

Today's weather will be partly cloudy and fair with highs near 70. Weather elsewhere: Atlanta-cloudy-56; Boston-rain-42; Chicago-cloudy-46; Houston-cloudy-56; Kansas City-clear-48; Los Angeles-clear-62; New Orleans-cloudy-53; New York-rain-58; Philadelphia-rain-40.

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TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1981

Johnson says culture may be lost

By ROBERT HOWINGTON
Staff Writer

Contemporary black culture formed over the last 100 years could be lost if blacks don't take advantage of the opportunities now afforded them, Butch Johnson of the Dallas Cowboys said Wednesday.

Johnson, a wide receiver for the Cowboys, spoke at the Black Awareness Week banquet in the student center ballroom.

Blacks' rise in America has been a slow process, he said, that has advanced over the last 70 years through the efforts and sacrifices of black leaders like Booker T. Washington, Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X.

Because of the sacrifices of these men and their followers, Johnson said, blacks today have many opportunities in the business and education fields. Also through these men, he said, the roots and backbone of today's black society were formed.

But it is now, Johnson said, that blacks may be losing their culture that has been restructured over the last 100 years after slavery stripped it away 200 years ago.

"Sure, we are getting businesses. Sure, we are getting better educations. But are we also losing our culture? Are we becoming black men with white masks?" Johnson asked.

"We have become satisfied. The black man ceases to take advantage of opportunities in American business," he said. "Over the last five years, Mexican-Americans have taken over many minority spots."

Johnson said he questioned what the future held for blacks. He said it would be a strong future if blacks would actively take advantage of opportunities their culture has presented them.

But if they don't, he said, their culture may be lost, as it was 200 years ago.

"If we lose it again," Johnson said, "what do we have?"



Butch Johnson

Marriott lost \$80,000 here in fall

By LUKE SMITH
Staff Writer

Marriott, the nation's third largest food contracting company, lost between \$80,000 to \$86,000 last semester at TCU, said acting Food Service Director Jim Moran.

According to its contract, Marriott was to receive a 4 percent profit from the \$990,000 TCU collected from students to pay for food service.

Moran blamed higher food costs for the loss.

"It used to be that we could be assured of prices for an entire season in advance. We can't do that any more. Today we're lucky if we can guarantee them for a month," Moran said.

Last month, the price of bread went from 61 cents per loaf to 65 cents. The price of rolls went from 62 cents per dozen to 72 cents per dozen. The cost of ice cream was up 10 cents per gallon also.

Marriott used 40 percent of the money TCU gave it to pay for food. Approximately 35 percent went to pay employees, 10 percent went to TCU to pay for operation and upkeep of the cafeteria and 15 percent went for Marriott's paper supplies, incidental expenses and profit. However, last semester Marriott's expenses were so high that they made no profit at all.

Marriott is paid on the basis of their sales. Each week, Marriott submits cash register receipts to the housing office and once a month,

housing issues them a check. "If they don't sell food, they don't make money. They are aware that they need to provide good service."

"We think it's right for Marriott to make a profit," Associate Dean of Student Life Don Mills said. "But we don't think it's right to guarantee them one."

Mills said that Marriott would not be increasing prices next semester.

"I have discussed this with Marriott's directors in Washington, D.C. and they have agreed not to try to make up this semester what they lost last semester. They are a big enough company that they can do this," Mills said.

One of the biggest expenses Marriott has had to deal with was theft. At the beginning of the year,

TCU provided Marriott with an initial inventory of dishes, silverware and trays. After that, Marriott was required to replace any of those items that were lost either from breakage or theft.

Mills said that there are two kinds of theft in the cafeteria. "There are the benign thefts by students who buy a sandwich and a drink and take the trays to their rooms, and there are the more serious ones made by students who take an entire set of dishes for their apartments," Mills said.

Last semester, Marriott was forced to replace \$11,000 worth of eating utensils. "It sounds ridiculous, but these things add up," Mills said. "We mostly lose those small trays from the snack bar. They cost \$42 per dozen. We lost eight dozen of them in one

See MARRIOTT, page 3



Skiff photo by Al Montillo

IN A CLASP - Sondra Rose and Anson Farrar, Mrs. and Mr. Hushabye to theater-goers, hold each other in a scene taken from George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House." The play runs through Sunday at TCU Theatre.

Dorm fees misused some say

By STUART CUNYUS
Staff Writer

Frustrations over dorm council fees seem to be rising faster than the fees themselves.

Dorm fees, according to TCU's 1980-81 calendar, are voted on by individual halls and range from \$5 to \$13. Kay Higgins, assistant director of Housing, said the fees are collected when students pick up their room keys at the start of the semester. Higgins said the money is used to purchase needed items for the dorm and to help pay for activities that the dorms coordinate.

Some residents of Clark Hall said that dorm councils collect that money for poorly planned activities and improvements that are never made.

Dorm council members said that Clark residents are apathetic and don't provide the input necessary for making activities or improvements a success.

Senior Barry Stafford, a four-year resident of Clark, said, "I don't think there's been five worthwhile activities in the four years I've been here." He estimated he has paid \$70 in dorm fees since his arrival at TCU four years ago.

"I think that's money that a person could put to better use," Stafford said, "because what is done for the dorms is minimal. The idea of a dorm fee is great if they (dorm council members) do something with the dorm, but they don't."

Jim Graham-Yooll, a senior living in Clark, said the fees didn't bother him as much as what the money was spent for. "You go up on the second floor and look in the study lounge," Graham-Yooll said. "They've got one chair and maybe one light that works. You read in there and you go blind. You look in the lobby and they spent their money on a piano that maybe one or two guys use." Graham-Yooll said the needs of a few students were being served while the majority of residents were being ignored.

Chuck Cordell, president of Clark's dorm council, said that the money raised from last semester's dorm fees was well-spent.

"Last semester we had a pool party with Sherley and rented out the Rickel and had a DJ (disc jockey) there," Cordell said. "We had a party with Waits in which we went to the Pizza Pi House and had all the beer and pizza we could eat. We also have a microwave which we just bought. We try to spend the money in the interest of the dorm."

Cordell said it was hard to determine how to spend the money without significant feedback from dorm residents. He said problems are also

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around the world

compiled from Associated Press

Post Office wins approval for rate hike. The Postal Service Thursday won approval to charge 18 cents to mail a first-class letter, 2 cents less than it wanted. The new rate can take effect on 10 days' notice.

The new rate plus increases for other types of mail were approved by the Postal Rate Commission, a tiny government agency that reviews Postal Service requests for higher rates.

Postal Rate Commission Chairman Lee Fritschler said the rates will bring the Postal Service about \$1 billion less per year than the \$3.75 billion it had said it needs.

Postmaster General William F. Bolger said last week the agency may need to ask for higher rates again later this year if the rate commission did not approve the full request.

Pope reaffirms opposition to artificial birth control. Pope John Paul II declared Thursday that the Roman Catholic Church will "never dilute or change" its ban on divorce, abortion, polygamy and artificial birth control. He also upheld mandatory celibacy for priests.

"With legitimate pride one can state that whatever the church teaches today on marriage and the family has been her constant teaching in fidelity to Christ," the pope told an airport welcoming crowd in the Philippines city of Cebu, where Christianity was brought to Asia nearly five centuries ago.

'Trick list' case moves to federal court. Attorneys for the San Antonio newspaper *El Pueblo* Thursday succeeded in moving from state to federal court their battle to publish names of influential men who allegedly patronized a local brothel.

A hearing was scheduled for Thursday morning in the state district court to decide whether to make permanent a temporary restraining order preventing the paper from printing a "trick list."

But attorney Jesse Botello made the surprise announcement that the non-profit newspaper had filed a petition to remove the case to federal district court because the newspaper's First Amendment rights were at issue. He said the petition automatically transferred the case from state to federal jurisdiction.

Polish students end strike. The last two trouble spots on Poland's labor horizon cleared Thursday when private farmers agreed to end their seven-week sit-in in the southern city of Rzeszow and striking students in Warsaw and other cities ended their protests.

The farmers, who lost their bid for an independent union, settled early Thursday for a compromise pledge of agricultural reforms aimed at putting the private farmers, who own 5 percent of Poland's farm land and produce 78 percent of its food, on a par with state-owned farms.

The other continuing focus of tension had been the university in Lodz, Poland's second-largest city, where 5,000 students had been sitting in for 27 days demanding the right to form an independent union plus academic reforms.

Staff committee to air needs

By LYLE McBRIDE
Staff Writer

Over a year of work to improve the lot of university secretaries will end in the official recognition of a staff organization on June 1.

The Office Staff Personnel organization, formed last fall (no one knows the exact date), made its objective then to improve communication between office personnel and the university administration.

Since then, that communication has improved, interim OSP President Bernice Ewen said.

When the group was formed, it was fashioned after the Faculty Senate, Ewen said, and was an attempt to give the office personnel a voice in the university similar to the faculty's.

The results of a questionnaire sent to all office personnel on Feb. 23, 1980 confirmed that need.

The questionnaire contained 23 questions which dealt with subjects such as employee attitudes toward jobs, length of tenure and reasons for working at TCU.

After tabulating 179 responses, the OSP Promotion and Retention Committee issued a report that said that the OSP should work toward improving communication between the office staff, administration and faculty.

It also said the office staff should become more involved in the decision-making process, possibly by serving on university search committees. Since then, staff members have served on search committees.

The organization provided a pool of qualified staff members.

The administration has been very open and supportive of the OSP, Ewen said.

"I think it's fine," Howard Wible, vice chancellor and provost of the university, said of the idea behind the formation of the organization.

While recognizing the similarity to the Faculty Senate, Wible pointed out some differences. The senate reports only to the vice chancellor and dean of the university.

But depending on what issue it is dealing with the OSP reports either to the chancellor or to the applicable vice chancellor, he said.

Wible also said that the Faculty Senate represents all of the faculty at TCU, while the OSP does not

represent all of the TCU staff personnel.

"It would be very difficult to include all employees in one organization," Ewen said. She said that office personnel have different professional goals than many of the rest of the staff. But she said the OSP would welcome ideas from the other staff employees.

Improving the office staff's salary and benefits is probably the second most important reason for forming the OSP, behind improving communication, Ewen said.

"We want to be realistic about our goals, because of the limited number of dollars and cents the university has available," she said.

Since there is more money

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Debate begins on Reagan plan

By The Associated Press

President Reagan and his top economic strategists Thursday began the tough job of selling a multi-billion-dollar mix of tax and spending cuts to Congress, where enthusiastic Republicans already were hearing from prominent Democratic critics.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Budget Director David A. Stockman both arranged to appear before congressional committees Thursday, barely 12 hours after the president recommended spending cuts of \$41 billion for 1982 and tax cuts that would be worth \$1,500 over three years to a middle-income family of four.

Reagan, in office only 29 days, pronounced the government "somewhat out of control." He said his "program for economic recovery" would balance the budget, halve inflation and create 3 million new jobs by 1984.

"There is nothing wrong with America that we can't fix," he said in a nationally televised speech to a joint session of Congress. "The people are watching and waiting. They don't demand miracles, but they do expect us to act."

He proposed turning the nation away from policies of spending and regulatory control that have held sway since the New Deal and practically dared his doubters in Congress to support him.

"Have they an alternative which offers a greater chance?" he asked.

"And if they haven't, are they suggesting we can continue on the present course?"

But even Reagan's staunchest supporters conceded the president wouldn't get everything he wanted from Congress, where Democrats already were raising objections about the size of the budget cuts and the shape of the tax proposal. Though Republicans control the Senate, the Democrats retain a majority in the House of Representatives.

Senate Republican Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said he expects the budget cuts proposed in 83 separate programs will move quickly in the GOP-controlled Senate.

Republicans hope to use their majority strength to pass the cuts as a package.

"If we have to break it out into component parts then it's in big trouble," Baker conceded.

But breaking the spending cuts into small parts was exactly what House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, a liberal Democrat, proposed to do. Saving the Reagan plan was slapped together in 30 days, the top Democrat in the House said. "Does it contain inequities? You bet it does."

Baker said that debate on tax cuts, which Reagan said were needed urgently, may "extend into next year." The president is proposing a three-year income tax cut of nearly 30 percent as well as after tax write-offs on

See REAGAN, page 3

Corporate crime scented with respectability

By PAULA LAROCQUE

"Everybody calls me a racketeer. I call myself a businessman. . . . When I sell liquor, it's bootlegging. When my patrons sell it on a silver tray on Lake Shore Drive, it's hospitality." Al Capone

Any sally into the realm of criminal behavior in the United States is a dreary journey, but nowhere is there a more dismal place to visit than the world of corporate and white-collar crime.

Crookedness amongst the well-bred, well-schooled and well-heeled is so depressing and outrageous, not only because its cost is many times that of individual street and organized crime combined, but because of the cognitive dissonance it creates in the collective American mind. We are taught an ambiguous value system that values honesty yet confuses means and ends and finally distills to an ethic that says wealth is both virtue and wisdom and winning is all.

If you're so smart, runs the jibe, why ain't you rich?

The American public seems to have difficulty separating content from form, reality from appearance. Let the collar be white enough, the carpet

thick enough, the jargon genteel enough, the profits large enough and many of us stand in open-mouthed admiration. Like hicks at a work of hokum, we gawk at opulent backdrops, failing to notice that the behind-the-scenes grit and grime are the same as that in a slum.

In the face of power and prestige, we often swallow—without a peep of protest—glib euphemisms and institutionalized Big Lies more tawdry and cheap than any crude rationalization from the urban corps of pimps, pushers and petty thieves.

And we have an even harder time realizing that those corporate and bureaucratic euphemisms are even more expensive than they are tawdry and cheap. Congress estimates that white-collar crime costs from \$50 to \$200 billion annually while all crime against property costs \$4 billion.

From 1976 to 1978, the fines levied against corporations for price-fixing rose from \$3.7 million to \$12 million. In 1978, embezzlers took three times more money from United States banks than robbers did. The bank robber has an average haul of \$10,000 while the computer criminal nets an average \$193,000. The street criminal gets an average \$338 per gig, but the criminal in an arson-for-profit scheme averages \$6,403.

Charles Silberman, in *Criminal*

We are taught an ambiguous value system that values honesty yet confuses means and ends and finally distills to an ethic that says wealth is both virtue and wisdom and winning is all.

Violence, *Criminal Justice*, tells of U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that retailers lost \$5.3 billion in merchandise theft in 1974, yet shoplifting accounts for only about 20 percent of this loss. The bulk of the loss, Silberman writes, is the result of employee theft and "fraudulent manipulation of inventory records." Also, in 1973, wholesalers lost \$2.1 billion and manufacturers \$2.8 billion to the crime that white-collared executives euphemistically dub *inventory shrinkage*.

Silberman writes that post-Watergate investigations have "uncovered a deeply entrenched pattern of illegal and criminal corporate contributions" to politicians. From 1960 to 1972, Gulf Oil's Washington lobbyist gave \$4.1 million, generally in cash, to many public officials, including Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Senators Jesse Jackson and Lloyd Bentsen, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and former Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott.

Defense contractors like Northrup

and Lockheed and foreign sales companies like Exxon and Gulf Oil routinely pay bribes to foreign officials and cover the payment by manipulating the books, Silberman says.

In a single fraud uncovered in 1973, Equity Funding executives rigged the company's books and stole from its creditors and stockholders about \$500 million—equivalent to 70 percent of the money lost in all the street robberies and burglaries reported that year.

These are by no means isolated cases. But we generally tend to ignore white-collar crime because we mistakenly feel it has no direct effect upon our lives. We do, however, sustain these damages both collectively and individually, though corporate criminals do not violate our persons or homes.

We often are outraged by the petty thefts of thugs, then muster only indifference, sometimes even cynical amusement, for our enormous losses to the corporate criminal. White-collar crimes are conducted to the public refrain of "They sure didn't

look like crooks." "Shoot, they're just good ole boys; they always do that stuff." "My, but they were so nice—nice clothes, nice house, good job," and "Oh, they aren't really crooks. They didn't really steal. They were just foolish, really."

If you're so smart, how come you got caught?

We would do well to recall that the all-America brigade of Watergate thugs didn't look like criminals either. "I am not a crook," Nixon told a nation that wanted very much to believe him. But these people, sworn to uphold the law and protect the public, euphemized away both guilt and responsibility. Their illegal activities were games, their conspiracies game plans. The burglars, thieves and liars who were willing to carry out their conspiracies were team players, and the honest or reluctant were accused of "fouling up the game plan."

It all seems so harmless, somehow. But stripped of their candy-coating, here are the naked names of some of those games: breaking and entering, burglary, perjury, misprision of a felony, filing of false sworn statements, attempted interference with IRS laws and illegal use of IRS information, obstruction of justice and conspiracy to intercept communications, to obstruct a criminal investigation, to destroy evidence.

"But you use the word 'stealing,'" a senior partner of J.P. Morgan said to the Congressional committee investigating the 1930s security theft case involving the president of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Whitney. "It never occurred to me that Richard Whitney was a thief. What occurred to me was that he had . . . made improper and unlawful use of securities."

Whitney was convicted and imprisoned for his theft of more than \$1 million from trust funds in his control.

The cost to the nation of governmental and corporate crime cannot be measured merely in dollars. One can only guess at the inestimable cost of the public's diminishing faith in the legitimacy and honor of the American systems of democracy and capitalism.

Demographic experts predict a decrease in street crime and an upswing in white collar crime in the '80s. If they are right, and the early returns indicate that they are, we may have occasion during the next decade to look back with nostalgia at the crime wave of the '60s and '70s, when we were mugged, raped and ripped off—but at least by people who looked like they could do it.

Ms. LaRocque is an assistant professor of journalism.

OPINION

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Black cracks old door

Last week a TCU student pledged a fraternity. It was both a commonplace and a momentous event.

It was commonplace because students pledge into fraternities and sororities every semester. It was a momentous event because Tyrone Wilson is the first black student pledged in the 27-year history of fraternities and sororities on campus. That one event was the culmination of much debate, and perhaps the beginning of another phase of TCU life.

In the last several years, TCU fraternities and sororities have been severely criticized for their all-white complexion. Many accusations and much recrimination have been thrown in their direction. Sometimes they have responded in kind. Last week, however, that debate changed character with a new response. The greek system at TCU is no longer all white, if only nominally so.

When Wilson pledged Lambda Chi Alpha he said his intention was not to break the *de facto* color restriction. He was interested in the traditional benefits of fraternity life. He said he looked up the greek meaning of the word *fraternity* and found it meant brotherhood. "If it's brotherhood, color doesn't mean not being able to be a part," he said.

The era of all-white brotherhood is over; perhaps the era of brotherhood is at hand.

Lambda Chi Alpha should be commended for its action. Prior to the move, many fraternity and sorority members argued that the time was not right for an integrated greek system. They said time would resolve the problem of racial discrimination. It didn't. Lambda Chi Alpha and Tyrone Wilson have begun that process.

Chancellor Bill Tucker, addressing the need for racial integration in the greek system, said in September, "If we put our shoulders together, we can do anything."

Lambda Chi Alpha and Wilson have shown that, together, we can shoulder aside a tradition that has marred our university for too long. Their example is a right and reasonable one. It is now up to the rest of the students and organizations at TCU to follow through on this right and reasonable action.

The first step has been taken, but the journey to brotherhood will not be completed until discriminatory attitudes and disparaging actions halt.

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Child beatings too ugly to ignore

By BRENDAN TIERNAN

A small child was brought into an emergency room, her body covered with bruises and her arm broken. The adult couldn't explain the child's condition to an examining doctor and promptly demanded to leave. As the doctor delayed, his nurse called for a member of a special unit in the hospital.

The reason—the child was abused; the team a trained child abuse prevention unit.

Every year, countless children die and many more are treated for child abuse. Others must suffer the pain of child neglect. Still others are never treated at all.

Child abuse is a vague term. Abuse is thought to be the deliberate infliction of physical or emotional damage to a child. The physical is understood; hitting a child with any object—a belt, a wire hanger, an electrical cord, a shoe, a fist or anything else available. Other young victims are burned with cigarettes, matches, hot water or even put onto a hot stove.

The psychological cruelty, while hard to see, is nearly impossible to forget. Children are locked in closets, threatened with beatings, deprived of all necessities for days, weeks . . .

Thus, identifying child abuse is difficult for the doctor because the

forms are so different, yet the injuries so great. A doctor may frequently suspect abuse, but if he's unsure, may choose to do nothing. And the abuse continues.

When he is able to identify the abuse, there is often little he can do beyond calling social services or the police.

Abuse comes to the doctor in the form of bruises, welts or scars. When a child has a broken arm—and the explanation is either hazy or unfeasible, or the child is too young to have inflicted such injury himself—the rusty wheels of law enforcement are set in motion.

Upon identifying an abused child, a doctor is responsible to protect the child from further abuse by notifying social services, police and schools, Dr. Mark Horton, of the University of Nebraska Medical Center, said.

But just how to protect the child is a difficult decision. Should the child be taken away from the abusers and placed in foster care, kept in a hospital or put in a juvenile home? Should the parent or abuser retain custody of the child, perhaps provoking further abuse?

Taking the victim away from his parents can often have a severe effect on the child, sometimes worse than the abuse itself. A safe shelter is needed if the child is taken from the home.

At the same time, those inflicting

the beatings—the parents—must be treated. Psychiatric counseling or social help is often the answer. But an answer must be found.

Sometimes the severity of child abuse is such that the police and courts are needed. If this happens—and if a parent is arrested for assault and found guilty—the court has three alternatives: the court could order strict supervision of the family, thus returning the child to his parents and possibly subjecting him to further cruelty; the court could order the child placed in to foster care or a juvenile institution, allowing the parents but visitation rights; finally, the court could permanently remove the child from parental custody.

These choices place many strains and limitations on abuser and abused. If the court's decision turns out to be wrong or misjudged, the child and parent are still affected, hurt disastrously.

While the U.S. government seems unwilling to interfere with laws concerning child abuse, it is allocating federal money in the form of grants to various organizations nationwide.

But the wheels are still rusty, grinding tighter every day. And while no one expects to eliminate all cases of child abuse, some can be prevented. For this, we must identify the potential abuser, the parent before the beatings begin.

He was abused as a child, an alcoholic or having trouble at work or at home. Such are the characteristics of the potential abuser, according to Dr. James Garbarino, of the Boys Town Research Center for the Study of Youth Development.

Dr. Garbarino said that, in many communities, crisis centers are being formed to help the abused child. In many such centers, teenagers are trained to handle calls from abuse victims. And the concept of teens helping teens—teenagers are abused as well as young children—seems to be working, said Dr. Garbarino, because the help comes from their peers, not an adult or authority figure.

Child abuse is not a pleasant subject or one which is discussed freely. Yet it is making news more often than in the past. Child abuse has now become a full-scale problem, one that must be dealt with head on.

While many local groups and state and federal agencies are researching the problem, not enough is being done to find the abused child, to help the victim and abuser. So the problem grows larger and more evident each day.

Abused children are society's products. Abusers are society's problems. Let's not just research, let's find the abuse and help them all—now, before it's too late.

Secretaries

Continued from page one

available in jobs outside the university, the organization will work for improved fringe benefits to make up the difference, Ewen said.

To that end the committee report suggests the OSP work for several fringe benefit improvements including time off for part-time employees, a lounge for staff personnel, a better retirement plan, better insurance, possible establishment of a child care center for employees and other benefits.

Improving those benefits would help to reduce the rate of turnover and would draw more high quality professional employees, Ewen, who is one of only two Certified Professional Secretaries at TCU, said.

The OSP will soon begin circulating a questionnaire dealing with the possibility of setting up a day care center, Ewen said. The need for such

a center is growing because not as many people can afford to pay for child care while they work.

The committee report also said the performance appraisal for the general staff should be changed to include more staff input, and to include appraisals of the departments.

"A periodic, systematic appraisal needs to be made of departments to compensate or re-structure staff requirements. (RE: Department secretaries, whose departments have grown, have consequently had work doubled or more without compensation or re-evaluation)," the report said.

"Classification system and written job descriptions are often mismatched, with actual work expected well beyond the requirements stated

in job description," it adds.

Professional development is another area with which the OSP should address, the report said. It calls for job-related seminars to be held in areas such as time management, office procedure and handling verbal abuse situations.

The organization will try to hold two to four such seminars a year, Ewen said.

Efficiency experts should be consulted to help increase office productivity, and job-orienting procedures should be improved, according to the report.

The OSP is presently working on a booklet to give to new employees that would help them adjust to their jobs faster, Ewen said.

After the questionnaire was tabulated, Ewen wrote a letter which

was read to the Faculty Senate on April 3, 1980.

That letter made reference to the lack of appreciation and status felt by the office staff, Ewen said.

"There was a lack of appreciation for hard work on the part of some supervisors in the administration," she said.

The letter was focused "more to the faculty than the administration," however, she said.

Ewen said she thinks both of the problems mentioned have been improved since the organization was formed.

The very formation of the OSP helped alleviate some of the feeling of a lack of status on the part of the office staff, Ewen said. Now that they have a unified voice, she said, the office staff feels more a part of the environment.

Dorm fees

Continued from page one

encountered with residents who say they don't want to participate in dorm activities, don't pay their fees and participate anyway.

"Last semester we got barely half the people to pay," Cordell said. "At our functions, we try and keep out the people who don't pay... but we found it very difficult to do this without a hassle." Cordell said that problem was reduced this year when the dorm council had Clark residents pay their dorm fee when they picked up their keys.

Sherley Hall adopted the same policy, but two roommates, who asked not to be identified, complained about the \$12 fee. They said that the \$350 they paid Housing for room rent should have included the issuing of keys and that the dorm fee was an uncalled-for expense.

Both paid half the fee and received one set of keys. Only recently, after Housing said keys could not be withheld from students who didn't pay dorm fees, did the women receive the other set of keys.

For this semester, Cordell said, movies, parties and a spring formal are some of the events that dorm fees will help pay for. Cordell also said he has presented plans to the administration for turning Clark's study lounge into a TV room.

In reply to complaints by Clark residents concerning the dorm's pool and ping pong tables, Cordell said, "I will agree that they (the pool and ping pong tables) are not in that great of condition. We should have kept up on the equipment. We slacked up on that."

Cordell said that vandalism and theft are problems in dealing with dorm equipment and that he couldn't justify spending money to keep buying equipment that was continually being torn up or stolen.

Cordell said apathy was a major problem in dealing with residents. He said that residents ask to have parties with other dorms and then don't show up for them when they are held. He also said Clark residents refuse to serve on the dorm council and try to correct some of the things they complain about. "Apathy is really bad here, which really bothers me," Cordell said.

Although some residents said they don't pay the dorm fee because they don't participate in dorm activities, Higgins said that money raised from the fees benefits all dorm residents.

"Sherley just bought \$300 worth of kitchen utensils," Higgins said. "Clark bought a microwave oven. Pete Wright just bought a pool table. These things are in addition to a wide variety of large programs (that serve dorm residents) as well as monies that are designated to small groups."

Higgins said that the doughnuts and hot chocolate sometimes served in study halls are also paid for by dorm fees.

Housing hopes to make the dorm fees mandatory next year, Higgins said.

Marriott

Continued from page one

week," Mills said.

Moran agreed. "The theft of dishes is killing us. Today I placed an order for \$1,200 worth of silverware and \$2,000 worth of plates," Moran said.

Another problem Marriott has is the schedule it is required to keep. "We require them to prepare meals to our schedule. This means staying open at unprofitable times such as weekends, nights and holidays," Mills said. "Many times it is not profitable for them to prepare food."

The housing office has full access to all Marriott's records concerning the University. "If we think their receipts or prices are out of line, we can look. We can find out just what is going on," Mills said.

Mills also said that Marriott has not done anything questionable. "There were a couple of incidents with ARA, but Marriott has been pretty good," he said.

Last month, Marriott made a profit of almost 1 percent for the first time since they have been on campus.

Next semester, Mills expects an increase in the basic meal service amount charged to all students living on campus. Currently this amount is \$256.

"I have submitted a recommendation of the price increase to the board of directors, but I can't reveal the amount until it is approved," he said.

Campus Digest

Meek to lead drive

President and editorial chairman of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram Phillip J. Meek, will chair the annual TCU-Tarrant County campaign for 1981. Head of the business and industry division for the highly successful 1980 fund effort, he will lead a team of some 300 volunteers in conducting personal solicitation of area alumni, trustees, corporations, foundations, parents of TCU students and other friends of the University in the drive that begins in mid-October.

Theme for the 1981 campaign along with its exact dates and fund goal will be announced later, said Director of Development Tom Purdy.

"In a short time after joining the Star-Telegram in 1977, Phil Meek became deeply involved in the Fort Worth community," said Chancellor Bill Tucker. "His gifted leadership is reflected in his dedicated efforts in civic, artistic, educational and professional endeavors. We applaud his willingness to devote his energies toward the joint benefit of TCU and Tarrant County in this new position."

President and publisher of *The Oakland Press* in Pontiac, Mich., before coming to Fort Worth, Meek is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and earned the Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School in 1961. He was associated with Fort Worth Motor Company in finance and marketing positions before entering the newspaper business in 1970.

Meek, vice-president for government relations and communications

of the United Way of Metropolitan Tarrant County, is a director of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Texas Daily Newspaper Association, Arts Council and Southwestern Exposition and Fair Stock Show as well as Fort Worth's Progress Inc. He also serves on the executive committee of the Streams and Valleys Committee and on the advisory board for TCU's journalism department. Meek is a member of the personnel and labor relations committee of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association and the government affairs committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Concert date nears

Singer and composer Michael Murphey will bring his band and his music to TCU Feb. 27. The 8 p.m. concert in Ed Landreth Auditorium will be open to the public. Reserved seats at \$7.50 are on sale at the information desk in the student center and at all Ticketron outlets.

The TCU appearance immediately precedes a release of Murphey's new movie, "Hard Country," with Tanya Tucker.

"Blue Sky, Night Thunder," became a gold album of his with the hit songs "Wildfire" and "Carolina in the Pines." His most recent album is "Peaks, Valleys, Honky-Tonks and Alleys."

Murphey has been nominated for "Best Male Vocalist" awards by music trade publications. His newest interest is writing film scripts and screenplays.

Key students wanted

TCU's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society dedicated to the support and recognition of academic achievement in arts and sciences, is inviting faculty nominations of qualified students from the classes of 1981 and 1982.

Each spring the campus chapter selects students whose records demonstrate scholastic excellence and intellectual integrity. Nominations for this honor are due March 1 to C. A. Quarles in the physics department.

Junior-level students with grade-point averages of 3.9 or higher and seniors with 3.7 or above GPA's are considered for membership. While undergraduates in every division of the University are eligible, no less than 90 credit hours of their course work must be in the liberal studies. This includes most of the AddRan College courses as well as some in the other schools and colleges so long as the studies are not geared toward professionalism or applied competencies, according to Delta chapter president Jim Burak.

Nominations for alumni members (graduates of TCU before 1970) and honorary members (graduates of institutions other than TCU) should be made in writing with supporting evidence. Due also March 1, these recommendations will be received by Wendall Schaeffer in political science.

Blood drive to begin

TCU's blood drive will begin Feb. 24 and run through Feb. 26 from 10

a.m. to 7 p.m. in the student center ballroom.

The goal of the drive, sponsored by the Interdorm Council, Tom Brown and Jarvis dormitories and Braachman Hall, is 500 pints, as it has been for the last five semesters.

Donors and their immediate families will be covered by the TCU blood account at the Carter Blood Center and at other centers throughout the country.

Reagan

Continued from page one

business equipment and plants to spur investment.

Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd predicted the Democrats would not go along with the tax proposal as submitted. "Democrats in the Senate will support a tax cut," he said. "We will not support Reagan's proposed 10 percent, across-the-board tax cut. This is an inflationary tax cut."

Reaction to the program of cuts varied predictably in both houses of Congress.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., one of the most conservative members of the Senate, said he thought Reagan should have recommended deeper cuts that he did.

Rep. Bob Michel of Ill., House GOP leader, said Reagan "has taken the first giant step toward fulfilling his mandate from the American people."

House Budget Committee Chairman James Jones, D-Okla., said he thought Reagan would achieve between half and three-quarters of the budget cuts he's after. But he said he doubted Democrats would support a tax cut as large as Reagan wants.



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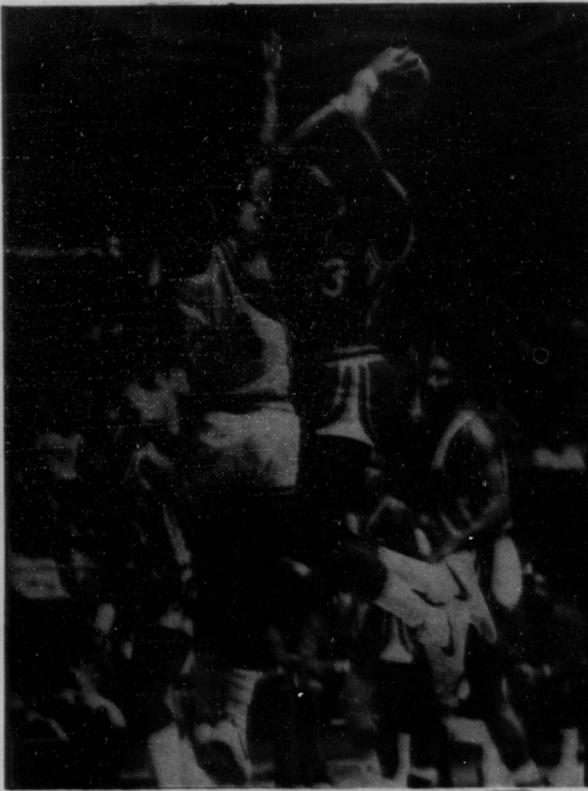
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SPORTS

Eric Summers' redshirt season



Skiff photo by John Sheldon

TOUGH D—Houston's Clyde Drexler goes up for a jumper in the second half of the TCU-Houston game, Tuesday. Defending on the play is Frog guard Darrell Browder.

By T.J. DIAMOND
Staff Writer

Each year that Eric Summers has played basketball, he has been successful.

Playing for his Greensboro, North Carolina high school, he averaged over 21 points per game over the three years that his team won their conference. In both of the years that his school finished in the top three of the state, he was named his team's Most Valuable Player.

Playing a year of junior college basketball in California, he was selected as that conference's MVP.

He was then given a scholarship to play for TCU, and was the Frogs' second leading scorer the first season he played.

This year, Eric Summers is not playing. He is a redshirt.

A redshirt is a player who has been declared ineligible for one year, but will be able to play an extra season following his regular senior year. Redshirts are given for reasons of transferring, injuries, academics, or the discretion of the coaches.

In Summers' case, he had an incomplete class to make up, and Coach Jim Killingsworth redshirted him from the 1980-81 season around the time of Summers' deadline last October.

"At first I was hurt and bewildered," said Summers, a junior.

"But then I was kind of relieved. Over the summer, I had thought about asking the coach to redshirt me, because I thought I could help the team out more if I were here playing two years from now. But I didn't tell the coach, because I thought it was kind of selfish."

During the summer, Summers saw himself rapidly improving and maturing, and he developed high individual expectations for the coming season. This made the redshirt even more difficult for him to accept.

"I had bad feelings at first about it," he said. "I felt left out, not a part of the team."

Once TCU's pre-season games began, Summers started feeling the more practical effects of the redshirt. Seeing TCU lose, from the bleachers, wasn't easy.

"My first reaction was 'I'm sup-

posed to be out there,' or 'I wish I could have been in the game. I could have done something and maybe we could have won the game.'"

However, it wasn't long before Summers faced reality, and began making the best of his situation.

"Later on, in the beginning of the regular season, I started sitting back and studying the game for what I would be able to do next year, instead of what I would be able to do right then and there if I could just jump out of the bleachers on to the court," said Summers.

He began seeing his redshirt as a learning and maturing opportunity. Seeing the game develop from the bleachers has enhanced his team concept of basketball. Always a board man, Summers has been considering his chances of playing guard next year. He believes he could be a better team player at that position.

Summers' redshirt has also given him much more time for studying. He said he wasn't losing a year of basketball as much as he was gaining a year's education.

Coach Killingsworth gave Summers the choice of working out with

the team or not, soon after the redshirt was declared. Summers declined.

"I really would have been feeling left out. I would have been practicing and going through the drills with them, but when game time comes, I'm sitting to the side," said Summers.

"The only asset I could see in working out with the team is getting and developing that unity for next year—they getting used to how I move on the court, and vice-versa. But I think that will come, if the chemistry's right, it'll work."

Summers will be joining nine players returning to TCU's squad next year, all of whom will have at least two years of eligibility left.

TCU's only other basketball redshirt this season is junior Thomas Moseley, a walk-on transfer from Bethel College in Minnesota. Sophomore Scott Blackwell and junior Coney Luke had both redshirted in previous seasons because of injuries.

Redshirts do not lose their scholarships during their year of ineligibility.

To strike or not to strike?

New York (AP)—Marvin Miller wants baseball fans to know that major league players aren't asking for anything more than what they already have under their basic agreement with the club owners.

"Usually the fans get the impression that the players want something," Miller, executive director of the Major League Players Association, said Wednesday, discussing the possibility of a strike over the free agent compensation issue.

"The fans always want to know, 'What do the players want now?' The answer is that the players want nothing," Miller said.

The players want to keep the current free agent rule allowing compensation limited to an amateur draft choice. Owners want compensation from a team signing a premium free agent in the form of a major league player not listed on a protected roster of 15 players. Premium is defined as a free agent chosen in the re-entry draft by at least eight clubs.

Negotiations on the question have stalled, and owners are expected to implement their proposal Friday.

That could lead to a player strike. Such a decision would be made when player representatives meet Wednesday in Tampa, Florida.

Under the Basic Agreement reached last May, players would have to announce strike intentions by March 1, and if they decide on a walkout, they would have to do it no later than June 1.

Ray Grebey, head of the clubowners' Player Relations Committee, said there has been "little or no progress" in attempts to settle the compensation issue, and he added, "Realistically, the probability of a negotiated settlement is unlikely."

He said his committee would meet the Friday deadline for announcing whether the owner's compensation plan would be implemented.

Grebe said he did not think the compensation issue is one that can justify a strike.

TCU tennis teams win

The TCU tennis teams moved their records up to 5-0 as the men and women both blanked Midland College 9-0, Wednesday at the Mary Potishman Lard Tennis Center.

The men's team won their 30th consecutive singles match this year as Dave Pate, Greg Amaya, Karl Richter, Dave Zimmerman, George Lee and Chris Doane all won in straight sets with no one losing more than three games in any of the sets.

Richter, Zimmerman and Lee are 5-0 in singles competition.

In men's doubles, TCU swept Midland handily as the teams of Pate-Richter, Zimmerman-Doane and Amaya-Corey Wittenburg won their matches in straight sets.

The women breezed to victory by shutting down Midland in singles and doubles.

Angela Bartzen and Lori Nelson won their doubles match 6-2, 6-2 over the team of Landry-Burgess. Also winning in the doubles for the women were Cynthia Hill and Lila Hirsch beating Wortman and Webb of Midland, 6-0, 6-1 and Barbara von Demelex and Keri Ashford defeated Barriga-Hankins 6-0, 6-2.

The women's team's next match was against the University of Houston, Thursday at the Lard Center.

The men's team will take on East Texas State, Friday at the Lard Center. Starting time is 2 p.m.

Lady Frogs win

The TCU Lady Frogs have advanced to the semi-finals of the TAIWA Division II State Tournament with a 72-66 win over fourth ranked St. Mary's of San Antonio, Thursday morning, in Belton.

Led by junior Lynn Davis, the Lady Frogs won their second straight tournament game and have won their last four games. Davis led the Lady Frogs with 22 points.

Behind Davis, TCU extended its record to 20-17. Eileen Watson had 12 points, Cinda Baer and Susan Milner had 10 each, while Fran McKnight and Mary Shaffer added eight each.

St. Mary's, finishing their season with an 18-8 record, was led by Mallett (18 points), Weisburg (10 points) and Hoenschmeyer (10 points).

The Lady Frogs next game will be against the winner of the Abilene Christian-Hardin Simmons game played at 3 p.m., Thursday.

TCU baseball begins

Coach Willie Maxwell's Horned Frog baseball team will open its 1981 season Saturday when it hosts Texas Wesleyan College in a 1 p.m. doubleheader at the TCU diamond.

Maxwell in his fifth year in charge of TCU, led TCU to a 19-28-2 record and sixth place in the Southwest Conference, the best showing by a TCU squad in five years. Last season, TWC defeated the Horned Frogs all four times the two teams played.

More players sign

The TCU football office has signed four more players for the upcoming 1981 football season.

Ronzell Brewer, a 6-2, 220 tight end from Dallas (Madison), James Cook, a 6-2, 235 center from Abilene (Cooper), Gene Burks, a 6-1, 240 defensive tackle from Rockwell and Tommy Sheahan, a 6-4, 225 defensive tackle from Irving (Nimitz) have officially signed letters of intent to Texas Christian.

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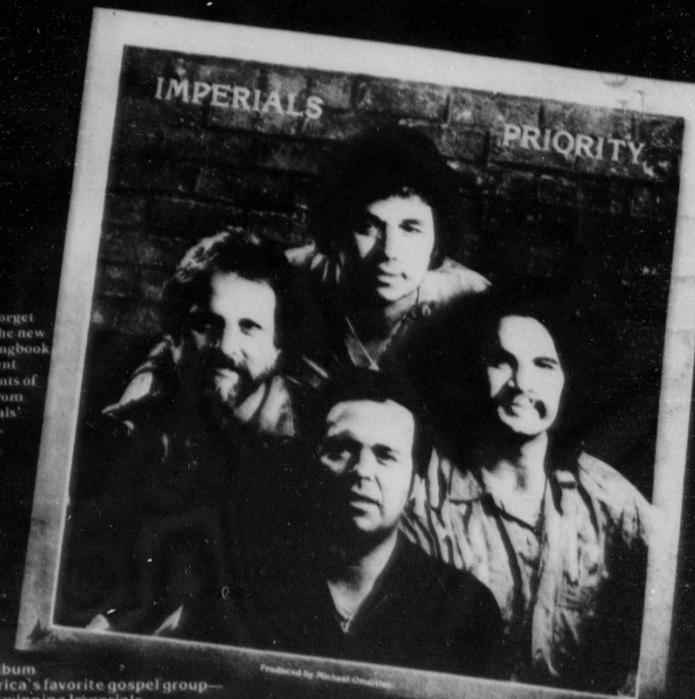
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1st Lt. John Morrell was a business major at the University of Iowa and a member of Army ROTC.

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