

TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, TUESDAY, November 17, 1981

Weather

There is a chance for early morning fog today, but the weather will continue to be fair today and mild tonight. Highs will be in the mid 70s and lows will be in the mid 50s. Winds will be southerly at 5-15 mph.

Weller elected House president in runoff

By SUSIE BRIDGES
Staff Writer

Eddie Weller was elected president of the House of Student Representatives in a runoff election Friday.

The runoff was followed by several accusations of campaign violations.

Weller defeated Cassie Daley 474 to 437, receiving 52 percent of the vote.

Virginia Stroud was elected vice president of the House, defeating Terry Brown in the runoff by 140 votes; she received 58 percent of the vote.

The Election Appeals Board heard charges Sunday from Programming Council Vice President Stuart Lord and House member Dennis Dillon against Weller, as well as charges from Weller against Daley.

The board found Weller guilty of violating the House Election Code and the Skiff advertising policy.

Weller inserted fliers in Friday's Skiff without the Skiff's consent and without paying for ad space.

Had Weller paid for the ad, he would have exceeded the spending limits outlined in the Election Code.

The board fined Weller \$10, the maximum fine it can assess, and asked that Weller write a letter of apology to the Skiff and pay for the ad.

The board said it could not impose a sterner penalty on Weller because the violation "cannot be proven or construed to have concretely altered the election results.

Alternatives open to the board included invalidating the election, calling a new election and barring Weller from serving as president.

Insertion of the ads without Skiff consent could be considered fraud, actionable under the law.

Weller was also charged with violating the Election Code by using adhesive-backed tape to display posters by exceeding the number of posters allowed in a particular building and by distributing leaflets.

The appeals board fined Weller \$5 for use of tape which is forbidden because it can damage paint surfaces. The board took no action on the other accusations.

The number of posters hung in a particular building, because they have been removed already, cannot be proved, "thus, no action is deemed appropriate," the board ruled.

Whether the fliers inserted into Friday's newspaper are leaflets, the board decided, is "immaterial at this point," again deeming disciplinary action by the board inappropriate.

Daley, charged and found guilty of violating the university's policy on hanging posters to trees, was

fined \$5. Daley tacked her posters to trees rather than tying them, as university policy requires.

The election Appeals Board met from 2 to 6 p.m. Sunday to hear the accusations and defenses.

Dennis Dillon, in presenting his accusation, said Weller's violation was "surely not incurred intentionally" and that it was not his intention for the accusation to "disrupt the outcome of this election."

"The pursuit of these violations is insane," Dillon said, adding that the "ridiculous" violations filed during this year's elections could alter the framework of getting things done in the House.

"We can't settle this simply within the appeals board because a third party is involved," he said, referring to Weller's use of the newspaper.

Skiff Editor Lyle McBride, who had notified the House of Weller's violation of Skiff advertising policy, told the board that the newspaper was not concerned with the sanctions imposed on Weller or with the internal workings of the House, but that the Skiff had been used for advertising and had not been compensated.

He said the insertion also made it look as if the Skiff was endorsing Weller, after having previously endorsed Daley.

Weller began his defense by apologizing for the in-

terventions, saying he didn't think about their being advertisements.

"I didn't mean to damage the editorial integrity of the Skiff," he said.

Stuart Lord, who also filed against Weller for the same violation, said his insertions were "unethical and against the law."

Lord said he consulted the Washington Post, the New York Daily News and newspapers in Fort Worth and Dallas and was told that unauthorized insertions are against the Associated Press Managing Editor's Code of Ethics, and that if illegal inserts were made in those papers the guilty party could be fined and could be liable for the cost of the advertisement.

Weller said he "legalistically" rationalized his actions at the time because once he had taken the papers out of the distribution boxes, as he was free to do, they were his property.

Lord said the newspapers are for free distribution, but not for "free alteration," distinguishing them from the cafeteria napkins Daley stamped as part of her campaign.

Appeals board member Matt Fels, Weller's roommate in Brachman Dormitory, disqualified himself from participation in the board's decisions because of a "conflict of interest."

Counselor battles anorexia at TCU

By ANN O'REILLY
Staff Writer

She is 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs less than 100 pounds. Her eyes are sharp but cloudy. She suffers from anorexia—obsessive weight loss. Richard S. Citrin, a counselor at TCU's Counseling Center, said anorexia is "fairly common" at TCU.

He has counseled two anorexics this year, heard of about five others and speculates that there are around 50 on campus.

"I imagine that every women's resident hall would have a number of anorexics," he said.

Anorexia is common on campus for two reasons, Citrin said. Anorexia is "a disorder of transition into adulthood," Citrin said, and there are adolescents here going through those transitions.

Also most of the women at TCU are "high achievers," and anorexia is more common in high achieving women—for them "one way to handle stress is to stop eating," he said.

"A number of anorexics I see are in particularly rigorous courses or major areas of study—business, nursing, social work and graduate students in psychology," Citrin said.

"They tend to use it as a stress reducing mechanism."

The two main types of anorexia that Citrin said he sees are nervosa and bulimia.

With anorexia nervosa, "the person just kind of stops eating."

Almost 95 percent of its victims are women. These women are usually between 14 and 18 years old, Citrin said.

Women with anorexia nervosa fear getting fat, and that fear does not lessen after weight loss. These women see themselves as fat even when they are emaciated. They are preoccupied with their body size and often stare at themselves in the mirror.

Amenorrhea—disturbance of the menstrual cycle—is another symptom. No physical illness explains the weight loss in this syndrome.

Women with anorexia bulimia are marked by periodic binges and depression. These women will plan to eat a lot of high calorie foods, such as sweets. Such binges are followed by self-induced vomiting or the taking of laxatives.

An anorexia bulimia victim may eat secretly and rapidly. The binges may be ended by abdominal pain, sleep or social interruption. Victims fear not being able to stop eating voluntarily.

"A woman may go on a binge," Citrin said, "by eating a lot of food in less than two hours."

"A woman may go on a binge and then may not do it again for another week or so."

Anorexia bulimia is not as "incapacitating as anorexia nervosa," Citrin said.

Anorexia has many causes, he said. A stress event, such as a heavy test schedule, can "precipitate" anorexia.

Family background is involved in anorexia also, he said. When an anorexic woman was a child, her parents probably taught her "to always look good and not to gain too much weight."

These "old messages" influence her at age 17 and 18 when she is worried about not gaining weight, Citrin said.

For anorexics, not eating is a way of controlling their own lives, he said. "One theory is that a woman who is anorexic is not ready to assume adult responsibilities," Citrin said, "so she goes on a self-destructive path."

"It's an adolescent behavior in a way. By not eating food, she doesn't have to do things that other people want her to do."

Anorexics usually refuse to admit they have a problem, he said, and are also resistant to therapy.

Anorexic women often are perfectionists, which is one reason they refuse help.

"You have this attitude of being perfectionistic," Citrin said. "If someone told you that you have anorexia, then you certainly wouldn't be very perfect. So it is easier to deny it."

"The person is not consciously able to recognize they are ill. It's kind of a way that the person protects himself from the recognition of it."

Anorexia can lead to death, Citrin said, adding it can also be recurrent for a number of years.

"A woman would go through it under a stressful situation and would come out from it," Citrin explained. "Then several years later when there is another stressful situation, it would come up again."

Anorexia can cause vitamin deficiencies, internal organ damage, hair loss and skin color change. If the anorexic is not treated, the effects can become severe. "A person is capable of dying from it," Citrin said.

Usually, however, a person is hospitalized before the condition is fatal.

For treatment, Citrin said, "a person would be put on a liquid diet and put in a restrained environment." Anorexia is treated by both medical and therapeutic approaches.

In most cases after an anorexic recognizes her problem and receives counseling, Citrin said, a remission—a cessation of the symptoms—is possible.

Anorexia in males is rare, he said. Anorexia is more common in women than men because "women have been taught to be a lot more concerned about their appearance."

The changing roles of women in the past 10 years, Citrin said, has had an effect on this. "Women are under more pressure to achieve personal and career success."

(Continued on page 3)



WATCHOUT FOLX—Mark McIney, a TCU student, struts his stuff as Suzi Wynn looks on merrily. The two models were part of a fashion show held Friday night to benefit the Southerner Truth Community Center in Fort Worth. Photo by Dan Tubb.

Author chronicles Kiowa heritage

By CARRIE CASSELL
Staff Writer

Traditional songs and dances were performed by members of the Kiowa tribe Saturday in the student center at an autograph party for Maurice Boyd.

Boyd, a TCU history professor, is the author of *Kiowa Voices: Ceremonial Dance, Ritual and Song*.

Paintings by Kiowa artist Robert Redford highlighted Saturday's display. The display included a large

illustration of the tribe's oldest known calendar, depicting the most important tribal event of each winter and summer from the winter of 1832 to the summer of 1892.

"The Kiowas were warriors of the plains," Boyd said. "They were great storytellers, singers, dancers, and artists."

One important tradition was the Koutsenko, the 10 greatest warriors made up the Koutsenko in the days when the Kiowa-Comanche alliance ruled the southern plains. Those leaders would drive a Sacred Arrow

through their sash and into the ground during battle. They would not move from that spot until they achieved victory or death.

Yale Spottedbird, an original member of the Kiowa Tribal Council was at the autograph party Saturday. Spottedbird told the story of how Kiowa chiefs White Bear, Sitting Bear and Lone Wolf told their people to stop fighting the white man because "when we kill them, another group will come."

Boyd's book, published earlier this year by the TCU Press, is the first of

two volumes detailing the traditional ceremonies of the Kiowa tribe of Oklahoma. The Susan Peters papers were a major source of information for Boyd. Peters, a field artist and friend of the Kiowas for 50 years, recorded their legends and folk tales from 1918 until her death in 1960. Her observations are being published for the first time in *Kiowa Voices*.

Volume two of *Kiowa Voices* should be published next spring, Boyd said, depending on whether funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities is available.

around the world

Compiled from The Associated Press

Sattar elected president of Dacca. Dacca's acting President Abulis Sattar, running on a platform of peace and stability, won a five-year presidential term Monday in a landslide victory.

Unofficial returns from more than half the 21,805 voting districts indicated Sattar, 76, and his Bangladesh Nationalist Party won 8,178,509 votes in the nationwide balloting Sunday.

The second place candidate, Kamal Hossain, charged that the election was rigged. "The election has been reduced to a farce," he said at a news conference Sunday. "It is totally divorced of reality. Therefore, the question of accepting it does not arise at all."

Sattar took over as head of the impoverished nation of 90 million people when former President Zaur Rahman was assassinated May 30 in an abortive army coup.

Parisians celebrating wine season. Corks popped all over Paris Monday as Parisians tasted the first Beaujolais wine of the season.

For a few weeks each year beginning Nov. 15 there is a festive air in Paris as the first batch of the fruity red Beaujolais wine, so the celebrated French Beaujolais arrives.

Trucks, trains and planes began pouring out 30,000 cartons to distribute the 1.3 billion gallons of Beaujolais Nouveau to the cities of France, Europe and the United States.

Navy says malfunctions led to destruction of missile. Navy officials in Cape Canaveral, Fla., say the ignition and launch of a Trident missile were normal during a test but something went wrong after the weapon started on its course and that's why it was destroyed.

A technician pushed a button and exploded the missile when it veered off course after its test launch from the submarine USS Benjamin Franklin, naval officials said. The Navy would not say which way the missile was heading. The sub was 50 miles from here Sunday when the incident occurred.

The Trident missile, to be installed in nuclear subs of the same name, has a range of nearly 7,000 miles. The Navy said it was the second time a Trident missile has had to be destroyed in the air.

Libyan troops in Chad being replaced by peacekeeping force. Withdrawal of all Libyan troops from Chad was to be completed Monday, the Libyan news agency IANA reported. Zairian paratroopers, the first of a pan-African peacekeeping force, have arrived to take their place.

About 300 Zairian troops arrived Sunday and were being taken to a new military base. The paratroopers are the first of an estimated 6,000 members from six African states—Zaire, Nigeria, Egypt, Guinea, Senegal and Benin—to be sent by the Organization of African Unity.

OPINION

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More campaign time needed for elections

Student House of Representatives officer elections are too rushed and leave too little time for students to get to know the candidates.

Currently the House election code allows for a 10-day filing period, which ended on a Thursday this year. The elections were then held the following Tuesday.

The primary vehicle through which students get nonpartisan information about the elections and the candidates is through the *TCU Daily Skiff*.

Closing filing only four days before the election gave the student body and the *Skiff* little time to examine the issues and the candidates.

Under the election code, persons may not campaign until the filing period opens. The *Skiff* or any other groups that would like to hold a discussion with candidates must wait until the last filing day to ensure that they include everyone who might file.

Student House of Representatives officer elections are too rushed and leave too little time for students to get to know the candidates.

This year, as has been done before, the *Skiff* offered space to the candidates to voice their opinions and held a forum with the presidential candidates in an effort to better inform the student body.

The candidates were rushed in writing their letters, and some actually had to write them before they had filed in order to get them to the paper in time for them to run.

The *Skiff* waited until filing closed and interviewed the candidates on Friday, leaving only enough time to meet with the presidential candidates and none of the contenders for other offices.

This short time between the end of filing and election day makes it difficult for the candidates to present their platforms and even more difficult for the student body and the *Skiff* to analyze their stances.

This year there were four very different and very committed candidates who had little opportunity to fully display their special qualities.

TCU was fortunate to have a number of good candidates, and this is largely responsible for the quality of the leader chosen.

Had the field not been so qualified, the students might not have been as lucky, since there was so little time to examine the issues.

The time between the end of filing and the election should be about a week. This amount of time can be added without fear of creating an apathy-breeding process that mires in its own tediousness.

**DAVID STOCKMAN TOOK AN AX
AND GAVE THE BUDGET FORTY WHACKS;
WHEN HE SAW WHAT HE HAD DONE
HE GAVE HIMSELF FORTY-ONE!**



Stockman's lapse rouses jokes

by Tom Raum

WASHINGTON (AP)—A few congressional Republicans found a light side to the troubles besetting budget director David A. Stockman.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. said he wasn't that distressed by Stockman's unflattering words about his support for the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor in his home state of Tennessee.

Stockman, in interviews for the Atlantic Monthly article that prompted him to offer his resignation, said Baker's support was the only reason the \$3.2 billion reactor had survived his budget knife.

Last week, President Reagan refused to accept Stockman's offer to resign over the article, which quoted the budget director as doubting that the administration's economic program would work.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Bob Dole, R-Kan., never at a loss for one-liners, said the controversy might help Stockman become more effective. "He'll spend more time working and less time talking to reporters."

And Sen. William V. Roth, R-Del., a sponsor of the tax-cut plan that forms the basis for the Reagan economic program, jokingly said he

was inviting Stockman for Thanksgiving Dinner.

On the menu, Roth said, would be "foot-in-mouth file."

"Following dinner, Mr. Stockman will be offered a blindfold and a cigarette," Roth said in a news release.

During a recent House-Senate conference committee meeting on a new farm bill, negotiators asked about the administration's position on an embargo protection plan that could give farmers up to \$30 billion if ever invoked.

Administration officials said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. opposed the measure because it limited the options the president has in dealing with foreign policy crisis.

Haig also was the one who persuaded the president for the first three months of his term not to lift the Soviet grain embargo, as Reagan had pledged to do.

"Who's Al Haig?" inquired House Agriculture Committee Chairman Kika de la Garza, D-Texas.

"The secretary of agriculture," said Rep. Thomas Harkin, D-Iowa. Tom Raum is a writer for the Associated Press.

Human rights policy all talk, no action

by Terry Colgren

Something odd is going on in the Department of State with respect to U.S. human rights policy.

Recent pronouncements by the State Department on human rights sound like an echo of the Carter administration's policy. In a recent policy statement the State Department asserted that "this administration opposes the violation of human rights whether by ally or adversary, friend or foe. Our policy... is one of balanced and evenhanded condemnations of human rights violations whenever they occur."

In practice, however, these admirable standards have been ignored or violated. Unfortunately, comparing the State Department's deeds with its words reveals that more is being done for hypocrisy than for human rights.

For example, the administration is openly wooing repressive regimes in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. High administration spokesmen give comfort to South Africa and publicly praise repressive rulers such as Gen. Viola of Argentina and President Marcos of the Philippines.

If the State Department is sincere in seeking, as it claims, to place America "in the forefront in the

struggle to advance human rights" then the following four suggestions should be implemented to help make such pronouncements credible.

First, the Secretary of State should disassociate from U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's proposals that we go easy on regimes that violate human rights—if they are anti-communist. She rationalizes this on the ground that dictatorships on the right are authoritarian, which is not as bad as the totalitarianism of communist rulers.

That kind of dichotomy is simplistic. Poland and Yugoslavia, for example, seem freer today than South Korea or Paraguay. In any event, from a human rights viewpoint abuse is abuse, torture is torture and repression is repression no matter who are the perpetrators. Surely, it is no solace to the mother whose son was abducted and tortured in Argentina, or to the black man banned from full civil participation in South Africa that the outrage was committed by an authoritarian regime rather than a totalitarian one.

Moreover, Kirkpatrick's philosophy invariably leads to a double standard on human rights. Unfortunately, her views seem to animate much of the

administration's de-emphasis of human rights, not withstanding Secretary Haig's high-minded declarations.

Second, the State Department should be candid about the human rights abuses of repressive states. The administration wants to restore military assistance to Argentina and it supports international bank loans to Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and South Korea. To justify such changes in policy the administration claims that human rights violations in those countries have been drastically reduced.

That is like saying that someone's fever has gone down from 106 degrees to 101 degrees, but when you look at the actual thermometer, it shows 105 degrees. Improvement, yes, but still highly dangerous.

If vital national interests do require our accommodating some repressive rulers, then we must identify and appraise these interests. But we must not reward repressive states on the ground that their records have significantly improved when they have not.

Third, the administration should be willing to condemn gross abuses publicly. The State Department says it prefers quiet diplomacy. Quiet

diplomacy is sometimes desirable but it is most effective when accompanied by a readiness to publicly marshal world opinion against abuses. Further, by speaking out, we encourage the oppressed and give them hope. At the State Department today the message is not quiet diplomacy, but silent diplomacy.

Finally, the State Department has said that if we are "to show leadership in the cause of human rights, we must lead in the first instance by our own example." Quite right. And some shining examples would be to maintain legal services to the poor, enforce desegregation, endorse an equal rights amendment and support programs to aid the poor and needy. For now, the administration has failed in its "own example."

By emphasizing human rights, we meld our national ideals and our national interests. This administration does not yet appreciate that concept. Perhaps it is still "finding its way." When it does, perhaps it will try to close the huge gulf that now exists between its pronouncements and its performance.

Terry Colgren is a junior political science major.

Mulligan's stew

Bar the door; Canadians angry

TORONTO (AP)—Any month now, alert defenders of Detroit, Massena, N.Y., Newport, Vt., Cut Bank, Mont. and similar frontier towns may be sending up the cry, "The Canadians Are Coming!"

The next chill wind from the north may bring the entire 80,000 military forces of Canada howling across our 4,000-mile common border, that peaceful stretch of mountain and prairie fortified up to now, on the far side anyway, by only a thin skin of paranoia.

Little Brother to the north, who is the second largest country on Earth after Russia, has grown restless and resentful. Apparently the cold war after the War of 1812 ranks as the coldest of all cold wars.

I sensed this while attending a seminar entitled "A Few Things About Americans that Drive Canadians Nuts" at the annual

meeting of The Associated Press Managing Editors in Toronto last month.

An asterisk called attention in parenthesis to what was purported to be one pet Canadian peeve: "including the fact that most U.S. citizens don't seem to know that Canadians are Americans, too."

The fact also seemed to elude the three Canadian panelists, who kept referring to all us Archie Bunkers below the border as "Americans" rather than "United Statesians."

Mel Hurtig, a publisher in Edmonton, Alberta, was upset over statistics showing that gringos south of the St. Lawrence owned about 80 per cent of Canada, from big industries to tiny motels.

Allan Fotheringham, a witty columnist from the Southern Newspapers in Vancouver,

pointed up the pervasiveness of the U.S. takeover of Canada by describing himself as being "from B.C.—British California." He found cross-border cultural exchanges somewhat limited: "We give you hockey players; you give us reruns of M-A-S-H." U.S. interest in Canadian affairs, he suggested, peaked with "Margaret Trudeau dancing with the Rolling Stones."

But the bitterest war cries were raised by the feisty little professor from Carleton University, who is a leading light in Canada's tiny National Party. Professor Robin Mathews' bluntly spoken message added up to: No more Mr. Nice Guy. We whipped you in 1775. We whipped you in 1812. We can do it again. More and more of us Canadians hate you. He used the word hate at least three times.

The professor, by the way, teaches Canadian literature, as

opposed, I guess, to American and English literature. Apparently he never has got over his pique at Robert W. Service not winning the Nobel Prize.

The trouble with the Mathews argument is that it bogs down in the War of 1812. No one on either side of the border really understands the War of 1812. Back as far as 1815, they didn't even understand the War of 1812 because it was still going on when it was over.

Anyway, we can alleviate these war jitter and start to mend our lack of Canadian fences if, as Ontario Premier William Davis pointed out to the editors, we cease to perceive Canada as a place where people watch baseball games in mukluks. Hugh A. Mulligan is a special correspondent for the Associated Press.

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The *TCU Daily Skiff* Telephone: 921-7428
Moudy Communications Building, Rm. 291 Advertising: 921-7426
Texas Christian University Journalism Dept.: 921-7425
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Pakistani aid package causes controversy

Dissident opposes sale

By KEVIN OWENS
Staff Writer

He lies barefoot across the floor, flicking nervously at a cigarette until it burns down. He flicks at air.

Shekeel Ahmad Khan fled Pakistan in October.

Khan, 26, who at first requested anonymity—"I am afraid for my family still in Pakistan"—told of life under Dictator Zia ul-Haq.

"The common man is innocent, but he is being victimized by the privileged class," he said.

For example, the former professor of literature at Shah Abdul Latif College said lower and middle classes are forbidden to gamble or drink, carrying 20 and 80 lashes, respectively, as punishment. But officials in the Zia regime and his army are excused of all offenses, Khan said, even if they violate Islam, the prominent religion.

Indeed, Zia's treatment of Islamic offenders has been, at best, severe.

In September, an 18-year-old high school girl and a 24-year-old school bus driver were flogged and stoned to death on national television for having eloped.

In Rawalpindi recently, 26 men were lashed on the buttocks before a crowd of 10,000. Arrested in prostitution raids on two local hotels, the men were further signs of Zia's growing power—and growing terror among Pakistanis.

Asked why he came to the public beatings, one man said, "For fun's sake, and that's a shame. In Pakistan everybody's guilty. They are just being punished because they were caught."

Khan felt the fear. Yet, angered by government corruption and legal

hypocrisy, he sent a letter of protest to Zia.

"The common man is struggling for his rights," he said. "But government officials, they have friendly contacts with smugglers and black marketers. Just give them a car or pay them money..."

Khan was called before the local army board and warned about his opposition.

"I was not doing anything wrong," he said. "I was (only) pointing out the evils in the system."

He sips from a cup of hot tea, not beer or wine. Faithful to Islam.

Khan said that the three-court system in Pakistan—under martial, Islamic and civil laws—only baits bribery. Without a bribe, suspects are tried under martial law, clearly the most brutal, he said; the mercy of Islamic law may be bought for a moderate bribe; large bribery of government officials allows one to be tried under civil law, formerly called British law, which usually results in a suspended sentence.

"The government is extorting money from innocent people," Khan said. "People are terrified of martial law. Now, it's the law of the jungle."

Yet Pakistan was once a peaceful and prosperous democracy, said Shaikh Jeffrey, a Pakistani activist who moved to the United States in 1971, shortly after Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto built the country's first democratic government.

"It is the only fair election ever held in the history of Pakistan," Jeffrey said. "Electing Bhutto was the first chance that Pakistanis had their say in the government."

Bhutto began a slow crackdown on the feudal system, Jeffrey said,

nationalizing industry and attempting to restructure the army's bureaucracy, the one force to eventually challenge and conquer the democratic leader.

In 1973, Bhutto drafted the first Pakistani Constitution to be approved by all political factions.

Then, in what Jeffrey called a bloodless "coup masterminded by feudal capitalists," General Zia stole control of Pakistan in July 1977.

On Oct. 16, 1977, five days before a promised free election, Zia disbanded all political parties, banned political activities and placed the press under censorship.

After two years in prison, Bhutto, 51, was convicted of conspiring to kill a political opponent and hanged.

"The elite class felt threatened by Bhutto, though he was a landlord (privileged class) himself," Jeffrey said. "The judge that convicted him had been attacked and intimidated by Zia's soldiers."

"And still, the American government supports martial law in Pakistan. People from other countries don't know what American democracy stands for when it goes about supporting dictatorships."

"Pakistanis think that their American friends cannot be trusted."

Such distrust exploded Nov. 21, 1979, when the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad was burned by rioting Pakistani Moslems, killing six and injuring 37. Shortly after, 300 Americans were airlifted from the country.

"The Pakistani people do not resent Americans," Khan said, "but American policy."

Jeffrey fears that the proposed sale of 40 American F-16s, with nearly \$2 billion in military credits, to the Zia regime will only enhance dictatorial power.

"The U.S. government believes that the dictatorship would fight the Russians," Jeffrey said. "But, if the Russians invaded, there would be no Pakistani resistance. Zia would not challenge the Soviets."

"The Russians only support other communist governments. They drum up grassroots support. But Americans, why do they always support the bums, the dictators?"

Khan persisted in his opposition to the regime, heading a nationwide teachers' strike. He was harassed, then tortured.

Soon after, he obtained a falsified passport and escaped to the United States. He is now seeking political asylum.

"The dictatorship is getting stronger every day," Khan said. "Government officials are infiltrating all the businesses, especially the PIA (Pakistan International Airlines, the nation's largest)."

Jeffrey said that political resistors are jailed and labeled "traitors, Russian agents."

"Zia has bent all the political parties, all the unions, all political activities in the country," he said.

"Democracy is the only solution to keep Pakistan intact."

Like many Pakistani activists living in the United States, Jeffrey now lobbies the United Nations, seeking U.S. influence to help reverse the oppression in Pakistan, not arm it.

Khan pulled off his thick, black-rimmed glasses and dabbed at perspiration.

"I wrote in one letter, 'I don't know what will happen to me and my family, but I have done my job,'" he said.

Now, both men lie in silence, waiting—with Russians and Americans—for their country to explode.

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Reagan wants aid passed

The Reagan administration is pressing Congress to approve a six-year, \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package to Pakistan.

The package, a combination of military sales credits and economic grants, will be in addition to the president's suggested sale of 40 F-16s to the government of President Zia ul-Haq.

Zia, the army's chief of staff, overthrew the democratic government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto July 5, 1977.

Following the overthrow, Bhutto spent two years in prison. He was then convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent and hanged.

"Apart from anything else, this is the greatest boost that the Pakistanis could have," Zia said of the proposed packages.

The proposal for U.S. aid to Pakistan, meant to guard against Soviet aggression in neighboring Afghanistan, is snagged in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The committee must decide if it should suspend an amendment barring the sale of U.S. arms to nations actively experimenting with nuclear weapons. Pakistan has refused to end its attempts to acquire nuclear arms.

"We told the United States that if you want to help Pakistan, there should be no strings," Zia said.

"An extension of the hammer and sickle from Afghanistan to other areas in the region will mean Soviet influence over Iran, the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, Saudi Arabia and other Moslem countries," he said.

Still, opponents of the proposed deal claim Zia heads a ruthless dictatorship, suspending elections and the constitution and jailing political resistors.

With sophisticated American arms, they claim, Zia will only oppress the Pakistanis further.

The country has been under martial law since Zia came into power. More people worry of yet another Pakistani war with India, the fourth since both won independence from Britain 34 years ago.

If both packages—military credits and economic aid and the sale of F-16s—are passed, Pakistan would receive six aircraft within a year. And, compared to debate over the sale of five AWACS radar planes to the Saudis, sources say congressional fighting is light.

In fact, Belgium and the Netherlands, which co-produce the General Dynamics F-16 plane, have agreed to step up their production and divert F-16s to the U.S. Air Force; this will allow the United States to deliver half a dozen F-16s to Pakistan within a year of the formal contract signing.

Saudi Arabia is expected to help Pakistan pay for the 40 F-16s.

"The United States believes a strong Pakistan serves American interests by being better able to withstand Soviet pressures from neighboring Afghanistan," a U.S. administration statement said.

Although the Pakistan armed forces are heavily manned, with 450,000 regulars in the army alone, they are ill-equipped for major operations.

Of the 210 combat aircraft in the air force, almost one-third—about 60 planes—are ancient U.S. F-86 Sabrejets that date from the Korean War.

In addition, 720 of Pakistan's 1,070 tanks are old-model, Chinese T-59s and PT-76s, neither considered a match for the Soviet arsenal.

Anorexia

Continued from page 1.

"Women have not gotten the same kind of training that men have gotten in terms of gearing up for a career."

For students who might know an anorexic, Citrin suggested "talking to the person they suspect has it."

Making a referral to the health center or to the counseling center is another suggestion.

Depending upon the seriousness, a call to the dean of students office may

also be appropriate, he said.

"Another thing to do is to try and help them figure out what is bugging them and the things they can do to relieve some of that stress," he said.

Dr. John S. Terrell, director of the health center, said, "Anorexia is not a common disease, but this (college age) is the age group we frequently see it in."

While the "true syndrome of

anorexia is rare," Terrell said, the doctors at the health center see a lot of students with "similar symptoms."

"One of the most important things is making students aware of what it is," Citrin said. "One possible good tool for it is peer pressure—a group of students working to help an ill student. Not to intimidate them, but to really give them their support."

Clements to run for governor

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Gov. Bill Clements made it official Monday. He wants to be governor for a second term.

"I know of no higher honor than to serve the greatest state in the union as its governor and there is no challenge I would rather accept than to have the affairs of Texas as my daily responsibility and agenda," he told a news conference.

Clements won election as Texas' first Republican governor this century after a hard-fought campaign in 1978.

In a question-and-answer session following his formal announcement, Clements revealed several of his demands on the 1983 Legislature, if he wins re-election.

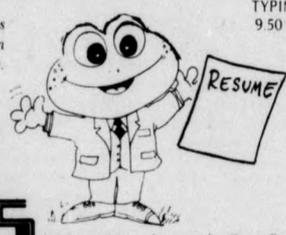
"I see no inclination to raise oil and gas taxes (as suggested by

Attorney General Mark White, Democrat). I doubt it would have any chance of passage in the House or Senate. I am not for it," he said.

Clements said he would again submit legislation to do away with the state property tax. He also said his 1983 program includes a water trust fund proposal similar to the one defeated by voters Nov. 3

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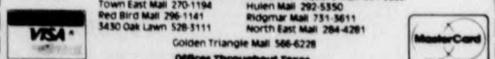
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Longhorns handle TCU passing attack in 31-15 win

By ED KAMEN
Staff Writer

AUSTIN—The TCU Horned Frogs went to Austin with a definite game plan. They planned on preventing Texas from executing long and time-consuming scoring drives. On offense they planned to pass, pass, pass.

For the most part the plans succeeded. Texas didn't dominate the Frogs' defense with long, painful drives and TCU quarterback Reuben Jones threw for 239 yards. But even the best conceived plans are bound to fail when one team is better than the other. That's what TCU's 31-15 defeat proved.

The Frogs were stingy on defense in the first half, yielding 144 yards to the Longhorns, while TCU compiling 166 total yards.

Yet twice TCU was within the Texas 10 yardline and couldn't push it in for a touchdown. Greg Porter's two field goals made it 7-6 with 4:14 left in the first half.

Those next four minutes would decide the game.

Freshman linebacker Gary Spann intercepted Robert Brewer's pass at the Texas 40 and TCU had a chance to lead going into the locker room. But two plays later Jones underthrew a sideline pass to Phillip Epps and Bobby Johnson intercepted and dashed 54 yards to the TCU 11 yard line. Four plays later John Walker hopped in from the two and TCU trailed 14-6.

Texas continued to put points on the board in the second half never allowing the Frogs a chance to make a comeback.

The Frogs set up, almost exclusively, in the shotgun formation on offense with Jones throwing 43 times. But a consistent Texas rush forced Jones out of the pocket often enough to keep the TCU receiving corps empty-handed on important downs. Half a dozen passes by Jones

were carelessly dropped, while tight coverage and Jones' erratic aim prevented Stanley Washington from becoming much of a factor. Washington, the nation's leading receiver going into the game, caught just three of Jones' 15 completions for 75 yards and dove unsuccessfully for eight more.

While TCU filled the skies with air traffic, the TCU running game was held to a mere total of 6 yards. And TCU didn't run once from the shotgun formation.

Texas didn't have any trouble running. A.J. Jones carried 29 times for the Horns, gaining 162 of Texas' 301 rushing yards.

Each team had four turnovers, but TCU's were more costly. A TCU mistake led to both first half scores by Texas and a third quarter interception paved the way for a Texas field goal that made the score 17-6.

Texas' defensive line was in top form holding the TCU rush to next to nothing and sacking Jones six times. Their play was even more impressive considering they lost their All-America defensive end Kenneth Sims in the first quarter with an injury. He received ligament damage to his right ankle and broke his fibula. Sims is out for the season.

One of the bright spots for TCU was the performance of place-kicker Greg Porter. Porter made three field goals in three attempts, one from 41 yards out. That gives him a season total of 13-17.

But field goals were not enough to keep TCU close. The failure of the Frogs to score touchdowns allowed Texas to run up the score and forced the Frogs to perform their last minute magic tricks again. This time it was much too late.

The loss leaves TCU with a 2-6-2 record and a 1-5-1 conference mark. The Frogs will wrap up the 1981 season at home against Texas A&M Saturday.



SCOOTIN' REUBEN—TCU quarterback Reuben Jones tries to find an opening in the Texas defense in the second quarter of Saturday's game.

There weren't too many holes to be found as the Longhorns coasted to a 31-15 victory.

Photo by Lesley Hills

Golf teams struggling

By ROBERT HOWINGTON
Staff Writer

TCU golf coach Fred Warren said his women's team avoided drinking the water while in Monterrey, Mexico, this past weekend at the Torneo Universitario Femenil de Golf Tournament.

Avoiding Mexico's water, however, didn't help the team win its second tournament of the fall season. The Lady Frogs, despite good play from Marci Bozarth and Jenny Lidback, struggled to a sixth place finish.

TCU finished with a 54-hole total of 916, 20 shots behind the winning total of arch-rival Southern Methodist University.

Bozarth shot rounds of 72-76-75 to place sixth individually. Lidback, the Lady Frogs' freshman sensation from Baton Rouge, La., carded rounds of 75-74-76 to take ninth place.

"We are just not playing real well right now," Warren said. "We're just struggling a little bit. But I'm looking forward to a good spring."

Asked what the Lady Frogs drank instead of Mexico's notoriously bad water, Warren said, "A lot of Coke. We're Coked out."

The men's golf team, and Warren, learned the value of Bjorn Svedin in last week's Harvey Penick Intercollegiate tournament.

Svedin, a junior from Sweden, came down with strep throat before the tournament and didn't go with the team to Austin.

The men flopped their way to a 15th place finish and, Warren said, "The loss of Bjorn hurt us a lot. If we had him, we would've finished fifth or seventh. It was not a good tournament for us."

The men's 54-hole total of 1,150 was 58 shots behind the winning total of Oklahoma State. It was by far the men's poorest showing of the season. "Other than this tournament," Warren said, "we've had a good fall."

Brion Carlson was low for the team with a 76-76-71-223 score. Jeff Heimeiz had an erratic showing, firing rounds of 76-80-69-225.

Tennis team finishes 2nd

The TCU men's tennis team went to Austin this weekend and came home with a second place finish in the Westwood Fall Invitational Tournament.

The doubles team of Karl Richter and Dave Pate won the doubles championship by defeating Craig Kardin and Doug Crawford of Texas in the finals 6-4, 3-6, 7-6. Texas won the overall title with 13½ points topping TCU (13 points) by half a point.

The five-team tournament was the last major team match of the fall season. Prior to the tournament, TCU had won seven straight practice matches.

In the singles matches, Pate got to the semi-finals before losing to Tom Warneke of Trinity. Karl Richter got to the quarter finals before he too lost to Warneke, who won the singles title.

Greg Amaya injured his right thigh in a practice match earlier in the week and was forced to retire from the tournament.

TCU's biggest surprise in the tournament was the play of Chris Doane. Doane, who won the conference singles title in the spring of 1980, defeated SMU's highly-touted newcomer Eric Korita in two sets and then beat Texas A&M's top seed, Brian Joelson in three sets.

Doane then faced Pate of TCU and the two battled it out with Pate finally winning the struggle in three sets.

Soccer team ends with a victory

By T.J. DIAMOND
Staff Writer

TCU's soccer team added some degree of respectability to an otherwise dismal season by winning three of its final four games.

The Horned Frogs finished the year Sunday with a 2-1 win over Texas Tech, lifting TCU's conference record to 3-4 (4-16 overall).

After a scoreless first half, junior Bucky Spahr headed in a shot from six yards out to give the Frogs a 1-0 lead. Scott Lovaas, who led the team in assists, dribbled past two Tech defenders and launched a 35 yard cross field pass to Spahr, who took the assist without a bounce.

The Red Raiders tied the score midway through the second half on a deflection off the leg of the Frogs' Tommy Cobb, who was trying to block the shot.

With 10 minutes remaining, Lovaas sent a corner kick to John Regan at the 20-yard mark. Regan headed a shot toward the middle of the goal area, and Steven Cohen beat the goalie to the ball and headed in the winning shot.

Freshman goalie Pat Keivin registered his first college win, and Jim Grenovich and Mark Gardner had exceptional passing games.

TCU had a field day Friday in a 8-1 massacre of West Texas State. Gardner and Cohen both sent in a pair of goals to lead the Frogs against the inexperienced WTSU squad. Lovaas, a senior, scored his first and last collegiate goal in the effort.

On Nov. 6, TCU suffered through a 6-0 defeat to powerhouse North Texas State. Down 1-0 at the half, the Frogs inflicted most of the second half damage on themselves. TCU headed in one goal for NTSU, and deflected two more shots into its own goal.

Earlier that week, TCU took a 1-0 lead late in the second half on a penalty kick against Arkansas and held on to claim the Southwest Conference win.

"I'd rather go out winning a few than losing a few," said first-year coach David Rubinson.

The Frogs, who lost five games by a single point, withstood an 11-game losing streak during part of the season. TCU's third conference win was against Baylor, giving the Frogs a possible fourth place SWC finish.

"We've got a real good coach and he provides great motivation," Keivin said. "We lost 11 games in a row, and he never lost confidence in us or stopped

giving us incentive." "Even after all those losses, we had the full team coming out to practice," said sophomore Hall Nosis. "Last year, that never would have happened."

TCU will bring back 12 lettermen to next year's team. Only two starters, Cobb and Lovaas, graduate this spring.

Cobb, a sweeper, will be the toughest position to replace. Rubinson said that a midfielder from a small college in Kansas may transfer to TCU. Rubinson would then possibly move Regan, a fullback, to sweeper.

"I really feel that a good player can play any position," Rubinson said. "It's true though, that we need a good strong forward, and I think that with the excellent soccer facilities we have here, we should be able to attract some good players."

"I really feel that in the future, though I'm not saying how soon, TCU is going to decide that they have to give scholarships," Rubinson said.

Currently, TCU does not give soccer scholarships. SMU gives 15 full scholarships, and Texas A&M may begin awarding some this season, Rubinson said.

"I think if TCU's soccer program gets some scholarships," said Keivin, "then we'll be able to compete for the SWC title. Until then, we can get second or third at best."

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