadat, who has been renewing his call for the Palestinians to create a provisional government, said the leader of such a body would have to be selected by the Palestinians.

Klan to counter atheist protest at Easter pageant. Ku Klux Klan Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson said white-hooded Klansmen will hold their own demonstration to counter an atheist group's protest against an Easter pageant at the Wichita Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma City chapter of American Atheists announced over the weekend its members will go to the pageant site Easter morning, April 19, to protest use of federal property for religious ceremonies. The annual pageant, performed at the refuge's Holy City, portrays the life of Christ.

Klansman Ed Croft said he estimates thousands of Klansmen will appear to prevent atheists from entering the refuge's Holy City.

FBI investigators say limit should be placed on hand guns. Two of the FBI's top-ranking criminal investigators, disagreeing with President Reagan on the need for gun control, say only law enforcement personnel and the military should be allowed to have handguns.

In an interview, Charles P. Monroe, assistant FBI director in charge of the bureau's criminal investigative division, and his deputy, Dana E. Caro, who oversees organized crime and white-collar investigations, emphasized they were speaking for themselves and not the FBI.

But both men, who began their FBI careers as street agents, spoke vehemently on the subject. The bureau and its director, William H. Webster, have not taken a position on gun control.

Polish student strike enters 27th day. A student strike in Poland's second largest city went into its 27th day Tuesday and strike action was reported at universities in eight other cities as talks continued on charter provisions for student unions.

Leaders of the 4,000 to 6,000 striking university students in Lodz warned earlier that all colleges and universities would strike Tuesday unless the government had registered their independent student union by midnight Monday.

Warsaw Radio said the government wanted a charter with the students to include a pledge to operate in accordance with the Polish constitution and opposed the students' proposal that a strike could be called by a union committee without consulting all students.

'Bleak' present outshines Reagan's good ole days

By TERRY COLGREN

Were the *good ole days* really so good, Mr. President? President Reagan's theory of the federal budget seems to take the year 1960 as the point after which things began to go wrong. This certainly is the thought with which he opened his speech on economic policy a few weeks ago and will probably be the launching pad for his speech tonight.

Such would seem to be the controlling view as his administration initiates the most powerful challenge of the past generation to the conventional budget. It would be absurd to succumb to the myth that the 1950s were so much better, a more orderly time for Americans, from which we have slipped into self-indulgence and inflation.

There is now the implication that Eisenhower policy is the new administration's intellectual point of reference as it embarks on its daring attempt to rewrite the budget.

Perhaps President Reagan's challenge is not only to Carter's last budget but to the 21 years of social initiatives that have transformed it. Are Americans really worse off now than they were then? How would you measure the change? And what did the federal budget have to do with it? We need to set these things straight if we are to know what we're trying to

achieve as we attempt to reorder budget priorities and commitments.

Americans are a great deal richer than they were in 1960. Per capita, after federal taxes and inflation, the average income is up 67 percent.

But money is hardly what counts in the end. One basic measure of the standard of living is life itself. The average American life expectancy is now nearly 74 years—more than four years longer than in 1960. The infant mortality rate, always a good indicator of a country's social organization, began moving upward in the late 1960s.

The relationship to Medicare and food stamps is beyond argument. And before you decide that food stamps are too expensive, consider carefully what they buy.

Surely another basic element in the standard of living is access to education—in this country, the key to the equality of opportunity. In 1960, there were fewer than four million students enrolled in colleges and universities. This year, there are more than 12 million. That couldn't have been accomplished without federal money for both the institutions and the students. Perhaps some of that aid can be scaled down a little. But before you take your pencil to that part of the budget, remember that it has bought opportunity for many millions of young Americans to whom, in an earlier

generation, it would have been foreclosed. Ask yourself if both your parents had the chance of a college education? Would that have changed their lives?

The list can be carried on at length. Housing standards are higher. Pensions are more generous. Personal economic security in general is better protected. For most people, working conditions have improved. None of these was accomplished solely with federal money, but none would have been likely without it.

There's a difference between history and nostalgia. The 1950s was no peaceful time of public wisdom and private diligence. The United States in those days was a society under strain. Inflation was held in check, but at a cost of three recessions in eight years and exceedingly slow growth of incomes. The question isn't whether the country can do it again, but whether it can't do better. The federal budget is inseparable from the American standard of living.

If it's the last 21 years that are under challenge, there's an obligation to remember what those 21 years have brought. But by no means can all of it be measured merely in money. This ought to be the starting point of understanding in Reagan's effort to bring the budget under control.

OPINION

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Rep's charges offbase

The rumblings of discontent with the *Skiff* are returning. That's a right that people should exercise. That's fine. That's legitimate.

But the accusations brought by House member Tony Mathison are not. Mathison has said in House meetings that he wants the Student Affairs Committee to submit a bill to the House asking the *Skiff* to apologize to football coach F.A. Dry for "negative remarks" printed during the football season. And if this is not done, Mathison has said that the House then has the right to ask Chancellor Bill Tucker to disband the *Skiff* staff.

What seems to have stuck in Mathison's craw is the eternal problem of the function of the *Skiff*. Complaints he aired on Feb. 10 are as follows:

First, the *Skiff* did not mention the town student elections of Feb. 4. (The *Skiff* ran an article Jan. 23 and a staff editorial Jan. 30 about the election.) Furthermore, there was no "announcement" published the day of the election.

Second, the House "can't depend on help from the *Skiff*" promoting the childish flap over reconsideration of the alcohol policy report the House made last year. In the Student Affairs Committee, Mathison said he doesn't think the *Skiff* is "fulfilling its duties" as a part of the school.

Third, the *Skiff* charges fraternities and sororities the same rate for advertising space to list the names of initiates as it does for regular advertisers. As a student paper, he said, the *Skiff* should print these as articles.

Fourth, the *Skiff* does not look like a college paper. He cited the Jan. 21 issue and said that only the flag gave any indication on the front page that it was a school paper.

Fifth, the *Skiff* has given negative coverage to the football team, which, he graciously said, "had a rough time" this year. Obviously.

The function of the *Skiff* is to be a newspaper. Town elections rarely do—and fraternity and sorority initiates never meet—the criteria we set for publication. It's ludicrous for Mathison to urge the *Skiff* to bastardize its news judgment just because it happens to be a campus newspaper.

The only duties the *Skiff* feels obligated to fulfill as part of the campus is to call the news as it sees it. The *Skiff* doesn't promote. Promotion belongs to Betty Donovan Knox or John Grace.

One issue on Jan. 21, the day after Ronald Reagan's inauguration and the release of the hostages, can hardly be called representative. The two biggest stories of the year are not replaced just because the audience happens to be college students, many of whom read no other newspaper.

And the *Skiff*, thankfully, has not and will not glaze over any part of this university. The football team may deserve some sympathy, but sympathy does not salve the wounds of a 1-10 season.

There have been times, there are times and there will be times when the *Skiff* is criticized deservedly. It is not perfect, and the staff hears about it often. It heeds the criticism and tries to learn from it.

This, however, is not one of those times.

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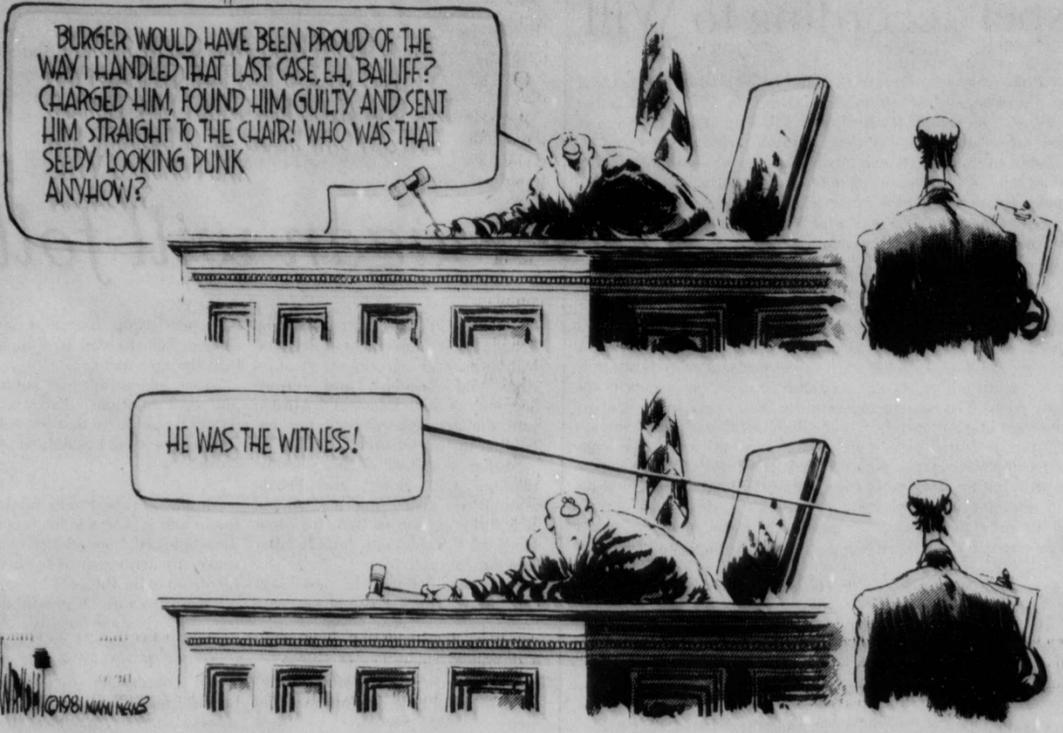
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Address: The TCU Daily Skiff
Dan Rogers Hall, Bldg. 115
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, TX 76129
Telephone: Newsroom 921-7425
Advertising 921-7426
Journalism Dept. 921-7425



New right threatens black gains

By KATTI GRAY

How I got ovah, ovah. My soul looks back and wonders how I got ovah.

The words of this contemporary gospel song are an expression of the emotion, the determination and endurance of black America's heritage. It is the expression of a people who have overcome a national racism in many ways as extreme as any the world has known.

February marks Black Awareness Month—a time of celebration and recognition of the past during which blacks motivate themselves toward further achievement. Its aim is also to increase the understanding that the consequences of racism affect both blacks and whites.

Traditionally, blacks have focused their attention on the history of blacks in this country. The struggle inherent in that history has been fundamental in sustaining the black race. And while there is a tendency to emphasize the past, the present is more important.

The nation has taken an abrupt and radical turn toward conservatism. Conservatism's danger to blacks lies in its very conservation of the status quo, a conservation that may undermine the national progress we have made in dealing with the problems of racism and inequality.

Many fear that the current administration may heighten the problem of what might be called "institutionalized racism" in America. It is one phenomenon to be called nigger or to be faced with the Klan's threat of violence. But it is an altogether different horror to be under the strain of unemployment and inadequate housing and without access to proper medical care.

Those against busing and fair-housing legislation deny that their activities are racist. But the closing days of the 96th Congress served racist purposes, with legislation opposing the basic purpose of civil rights.

For instance, legislation that would have served to strengthen existing fair-housing laws was

defeated. That action was born out of the concept of non-government intervention, a sentiment that seems to be gathering support from legislators and constituents alike. The idea of safeguarding states' rights is also a part of that trend—and strongly reminiscent of Jim Crowism.

Another challenge to the notion of civil rights is the growing opposition to busing. Astoundingly, only 3.6 percent of those bused are children used for desegregation. Many black leaders believe busing to be an issue only when children are bused to achieve integration.

Though an anti-busing rider accompanying an appropriations bill was removed during the last congressional session, busing opponents have vowed to continue their battle in the new session.

Yes, the past must be significant to the black American. There is no question that the accomplishments of Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglas, Malcolm X and countless others are relevant. But many fear that the campaign for

civil rights may no longer be a national priority.

The repercussions of what has already occurred during the Reagan era may not yet be evident. But we can be sure that the burden of Reagan policies will fall upon the nation's poor, both black and white. Oil deregulation has already caused dramatic price increases—a move that is sure to cause a number of industries to close their doors, leading to even more unemployment.

Reagan, through his new economic plan, insists that the answer lies in the private sector. But what guarantee is there that private enterprise will remedy the problems of unemployment on its own accord, especially among black youth, the unskilled and undereducated? Our society seems to avoid making concessions for those Americans. Or as a prominent Fort Worth resident put it, there is more misguided and destructive power in the hands of the man behind the desk than in those of the man behind the white robe.

Central America: a US-USSR tug of war

By JOSE ROBERTO DUTRIZ

Moscow and Havana strongly support the leftist groups in El Salvador. At the heart of this effort is the desire to overthrow the country's existing government, a government backed by the United States.

In Nicaragua, El Salvador's eastern neighbor, MIG fighter planes and Russian troops have arrived on the scene, frightening El Salvador and the rest of Central America. And it has been through Cuba that the Soviets have achieved their deepest penetration in this area.

Cuba possesses a large air force and army and boasts of its 50,000 troops now operating outside Cuban borders. The training of Cuban guerrillas has also been stepped up, guerrillas who undoubtedly will be sent to fight in El Salvador.

After Cuba, the next big Soviet crop is Nicaragua, a classic Marxist stamp. When Fidel Castro visited Managua last year, he could have exclaimed: "Now we are three all together." If the political situation in El Salvador isn't controlled, it will soon become No. 4 for Castro and the Soviets. This would weaken countless international limbs, leading to the

collapse of the governments in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras.

The Reagan administration is helping El Salvador's government finish with those guerrillas responsible for chaos, thousands of deaths and the retarded progress of this little, remarkable nation.

Military and economic aid has been provided to the Salvadoran ruling junta. Yet, since the leftists in El Salvador are supported by the Soviet Union and the Castro regime, there remain many gaping holes in Salvadoran solidarity. El Salvador would surely fall, fall as Nicaragua, were it not for aid from the United States. Without such U.S. aid, the future of El Salvador and all Central America would be sealed.

El Salvador is the smallest nation in Central America. Yet, for years, it has been the most populous, the most industrialized, the most progressive country in its corner of the world. It is unfair to suspend aid to these Third World countries, which are growing and hoping to work in peace without Soviet pressure.

Mr. Dutriz is an advertising major from San Salvador, El Salvador.

Will

Continued from page one

the way we calculate the Consumer Price Index by which we measure inflation, and then the degree to which we index federal benefits to inflation. Forty percent of the total federal budget is indexed directly or indirectly. The savings from changing the indexing would be enormous.

Until we begin to touch the really difficult things, I don't think we're certainly not going to balance the budget.

Q: Will anybody have the political courage to do that?

A: That's what is known in the business as a second-term program. That's something to do when you don't plan to run again. I take the fact that President Reagan has exempted as much as he has as the clearest evidence so far that he hasn't resigned himself to be a one-term president.

Q: John Kennedy campaigned in 1960 on the missile gap and then when he got in office, discovered that no such gap existed. Will Reagan make a similar discovery?

A: Certainly not. In the first place, no gap did exist in 1960. And in 1980, a gap definitely exists. The Soviet Union has achieved what it vowed to achieve in October 1962 after the Cuban missile crisis. It has clear strategic nuclear, tactical nuclear and conventional force superiority. Among other reasons we know this is because our intelligence is so much better. You have satellites going around that can read the insignia on the lapel of a Soviet soldier in Minsk, you're not in a whole lot of doubt about how many missiles they've deployed.

Q: A lot of people seem to think that because of your closeness with President Reagan that you're somehow a spokesman for the new administration. Do you agree?

A: I don't think so. In the first place, I dispute the premise of your question. I don't think a lot of people are worried about it. There are a few journalists - and I'm deeply touched by this - who are worried about my spiritual well-being. But I don't see any particular problem. I don't think it harmed Joe Alsop, who had a relationship with John Kennedy that frankly was a lot closer than mine is with President Reagan.

Q: What did you think of the Doonesbury cartoons?

A: I don't find Doonesbury generally hilarious as some people do. It wasn't a big event in my life, I'm afraid.

I was once the subject of a *New Yorker* cartoon. Now that impresses people. It's much more impressive to people than winning a Pulitzer Prize. I can tell you that being in a *New Yorker* cartoon is serious business. I'm not so sure about Doonesbury.

Q: Who do you think the Democrats to watch in the next four years will be?

A: Well, there are the obvious, the Big Two: Mondale and Kennedy. And there are all types of little people who want to make it the Big Three - Sen. Biden of Delaware, Hart of Colorado, Bumpers of Arkansas, Gov. Rockefeller of West Virginia, all of these people are young and bright.

It may just be right that the country is ripe for a fresh face on the Democratic side to convince them that the Democratic Party has a fresh idea.

Kennedy may be the perfect modern example of the nominatable, but not electable, candidate.

Q: What do you mean by that?

A: Well, we have so structured the nominating process in this country that you can get nominated if you have a good core constituency of 25 to 35 percent of the party, because that's enough to win the early primaries.

Jimmy Carter won the nomination by winning Iowa and New Hampshire, and in neither of which did he get 30 percent of the vote. But that gave him such a leg up that he went on to win the nomination.

Kennedy may have a constituency out there that would enable him to do that, particularly if there was a crowded field on the Democratic side, which I expect it to be in the early small primaries. But I don't think he's electable. If there's a calamity in the country and he gets the nomination then he might win.

There's a very large - but it could be as small as 5 percent of the voting public - that simply will not pull the lever for Edward Kennedy, because of Chappaquiddick, the character issue.

Well, if you start out with that 5 percent of the electorate you just can't get, including say 3 percent that would normally be accessible to the Democratic candidate, then you have to ask yourself how many elections are won by more than that. And I think it's greater than 5 percent. I think he's a weak candidate nationally. Within the party it's another matter.

Q: What role did TV play in the 1980 election? What role should it have played?

A: Television's had a permanent restructuring role on our campaigns. Not intentionally, but just by existing. The strategy now is to have one theme a day, to hit three or four media markets a day, to have a photo event - some vivid visual thing so that you make the network news. It has reinforced the process of communicating briefly, telegraphically and, at most, one idea at a time.

It also reinforces the horse race tendency of journalists to report it as who's ahead and who's behind. Indeed, journalists spend a good bit of their time on television reporting journalism.

Q: Is that good or bad?

A: That's like deploring the law of gravity. Here it is. No one's going to repeal television. I think that's probably bad that they can't, but there it is.

Q: What role do you see the Moral Majority playing in this administration?

A: I'm one of those who's not as convinced as the Moral Majority wants everyone to be that the Moral Majority was quite the decisive factor it said. Now after an election, and especially after a close election, everybody comes out of the woodwork and says, "We did it." In some cases, it may be true.

Each Senate race you would have to look at individually. I think they were more powerful in particular Senate races, more decisive than they were nationally. After all, a man who wins 44 states, it's a little hard to stand up and say plausibly, "We did it." Ronald Reagan did it. That's pretty clear.

I think there's always a danger when groups like this come on fast and they're bathed in media attention. They tend to get a little full of themselves and start throwing their weight around. And they're already doing it. You can see it in certain state legislatures. I think there's a very great danger that, whether they intended it that way, they can look like bullies. They can look like people wielding a big electoral club, threatening people. They'll find that that will backfire.

Q: Do you see that happening with groups such as NCPAC drawing up their list for 1982 and on the other hand the Committee for an Effective Congress, the liberal counterpart to NCPAC, saying two can play the same game?

A: I'm not bothered by this. If one can play, the other side can play also. I'm not sure two can play this game. NCPAC happens to have the issues on its side, broadly speaking. That is, the country is worried about inflation, the country is worried about social issues - pornography, abortion, sexual revolution - and the liberals simply don't have those issues.

Now if the liberals think that NCPAC owes its success to good mailing lists, good media and good organization, they're missing the point. The reason they have good mailing lists, good media and good organization is they also have passion. And they have passion because the issues have broken their way.

Now the pendulum swings back in politics. Nothing lasts, and there will be a liberal hour in this country again some day. But for now, you can't hope to duplicate what NCPAC and the other conservative groups have done simply with political technique.

Q: How much can the conservative swing of the pendulum change the country?

A: This was not a vote to repeal the New Deal. Had this become a referendum on the New Deal style of politics, Carter would have won going away. And Carter tried to do this, and that's why Reagan got all those hoots and hollers at him for quoting Franklin Roosevelt at the convention. But that was a practical way of defusing that issue.

Then Carter said, "Well, this is a nuclear maniac, an extremist." But he couldn't sell that. And Reagan understood that if it ever became a case of "Do you favor social security? Do you favor the broad structure of the welfare state?" he would lose. Most Americans, although they complain about it bitterly, don't like to pay the taxes for it, nevertheless have nowhere ever voted to cut their taxes by substantially cutting their benefits. There's no sense in which this was a revolution against post-New Deal style of politics.

Q: What was the message?

A: Two messages. One was a national security message - that we had made a bet on detente that didn't pan out. The decade of the 70s, the detente decade, was supposed to be characterized by Soviet moderation matching ours. Whereas we rested on our oars in this decade, the Soviet Union used the detente decade for an unprecedented, literally unprecedented, military buildup, and in the last half of the decade, a geopolitical assault using Cuban proxies, East Germans in Libya, Angola, the Horn of Africa, Yemen, Afghanistan and so on. And on the one hand there was a general disillusionment with the national security laxness of the country, and also and probably even more important, there was a sense that the federal government had become the problem, the cause of inflation and an impediment to productivity. And something was to be done about that. In no sense was it the belief that we had made a 40-year wrong turn in the 1930s.

Q: The Czechoslovakian and Polish leaders met the other day, and the message to Poland was that it was looking more and more like Czechoslovakia right before it was invaded in 1968. What's your analysis?

A: Well, it's a war of nerves going on right now. When Czechoslovakia was invaded in 1968, Polish troops participated in the invasion. The Soviet Union always uses complicity on the part of the Warsaw Pact. It's quite possible that there will be an invasion. If I had to bet, I would bet that there would be.

Q: Why is that?

A: I think things have gone too far in Poland. You've reached a critical mass of opposition. Something that's not supposed to be able to happen in totalitarian society.

The Communist Party has collapsed in Poland. It has no moral authority. It was really destroyed by the Pope's visit two years ago.

Q: If it was invaded, what would be the Western response?

A: Our possible response has to be diplomatic and economic. The question is will economies such as the German economy, which is by now heavily tied to the Soviet Union, would they be willing to cooperate at considerable domestic sacrifice and stiff trade sanctions? If not, then for all the setbacks that an invasion of Poland would be to the Soviet Union, it could have the effect of revealing that NATO is a hollow shell.

Q: Is there any unity in the West?

A: No. Not nearly enough. I think the appeasement reflex in Europe today as in the 1930s is very close to the surface.

In several countries, you have very strong left parties that drift further and further to the left. This makes it very difficult to have a coherent, stern force.

Q: Is there still the threat of Eurocommunism there was in 1974-75?

A: I don't think so. I think Eurocommunism was largely the invention of Western, largely American, journalists. It's a category which never denoted a reality. Carrillo, the Spanish man who allegedly invented this is an old Stalinist with a long history of atrocities in the civil war. A terrible man. The French Communist Party has always been Stalinist. So really, Eurocommunism was a description of the Italian Communist Party. And while Berlinguer is an extremely deft manipulator of Western interpretations, I'm not convinced he is the moderate he cracks himself up to be. Even if he is, I'm not convinced the basic activist in the Italian Communist Party could be Eurocommunist.

Q: If you had to make a prediction as to how the Reagan Administration will do in the next couple of years, what would you say?

A: I think there's a lot of patience on the part of the American people - that is, the good side of the collapse of expectations for government is that they don't expect miracles and they don't even expect quick progress. If the numbers start getting better in the next six or eight months, then I would expect the American people to give him a longer honeymoon than you might expect.

If not, then I'm not sure there will be a violent swing away from him because the America peoples' expectations are so low. But if he makes progress, if he continues to strike people as business-like, I would expect him to go far even if he only has slight achievements.

Q: But during the campaign, Reagan stressed "Making America Great Again," which implies that our expectations should not be so small, that thinking that way was part of the problem with Carter.

A: I think that's a contradiction in the Reagan political philosophy. He campaigned the length and breadth of the country saying we must not lower our expectations. Then he spent the first four weeks in office telling people they're not only going to lower their expectations, they're going to lower their achievements - that they have to give back some of their entitlements, they have to cut some promises made to them. With Chrysler, we've missed what is, viewed against the backdrop of American history, an astonishing development: A labor union has by referendum yielded back achievements won in collective bargaining. You're not supposed to have to do that in the United States. The whole Reagan view of the world is that every day, in every way, everybody gets better and better. That's not how it is for a lot of federal clients, that's not how it is for the United Auto Workers. There's a stark conflict between his rhetoric and his general view of the world and his practical necessity in the short run.

Q: Will that haunt him?

A: Sure. It's too early to tell. He's a very gifted politician, and it's his job now to make political capital out of what is to thee and me unpromising material.

Q: Does Reagan still believe his campaign line that budget cuts won't hurt?

A: It was implausible then and abandoned today. He said it was the government's turn to sacrifice. That postulates a positively bizarre distinction between the government and the people. The government sacrifices by cutting back spending means that somebody's giving it up.

Q: Is there enough waste that these programs can be cut back without hurting people?

A: There's not enough waste, in the sense that money supposed to go to X is going to Y. There's not enough waste in the economy to take you a significant step towards a balanced budget. The problem is not programs not doing what they're supposed to do, it's a problem of programs doing what they're supposed to do that we can't afford.

Taxpayers subsidize something like \$11,000 for every maritime job in the country. The people of Tennessee are not paying their cost of electricity. That's subsidized. The people of New York City are not paying the cost of a subway ride. That's subsidized. Everybody is subsidized. The people of Fort Worth are not paying the price of their mortgages. Mortgages are, in a sense, subsidized. The government is helping by permitting the deductibility of mortgage interest payments. Everybody is getting some help.

Q: What did you think about TV's coverage of the Iranian crisis?

A: I thought it was damaging. The Ayatollah is a 6th-century man, but he understands 20th-century technology. He used the Western media to play upon the American passion for soap operas and melodrama. The passion is real, it's unshakeable, and it played upon the frivolousness of American society and I think enormous numbers of Americans loved it. It was just more entertainment. They loved baking cookies and sending cards and petitions and tying yellow ribbons and all that other right-minded impotent stuff. It beat the devil out of doing anything. I think it played upon a very dangerous dimension of the American character.

The tendency in every public event is to make it telegraphic. That was absolutely foreordained by the technology that the return of those hostages would be a celebration.

It should have been sackcloth and ashes. This crisis that began in weakness, prolonged by confusion and appeasement, ended in extortion and then we all turned out in the street and cheered. I don't understand it.

Human rights superior to security, Pope tells Marcos

MANILA, Philippines (AP)—Pope John Paul II told President Ferdinand E. Marcos Tuesday that violation of human rights cannot be justified "even in exceptional situations."

Roman Catholic Church officials said the statement was the strongest pronouncement by John Paul to date on the question of human rights.

In a face-to-face meeting at the Malacanang presidential palace on the first day of his six-day visit to the Philippines, the pontiff declared that the citizens' basic rights cannot be

curtailed even for "legitimate concern for the security of a nation, as demanded by the common good."

"Social organization exists only for the service of man and for the protection of his dignity, and... it cannot claim to serve the common good when human rights are not safeguarded," the pope told Marcos. Marcos has ruled the Philippines for 16 years, the last eight under martial law that was lifted only last month.

In an apparent reference to the ending of martial law and the an-

nounced plan to hold presidential elections in May, the pope said:

"Recent initiatives that are worthy of praise augur well for the future since they manifest confidence in the capacity of the people to assume their rightful share of responsibility in building a society that strives for peace and justice and protects all human rights."

John Paul said the Philippines, the only Roman Catholic nation in Asia, has a special obligation "to bear witness to the values of its Christian

culture before the world.

"It is my hope and prayer that all the Filipino people and their leaders will never cease to honor their commitment to a development that is fully human."

From the palace, the pope went to the residence of the Vatican's diplomatic representative, where he is staying. There a young woman relative of a political prisoner surged through the crowd and reached over the heads of security officers to hand the pontiff a letter. It informed John

Paul that 28 political detainees are on a hunger strike to protest what they claimed was their "unjust continued detention despite the lifting of martial law."

A religious group working to free political prisoners claimed last Saturday that the number of political prisoners still in jail has reached 1,014 with at least two dozen on hunger strikes since martial law was lifted.

The pope was welcomed to the Philippines by some 1.6 million

cheering people en route from the airport to Manila Cathedral, where he told an assembly of bishops and priests, "The church must indeed be attentive to the needs of the men and women of our time. She cannot be indifferent to the problems which they face or to the injustices they suffer."

The pope told the priests they have assurances of his prayers and encouragement as they seek "new ways of furthering the Gospel and promoting human values."

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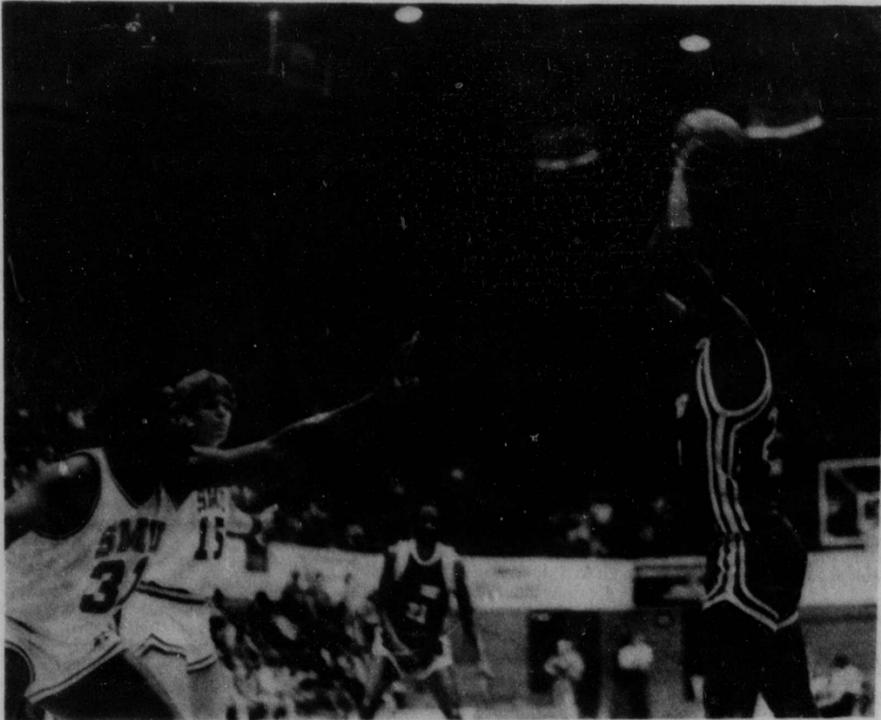
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SPORTS

Swim teams win another



Staff photo by John Sheldon

PLAYING KEEP AWAY - Sophomore Darrell Browder (31) and Dave Piehler (15) for SMU. TCU played SWC co-leader Houston Tuesday night at Daniel-Meyer Coliseum. Defending on the play are Byron Frierson

By T.J. DIAMOND
Staff Writer

Twenty-two Austin College pool records fell to TCU swimmers as both the men's and women's swim teams swept the tournament championships there Saturday.

The Austin College Invitational was the last meet for the men before the Southwest Conference championships, and the final competition for the women before the state championships.

"It feels good to come off a big win like this as a tune-up for the conference meet," said freshman sprinter Martin Bell.

TCU dominated the men's tournament, sweeping all but one swimming event (Bruce Frenchak tied for first in the 50 free). The Horned Frogs accumulated 226 points, whipping their closest competitor by 124 points.

The men set 16 of 20 possible pool records at the tournament. Harlan House, Bob James and Gary Price were all double event winners and each set a pair of the pool's best times ever.

Senior Dale Pulsifer was the meet's only triple event winner, taking firsts

in the 200 and 400 individual medleys, and the 100 fly.

Price, who won the 500 and 1,650 free events, was named the tournament's Outstanding Swimmer by the coaches. A freshman from Bedford, Price swam his lifetime best time of 16:32 in the 1,650, resetting his own TCU record.

"Gary Price is a tremendously hard worker. We call him a distance 'animal,'" said coach Richard Sybesma. "This is a high compliment. In order to train the way he does in those distance events, you have to be part animal."

Divers Jeff Cantwell and Rich Guidotti also had their best meet of the year. Cantwell, a freshman from Fort Worth, took a second in the one meter dive and a third in the three meter. Guidotti had a third and a fourth.

Both the men's and women's teams are soon beginning a period of tapering. During this time, the teams will swim less yardage during workouts but will swim more sprints. The purpose of tapering is to prepare the swimmers' energy levels for their best output at the conference and state meets. There may even be a number of shaved heads.

The women broke six Austin College pool records and also won their tournament, but not by much.

TCU finished only 14 points ahead of second place Rice. The Owls had lost to TCU last week in a close and competitive dual meet.

"We were kind of surprised that we beat Rice again," said Sybesma. "We were swimming girls in new events, trying to qualify some more girls for nationals. We weren't really in the meet to win it."

In the diving, junior Lisa Lehmkuhl took first place in the three meter dive, giving TCU some important points.

Junior co-captain Kim Healy said, "It was our last meet with both the girls and guys together, and I think that caused everybody to pull together."

Next Wednesday the women will enter the Division II Texas state championship in Houston, and the men will compete in the SWC championship March 5-7.

"I think we're going to swim great at both of those," said Sybesma. "I'm getting excited."

Bell added, "The coach's enthusiasm is rubbing off on us and getting us psyched."

Pro baseball; sports' upper class

By The Associated Press

Despite all the dour language from the chiefs on both sides in baseball, here's a bet—based as much on gut instincts as cold reasoning—that "Play ball!" will be the harbinger of spring as usual this season.

No strike. No lockout. There will be considerable haggling. Each side will give a little. They may even go down to the final hour, as before. Each side will claim a victory. Then they'll stoke the bat racks and get the show on the road.

Nobody wants a stoppage, particularly the players. They've never had it so good.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players Association, has grubbed out gains for the players that transcend the imagination. He is not vindictive. Our prediction is that he will let the owners stew in their own juice a while and then take the course that is to the players' advantage.

Across the table, Ray Grebey, negotiator for the owners, represents

an internally fractured clientele—a hard core of young owners who don't want to make waves, conservative hardliners who keep losing battles. A tough guy, he is pressed to squeeze out all he can get.

But the key lies with the players. The Basic Agreement, signed last May, makes them the most prosperous and secure practitioners in pro team sports.

A baseball survey (questioned by Miller) projects that the average salary of a ballplayer will be more than \$170,000 in 1981. This compares with an average salary of \$149,000 last season.

Grebey contends that overall salaries have gone up 230 percent since 1976 (the advent of free agency) and 457 percent since 1971.

The new four-year agreement, signed with the compensation issue not entirely resolved, provides that the minimum player salary this year will be \$32,500 (\$7,500 more than that in the National Football League and National Hockey League).

Player allowances for spring training have been increased to \$363.50 a week for spring training and \$37.50-a-day meal money plus first-class air travel and hotel accommodations for all road games during the season. This is figured to be a 12.7 percent cost-of-living boost.

The baseball pension fund is one of the country's most enviable, in and out of sports. It is funded to the tune of \$15.5 million a year with funds from television revenue, the All-Star Game and the World Series.

The benefits escalate with seniority. In other words, baseball says, Carl Yastrzemski, a 20-year man, is entitled to a yearly pension of \$57,888 if he waits until he's 65 to take it. A 10-year player can get \$17,856 at the age of 50.

This is only part of the good life baseball players have inherited, thanks to free agency and the astute generalship of Marvin Miller. Salaries are mind-boggling.

Happy, well-paid ball players don't go on strikes.

Bowling team finishes fifth

The TCU women's bowling team finished fifth in the Texas Intercollegiate Bowling Conference roll-off held Saturday in San Antonio.

TCU, which qualified for the roll-off by finishing second in its region this fall, fell four pins short of fourth place in the eight-team tourney. The University of Texas finished first, edging out West Texas State for top honors. Texas A&M, favored to win before action began, finished third.

North Texas State finished just ahead of TCU in fourth place.

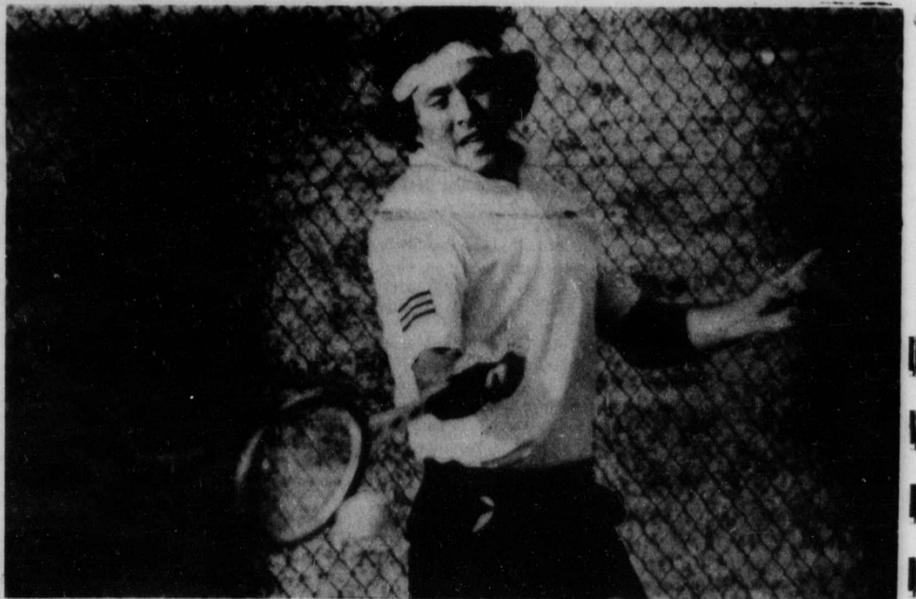
Freshman Kim Meyers led TCU with a tournament average of 190. Meyers, a Beaumont, Texas native, had a high score of 230 and was selected to the tournament all-star squad.

In other extramural events, the judo club will travel to Snyder, Texas for the State Intercollegiate Meet on Feb. 28.

The team is headed by Ralph Lahoud, Tim Humphrey, Suzanne Drouet, Jorge Izaquirre, Roxanne Hutchins and Tom Bramanti.

Also, the TCU trap and skeet team will match-up against schools such as Trinity, Louisiana State and Tulane in the Colonel Open at Nicholes State University, Feb. 20-22.

The members of the team are Lee Magee, Charles Wilson, Billy Cole, Brett Crawford and Chris Rodgers.



SOLID RETURN - TCU's Greg Amaya returns a shot in men's and women's teams play Midland College, Tuesday's action against Cooke Junior College, TCU's Wednesday, at the Lard Center of TCU.

Men's tennis remains perfect

The TCU men's tennis team continues to play flawlessly as they soundly defeated Cooke Junior College, Tuesday at the Mary Potishman Lard Tennis Center.

The men's team, which has not lost a set in singles competition, is 24-0 in singles play so far in the young season and has a team record of 4-0.

Greg Amaya, David Pate, Dave

Zimmerman, Karl Richter, Corey Wittenberg and George Lee, each won in straight sets.

The women's team won 5-1 in the singles against Cooke J.C. and extended their untarnished record to 4-0.

Number one seeded Angela Bartzten got things started for the women with a 6-1, 6-2 win. Lila Hirsch, Cynthia

Hill, Lori Nelson and Barb Von Demeleux also won for TCU.

Diane Rake gave Cooke their only singles victory with a 6-1, 6-4 win over TCU's Keri Ashford.

TCU Coach Tut Bartzten has been rotating his squad with the easier early season schedule in order to find the most effective combinations for future major tournaments.

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