

A sulking Haig may be considering resigning

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Alexander Haig, described as being so angry he was "pounding the table" after being denied control of foreign crisis management, has his own staff wondering whether he will resign despite President Reagan's assurances of support.

The administration and officials in Washington watched for some clue to his intentions Thursday, when the strong-willed Haig was scheduled to testify before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations. The subject was the State Department budget, the same topic Haig was discussing Tuesday when he first went public with his unhappiness before a House subcommittee.

One informed official, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday night that Haig was "very upset and sulking" and "pounding the table." Haig was upset not only because Vice President George Bush was given

the key role Tuesday in responding to foreign crises, the official said, but also because Haig felt Reagan didn't go far enough in his statement to support earlier in the day Wednesday.

Reagan tried to play down what was widely seen as a rebuke to Haig by telling reporters there is no change in Haig's position as "my principal adviser on foreign affairs... and the chief formulator and spokesman for this administration."

The official said Haig also wanted Reagan to say explicitly that the secretary of state is responsible for carrying out foreign policy. Reagan did not say that.

The official said Haig left for New York on Wednesday "in what can best be described as an unhappy frame of mind." Meanwhile, he said, Haig left

his staff at the State Department "very nervous" about his intentions and wondering whether he might resign.

While the official said he thought there was less than a 15 percent chance that Haig would quit, he said others felt there was a much greater likelihood.

Another informed official, who asked not to be identified, said the decision to put crisis management in the vice president's hands had clearly "weakened" Haig's position both at home and abroad. "I don't think he can sustain many more public rebukes," he said.

"It's been a rather unseemly 24 hours," said one State Department official, who asked not to be identified. "It will have raised questions in some people's minds about the competency of this administration. This administration, after all, was hired to avoid this kind of debacle."

Prof says aid helps army not government

By DIANE MYSLICKI
Staff Writer

Although they agreed that the fighting in El Salvador will not escalate into a major Soviet-American confrontation, two political science professors said recently that American aid to that country's government should be stopped.

The Reagan administration blames outside arms supplies for the country's civil war, professor Michael Dodson said, but that does not justify sending U.S. aid.

"If we define the problem as Soviet intervention in domestic problems in the hemisphere, then we are justified in the policy that is aimed at rejecting and preventing Soviet intervention," Dodson said.

"The reason I am opposed to it is that it bypasses completely the real source of the problem and what's more, it enables us not to worry about the real source of the problem."

"We justify the action of extending increased military aid to the country on the grounds that it's the aid going into the hands of a moderate government that is attempting to stifle excesses of both left and right," said Dodson. "But the evidence seems to say that the government does not

control the security forces and the army, but rather the other way around. For that reason I'm opposed to any military aid—even \$10 of military aid—to El Salvador," he said.

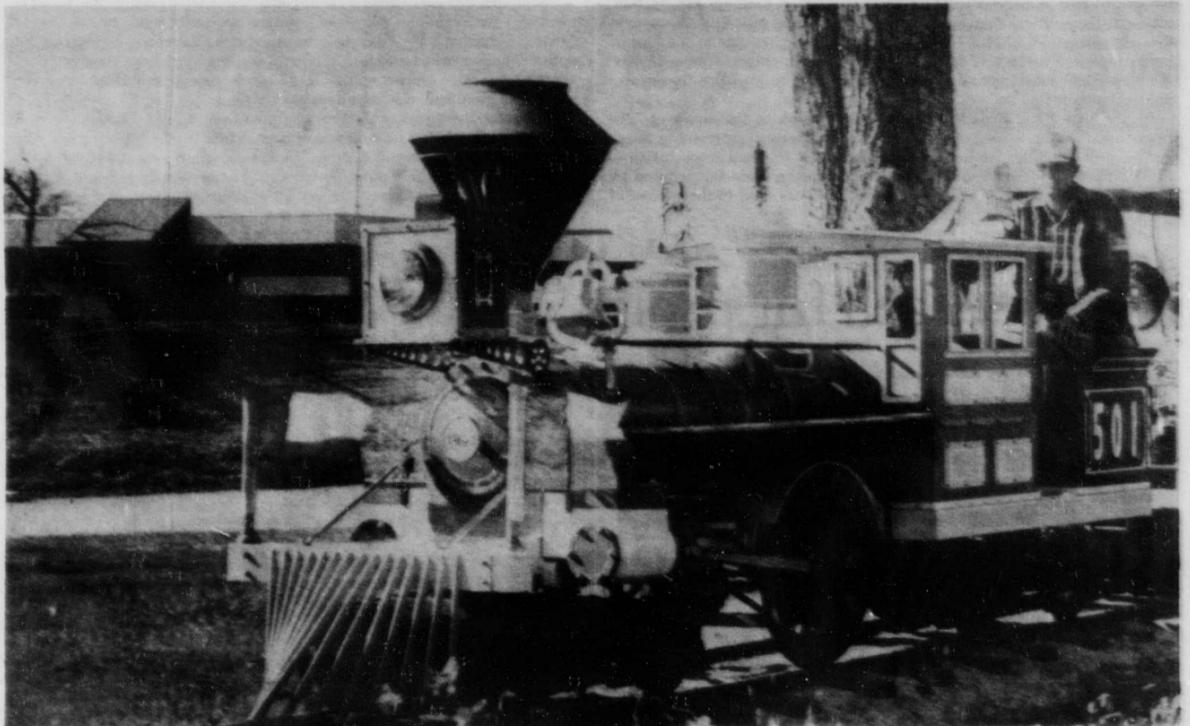
Professor Wendell Schaeffer, who has served as a consultant to the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works in El Salvador, said any aid "serves to perpetuate the current social and economic structure. It enables the right to dominate the political scene and prevent change. If this is the result of our sending military aid, then any is too much."

Newsweek reported that Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, said that the war in El Salvador was not caused by social injustice, but by "the introduction of arms from the outside."

"I certainly don't agree with Ambassador Kirkpatrick that the introduction of arms has caused civil strife in El Salvador," said Dodson. "In fact, it is very difficult for me to imagine how someone with as much information as she has could say that with a straight face."

He said that the level of social unrest in El Salvador has been high for 15 years and that the social

See EL SALVADOR, page 3.



DOWN THAT LONG TWIN SILVER LINE—The folks on train 501 may not know it, but they're going on the world's longest mini-train ride, according to the train's owners. The trains, said to cost about \$100,000 each, make the five-mile trip every week-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and

until 6 p.m. on weekends. For 60 cents per person, 30 cents for large groups, the little engine pulls up to 150 people from the Fort Worth Zoo, through Forest Park and back to the zoo.

Skiff photo by Lyle McBride

Headshops one drug war target

By VIRGINIA VANDERLINDE
Staff Writer

Headshops throughout the country are facing increased attacks. Marijuana dealers are stocking up rolling papers and other drug paraphernalia. The drive to end the pervasive American use of drugs is intensifying at the federal, state and local levels of government.

Drugs —

Users, pushers and the frustrated law

The last of a 3-part series

High on the list in Texas are headshops.

At the request of Gov. Bill Clements, the head of Texas' War

Against Drugs Committee H. Ross Perot has sent to the state legislature an anti-drug package that stands a reasonable chance of passing.

The package contains three prongs: it prescribes stiffer penalties and outlaws trading in drug paraphernalia (pipes, spoons and cigarette clips), provides for a state-wide educational program for parents and aims at curbing drug traffic in the state.

The penalties include: a mandatory minimum prison sentence of five years for anyone over 21 convicted of selling drugs to minors; mandatory jail terms and fines of up to 15 years or \$250,000 for the bigger dealers with the penalty tied to the amount of drugs involved; loss of the vehicles used in the transport of drugs and the money made from dealing.

Although Perot claims that these proposals will reduce drug use in the state, John Duncan, director of the state's civil liberties union, says that's not the case.

"Clements and Perot are behaving like advance men for the police state," Duncan said. "If you want a police state, you create hysteria. If you want secret police, you start with narcotics agents. You want to know what the public is doing, you call for wiretapping. There's no way to do what they want short of dismantling the Bill of Rights."

In Fort Worth last summer, however, Mayor Woodie Woods and Mayor Pro Tem Dick Newkirk won unanimous approval from the City Council for an ordinance banning the sale of drug paraphernalia. It provided for a fine of up to \$200 for the sale of items intended for drug use.

That ordinance faced an immediate challenge by Tom Atkins, owner of Freak Imports at 6500-F Berry St. and 2901-B Camp Bowie Boulevard. By August, a federal judge had signed a temporary order blocking enforcement of the ordinance until a hearing could be set

to examine the constitutionality of the ban.

In December, however, the ruling of a three-judge federal panel voided similar laws in Ohio and left the Fort Worth ordinance in doubt.

Today, headshops in the city remain open, awaiting the state legislature's decision on the Perot package. There are glass bowls labeled "legal defense fund" in both of Atkins' shops. The donations help support the battle fought by headshop owners against legal bans on their businesses.

"It appears to me that the anti-paraphernalia movement is an attempt to make the headshops a product of a social problem—not the other way around," Atkins said.

"The real problem is drugs, not pipes and clips. If a person has marijuana and the will to consume it, he doesn't need anything in a headshop to do it."

Possession of marijuana, under See THE LAW, page 3.

Burnett wins \$1.6 million from Enquirer for libel

LOS ANGELES—A Superior Court jury ruled Thursday that the *National Enquirer* libeled entertainer Carol Burnett in a 1976 gossip item that claimed she had a boisterous run-in with Henry Kissinger in a Washington restaurant.

The 11-member jury ordered the tabloid publication to pay Burnett \$1.6 million in damages. Her original suit had sought \$10 million.

The actress gasped, clasped her hands to her face and began to cry as the verdict was announced.

Her husband, Joe Hamilton, kissed her on the cheek.

There was a great gasp in the packed courtroom as the verdict was announced.

The figure of damages—\$300,000 in general damages and \$1.3 million in punitive damages—was almost precisely the amount Burnett's attorneys had asked the jurors to

award.

The jurors were asked to determine three basic issues in the case—whether the *Enquirer* item accusing Burnett of boisterous behavior was false and defamatory; whether it was published with "actual malice" on the part of the *Enquirer*, and whether Burnett was entitled to a monetary damage award.

The verdict came shortly after lawyers expressed concern the panel might be deadlocked.

Burnett, who came to the courtroom with her lawyers to see the day's proceedings begin, had declined to speculate on whether the panel might be deadlocked.

"I'm all speculated out," she told a reporter. "I'm OK one way or the other."

"I still have faith in the goodness of people," she said. "Those 11 people in there."

Budget cuts may hurt the hungry most of all

By SUZI McAULIFFE
Staff Writer

Budget cuts proposed by the Reagan administration will only compound existing hunger problems, according to a panel discussion held Wednesday night.

The discussion, "National Policy and its Effect on Local Hunger," was led by Michael Dodson, an assistant professor of political science, and Karen Roberts and Sue Greer, members of the Bois d'Arc Patriots, a grass-roots neighborhood organization in East Dallas.

The group agreed that proposed cuts in federally-funded social welfare programs such as food stamps, public housing, public transportation, legal aid services, youth job training and nutrition will seriously affect the nation's approximately 20 million poor.

Roberts, a volunteer for the Patriots, said, "I don't recall when the national policy has so dramatically, immediately affected such a very basic issue (such as hunger)."

"It is a survival issue and whether you know it or not there are people in the metroplex who are going hungry."

"Reagan is proposing cuts in the food stamp program. This woman will have less in food stamps, and I am assuming that she's receiving food stamps, to purchase food that becomes more and more expensive. This is the effect of national policy on local hunger," said Roberts.

She said the Reagan administration is also proposing a 130 percent maximum over the poverty level for food stamp recipients.

"Currently medical expenses, rent and child care are figured in when you apply for food stamps (to determine eligibility) but if your income is 130 percent over poverty it doesn't matter what other kinds of expenses you have—you're no longer eligible," she said. The administration is proposing elimination of child care, rent and medical expenses in determining eligibility for food stamps, she said.

The Women, Infants and Children program, which provides nutritional aid for pregnant women and infants, "serves only 17 percent of those who need this program" in Texas, she said. Reagan is proposing to cut it by 30 percent, she said.

In addition to the administration's cuts on social programs, Roberts said all national policies affect the poor. She said that while deregulation of oil prices obviously increases gasoline prices and utility bills it indirectly affects the rising cost of grocery items because of the transportation required for shipping.

"We also see an increase in other prices such as clothing and construction materials. As we have to pay more for those items we have less to pay for food," she said. "For many people in the metroplex increased food prices do not mean eating less meat. It means, very simply, eating less."

Dodson criticized Reagan's policy to "balance the budget and stimulate the economy" because it would be accomplished by reducing or eliminating social welfare programs and providing tax cuts as incentives for spending.

around the world

compiled from the Associated Press

Polish labor talks break down; strike likely. Talks between union and government leaders aimed at averting nationwide strikes in Poland were postponed Thursday, officials announced. It was not immediately clear why the talks were delayed until Friday or what effect it would have on the crisis atmosphere in Poland.

Panicky food shoppers formed the longest lines in memory as they tried to prepare for a four-hour warning strike Friday and a general strike Tuesday that the government said could only be averted if Solidarity officials compromised and curbed their lust for "holy war."

After 90 minutes of inconclusive talks Wednesday with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, the government's chief negotiator, Deputy Premier Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, said elements of the union of want "holy war," and that "without compromise we shall sink into chaos or even perhaps fratricidal fighting."

Clements predicts Texas will lose money under Reagan. The amount of federal money flowing into Texas could drop by half—\$2.5 billion—during the next two years under President Ronald Reagan's austerity programs, Gov. Bill Clements said Thursday.

"A reduction of \$2.5 billion in federal funds would mean nearly 10 percent off the top of a \$26 billion overall budget," Clements said, referring to the proposed budget for the next biennium.

Clements said that under those conditions, it is "advisable that the Legislature exercise the utmost prudence and tough judgement as it goes about the appropriation process."

OPINION

Page 2 Friday, March 27, 1981 Vol. 79, No. 85

Moral Majority smacks of religious persecution

By JEFFREY D. PULIS

The political movement bearing the label *Moral Majority* has become a major issue in the country, the community and TCU. The debate, marked by passionate support or vehement opposition, often fails to address any true issues. Rather, talk is aimed at backgrounds and beliefs.

The Christian "New Right," which the Moral Majority claims to represent, is divided by secular and religious leaders. The two groups have similar conservative political views, but the secular branch saw the potential for partnership, providing the political influence and administrative skills to form the religious groups; groups like the Christian Voice, the Religious Roundtable, the Moral Majority.

A study of the published writings of the secular New Right leaders indicates that this political group consciously intends to exploit the emerging movement of born-again evangelicals.

The movement exploits evangelism for a great many reasons: it recognizes that a large percentage of evangelical Christians are, in fact, conservative political thinkers, allies for its political battles; it recognizes that the estimated 30 to 40 million born-again Christians in the United States represent a block of largely unregistered, apolitical voters; finally, the New Right must expand its appeal if it hopes to overturn the present political powers that be.

So, the New Right broadened its bases and took to the airwaves. The radio and TV networks of evangelical Christianity represent a large audience of potential supporters, followers used to—and receptive to—direct appeals for donation. Further, this audience often felt ignored by liberal political groups. Capturing this market was vital to the success of the New Right's conservative programs.

To exploit this untapped resource, the secular New Right recruited Pat Robertson of the "700 Club," Jim Baker of the "PTL Club," James Robison

... they recognize that the estimated 30 to 40 million born-again Christians in the United States represent a block of largely unregistered, apolitical voters.

of the Robison Evangelistic Association and Jerry Falwell of the "Old Time Gospel Hour."

The agenda for such celebrity evangelists came from New Right political ideology—packaged in Christian symbolism—and sold to an eager Christian market. The idea was to present a "Christian" program of political action to evangelical Christians, rousing them from their political apathy into active support of New Right ideals. Rejection of these ideas, the movement preached, would be a sin against God.

Politically, the theory of the New Right was very sound. Though the wall separating church and state may have been dented by the New Right, it was clearly not broken down. Religious leaders of both the right and left have every right to work in the political realm. The secular New Right is fully justified in trying to harness the potential political power of evangelical Christianity.

The place to generate opposition to New Right policies is in the political arena itself. Yet if the movement has heightened political interest and

awareness in Christian citizens, then the work of the New Right is to be admired.

From a political perspective, the Christian New Right is within acceptable bounds. However, from the perspective of Christian theology, there are glaring flaws. Its central religious leaders define themselves as "fundamentalist separatists." The title cannot hide its shortcomings.

The problems with the Moral Majority stem from the fact it is a political group trying to exploit Christian faith and Christian believers for their own secular and short-sighted programs. A subtle distinction lies between expressing one's Christian faith through participation in secular political affairs and demanding that one must participate in politics—the right politics—to be a "true" Christian. The Moral Majority takes the second path and thus reveals its fatal flaw.

Faith may indeed force someone to embrace a political ideology, but this choice should never be viewed as the determinant of one's place as a Christian. To be born again is not to be born into a 1980 American, right-wing political group. The Moral Majority makes such a claim.

The Moral Majority claims that if you do not support its brand of politics, you may never be a Christian. It is this step that should make the movement unacceptable to all Christians. Christian faith transcends any political ideology, no matter off whose tongue it flows.

The Moral Majority attempts to make faith subservient to its own political ends. This is idolatry. It is setting up its programs, its politics as God, demanding that all Christians bend their knee to it.

As a Christian, one may agree with the political views of the Moral Majority, but one cannot condone or support its idol worship.

Mr. Pulis is a graduate student at Emory University in Atlanta.

Nestle: death for profit

Imagine the specter of death, not indiscriminate death, but premeditated death aimed at newborn infants.

Such a specter would be evil if for no other reason than it preys on the most helpless of human beings.

Unfortunately, the specter has lost its ghostly ambience and has taken on very real, very material bodies.

Each year, 10 million infants suffer from malnutrition, disease and death because of the deliberate actions of large, powerful multi-national corporations.

These infants suffer and die needlessly because of the aggressive, uncontrolled and often misleading sales techniques of the infant-formula industry, an industry whose gross annual revenues now approach \$1 billion in the Third World nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In these countries, where the sanitation levels are very low and the illiteracy and poverty levels very high, the infant-formula industry aggressively markets its product. The firms, dominated by Nestle Alimentana Co., use sophisticated techniques to convince new mothers to bottle feed instead of breast feed their babies.

Often one- or two-month supplies of formula are given to mothers by company representatives dressed in white uniforms similar to nurses' uniforms. Sometimes the samples are distributed by hospitals, which receive free samples, colorful posters, free medical equipment and gifts to doctors from the firms.

In these countries, the water used by the mothers in preparing the formula is often contaminated and sterilization procedures are almost unknown. Many of the mothers are illiterate. They cannot read, and therefore not follow, the directions for preparing the formula. Proper preparation of the formula becomes impossible and the situation more dangerous.

The poor are forced to overdilute the formula just to afford the cost. The tragic results of misused formula are widespread malnutrition and severe infant diarrhea that often ends in death.

Nestle is aware of the problem. The World Health Organization and UNICEF are aware of the problem. In an effort to set marketing guidelines, both U.N. organizations convened a 1979 Geneva meeting on the issue. The United States, however, effectively blocked any resolution on orders from the State Department.

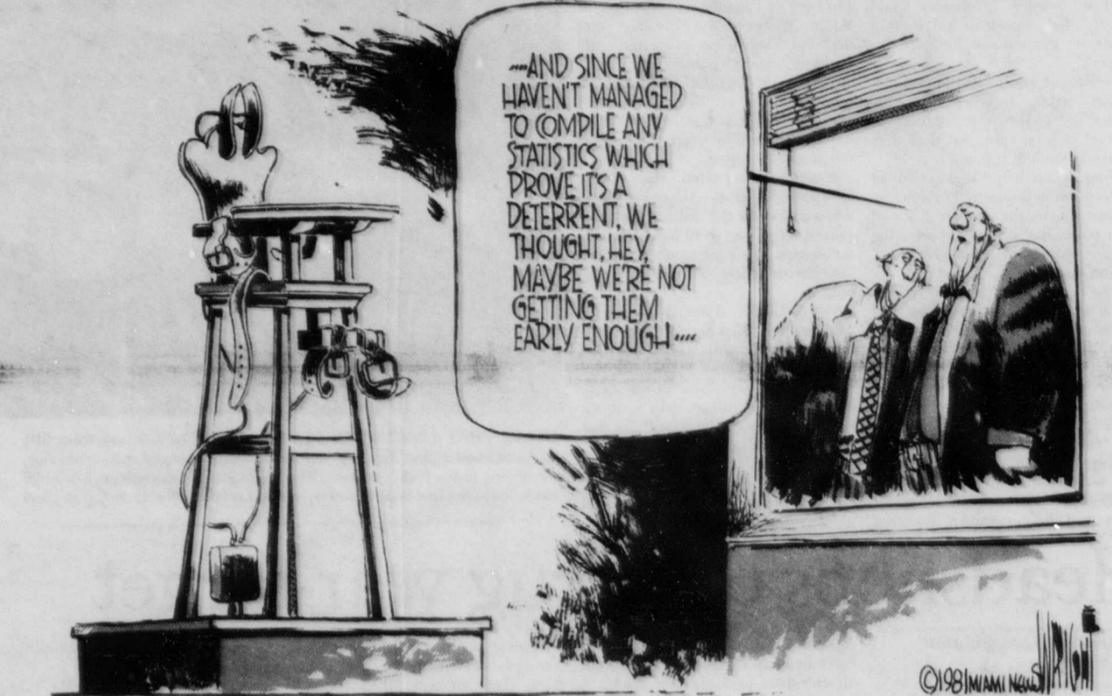
According to foreign-service officials, the order to weaken conference recommendations "is interpreted as a device to delay progress... (and) to protect multi-national corporations."

Although the U.S. government is not willing to take any action to halt infant deaths caused by the "baby bottle disease," American consumers can at least show their displeasure by refusing to buy Nestle products.

Although Nestle doesn't market infant formula in the United States, some of its better-known products include: Nestle's Crunch, Toll House Chips, Nestle's Quik, Taster's Choice and Nescafe coffees, Nestea, Libby's canned fruits and vegetables, Souptime and L'Oreal Cosmetics.

Instead of remembering the catchy commercial jingle, "N-E-S-T-L-E-S Makes the Very Best," remember that in other countries, Nestle kills.

The TCU Daily Skiff Opinion page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute. The Skiff limits all letters to 300 words, typewritten, and requires the writer's signature, classification, major and phone number. Letters may be edited for length, style, accuracy or taste requirements. Any letters submitted are property of The Daily Skiff and may not be returned. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Dan Rogers Hall, room 115.



Oil men donate \$700,000 to Reagan fund

By ANN BLACKMAN and ROBERT PARRY

WASHINGTON—A member of President Reagan's "Kitchen Cabinet" solicited donations from executives and investors in the oil industry last month to help redecorate the White House living quarters, and, an aide said, "The response was phenomenal at \$10,000 a shot."

The drive by Reagan confidante Holmes Tuttle came just four weeks after the president decontrolled oil prices—a decision worth at least \$2 billion to the oil industry.

One generous donor, a California millionaire named Tuttle, held little

get-togethers in Oklahoma City and Houston for some Reagan backers—many deeper in oil interests than a Texas well.

Twenty-three individuals from the oil industry paid out a total of \$270,000 to the "White House Historical Association redecoration fund." That amount alone exceeded the \$200,000 goal set by first lady Nancy Reagan. As of March 12, the project had raised an overall total of \$735,912.

"It was something he was happy to do," a Tuttle aide said. "The response was phenomenal at \$10,000 a shot."

Lucky for the oil men, the donations are tax deductible.

Some donors explained the donations as a show of appreciation for Reagan policies generally and especially those toward the oil industry. But, of course, "the money was not intended to curry favor with the administration."

One Oklahoma oil tycoon, Jack L. Hodges, put the contributions in a proper light—or maybe a shadow. "The top man of this country ought to live in one of the top places. Mr. Reagan has helped the energy business (and) the way he's gone about it, I think, is the best way in the world to go.

"I suppose that may be one of the reasons why he got so many donors in Oklahoma... We're an energy

state and we're enjoying a real good business."

Hodges contributed \$50,000, one of the two largest personal donations.

The Reagans turned back a \$50,000 congressional appropriation intended to pay for the White House refurbishing and Mrs. Reagan sought private donations. Last week, the White House reversed a decision not to release the names of the donors and reported that contributions to the fund totaled \$735,912, nearly quadruple the original goal.

Ms. Blackman and Mr. Parry are writers for The Associated Press.

Easy out on teen alcohol

By LEE JONES

AUSTIN—The Texas Legislature is still scratching and clawing over the bill to raise the state's drinking age from 18 to 19.

House members voted 96-42 to reject the report of a House-Senate conference committee and call for additional negotiations.

The stumbling block was a House amendment saying a merchant or bar owner would be presumed to have "knowingly" sold alcoholic beverages to a minor if he failed to ask for a driver's license or other proof of age.

In Texas, the crime in selling alcohol comes only when the merchant knowingly sells to a minor. The House amendment was designed to make the provision more enforceable. Senators, however, refused to

accept the House change.

The conference committee worked out a compromise giving beer and liquor sellers a defense if an underage person looked 19 or older.

School organizations sought the bill as a remedy to what teachers said was a big increase in drunkenness in the schools. Since many high school seniors are 18, raising the drinking age has been hailed as the way to keep alcohol from the schools. Good luck.

The problem of alcohol lies, not in the stores or beer halls, but in the home and within each individual. If alcohol education programs are not begun, if attitudes themselves go unchanged, the law—no matter what the age—is ineffectual.

Mr. Jones is a writer for The Associated Press.

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Students offered learning options The law

Four courses are being offered in Washington, D.C., this summer as part of a new program in the Washington Center for Learning Alternatives, announced Gene Alpert, a TCU political science professor.

Students choose one of four courses in Washington Forum '81 to earn three hours credit.

Deadline for applications for the program is April 1. A \$25 application fee is requested and will register a student.

Courses will be taught from May 17-30 and Aug. 16-29. Speakers such as Bill Monroe of "Meet the Press"

and Edwin Harper, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, will be featured.

Four separate courses are being offered in May: Political News Reporting; The Presidency; The United States, Soviet Union and China, and The Middle East in the '80s.

Courses in August include: Organizing for Arms Control; Business-Government Relations under the Reagan Administration; and The Cultural and Aesthetic Heritage of the Capital City.

All the courses draw upon the

expertise of people who work in these areas. The two weeks will involve discussions, lectures, site visits and briefings.

Students of various majors are encouraged to apply. The purpose of the program is "primarily to give students first-hand experience... (into) U.S. government and (to study how) the policy effects U.S. citizens," Alpert said.

"By holding class in Washington, we can draw on a valuable source... and (students are given the) opportunity to visit places where policy is being made," he said.

Continued from page one

federal law, is a misdemeanor, not a felony. There are no mandatory minimum penalties.

That does not mean the penalties are light. Possession or giving away marijuana can still ring up a one-year prison sentence and/or a \$5,000 fine. Further offenses bring further imprisonment and fines near \$10,000. Distribution or sale of marijuana, even for small sums, can bring up to five years in prison and a \$15,000 fine.

But by May 1979, these 11 states had decriminalized marijuana use: Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon.

They have made possession punishable by a maximum fine of \$250. Texas state law, however, provides for a six-month prison sentence and a \$1,000 fine for possession of less than two ounces; two to four ounces calls for a one-year sentence and a \$2,000 fine; more than four ounces will net a person two to 10 years in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, headquartered in Washington, D.C., does not only lobby for further decriminalization but also often helps defend against what it calls harsh penalties. Its advisory board includes: Ramsey Clark; Rep. Ron Dellums; Gary, Ind., Mayor Richard Hatcher; Hugh Hefner; former Sen. Jacob Javits; actor Peter Lawford; David E. Smith, a doctor at the Haight-Ashbury clinic; and J. Thomas Ungerleider, a doctor at the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute.

The FBI reports that from 1970 to 1978 there were almost 3 million marijuana arrests. In 1977, there were 457,600 arrests, accounting for more than 70 percent of all drug

arrests that year.

One of those three million was Jerry Mitchell, a high school senior from West Plains, Mo. He was arrested for selling \$5 worth of marijuana and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Another was Stan Pickard. He was 27 when he was sentenced in Nevada to life in prison for giving an ounce of marijuana to a 16-year-old.

Capt. Charles Hogue of the Fort Worth Police Department's Special Investigations staff, who has headed the narcotics division for 12 years, says that drug-dealing convictions in Fort Worth are hard to get.

One of the problems with marijuana convictions is the liberal attitudes of the courts and the prosecutors, he said, and also the backlog of cases.

Hogue is frustrated. He said the illicit drug market has increased, but "it's hardly newsworthy anymore."

He cited a case in which officers staked out two houses suspected of being the site of heavy drug dealing.

Officers carefully watched the houses and found that money was being slipped through a slot and the drugs would be slipped out through the door. In three hours, over 70 persons came to the door.

No search could be made because there was not enough "probable cause" to justify a search warrant. Undercover agents were sent to purchase drugs to use as evidence to persuade a judge to issue the warrant.

With the warrant, police officers searched the house and found it stocked with drugs and suitcases full of bills. But there was no proof that those inside the house controlled the drugs and the money. There was no proof that the owner of the house knew what was happening either.

The only thing the police were able to do was to handcuff the hand

distributing the drugs through the door, Hogue said. That person was convicted.

"You can see how frustrating it is to keep officers motivated," he said. "It is hazardous for officers who have to go in and do something like that."

"You can see how ridiculous it is to go out on surveillance like that only to have the courts think there's not probable cause," he said.

At TCU, disciplinary problems relating to drug use are few. According to TCU Police Chief Ed Carson, the last two incidents in which the campus police were involved were Jan. 28 and May 13, 1980. Both involved non-TCU students using marijuana on campus.

Director of Student Life Buck Benezé said the penalty for possessing marijuana on campus varies with the severity of the case.

"We have suspended students on a first offense," Benezé said.

Cases in which a student's drug use is related to an emotional problem are referred to professional counselors.

Some students are apologetic for being caught smoking marijuana, Benezé said. Others are just surprised. "One young lady was surprised the university was concerned about the use of marijuana; she had transferred from a liberal school where use was not a concern."

Benezé said that he doesn't choose to argue with students over the moral aspects of drug use but he will remind them that "it's against the law, number one; and it's against the rules on campus."

What students do off campus is a "sticky subject," Benezé said. If a student were dealing on campus, the penalty would be immediate suspension, but what students do off-campus is left for the local authorities to deal with, he said.

El Salvador

Continued from page one

iniquities there have been profound for at least 50 years.

"Until recently the top 5 percent of the population received 38 percent of the income. Fewer than 2 percent owned more than half of the viable farmland, which they planted with coffee, sugar and cotton for export," the *New York Times* reported.

The huge concentration of wealth in El Salvador corresponds to the concentration of power there, said Dodson. Groups such as peasant organizations that have tried to stop the injustices have met with government repression, he said.

According to El Salvador's Human Rights Commission, over 13,194 people have been killed in El Salvador in the past year. Most of these killings were committed by government security forces and rightist paramilitary groups.

"They don't have access to a free

press. Their leaders are assassinated. They are subject to arrest," said Dodson. "These are the sources of instability and fighting."

"I don't like to see our concerns focus on this because it is too self-interested," said Dodson. "We don't want to lose our boys down there, but why aren't we concerned about the 13,000 people who lost their lives there last year?"

Dodson and Schaeffer said that the aid may forestall a negotiated settlement at the cost of more lives.

"They are very badly misgauging the situation in El Salvador. A political settlement can probably be made without any more arms and bloodshed," Dodson said.

Dodson and Schaeffer said that the U.S. policy should be to encourage negotiations. They said they do not feel, however, that the United States should directly participate in the talks.

The civil war in El Salvador probably won't lead to a large-scale military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, said Schaeffer.

"I don't think the Russians would ever go to war with the United States over El Salvador," said Schaeffer. He added, however, that the Soviets do support revolutionary movements and wars of national liberation like those in El Salvador.

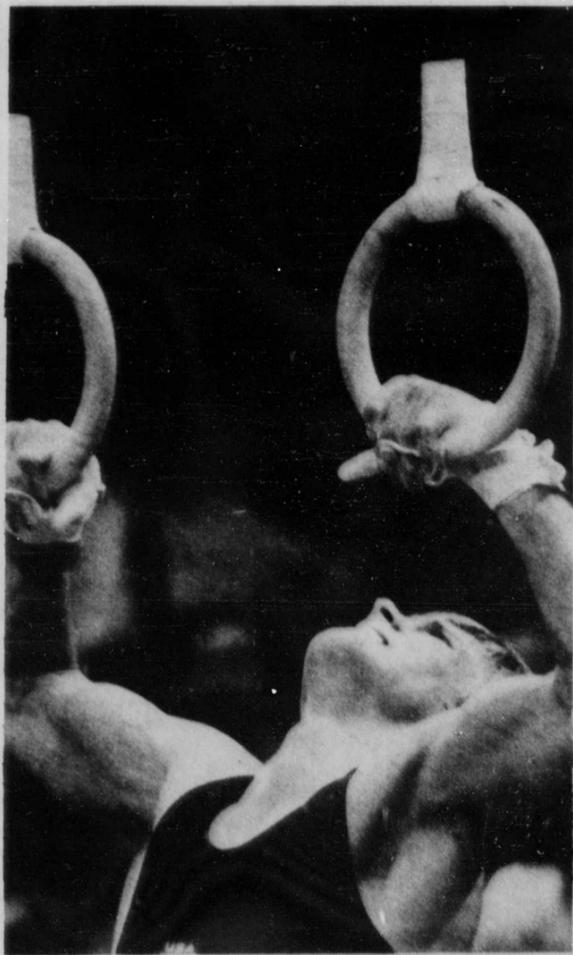
Dodson agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union probably won't go to war over El Salvador. But he said that the critical issue in U.S. policy is geopolitics.

"We are concerned about the establishment of a Soviet beachhead," said Dodson. "If the guerrillas win in El Salvador, because they are under Soviet influence, it will be encouragement to guerrilla groups in Guatemala, Honduras and other neighboring countries."

Gymnasts compete for titles



Julianne McNamara, women's American Cup all-around champion
Skiff photo by Danny Biggs



Bart Conner, men's American Cup all-around champion.
Skiff photo by Danny Biggs

Council to drop CRU because of duplication

By MICHAEL SCOTT
Staff Writer

The Committee on Religion in the University will be dropped from Programming Council at the end of this semester because it has become a duplication of other Christian committees on campus, CRU chairman Kevin Anderson said.

Anderson named the newly formed Campus Christian Council as one of the groups doing essentially the same things as CRU. The University Ministries office is forming the committee, which will not begin activities before the fall semester.

"CRU was formed to help get campus ministries and Bible studies started," Anderson said. "We tried to change CRU into an interdenominational study, but since it was a Christian committee to start with, we could not change it."

The council also will be open only to denominationally supported organizations on campus, said the Rev. Tom Hauser of the University Ministries Office.

"We want to gather together all of our Christian organizations," Hauser said.

The purpose of the council is to provide worship, witness, christian education and social justice to the TCU community, Hauser said.

Janet Moore of the Disciple Student Fellowship is president of the council. Kim Biswick of the Baptist Student Union is secretary, while Eric Mulkey of the Wesley Foundation is treasurer.

Randy Cook will chair the worship committee, Dale Suggs will chair the Christian Education committee, Britt Cremer will chair the Witness committee and Tom Poundstone will chair the Social Justice committee.

CRU will be active for the rest of the semester, Anderson said. It is sponsoring a Lenten Film Festival in the student center Room 205-206 at 6 p.m. for three consecutive Sundays. "Cool Hand Luke" will be shown March 29, "The Ruling Class" on April 5 and "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew" on April 12.

Discussions will be held after each film.

Emeritus Tutor named

Historian-author Donald E. Worcester, holder of TCU's Lorin A. Boswell Chair in History from 1971 until his retirement last May, is the first person to become a Cecil and Ida Green Emeritus Tutor at TCU.

Funded by an endowment from Cecil and Ida Green of Dallas, the new position provides for the naming

of an emeritus tutor from among the ranks of TCU's emeritus faculty on a year-to-year basis.

A two-time winner of the coveted Golden Spur Award of the Western Writers of America, Worcester will continue teaching upper-level courses as well as writing and editorial endeavors in TCU's emeritus tutor role.

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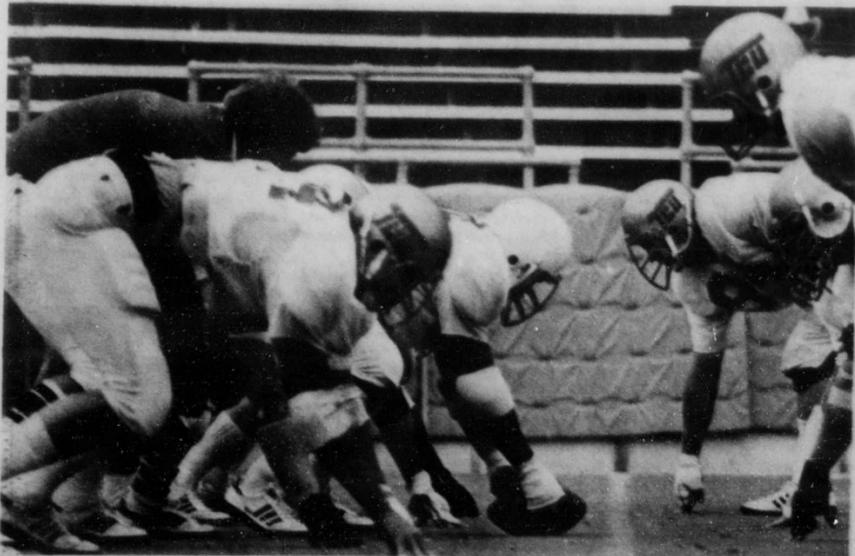
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SPORTS

SWC tracksters in full stride



PRACTICE SCRIMMAGE—The TCU Horned Frog football team prepares for the spring inter-squad game.

This weekend, for the first time this season, all nine Southwest Conference schools will compete in outdoor track and field meets.

SMU was the latest to go outdoors and ran a 3:06.3 in the 1600-meter relay at Arlington Saturday, a full second under the next best time by Baylor. SMU achieved that even with ace Sammy Koskei on the sidelines after winning the NCAA indoor 800-meter title a week earlier.

In all, five SWC quartets have been under 3:10, and defending champion Arkansas has yet to run outdoors. The Razorbacks return all four members of last year's team that set a conference record of 3:05.02 in the one-mile relay.

The Razorbacks, winners of the SWC indoor championship last month, get their first outdoor work Saturday by hosting the Arkansas Relays. TCU and SMU compete in the Dallas Invitational, while the other six teams run at the City of Palms meet in McAllen.

Twelve of last year's champions return this year, but only four of them have the top marks in their

specialities at this time.

Texas A&M's Randy Hall is the pole vault leader with a 17-3 after winning the NCAA title last year with a record vault of 18-2.25. Baylor's Todd Harbour leads the 1500-meter contingent with a 3:45.3 and Texas Tech's James Mays has the top 800-meter time of 1:48.9. Texas A&M's Leslie Kerr was officially credited with a 45 second 400-meters in the Border Olympics, although Aggie coaches and other observers clocked him at 46.0. Whatever is right, Kerr leads the 400 pack in his quest for a fourth straight conference championship.

Among the sprinters, TCU's David Walker leads the conference with a 20.39 in the 200-meter run, Saturday in Arlington. Aggie freshman Rod Richardson leads with a 10 flat in the 100, but defending double champ, Carl Lewis of Houston, ran a 10.1 Thursday and is considered the man to beat in both events.

Lewis is also considered a world-class long jumper, with a 26-6 leap Thursday in his first outdoor attempt after dominating the collegiate in-

door season.

Other athletes expected to do well this weekend are Koskei, SMU world indoor triple jump record holder Keith Connor, NCAA shot put champion Michael Carter of SMU, Arkansas distance runner Mark Andersen and the Arkansas 1600-meter relay team.

TCU's track team has shown much promise at this early stage in the season. The 400-meter relay team is fourth best in the conference posting a 40.22 time. The foursome is Russell Bates, David Walker, Phillip Epps and Festus Ogunfeyimi.

Emanuel Opubar has the sixth best triple jump distance in the SWC with a length of 47-4, while Phillip Epps is third in the 200-meter dash with a 20.55, behind TCU's Walker and A&M's Richardson.

Walker is fourth in the SWC in the 400-meter dash with a time of 46.7 and Ogunfeyimi is sixth at 46.92. Jim Jeffery is third in the conference with a 1:49.48 800-meter run time and the TCU 1600-meter relay team of Jeffery, Allan Ingraham, Walker and Ogunfeyimi is fifth in the conference with a 3:08.28 mark.

Tulsa wins NIT crown, 86-84

By The Associated Press

They were refugees from junior college, some called them outlaws, but Tulsa basketball coach Nolan Richardson (himself a refugee) molded his players into winners of the National Invitational Tournament.

"If I have a chance to shoot, I shoot. They say junior college players are outlaws," said Golden Hurricane forward Greg Stewart, "but I don't believe it. Junior college players might be quicker, but they're usually smaller."

Stewart, a 6-foot-9 junior center, is one of four players Richardson brought from his national junior college championship team at Western Texas Community College when he departed after last season to come to Tulsa. The others were guards Phil Spradling and Paul Pressey and forward David Brown, all starters this year for Tulsa.

Western Texas went 37-0 last season, and Richardson's transplanted team compiled a 22-7 season record with a second place finish in the Missouri Valley Conference tournament. Still, the Golden Hurricane was ignored by the NCAA's selection committee, but Richardson said he hopes Wednesday night's 86-84 overtime victory over Syracuse University for the NIT title is a sample of great things to come.

"This is one of the highest points in Tulsa basketball history," Richardson said. "In the dressing room, I told the guys if we can win one more game, it would be a grand slam of sorts. If we can win the junior college title, the NIT and the NCAA next year, I quit."

Stewart, named the NIT most valuable player, scored a team high 23 points. He capped off a 12-point run that started midway in the second half with seven straight points, giving Tulsa a 69-65 lead with

7:03 to play, and he hit the game winning basket with 30 seconds remaining in overtime.

Syracuse, winner of the Big East Conference tournament, battled back behind Tony "Red" Bruin and Erich Santifer, taking a two-point lead 71-69, with 5:53 to play on a tip-in by freshman Sean Karins. After again falling behind, however, Syracuse sent the game into overtime when Santifer hit a short jumper at the buzzer.

The Orangemen, 22-12, went into the overtime without any of their starting front line. Center Dan Schayes had scored just four points when he fouled out of the game with 7:03 remaining, giving Stewart a three-point play that capped his seven-point string. Quickly, Bruin fouled out and was followed a minute later by Leo Rautins, Syracuse's other forward.

"It was tough to play with so many fouls on us," Rautins said. "I was kind of upset that we lost, but happy with our effort."

Neither team scored in overtime until 2:45 was left when Brown was fouled by Santifer and hit both free throws. Thirty-six seconds later, Kerins, a freshman reserve, tied it for Syracuse with a pair of free throws. The two teams played keep-away, Spradling missing a short jumper and Syracuse committing a turnover, until Stewart found himself under the basket for the winning points with 30 seconds left.

Stewart rolled around a defender and was alone to take a pass from the right corner for the layup. Brown added 17 points for Tulsa, and guard Mike Anderson, Richardson's sixth man, scored 17. Santifer topped Syracuse with 29.

In the consolation game, Purdue, 21-11, defeated West Virginia, 23-10, in overtime 75-72.



FOULED INSIDE—Lambda Chi Alpha's Mark Hargis fouls Jukes' Johnny Pate under the basket during the intramural championship game. The Jukes went on to win their second straight championship and finished the season 10-0.

Skiff photo by Lyle McBride

Weekend tourney test for Frog golfers

By ROBERT HOWINGTON
Staff Writer

Coming off strong showings in the last three tournaments, TCU's men's golf team will be in Austin Friday to start play in the 54-hole Morris Williams Intercollegiate tournament. The Frogs placed fourth in the tournament last year.

TCU golf coach Fred Warren said he has been encouraged by his team's recent play. The team finished fourth in the Border Olympics and third in

the Southwest Recreation and Fourth Annual Spring Classic tournaments over the last two weeks.

"The team's looking a little better," Warren said.

Junior Brion Carlson has led TCU's resurgence. Carlson, who has a 73.2 stroke average, won individual honors last week in the Spring Classic tournament.

"I'm real pleased with Brion's play," Warren said. "Brion's been playing well. He's going to be a fine player."

Sophomore Bjorn Svedin (73.9) and freshman Jeff Heimenz (75.2) have

also added consistent play throughout the season.

Warren said that some of the other players still need to begin playing up to their capabilities.

"We'll do all right if we can get Mike (Larson) and Kenny (Huff) playing," Warren said.

Sophomore Larson (74.9), who was a strong sixth man for last year's team that finished fourth in the nation, and senior Huff (76.5), a transfer from SMU, were in a contest this week with senior John Sheldon (75.7) for the final two team positions for the tournament this weekend.

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