

Greeks seeking resolution of race issue

By SUSIE BRIDGES
Staff Writer

This is the first of two segments about the Spring 1981 investigation into alleged discrimination in fraternities and sororities at TCU.

Less than a year after an emotionally charged investigation of discrimination in TCU's fraternities and sororities, many Greeks have no idea what the investigation uncovered.

Many say they don't know what the SOC decided about racial discrimination, some say they haven't heard of the investigation, and others say discrimination is over because a white fraternity has pledged two blacks.

Others say there is not now and never was a problem of racial discrimination in fraternities and sororities.

Before the investigation was completed, the so-called evidence of discrimination was gone. A black had been pledged in a white fraternity, a

fraternity that would later pledge another black. Sororities would also later invite a black woman to pledge.

But the hearings continued, and many involved said the investigation had not brought on the pledging of a black.

The controversy over a 25-year absence of blacks in the TCU Greek system began on Valentine's Day, 1980.

On that day, Don Jackson, associate professor of political science and a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union, publicly protested what he called continued discrimination in TCU's Greek organizations.

Petitions, accusations, confusion and hard feelings followed.

Late that March, 29 faculty members sent a petition to the Student Organizations Committee charging that the absence of blacks in fraternities and sororities was evidence of racial discrimination.

October 1980 marked the start of hearings and deliberations that continued into February 1981. One



by one, fraternities and sororities were called before a special committee of the SOC to answer charges of racial discrimination.

Before they faced the SOC subcommittee, however, Greek organization leaders heard Chancellor Bill Tucker say he didn't favor any punitive action that might be taken against fraternities and sororities in response to SOC findings.

Tucker asked the Greek leaders to put their shoulders together with those of university staff and faculty to do something about the problem of racial discrimination.

"Twenty-five years is a long time, and it appears to me that we might be

able to do something about it," Tucker told the student leaders during the summer before the SOC investigation. "I lay it before you because I think you're the people who can make a difference. I know you can."

After 21 separate hearings and many meetings, the SOC subcommittee produced a 13-page report of its findings.

No, the committee said, TCU fraternities and sororities do not intentionally discriminate on the basis of race.

But, the committee said, there is a lack of awareness among Greek organizations of how membership selection processes allow racial discrimination.

Most of the subcommittee's recommendations were general: form a rush review committee, have periodic reports to SOC regarding progress, include black Greek organizations in Panhellenic and Interfraternity Council functions. But some were directed toward the national Greek organizations and to

the local chapters.

The national organizations were asked to help their local chapters promote equal opportunity and to abandon protective or passive positions in regard to racial discrimination.

Local chapters were asked to revise membership selection processes in an effort to eliminate prejudice and discrimination.

Progressive voting systems were encouraged to replace those systems that allowed one negative vote to disqualify a potential pledge. Sororities were encouraged to develop an internal system for generating the required recommendations.

Seminars were recommended to promote awareness by chapter advisers and rush chairpersons of the subtle forms and effects of racism.

But now, less than a year after the subcommittee completed its investigation, awareness is not widespread.

But the faculty, staff and students who were involved in the hearings

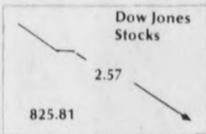
and the students who have been elected to Greek leadership positions are aware of the SOC report, its accomplishments and its implications.

The investigation of racial discrimination in fraternities and sororities accomplished three things, said Tom Badgett, an assistant professor of marketing and chairman of the SOC and its subcommittee.

"First, it focused attention on the issues, on the membership selection processes of Greek organizations," Badgett said.

"It also focused university-wide attention on the fact that there are very few blacks who seek to belong to predominantly all-white social organizations," he said. "Third, various organizations, through their leaders and through the work they had to do to prepare for the hearings, were forced to pay attention to membership selection processes, and in doing this, a number of things were brought out."

Continued on page 3.



TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1982

Weather

Today's weather will be partly cloudy and windy with the high in the upper 60s. There is a 20 percent chance of showers.

Reagan reiterates budget goals

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—President Reagan Tuesday turned aside calls to raise taxes and cut defense spending and promised that his economic program "will guide our country out of this dark tunnel of recession and decline."

Faced with a growing list of congressional proposals to revise his big-deficit budget, Reagan said Washington "seems paralyzed by handwringers," and derided critics as "pessimists on the Potomac."

Reagan said he is open to suggestions to cut the deficit, particularly proposals to reduce federal spending.

"But as the volume of voices rises in debate, there is one thing I want to make very clear: my commitment to cutting taxes and rebuilding our defenses is every bit as strong today as it was the day I took office. There must be no retreat in these areas," Reagan declared.

Reagan spoke at a Republican fund-raising reception for Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., who is seeking re-election this year. Reagan also campaigned in Albuquerque, N.M., for Sen. Harrison Schmidt, R-

N.M., and planned to fly to his California ranch for a vacation.

In Albuquerque, Reagan said the administration was willing to consider any comprehensive alternative proposed by Congress "as long as it does not compromise the fundamentals of our tax-cut program."

Mocking congressional proposals to revise his budget plan, Reagan said, "Many of these are not budget alternatives at all, but political documents designed for saving certain legislators' political hides rather than saving the economy."

In Washington, Republicans looked for ways to shrink the politically damaging \$91.5 billion deficit for fiscal 1983. Senate Republicans said the president probably would accept reductions in the Pentagon's budget and some tax changes.

Reagan pleaded for time to let his program work, saying that increasing taxes is not the way to balance the budget.

Reagan said most of the money in his \$221 billion defense budget for fiscal 1983 is for manpower maintenance and readiness.

"If we eliminated all the major

weapons programs that are scheduled," he said, "it would reduce next year's deficit by \$6.5 billion in our \$3 trillion economy."

In a meeting Monday with representatives of small business, Reagan declared he had compromised enough on his 3-year tax plan when he agreed last year to delay its start.

"I believe it's time for you and me and the American people to stand together and tell the Congress, 'No, you may not touch our tax cut,'" Reagan said.

The president, asked whether the recession wasn't growing deeper, replied, "Only to the extent it isn't getting deeper as fast. It has begun to level out. That always happens at the bottom. You've got to have a curve before you turn up."

Reagan also met 2½ hours Monday with economic advisers and GOP members of the Senate Finance Committee, who offered competing suggestions to trim the deficit and reduce interest rates.

Sen. David Durenberger, R-Minn., said there were nine senators in the session with Reagan. "I think the

president got nine different versions about what to do about the economy, deficits, spending, revenue enhancements and everything else," Durenberger said.

Speakes said he expected "some consensus to develop on Capitol Hill over the next two weeks" for budget revisions.

"I think what we'll do is watch and wait and see; if somebody comes up with a better idea, we'll take a look at it," Speakes said. "We are always willing to work with the Congress."

He stressed that the White House was waiting for a "comprehensive plan," not piecemeal proposals.

Speakes said he did not anticipate changes in the 3-year tax cut, the 18 percent increase in defense spending proposed by Reagan, or the president's proposed budget reductions. Asked where there was room for compromise, he replied, "We'll have to wait and see."

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker said Reagan "showed a good willingness to discuss revisions in the tax code that do not do any fundamental damage to the concept that he advanced last year and Congress enacted."



VICTORY KISS—John Bohon gets a kiss from Roberta Pritchard, Brachman Living/Learning Community adviser. He and Neil Daniel were named as co-winners of the Brachman Teaching Award. Photo by Marty Trislan

Dallas probably convention site

DALLAS (AP)—Dallas is still the target city for the 1984 Republican nominating committee.

If city representatives and Republican National Committee members can hammer out financial terms, Dallas will host the convention, officials said.

"The president wants us to have it here and if we can work out all the financial aspects, it looks like Texas will be the place," committee chairman Richard Richards said

Monday.

Richards traveled to Dallas Feb. 10 to take a preliminary look, then returned Monday with eight members of the national selection committee to tour the city.

The committee examined both Reunion Arena and the Dallas Convention Center.

President Reagan has written Texas Gov. Bill Clements that he would like the convention held in the nation's seventh-largest city.

Richards said site selection

committee members would return April 13 to inspect hotel facilities. A formal vote still must be held by the full committee July 19.

Earlier cities mentioned as possible sites were St. Louis, Atlanta, Detroit and Kansas City, Mo.

Richards said he planned Tuesday to telephone White House Chief of Staff James Baker, a Texas native, to report the committee's findings.

Richards confirmed that the national committee expected Dallas to foot the bill for convention

security, but he said Dallas commerce would benefit in return, estimating that the conventioners collectively would spend \$25 million to \$40 million a day.

Dallas Mayor Jack Evans said the city should be able to provide enough security for those attending the 1984 convention.

He had said earlier that \$10 to \$12 million in private donations would need to be raised since the municipal government could not spend tax money on the convention.



LET US PREY—Ecology student Anne Brey and others act as predators in an experiment Monday in front of Winton-Scott Hall. To "survive" they had to hunt down their prey, colored toothpicks, hidden in a 100-square-

meter area marked by colored flags. The experiment results will first be compiled and later added to graphs when all of the results are received.

Photo by Mike Semmes

around the world

Compiled from The Associated Press

Agriculture commissioner seeks advice on migrant workers.

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Reagan Brown has hired a survey firm to advise him on the migrant and undocumented worker problem.

Brown said he had contracted with L. Cruz & Associates to perform the study, with a report expected this summer.

Brown said several produce companies are considering expanding their operations into Texas within a year or two. Also state growers are looking at the potential for more production.

"Federal proposals for methods of handling undocumented workers so far are unsatisfactory," he said. "They either place the burden on the employer to be responsible for determination of status with a penalty for infringement or place anyone with a Spanish surname in the embarrassing position of having to prove his citizenship."

Vietnamese refugees returned to China. Hong Kong returned 377 Vietnamese refugees to China who fled from there in the hope of getting to the West, a government spokesman reported.

The spokesman said the group was among 2,000 such refugees who would be sent back to China this week. He said they were Vietnamese nationals of Chinese descent who settled in southern China around the time of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war. But on arrival by boat in Hong Kong, they claimed to have come from Vietnam, he said.

Hong Kong only accepts Vietnamese refugees who come directly from Vietnam. There are about 11,000 such refugees in the crowded British colony awaiting resettlement in other countries.

Girl sings to keep courage while father is killed. A 4-year-old girl said she sang to herself to keep up her courage after "bad men" killed her father and threw her barefoot into the Everglades.

Connie Badig was found Saturday after spending the night alone in the Florida swamp. The body of her father, Henry Kluger, who was a suspect in a drug investigation, was found riddled with bullets in a rural area of Dade County, police said.

Detective John LeClaire said the girl told police she and her father were kidnapped by two men who drove them out into the country, shot her father, and then drove her to another location, where she was thrown from the car.

New M-1 tanks planned. The Pentagon has started designing a new generation of M-1 tanks and plans to spend more than \$500 million to improve later models so they can be more effective against advanced Soviet tanks, said Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The M-1 tank, with a pricetag of \$2.5 million making it the most expensive in history, is an "excellent tank," Weinberger told reporters Monday. But, because of the long time it takes to go from the research stage to production of such sophisticated weapons, "the time to start a new design is right now," he said.

Army officials said \$28 million is being spent on developing the new design.

OPINION

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Longer library hours proposed by House

Students need longer library hours.

The Student House of Representatives is aware of this and is willing to pay \$1,000 to provide it. The measure merits student body support.

The House proposal, which still needs library approval, adds 16 hours a week to the library week. The hours were carefully chosen, giving consideration to hours when library services are most crucial; they are not tacked on haphazardly but correspond with student need.

One of the strongest points of the proposal is the weekend hours it adds. Currently, the library closes at 6 p.m. Saturday and doesn't open again until 2 p.m. Sunday - an 18-hour gap.

Weekends are prime studying time; 18 hours in one gouge is an intolerable theft. The proposal keeps the library open until 8 p.m. on Saturdays and opens the doors at noon on Sunday.

Without a doubt many students wouldn't use the library during those hours even if it were open. Without a doubt many students *never* use the library. Two extra hours Saturday night and two more Sunday would be invaluable to those who do use the weekends to do extensive research and reading that weekdays do not allow time for. Extended Saturday and earlier Sunday work would reduce students' disenchantment with the library.

In addition, the library would be open until 8 p.m. on Fridays, instead of the current 6 p.m. closing. Sunday through Thursday the library would be open until 2 a.m. instead of midnight. These hours are beneficial because late study is common. So are groans when the 11:45 p.m. closing bell rings.

The library needs three students to stay until closing each night. Finding the workers may present a problem. But it might not. That the House is willing to try to find them and pay them on a 4-week trial basis matters far more than speculation over the difficulty.

Students willing to work need to come forward. Students willing to study need to make known their support so that the library listens when the House brings it the proposal.

QUESTION:

WHICH ONE OF THESE PEOPLE IS RONALD REAGAN'S HISTORY TEACHER?



Reagan supports new chemical weapons

By Terry Colgren

In a speech at the opening of the U.N. Committee on Disarmament in Geneva on Feb. 9, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Eugene Rostow pointed to strong evidence of the use of biochemical weapons by Soviet forces in Indochina and Afghanistan.

He also stated that the Reagan administration's intention to exert every effort to achieve a complete and verifiable ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

On the previous day, President Reagan formally notified the Congress of his intention to proceed with the production of a new generation of chemical weaponry, the so-called binary weapon. This would be the first addition to the U.S. chemical arsenal since 1969.

The administration's decision to respond to the Soviet use of chemical weapons by embarking upon a new

program of its own raises the possibility that without new international sanctions, another enormously expensive and awesomely dangerous arms race may be in the making - this time in a field where the superpowers may have less control over proliferation than they have with regard to nuclear weapons.

If legitimized through production, stockpiling and use, biochemical weapons could all too easily become the poor man's weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear arms are beyond the financial and technical capabilities of most nations. However, countries which are unable or unwilling to produce nuclear weapons can easily produce or obtain some types of deadly biochemical weapons. Originally employed with terrifying consequence in the trenches of Western Europe during World War I, biochemical weapons could well prove to be lethal additions to the modern arsenals of guerrilla

If legitimized through production, stockpiling and use, biochemical weapons could all too easily become the poor man's weapons of mass destruction.

movements and used against unstable governments in the Third World.

Our mutual interest in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction should, thus, provide ample common ground between the United States and the Soviet Union for the negotiation of a verifiable chemical weapons convention. It would seem to be sheer folly to embark upon a major new weapons program without first exploring this common ground and making a serious effort at arms control.

In addition to the problem of proliferation, a U.S. decision to produce a new generation of chemical weapons has numerous

disadvantages. First, the cost would be staggering. Although the Reagan administration is proposing a relatively modest amount - \$30 million - for the offensive chemical weapons program in fiscal year 1983, the long-term cost of destroying our existing stock of nerve gases and replacing them with the new binary weapons will be in the billions. Can we really afford to embark upon a program of this magnitude when the president is cutting education and social programs? A strong effort at arms control would be a far more cost-effective approach to the problem.

An even more important consideration is the effect on international opinion of a decision to produce chemical weapons. At a time when we are seeking to rally world opinion, a decision by Reagan to develop a new generation of chemical weapons long since banned by international law and convention

would have far-reaching international effects. One only has to look at our present relations with our European allies. New chemical weapons would seem of very little use as a deterrent unless they are deployed in Europe.

However, with significant elements of European publics already aroused against the planned deployment of intermediate range nuclear weapons, it is difficult to imagine our allies will accept the deployment of more sophisticated chemical weapons on their territory without long and tortuous negotiations.

Faced with the certainty that biochemical weapons are now being used in violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, the United States clearly must choose one of two alternatives. National security requires that we either upgrade, significantly, our own chemical arsenal or launch negotiations aimed

at definitively eliminating biochemical instruments of warfare. In my view, both strategic and humanitarian considerations make arms control vastly preferable to a costly new arms race that, in the long run, no one can win.

The use of poison gas is one of the most inhumane acts of the modern world. If the international community does not join together to outlaw such weapons, civilized society could cease.

We are the first generation in the history of the world capable of destroying ourselves through the use of weapons of mass destruction. The leadership of restraint has never been more required in international politics. Man's fate will be determined by the forthrightness with which we learn to control the awesome weapons wrought by 20th century science.

Terry Colgren is a junior political science major.

Diverse political views needed

By Joe Rzeppa

If one word were to be used to describe the general political perspective of TCU students, it would have to be apathetic.

Certainly, flaming liberals and hard-core conservatives do exist on this campus. But many students lack either the knowledge or the interest to adopt and support any political viewpoint, be it left, right, or center. Instead, they remain ignorant and disinterested.

As a TCU student, I am deeply concerned by this all too pervasive apathy. But I am also bothered by the fact that those TCU students who sincerely desire to become informed members of the electorate must pick and choose their political options in what has become a grossly unbalanced setting.

Ideally, students on this campus should be exposed to intelligent articulations of both liberal and conservative viewpoints so that they can freely and responsibly fashion their own political positions.

However, the TCU student, by the sheer weight of public exposure, is increasingly drawn to those opinions emanating from the port side of the ship.

To illustrate, take the *Skiff's* editorial page. Sad to say, some students' entire knowledge of current events is gained by perusing Wright's political cartoons, which invariably lean to the left. Also, the *Skiff's* guest

editorials, with a few exceptions, produce one liberal broadside after another, courtesy of Messrs. Colgren, Shook and others. This fact is not necessarily the fault of the *Skiff's* editors, but it's a fact nonetheless.

For another example, there's the Forums Committee. Last semester, this group saw fit to invite radical leftist Michael Manly to campus, yet, to my knowledge, has not brought a prominent conservative spokesman to TCU in recent years.

Several conservative students have also told me "horror stories" of how they have been subjected to bizarre left-wing harangues in the classroom by certain professors in various disciplines.

And the list could go on and on. Into the above context, a group of campus conservatives, led by E. Keith Pomykal, formed the TCU chapter of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) last fall.

Yet not only did this organization experience an inordinate amount of opposition in its attempt to become recognized by the university, but even before it got its feet on the ground, a vicious "whispering" campaign of distortion was waged against it. This campaign succeeded in prejudicing student opinion against YAF, before the group had a chance to speak for itself.

The result is that, even now, posters advertising YAF meetings can hardly be put up on this campus without having some childish clown draw swastikas on them or change the name of the group to "Young Americans for Fascism."

To set the record straight, YAF is the nation's largest conservative youth organization with over 10,000 activists on more than 500 campuses. The president of the United States and over 100 members of Congress, representing both political parties,

are members of its National Advisory Board. Washington Post columnist David Broder claims that the modern conservative movement in America began with the founding of the YAF in 1960.

As chairman of the TCU YAF, I do not plan to sit idly by while students remained deprived of hearing a conservative alternative.

So, in an effort to combat student apathy and to provide this campus with a balanced presentation of political options from which to choose, the TCU YAF hereby officially challenges any group of liberal students to engage our members in public debate.

We propose that such a debate be held at a mutual, agreeable on-campus site in the foreseeable future. We envisage a panel of liberal students debating a panel of conservative students on economic,

social and foreign policy. We feel that an impartial moderator and an opportunity for questions and comments from the audience should be provided for.

Our goal is to strike at political apathy on this campus by maximizing student interest and attendance at this debate.

We believe that there are responsible liberals here at TCU who honor, along with us, the American tradition of a free and healthy exchange of opinions in the public forum. These liberals may accept our challenge through a letter to the *Skiff* or by contacting me personally. A summit meeting can then be arranged at which details of the debate will be ironed out.

The TCU YAF eagerly awaits the opportunity to engage our ideological counterparts in verbal warfare. We have thrown down the gauntlet, taken up our intellectual arms, and positioned ourselves at the proverbial barricades of this campus community.

We sincerely hope that TCU liberals will have the courage of their convictions to meet us there. If they do not, then we will simply have to conclude that the tenets of American liberalism cannot stand the scrutiny of public challenge and that there is, after all, a right wing and a wrong wing.

Joe Rzeppa is a junior religion major.

Letters Policy

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. Some 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 Room 291S, Moudy Communication Building.

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Address: The TCU Daily Skiff, Moudy Communication Building, Rm. 291S, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129
Telephone: 921-7428
Advertising: 921-7426
Journalism Dept.: 921-7425

Lambda Chis integration leaders

Continued from page 1.

Most of the people involved in the investigation said its main impact was in raising consciousness of the issue.

Badgett said the committee's approach throughout the entire investigation was to discover what behavioral activities might be changed in order to help change attitudes over a long period of time.

The committee wasn't looking for quick, easy solutions, he said, adding that the recommendations that were made were aimed essentially at long-term impacts, at more involvement, and at more interaction between whites and blacks.

Where the committee found specific problems, however, it made specific recommendations, he said.

Many groups were not aware of the latitude they had in selecting their members, Badgett said, and were surprised to find—in the presence of their national officers—that they could change their selection procedures.

Jackson, who had filed the original petition against the Greek organizations, said the SOC report of the investigation was "excellent in encouraging fraternities and sororities to make positive responses."

One key to the problem, he said, was the committee's identification of selection methods that "even if they weren't discriminatory had the consequence of being discriminatory."

The ultimate responsibility of working against discrimination, Badgett said, "rests on the shoulders of the Greeks themselves, on those young men and women who decide who can be members and who can't be."

Committee member Stuart Lord agreed, saying that racial relations will change, but only when people are ready to change them.

"The best results of any change come from within," Lord said. "If the system presents itself as being open to all people, then there will be interracial mixing."

Change must come from inside an individual or a group, because it becomes threatening when it is forced from the outside, he said.

So, if the pledging of two blacks is a reflection on the SOC, he said, he'd rather they not have been pledged.

More harm than good is being done to the group and to the individual if the groups don't accept that person as a brother or a sister, he said, adding he didn't want the men who were pledged to be "token blacks" in the group.

The black men were not, however, pledged in response to the investigation, Lord said.

The pledging of blacks reflected what that fraternity, Lambda Chi Alpha, had been trying to do, he said. "It was time for them to accept the reality that all men are brothers."

Brad Begin, president of Lambda Chi when the group pledged two black men, agreed.

"We knew if we eventually did take a black that it would appear that it was because of the investigation," Begin said, but said he had known the pledging of blacks would eventually occur regardless of the investigation.

Progress toward racial equality would have been the same even without the investigation, he said, "just by the nature of society and our progress toward overcoming prejudice, becoming real people."

The Lambda Chis were one of

several organizations that had begun work against racial discrimination before the investigation began, said John Butler, minister to the university.

Inviting blacks to join the fraternity was a positive move of leadership and moral responsibility for which the fraternity deserves to be commended, he said. "They had the courage to do what others were fearful of."

Badgett said the Lambda Chis had a "healthy, positive program for stimulating interest in Greek organizations by minorities," and that the fraternity has a special committee to deal with this issue.

But the Lambda Chis, said Begin, should not be pegged as leaders.

"We see ourselves as a good, solid, strong group of friends," he said. "Some of us aren't good leaders at all. Some of us are just good followers."

Even if the joining of blacks to predominantly white fraternities can't be linked to the investigation, a "breakthrough did occur," said Howard Wible, vice chancellor for student and administrative services.

Further, Wible said, the university is working in several ways to encourage racial equality.

He mentioned a race relations discussion group that meets regularly, a non-credit course offered by Intercultural Affairs Adviser Marvin Dulaney, and actions taken by the Affirmative Action committee.

Dean of Students Libby Proffer cited other ways in which the university is working toward equal opportunity.

Rush materials have been changed to more realistically reflect Greek life at TCU, she said, and now include some "black faces" and wording to

show the involvement of blacks in fraternity and sorority functions, she said. Materials for orientation continue to emphasize the dignity of all students at TCU, she said.

Black fraternities and sororities are also participating more consistently in Panhellenic and Interfraternity Council functions, she said, which allows more "openness and interchange."

IFC intramural all-stars now include blacks, and a black and white are co-coaching the team, she said. "You wouldn't have seen that a few years ago."

But more work is needed, said Director of Student Activities Suzi Batchelor.

"The university needs to provide experiences where people know one another as people. We have a responsibility to provide that," she said. "When you get to know people, that's when the barriers of where you came from disappear."

Many of the people involved said the chancellor's concern with the issue was a major contributing factor to the investigation's success.

"His commitment to having every student be involved on campus is very clear," said Batchelor.

And, while the investigation of racial discrimination in TCU fraternities and sororities had some positive results, most involved in the procedure said some negative results occurred as well.

The accusatory nature of the hearings, the legalization of the process, the Greek vs. anti-Greek sentiment that erupted, and the defensiveness that this sentiment provoked may have hindered the investigation. Tomorrow's segment will deal with those effects.



BEAM ME UP, SCOTTY!—This menacing creature placed first in the science fantasy contest at a recent Star Trek convention in Dallas. "It" asked to remain anonymous. Photo by Dan Tribble

Senate approves anti-busing bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The most stringent anti-busing legislation ever approved by either house of Congress was passed Tuesday by the Senate.

By a 57-37 vote, the Senate passed a measure that its critics said posed a direct threat to basic constitutional rights and predicted it would die in the House, which has approved a weaker version of the legislation.

"The fight is not over," said Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., the leader of a small group of liberals who have fought the legislation for nine months.

Nonetheless, the vote Tuesday marked a major victory for Senate conservatives seeking to reverse national policy on a number of social issues by limiting the power of federal judges to act on school busing, abortion, school prayer and other constitutional questions.

The Senate bill would severely restrict the authority of federal courts and the Justice Department to use busing of pupils as a means of achieving racial balance in public schools.

As the debate wound down, Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., condemned the anti-busing measure as "the beginning of the end of constitutional guarantees in this country."

If Congress can strip the courts of authority to use busing as a tool for school integration, Bumpers said, it can attack any constitutional guarantee.

Supporters said the anti-busing bill is needed to counter the "tyranny of unelected courts," which order children transported excessive distances from home to school.

"Busing doesn't work," said Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., a chief

sponsor of the bill along with Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C. "It has been proven it doesn't work."

Weicker, who led a filibuster against the proposal, predicted the measure would never become law because of anticipated resistance in the House, and because the courts are likely to declare it unconstitutional even if it is approved by Congress.

The anti-busing amendment is opposed by the American Bar Association and civil rights groups. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., once a leader of Senate conservatives, criticized the proposal as a threat to the Constitution, and said he would vote against it.

Supporters say the legislation is nothing more than a reflection of widespread public disaffection with busing among families of all races and economic status.

Specifically, the anti-busing amendment prohibits federal judges from ordering students transported when the round trip exceeds 10 miles or takes more than 30 minutes.

It would permit parents or school boards where busing orders are now in effect to ask that they be dissolved. Most existing busing plans call for students to travel more than the 10-mile, 30-minute limit set out in the proposal.

Besides the mileage and time standards, the Senate bill also bars the Justice Department from asking federal judges to use busing as a desegregation remedy.

The anti-busing bill is the first of a series of conservative proposals in Congress that seek to strip federal judges of authority on a number of issues, including abortion and school prayer.

Campus Digest

Theologian discusses modern issues

Robert Nelson will be lecturing on human life issues this week as 1982 Brite Series speaker.

Nelson is a professor of theology and former dean of the Boston University School of Theology. For the past 25 years he has been involved in the worldwide ecumenical movement. He has served as executive secretary and chairman of the Commission on Faith and Order of the World Council of Churches. In 1979 he served as staff person in the WCC's world conference in Boston.

He has written several books, including "No Man Is Alien" and "Science and Our Troubled Conscience."

Nelson will speak tonight at 7 in the Robert Carr Chapel on "Liberation BY Modern Science... Or FROM It?"

Thursday at 11 a.m. he will again speak in the chapel on "A Theological Basis for Concern over Genetic Engineering." At 12:30 p.m. he will hold a discussion in the student center gallery.

TCU professor next in colloquium line

Morton Slater of the mathematics department will present the next lecture in the spring Mathematics Colloquium Thursday.

Slater will discuss his recent work in "A Companion Inequality to Jensen's Inequality."

The talk will be held in Room 145 of Winton-Scott Hall at 3:30 p.m. An informal reception precedes the talk at 3 p.m. in the mathematics department common room. Refreshments will be served.

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SPORTS

Golfers in swing at border match

By STUART CUNYUS
Staff Writer

Two TCU golfers captured top honors last weekend at the annual Border Olympics in Laredo and propelled their team to a second-place finish in overall competition.

Jeff Heimenz, a sophomore from Arlington, won the tournament with rounds of 70, 69 and 69. It was Heimenz's first college victory. He finished with a two-stroke lead over his nearest competitor.

Freshman Mike Tschetter of Sioux Falls, S.D., tied for second with Mark Fuller of Houston after shooting rounds of 68, 71 and 71, but beat Fuller on the second sudden-death playoff hole with a birdie.

Heimenz' and Tschetter's triumphs, coupled with strong performances from junior Bjorn Svedin of Sweden and sophomore Craig Barber, allowed TCU to claim a second-place finish in the overall competition. The University of Houston, ranked third in last year's NCAA final season poll, finished first.

TCU coach Fred Warren said this was the highest finish he knew of for any golf team in TCU history.

"TCU's never won it (the tournament)," Warren said, "so we at least did the best we've ever done to come in second as a team. It's the biggest college tournament that TCU

players have won in recent history. It's probably been many years since we had somebody win a tournament that big."

TCU has placed fourth in the competition the last two years.

Warren said the men's golf team will travel to Denton on March 17 to begin play in the North Texas Spring Classic tournament. TCU finished second in the competition last year behind Texas, but has placed first in the tournament's individual honors the past three years. Kevin Harrison won the event in 1979, John Tetons in 1980 and Brian Carlson in 1981.

While the men's team has been grabbing honors lately, TCU's women's golf team has also proved tough in competition. They are coming off three straight tournament victories in a row—the Bluebonnet Bowl in Houston in December, the Lady Aztec in San Diego in January and the Houston Baptist Invitational in February.

They will compete this weekend in the Tiger-Tide Invitational tournament in Baton Rouge, La. The tournament is co-sponsored by Louisiana State University and the University of Alabama.

Team leaders include juniors Marci Bozarth and Anne Kelly and sophomores Kris Hanson and Rae Rothfelder. Freshman Jenny Lidback has also proved valuable. The Baton

Track team turns in record-setting times

By ARMANDO VILLAFRANCA
Staff Writer

Both TCU's mile relay team and 60-yard sprinter Phillip Epps set meet records at the Illini Classic track meet held Saturday in Champaign, Ill.

The mile relay team posted a time of 3:10.9 to break the old meet record of 3:12.8, held by Ohio University.

After finishing second behind Baylor at the Dallas Times Herald Invitational, TCU's team of Allan Ingraham, James Richard, Festus Ogunfeyimi and David Walker has since won the Oklahoma Track Classic and broken the Southwest Conference indoor record by 2.5 seconds at the Quad meet in Austin, Feb. 27.

Epps ran a time of 6.21 in the 60 to break the previous Illini meet record of 6.22. The senior from Atlanta, Texas, is ranked fifth in the nation in the event.

The two-mile relay team finished fourth in the last of only three events that the Horned Frogs entered. All three events have qualified to represent TCU in the National Indoors meet in the Silverdome at Pontiac, Mich., March 12-13.

"Unless something unforeseen happens, I'm expecting us to win (at the national meet)," TCU track coach Bubba Thornton said.

Thornton also said that while anything can happen in an indoor meet, he believes the TCU track team will do better than a strong Texas team, or SWC champion Arkansas, would do at the national level.

TCU's next outdoor meet will be the Border Olympics at Laredo, Texas, on Saturday.

Game times set for baseball

Double-header baseball games scheduled for this past weekend were rained out, but the Frog's baseball team will return to action this afternoon against Southwestern.

The first of a scheduled two games will begin at 1 p.m. on the TCU diamond.

The Frogs, 2-4 on the year, will open Southwest Conference play on Friday, March 12, against Arkansas at Fayetteville. Game time is 3 p.m.



UP, UP AND AWAY - TCU's Joe Stephen goes up for a dunk shot against Baylor last Saturday night as the Bears' Jay Shakir defends. TCU's Jeff Baker looks on. The Frogs downed Baylor 70-54, then defeated SMU in the first round of the SWC tournament Monday night. Photo by Lesley Hillis

Brite Series presents:
DR. J. ROBERT NELSON
professor of theology, boston university

◆ Wednesday, March 3: ◆
7:00 P.M. - Robert Carr Chapel

"Liberation BY Modern Science
.....or FROM it?"

◆ Thursday, March 4: ◆
11:00 A.M. - Robert Carr Chapel

"A Theological Basis for Concern
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