

# TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1982

## Weather

Today's weather will be partly cloudy and warmer with the low in the mid 40s and the high near 70 degrees.

## TCU budget provides for salary increases

A record-high budget and cuts in federal financial aid were two topics addressed at the spring meeting of the TCU Board of Trustees.

The board approved a \$56 million budget Friday, including funds for a 14 percent salary increase for faculty and a 16 percent hike for general staff.

"This allocation, together with the 13 percent increase in 1981, should help substantially to close the salary gap between TCU and comparable universities in the region," said Chancellor Bill Tucker.

Like many colleges, TCU is deeply concerned about proposed cuts, estimated as high as 40 percent nationwide, in federal aid for students, said Tucker. TCU students are receiving almost \$5 million in federal aid, the bulk of it through guaranteed loans or work-study programs. Any cuts in federal programs must be offset by higher support from the private sector, he said.

Even so, he said, "I am still convinced that unparalleled budget-busting in Washington must come to a halt unless our avowed concern for the future of the nation is all sound and no substance. I still am convinced that the short-term consequences of fiscal restraints,

however painful, pale in significance when compared to the long-term consequences of economic pandemonium. I still am convinced that the academy should not be declared a sanctuary in the struggle to bring federal expenditures under control, and I still am convinced that the disproportionate cutting of federal aid to education is unwise and should be challenged.

"The debate continues. The stakes are high. There is no way, in my view, to compress alternatives in higher education and curb educational opportunities overall without sapping to some extent the economic, social, political and religious vitality of the nation."

Despite federal cuts, a budget analysis of TCU showed a healthy financial condition.

The current healthy financial status of the university, the trustees were told, is due to an enrollment higher than expected (up 6 percent from last year) and to higher income from oil and gas interests, which are part of the university's endowment.

Next year's budget is based on an enrollment size equaling this year's. "An increase is unlikely; a decline is possible," Tucker told the board. Tuition, as announced earlier this

semester, will be about 14 percent higher—\$125 per credit hour.

The budget also assumes continued high income from oil and gas interests. Not all of it will be spent for current operations. Pointing out that the money-producing minerals are being depleted, trustees earlier voted to put aside part of the newly high oil and gas income each year and reinvest it for income in future years.

This year more than \$3 million was reinvested. Trustees hope to reinvest over \$5 million next year. Even so, the university will spend about \$3.7 million of the oil and gas income during the year.

Contributions to TCU are also rising, Tucker reported. Gifts topped \$12 million during the last nine-month period, more than \$2.5 million higher than during the same period a year ago.

One of those gifts—described as a "substantial sum" by the chancellor and given by an alumni couple who want to remain anonymous—has endowed an annual TCU faculty excellence award. Tucker has named a small committee to propose nominees for the honor. "It is likely that the first award will be made at the opening convocation next fall," said Tucker.

In other action, the board voted to

name the north building of the Religion Center after Theodore Prentice Beasley, a TCU trustee since 1954 who at the fall board meeting announced a \$5 million gift to support student financial aid at TCU.

The building that will take on Theodore Beasley's name is part of an inter-connected complex of three buildings completed in 1954. The south building houses Brite Divinity School. Robert Carr Chapel, whose thin towering spire is a campus landmark, is in the center. The north building, which will carry the Beasley name, has been called "Undergraduate Religion" to distinguish it from the graduate seminary, even though the Religion-Studies department, which occupies the building, offers both undergraduate and graduate programs.

Beasley, founder and retired chairman of the board of Republic Life Insurance in Dallas, is a supporter of Brite Divinity School and of agencies of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). Last year the Theodore and Beulah Beasley Foundation gave TCU \$5 million to endow a scholarship fund for Disciples students needing financial aid to attend TCU. Beasley, a member of the TCU board longer

than any other active trustee, served as chairman from 1972 to 1974.

"Present and future generations of students and faculty should be reminded day by day of the extraordinary impact for good" that Beasley has on TCU and Brite, the resolution naming the building stated.

Beasley was re-elected to another four-year term to the board Friday, as were Amos G. Carter Jr., J.C. Pace Jr., Dr. W. Burgess Sealy, William M. Fuller, Frank J. Medanich, Ruth Carter Johnson, Marvin Gearhart and L.A.H. Monroe. Vernon S. Smith of Dallas, a member of the board since 1966, was elected to be one of three vice chairmen, succeeding Sam P. Woodson Jr., who died of a heart attack while attending a trustee committee meeting last month.

The board also named three new trustees: Gloria Lupton Tension and S. Pat Woodson III, both of Fort Worth, and Robert A. Watson, a Fort Worth attorney nominated by alumni. Rodger Meier of Dallas, completing a term as the alumni representative, was named to continue on the board to fill the place vacated by Woodson after his death.

The board also approved honorary degrees for Van Cliburn, world-famous pianist after whom the in-

ternational quadrennial piano competition co-sponsored by TCU and others is named; Norman Cousins, journalist, editor and now senior lecturer in medical humanities at UCLA; and Dr. Blanche O. Terrell, a pioneering pediatrician and former director of health services for Fort Worth public schools who, though retired, continues as a part-time staff physician at TCU.

Trustees also learned that a designated gift from an anonymous donor for TCU's Amos Carter Stadium will provide new artificial turf for the coming football season, renovate many restrooms and will provide a new lighting system.

New construction is allowing the university to carry out another long-ago goal—the removal of four barracks-type buildings "temporarily" brought on campus in 1947. The barracks will be removed in the summer, leaving only one of the wooden Army surplus buildings still in use on campus.

Trustees were told the campaign to raise a \$10 million endowment for faculty positions, scholarships, fellowships and research funds in the M.J. Neely School of Business is not moving as rapidly as was hoped. The board plans to reach that goal by the end of 1982.

## Christian Democrats take lead

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—President Jose Napoleon Duarte's centrist Christian Democrats led five rightist parties in partial election returns Monday, but appeared to be falling short of a majority.

Voters were choosing a 60-member constituent assembly that will meet later to write a new constitution and name an interim government to replace the U.S.-backed civilian-military junta that seized power in a 1979 coup.

With only about 200,000 votes counted, a Christian Democrat spokesman said his party had opened talks with other parties on forming an alliance. But a spokesman for the ultra-rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance, in second place, said it would be able to form a coalition excluding Duarte's party.

There was no reliable estimate of the turnout for Sunday's election, in which about 1.5 million people were eligible to vote. At least 60 people were killed Sunday as security forces fought guerrillas who apparently tried to prevent large numbers of Salvadorans from voting.

Unofficial partial returns gave the Christian Democrats 79,680 votes, or 40.1 percent. Retired Maj. Roberto d'Aubuisson's ultra-rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance was said to be in second place with 58,646 votes, or 29.5 percent.

The National Conciliation Party, which ran the government from 1961 until the 1979 coup, had 32,190 votes

(16.2 percent). Democratic Action was fourth with 18,828 (9.4 percent). The Popular Salvadoran Party had 6,597 (3.3 percent) and the Popular Orientation Party had 2,605 (1.3 percent).

Of the votes counted so far, 6,743 were blank, 17,907 were improperly marked, and 570 had been lost, election officials said.

The Central Election Commission, in announcing the returns, did not say how many of the 4,600 voting stations were reporting.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said the department was very encouraged by the "quite massive" voter turnout.

The elections are considered important to continued support from the United States, which has provided the Central American nation with millions of dollars in military aid and about 50 military advisers.

President Reagan's spokesman said Monday Reagan was pleased with the conduct of the election and that the administration was continuing to assess the results. Spokesman Larry Speakes said the administration had monitored the election through the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

There was no immediate U.S. comment on the election returns, but the trend in favor of the Christian Democrats was good news for the Reagan administration. Although U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said the United States would try to work with the winners, no matter which party won, Secretary of State

Alexander M. Haig Jr. said continuation of U.S. aid would depend on continuance of the junta's reform programs. And only the Christian Democrats promised to carry those on, while the rightists said they would reverse them.

With 31 seats needed for control of the assembly, Christian Democrat leader Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes estimated his party would get between 26 and 29 seats, while d'Aubuisson's party would get 16 to 18.

Another Christian Democrat leader, Guillermo Guevara, said the party might be able to form a majority coalition with Democratic Action, the most moderate of the rightist factions.

"We have already had informal contacts and believe we can have a constructive dialogue," he said.

Rene Fortin Magana, the Democratic Action leader, said his party was "open to any kind of coalition," with either the Christian Democrats or the other rightists. But he indicated he would not join the Christian Democrats unless they agreed to modify Duarte's land redistribution program, which all the rightist parties charged was too radical.

Leftist parties boycotted the voting, saying it was a farce sponsored by the United States and that any candidates they put forward would be assassinated. The guerrillas said the elections would not end their 29-

month-old civil war to overthrow the junta under which an estimated 33,000 people have died.

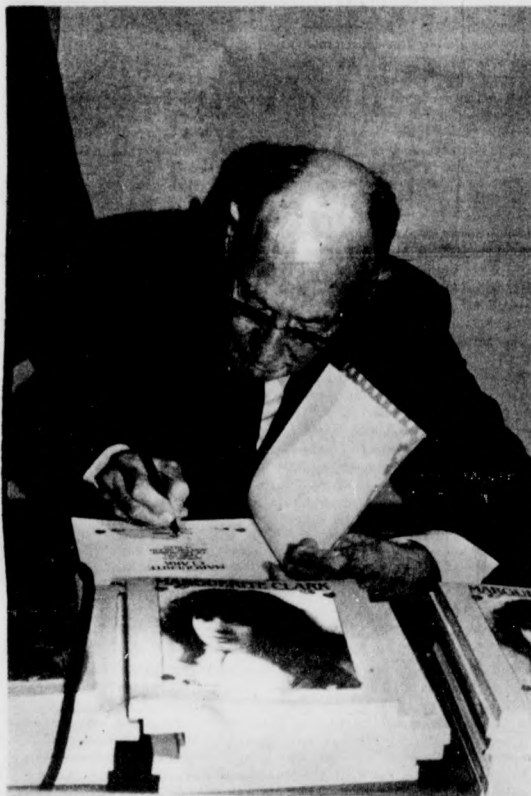
Fighting broke out about dawn Monday when guerrillas attacked the San Carlos army barracks, a major military installation in the poor Mejicanos section of San Salvador, witnesses said.

Rebel attacks Sunday were heaviest in the eastern part of the country, where a day-long battle prevented voting in Usulután, the country's fourth largest city, and five nearby towns. In San Salvador, 24 guerrillas and three soldiers were killed in street battles. In Apopa, north of the capital, 15 people died.

Long lines of people stood for hours in 90-degree heat, and voting was so heavy that the election commission ordered the polls kept open two hours longer than scheduled, then rescinded the order when some of the parties objected.

Bob Wenman, a member of the Canadian Parliament, said he ran for cover when shots were fired outside a polling station in Santa Ana. But the voters "ran closer to the scene to get their places in line. In other words, people were voting, no matter what," he said.

"You should be very proud," Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., told a woman in a line of more than 10,000 people in Santa Tecla, eight miles south of the capital. Kassebaum, who headed the eight-member U.S. delegation, said the election was "exceptionally fair."



ACCOMPLISHED AUTHOR—Curtis Nunn, TCU professor emeritus of history, autographed his recently published book on silent screen star Marguerite Clark in the south wing of the Moudy building Friday. Photo by Marty Tristan

## Retired prof studies film legend

By JOHN CAMPBELL  
Staff Writer

Because Curtis Nunn, TCU professor emeritus of history, feels "social history is just as important as political history," he wrote a book on one of America's most popular silent film actresses.

The book, *Marguerite Clark: America's Darling of Broadway and the Silent Screen*, was recently released by TCU Press.

Nunn hopes the book will appeal not only to silent movie fans, but also to those interested in social history and even those who are just nostalgic. Nunn taught American history at TCU for almost 30 years. He is known for his many books on Texas history, but he has always been enthusiastic about old movies. He even taught a course on old movies while at TCU.

Nunn's enthusiasm began when he was a boy growing up in Georgetown, a small town about 30 miles north of Austin. "I used to go to the Airdome," he said. "It was an open-air theater. Admission was a nickel." It was at the Airdome that Nunn first saw Marguerite Clark.

Clark became Nunn's favorite actress. He said he chose her as the subject of his book partly for that reason, but mainly because she was talented and very popular in her time.

Clark made nearly 40 movies from 1914 to 1921. She volunteered to aid the U.S. war effort in 1917, and her popularity allowed her to sell \$15 million worth of Liberty Bonds in one day, Nunn said.

Although Nunn focused his book on Clark, he also sought to capture the atmosphere of early 20th-century America. "This was an age of innocence I was writing about," Nunn said. "Things were so much different then."

He said movie audiences of the time placed a lot of value on a simple kiss. In fact, Clark's popularity dimmed slightly when she married in 1918 and her husband insisted she no longer be kissed in her movies, he added.

In 1921 Clark left the movies and moved with her husband to Patterson, La., about 70 miles west of New Orleans. She continued to receive movie offers, but never returned to the screen.

"This was an age of innocence I was writing about. Things were so much different then."

—Curtis Nunn

Her husband, H. Palmerson Williams, was active in Louisiana politics and owned a company that built speed-planes, Nunn said.

The couple lived in Patterson until 1936, when Clark's husband was killed in a plane crash. Clark established a museum in Patterson in memory of her husband, and some of his planes can still be seen there, Nunn said.

In 1939 Clark sold her late husband's company to Eastern Airlines and moved to New York. She died of a stroke the following year.

Meanwhile, her young fan in Georgetown had grown up, receiving his bachelor's degree from Southwestern University in Georgetown and his master's degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

After teaching at several universities in Texas, Nunn came to TCU in 1946 and remained until he retired in 1975.

Nunn said he misses TCU and his students. "I like young people so much," he said. Nevertheless, he enjoys retirement.

"I've gotten used to doing other things," he said. He and his wife travel some, but mostly, Nunn said, he writes. *Marguerite Clark* is the third book he's written since turning 65.

His work on the book was supported by the Hillcrest Foundation, which encourages research and writing projects of professors emeritus. Nunn already had some material for the book when he received the Hillcrest grant in 1978. The grant allowed him to intensify his research.

His search for information took him to New Orleans, California and Washington, D.C. Sources included old newspapers and documents, as well as friends and relatives of Clark, he said.

Nunn said the biggest problem was finding the many photographs used in the book.

He has already begun work on his next book, a story about Ouray, an Ute Indian chief famous in 19th-century Colorado as a great leader and peacemaker.

## around the world

Compiled from The Associated Press

**Haitians may resettle in Belize.** The possibility of resettling Haitians in Belize is being discussed by that Central American nation with the United States and Haiti, according to a State Department official.

Those who might be resettled in the former British colony could include Haitians who have settled in the United States in recent years, said Philip Chicola, a Latin American specialist in the department's refugee bureau.

Thousands of Haitians have fled their impoverished Caribbean island homeland for the United States, most settling in South Florida.

Belize, formerly British Honduras, approached the U.S. government "several months back" with the resettlement idea, Chicola said Saturday. Haiti, one of the world's poorest nations, has a population of 5.6 million, while the population of Belize is only about 154,000.

Chicola emphasized, however, that the resettlement idea is "still very much in the talking stage."

**Woman sentenced to die in Nevada.** A former schoolteacher who was convicted of running down 29 people with her car—killing six of them—has become the first woman sentenced to die in Nevada since 1890.

Priscilla Ford was sentenced to the gas chamber Sunday for the Thanksgiving Day 1980 deaths. She is the only woman on Nevada's death row, where 11 male inmates await execution.

The jury deliberated five days on her sentence, which will automatically be appealed to the state Supreme Court. She had been found guilty March 19. Ford, 53, sat impassively beside her attorney and stared at the clerk as the verdict was read.

**Boy may be tried as adult in killing.** A court hearing is planned in Rossville, Ga., this week to decide if a 13-year-old boy should be tried as an adult for allegedly killing his mother during a suicidal depression.

According to police, the boy pulled out a gun while at home with his mother and threatened to kill himself. The mother, Stella Brown, 35, said, "Don't do that, shoot me," police said, and the boy then shot her once in the head with a .357-caliber pistol.

# OPINION

Page 2 Tuesday, March 30, 1982 Vol. 80, No. 88

## Younger generation may ban handguns

By Don McLeod  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan held firm to his support of gun-owners' rights after he was shot outside a Washington hotel a year ago. But the wounding of a president with a cheap handgun nevertheless gave new life to the struggling gun control movement.

"What we're seeing across the country is a resurgence and new people coming into the handgun control movement in many different states," said Charles Orasin, executive vice president of Handgun Control, Inc.

Morton Grove, Ill., population 24,000, put itself on the map earlier this year with a local ordinance banning handguns. In Chicago, the city council has passed a measure prohibiting the registration of new handguns after April 9.

Friendship Heights, Md., a suburb of the nation's capital, found itself prevented by a state law from

banning handguns, so it tried the next best thing: banning the bullets to go in them. That one is still caught up in a legal argument, but the fever is spreading.

In Massachusetts, a move is afoot to outlaw snub-nose pistols, while a licensing and registration law is being considered in Ohio. The Maryland Legislature has pending a bill to outlaw carrying a handgun outside home or place of business, with a mandatory jail term for violators. Dade County, Fla., is seeking to toughen its gun law. And California has a voters' initiative brewing—this one to cap the supply of handguns.

Movement on gun control is a new development. Public opinion polls have shown for the past 50 years that most people would like some effective controls on handguns, but that opinion never became an emotional issue to most voters—and most of the voters that did care opposed controls.

Orasin believes the assassination of

former Beatle John Lennon in New York on Dec. 8, 1980, was seismic in its effect, because it stirred a generation that had not been involved in the gun issue before.

"The John Lennon tragedy really sensitized the Beatles generation," Orasin said. "This is a very new, young generation, a large group of people that can vote, are acquiring property, becoming taxpayers—the future leaders."

"And the poll data we're seeing is that the intensity of support for handgun control is much higher in this group than among older people," Orasin said. "So, as each year passes, they'll have a greater influence on the handgun control debate."

The Reagan shooting, on March 30, 1981, reached even more people, Orasin reasons.

"To begin with, because of television," he said, "you had almost an instant replay of how the president was shot, and millions of Americans saw how a small, easily concealed

handgun was able to penetrate this Secret Service protection and almost kill the president."

The attempt had a greater effect because the victim was a Republican and a conservative, Orasin said.

"What you find is that many conservatives who in the past had either not spoken out for handgun control or had taken no position on it, after this shooting were prompted to say something has to be done," Orasin said.

"Because the focus became narrow. It was no longer gun control—not rifles and shotguns—but specifically handgun control, pistols and revolvers," Orasin continued. "So, in that one incident the debate was focused and they saw exactly what people were talking about, just concealable handguns."

"The issue had always been looked upon as a liberal, Democratic issue. Now it's an issue for all parties, all ages, all religions, all colors. People

realize something has to be done," Orasin said.

At the time Lennon was shot, Handgun Control Inc., which is generally considered the spearhead of the control movement, was struggling.

Compared to the National Rifle Association's 2 million members and \$40 million budget, Handgun Control Inc. had a mailing list of about 65,000 and was running an office and small staff on about \$1 million a year.

In the weeks after Lennon was shot, Handgun Control's mailings brought in an unexpected \$300,000. The group's leaders were pondering how to use this windfall when Reagan was shot. They decided to sink almost the entire bundle into a recruiting campaign, primarily full page ads in 22 major daily newspapers.

Unlike most efforts, the ads did not ask for money, only that people sympathetic to handgun control fill out a coupon and mail it in. Since

then the organization's computerized mailing list has gained some 500,000 new names, people who can be alerted to contact lawmakers from city hall to Congress when a critical vote is up.

The group's contributor list now totals another 165,000, and collectively the name banks represent a 10-fold increase since a handgun bullet pierced the president's chest a year ago.

Although this still leaves Handgun Control Inc. and several other groups far behind the anti-control forces, Orasin says the ability of the gun lobby "to really dictate to the Congress what should be done on this issue" may be broken.

"As a result of the Lennon and Reagan shootings and this new awareness on the issue... we have this growing army of handgun control supporters who can be mobilized, not only here on the national level but in state and local fights," he said.

### COUP COUP!



## Abortion controversy stirs heated battle

By Katti Gray  
Staff writer

We just couldn't let the issue die. Legalized abortion was enacted in 1973. Since then the number of legal, medically safe abortions has risen astronomically.

But there is an initiative afloat around the country that would reverse that action. Several pieces of legislation are already pending in Congress—the Hatch Amendment, the Human Life Bill and Human Life Amendment.

One, the Hatch Amendment, has already passed in Senate subcommittee. Each of the measures is intended to outlaw abortion, to deny women the right to determine what shall be done with and to their own bodies.

The measures even go as far as to declare abortion illegal in cases of incest or rape—making allowances for the procedure only when the mother's life is threatened. Further, parts of the legislation call for bans on some forms of contraception and attempt to eradicate sex education in America's school systems.

It is easy to suppose that the cause against legalized abortion has become a much more visible issue. Proponents of America's resurgent conservatism have stirred much ado about the subject.

Members of this society might believe that a substantial majority of the public endorses the same ideology as the pro-life faction. Research indicates, however, that 88 percent of the American people still contend that legalized abortion is acceptable.

Attempts to outlaw abortion are not new. Passage of the Hyde Amendment during the Carter administration banned the use of federal funds for abortion, which, in essence, denied poor women the right to choose.

But, of course, the job is not finished—at least according to abortion opponents, it is not. And, of course, as Americans, we must, above all, be consistent in our application of justice—including the unborn.

Some would argue that new legislation would perform a more comprehensive task—that passage of

*The measures even go as far as to declare abortion illegal in cases of incest or rape . . .*

the Hyde Amendment was only an incremental step toward living out the American creed of liberty, and of compassion.

True enough, the question of abortion is a difficult one. It is a matter of consciousness and, too, of morality. There is a side of the issue which espises an altogether different question.

That side deals with the fact we have often chosen to perpetuate a line of thinking that will force unwanted children into this world—that, as a consequence, we nurture the cycle of welfare, of illiteracy, of destitution, simply because we lack the incentive to provide for those children.

Maybe, if pro-lifers could adequately defend their position, their morality—if they could, after the birth of our babies, live out the love they so espouse—the challenge to them might not be so strong.

Is morality not that thing that forces us to see human beings as human beings—not just as some non-being that we say has a right to life but whose livelihood we display little interest in?

But the legacy of conservatism inherent in the pro-life faction's philosophy does not always provide for the most basic level of subsistence. And in the midst of a changing social atmosphere, how can we possibly provide for the well-being of our posterity? Must we sentence an entire generation of people to such trauma?

And what of the economics of the matter? The wealthy can afford to leave the country, and will probably do so rather than face prosecution for an unlawful act. But the poor, on the other hand, are likely to return to those back-alley butchers and die on those very tables.

Or as someone stated, the question is not whether there will be abortions, but whether they will be administered safely and legally by licensed physicians.

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## THE SKIFF

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## Letters

### Alcohol abuse a problem

On Feb. 22, 1982, an 18-year-old Carrollton man died. The young man died because he didn't know that the consumption of alcohol in large quantities is deadly.

The medical examiner's office ruled his death "accidental acute alcohol toxicity."

Each year people die from acute alcohol toxicity—many of them young adults—because we have failed to educate our youth about the abuse of alcohol.

I believe that the bottlers of alcoholic beverages should be required to label each container with the words, "The consumption of alcoholic beverages in large quantities can be fatal."

Michael D. Grubbs  
Brite Divinity School

### Professor challenges Skiff editorial

Dear Editor:

We have a response to the editorial comment that appeared in the Skiff regarding recognition of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The first point to make is that APA was never told that TCU "could not successfully accommodate a third black fraternity."

This question was raised and debated by the Student Organizations Committee (SOC). The conclusion was exactly the opposite as that suggested in the editorial. In addition, we note that most of the statements made in this editorial were made without checking any of the facts.

A second point that we wish to make is to refute the opinion that APA experienced unreasonable delay in being officially recognized. The SOC discharged its duties and responsibilities in a highly professional manner giving full attention to the myriad of points and issues that were raised in this matter. Any delay that resulted was the

product of sincere efforts on the part of dedicated committee members who insisted that our work be thorough, impartial and based on fact.

The SOC takes pride in the way this matter was handled notwithstanding the unavoidable delay that occurred in reaching the decision to approve APA for recognition. One of the pitfalls of acting in haste is exemplified by the editorial that you published on this issue.

Tom Badgett  
Chairman, Student Organizations Committee

### Student debate applauded

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank the close to 100 students who attended the debate last Thursday.

Student apathy has usually left me pessimistic about the size of the crowds at such occasions; I was pleasantly surprised to see standing room only.

We never intended to solve the issues of abortion, supply-side economics, or El Salvador. We just wanted to have a student debate and increase awareness about the possible alternative solutions to them. I think we succeeded in sparking interest. And on a campus where bird poop is the issue of the day, that's quite an accomplishment.

I would also like to thank Dr. F.H. Goodyear of the speech department for generously donating his evening by being a very professional time-keeper and moderator.

The debate itself was informative, propagandistic, funny, nauseating, stimulating, upsetting, interesting and "oh-brotherly"—in other words, a real debate.

When's the next one?

E. Keith Pomykal  
Sophomore, political science major

### Morality may not be relative question

Dear Editor:

During last Thursday night's debate between Young Americans for Freedom and a group of liberal students, Katti Gray of the liberal panel spoke on the right of the woman to make her own decision about abortion. Gray implied that what was considered morally wrong for folks 100 years ago is not necessarily morally wrong for folks today.

This line of thinking demonstrates a great danger to society today. The moral values of right and wrong were once considered objective standards, not subject to change over any length of time. For example, brutality was wrong yesterday. Brutality is wrong today. Brutality will continue to be wrong tomorrow.

Gray says we need to update our thinking. But the problem lies not in our thinking, but in our lack of thinking.

The typical person today forms beliefs about morality largely from his parents, friends, teachers, pastor, politicians and the media. While evaluating the value judgments of these sources, he thinks to himself, "that sounds good," or "I see this point," and thereby adopts the belief as his own. Seldom does he attempt his own thorough investigation of all the implications and consequences the particular belief involves or how it affects himself and society.

However, in addition, the outside influences in adopting beliefs, each person also has a feeling of "ought"—I ought to tell the truth; I ought not to steal. This sense of duty points to an objective moral order and moral law. Without an objective basis of morality, all moral judgments cease to be moral and become simply my opinion vs. your opinion. An objective moral principle must derive its validity and authority independently of the individual.

When those moral principles are substituted with the individual's

personal preference, society drifts away in a sea of relativism—the doctrine that there is no moral value outside of individual or collective opinion.

Relativism is precisely what Gray indirectly argues for: that moral value derives meaning from personal feelings of like and dislike. You may be asking, what's wrong with that? Well, it relegates morality to a choice dependent on a person's whim. A whim is a liking formed by inclination rather than reason.

When people who form society turn to relativistic philosophy, all objective moral value ceases to exist. Morality becomes simply the way any given person may happen to feel at any given moment. For example, if I find myself pregnant one day and feel I need an abortion due to my bad financial situation, great. Or, if due to my bad financial situation, I feel I need to rob University Bank, fine. Or, if again due to my bad financial situation, I feel I need to cut my neighbor's throat and take his wallet. To each his own. After all, we can't impose our morality on anyone else. I mean, gosh, that's stifling freedom of the individual.

Relativism leads first to the ridicule of objective principles of moral right and wrong, and then, therefore, to the abolishment of law and order and the judicial system, and ultimately to the degeneration of society.

People need to learn to think—to search out just what it is they believe in. And not to stop there, but to look at the long-range consequences of their beliefs. When we debate moral issues, we do not get to the root of the problem. It's like running your lawn mower over the same weeds in your yard Saturday after Saturday; they always grow back again. The same holds true with abortion and all moral issues. If you want to solve the real problem, find the root—the relativistic philosophy that morality lies in personal opinion—and kill it.

Carla Ziegler  
Senior, English major

# TCU liberals, conservatives bring issues to campus

By LINDA STEWART  
Staff Writer

Eight TCU students drew another 200 students to a debate Thursday night in the Woodson Room.

The staged debate featured four members of the Young Americans for Freedom and four members of the Liberal Students for Democratic Action. The eight debated U.S. involvement in El Salvador, supply-side economics and abortion.

The debate was an attempt to "combat political apathy" among TCU students. It was the brainchild of Joe Rzeppa, a junior religion major from Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and chairman of the TCU chapter of YAF. In an editorial in the *Daily Skiff*, Rzeppa challenged any liberal group to a debate. He said students rarely heard the conservative's viewpoints and that a public debate to present two sides to issues was needed at TCU.

Rzeppa, who said his mission in life is to join his compatriots in the New Right, gave the YAF doctrines in his opening statement.

"We oppose communist oppression wherever it exists, stand behind the Reagan administration's policy of supporting with economic and security aids the Christian and democratic government of El Salvador and are in favor of supply-side economics because American taxpayers should be allowed to keep their hard-earned money."

In addition, YAF is against abortion. Rzeppa said, "Who will be the next group to be exterminated simply because someone outside deems them to be unwanted, burdensome or inconvenient? You and I may be next, my friends, unless we restore and give legal protection to all Americans, born and unborn, from the womb to the tomb."

Rzeppa's deep, loud voice boomed over the microphone. His contender used a milder approach.

Mike Moore, a sophomore history and English major from South Bend, Ind., was the liberals' team captain. In his introduction he said, "I'm concerned about the world we live in

and would like to make it a better place, doing everything possible without becoming so overzealous about it."

Moore wore a T-shirt with a life-sized picture of President Reagan's head inside a red circle and crossed by a diagonal slash.

Reagan is a member of YAF's National Advisory Board.

Referring to YAF's official platform, Moore said that YAF believes that the United States should stress victory over rather than coexistence with communism and that American foreign policy must be judged by how it serves the just interest of the United States.

"Well, what about the just interest of this whole world in this age of nuclear proliferation?" Moore asked.

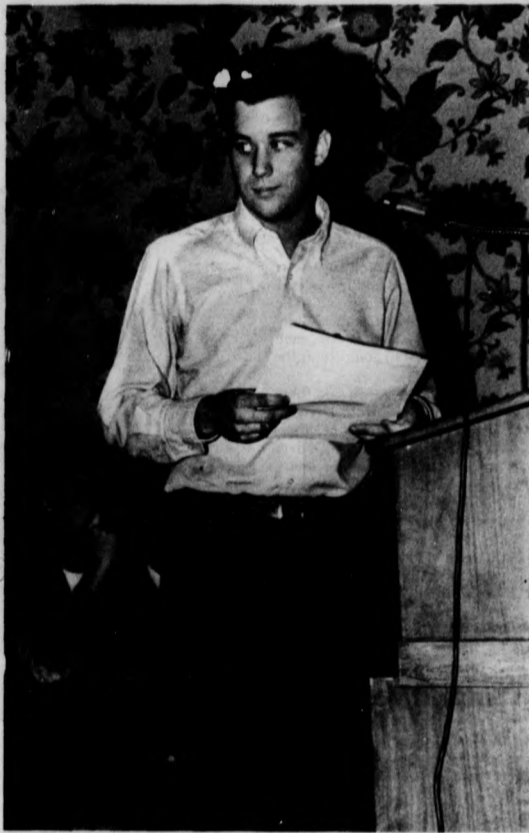
"YAF's whole mentality is geared towards war. Even the *Skiff* article that spurred on this debate portrays its warlord psyche: 'The TCU YAF eagerly awaits the opportunity to engage our ideological counterparts in verbal warfare. We have thrown down the gauntlet, taken up our intellectual arms and positioned ourselves at the proverbial barricades of this campus community.' And I thought this was just a nice get together."

It was precisely that.

Dressed in a blue suit with a maroon tie, the liberals' Terry Colgren proceeded to read to the audience the research he had gathered to put the present situation in El Salvador in its historical context. Colgren, a junior political science major from Willow Springs, Ill., is against U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

He continued to express that opinion, even after moderator F.H. Goodyear of the speech communication department reminded him that "time's up." This situational "deafness" toward the moderator would soon be contracted by other speakers as the debate wore on.

Jose Diaz, a graduate student from El Salvador, was the conservatives' foreign policy source. "To tell you the truth," he said, "I am really amazed at the way Mr.



SPEAKING OUT—Keith Pomykal debates his stand for the conservative Young Americans for Freedom. Liberal Mike Moore listens intently to the debate in the Woodson Room Thursday. Photo by Bill Hoff

Terry seems to think he knows everything about what's going on in El Salvador. I will try to do my best to present an objective view of what's going on really in El Salvador."

Diaz said that there is a struggle for power in El Salvador and that Cuba is behind its problems. "I respect the American fear of another Vietnam,"

he said. "If you don't want to support us that's fine, but don't complain when the communists are crossing over the Rio Grande."

The subject turned to economics, and Lindsey Mieth, a senior marketing major from Houston, began the discussion for the conservative side. He said that 30 years

of financial mismanagement had to be changed.

"The age of spendthrifts and power mongers are behind us," Mieth said. "Let us embrace the enlightened and realistic approach our leader offers us, let us destroy the remnants of the 'Big Brother' era and return national welfare and stability to those that are closest to the problem, us the people."

His opponent, senior international affairs major Dennis Dillon of Winfield, Ill., said he believed in the American dream, but supply-side economics reduces the chance that each has to pursue that dream. "The government has to do what business doesn't do," Dillon said.

Nonetheless, Mieth said, "The American dream does not rely on handouts or subsidies by the government. The American dream is taking your own imagination and your own incentive and making of it what you can."

However, Dillon interjected, "Let's deal in realities. You're never going to even reach the American dream if you're poor, impoverished and don't have a position in this society. How can we have justice and equality if we have people who are starving?"

Mieth still contended that society would be improved by giving a free hand to business.

Colgren said that all Reagan is doing is shifting the money from social programs to increase defense spending.

Rzeppa, on the other hand, said that the most important government function is to provide for national security. "Those liberals," he said, "would rather be Red than dead."

The final topic was abortion.

Keith Pomykal, a sophomore political science major, said that abortion is not a women's issue exclusively, nor is it exclusively Catholic or conservative. "This is a human issue," he said.

"The right to life must be upheld. The sanctity of life has been replaced by a cheap quality of life. I for one would not be so arrogant as to judge whether or not a person deserves to live based on the quality of life he might have. Nor would I be so arrogant as to judge a difference between so-called human life, per-

sonhood and biological life. Life is life," he said, "so don't you impose your morality on those who can't respond to it."

Mieth added, "If we relinquish personal responsibility for our actions, why should someone else have to pay?"

Abolishing abortion, however, would be a contradiction of sorts, Colgren said, as long as the president and other conservatives also are against sex education in public schools.

Dillon said that there wouldn't be a need for abortions if we had a society that really cared about the individual. As it is though, he said, "the weak in a market economy aren't taken care of."

In the liberals' main rebuttal, Katti Gray, a senior journalism and political science major from Little Rock, Ark., and the only woman in the debate, said that men can't tell women what they can do with their bodies. "It's a private decision. We're not telling anyone they have to have an abortion," she said.

Pomykal responded, "Well, neither are we. Men play a large part in the role of pregnancies around here. It's very selfish to think only about oneself."

Even that is not the point, Gray said. The question should not be whether there will be abortions, but whether they will be administered safely and legally by a licensed physician, she said.

Legal abortions are eight times safer, she said. The affluent can always leave the country to have their abortions. The poor have no choice, she said.

"YAF is not pro-American," Gray said, "but pro-elitism because they want to keep the power and the glory in their own hands."

After the debate, viewers' comments ranged from praise of the debaters for doing something so unusual on the TCU campus to disappointment because of the large amounts of propaganda and rhetoric some felt the arguments possessed.

Bob Cole, a senior speech communication major, said he agreed with many others that such debates, perhaps with some format changes, should be continued.

## Campus Digest

### TCU recruiting summer orientation counselors

Applications are now available for summer orientation counselors. Counselors for the incoming freshmen program will be paid \$3.35 per hour and will receive free housing during orientation. They must be available for training sessions and for orientation. One training session will be held during school and the other will be during the summer. The orientation sessions will be held June 24-July 8 and Aug. 17-24. Applications can be picked up in the Housing Office in Room 223 of the student center.

### House succeeds in extending library hours

Beginning this past weekend, the Mary Coats Burnett Library is staying open an additional six hours each weekend. The extra hours, to be in effect for the rest of the semester, are Fridays and Saturdays 6 to 8 p.m. and Sundays noon to 2 p.m. The hours were approved by the University Library Committee at the request of the Student House of Representatives, which is paying the employee salaries for the extra hours.

### Junior class sponsors TCU beauty pageant

Once again the Class of 1983 is sponsoring the Miss TCU Beauty Pageant, scheduled for April 13. Any campus organization may sponsor up to three contestants. The contestants will be judged on beauty, poise, originality and personality. For the pageant's theme, all contestants will wear a costume depicting a particular country in the pageant's opening procession. Later, they will wear evening gowns. No talent or swimsuit competition will be held. To be eligible for the competition, each contestant must attend the dress rehearsal April 12. The entry fee is \$5, and applications can be picked up at the Housing Office or information desk in the student center.

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## Tennis team members show winning ways

A guest column by tennis player Jack Pate

Does TCU have a tennis team?

The answer is yes, and it happens to be the hottest sport on campus.

The Frog's men's tennis team is led by sophomore sensation David Pate, who already this year has won the NCAA indoor championships. Pate teamed with his doubles partner, Karl Richter, to win the NCAA doubles championship last year. The two have a good chance of repeating that title this season. If they do so, they will be the first doubles team to accomplish such a feat since the great Stan Smith and Bob Lutz did it for the University of Southern California in 1967 and 1968.

Richter, a senior captain, is the backbone and heart of the team.

Pate and Richter, both All-Americans, are just two of the standouts on this year's team. Greg Amaya, a senior who last year won the Southwest Conference title at the No. 3 spot, is back in full strength and looking to have his finest year. He hopes to follow in the steps of his brother, Victor Amaya, who is one of the best players on the pro circuit today.

Corey Wittenberg, a senior, also had a great year last year, and is off to another good start this season. Wittenberg went undefeated in conference play in the No. 6 position last year, advancing all the way to the SWC finals before losing.

Chris Doane, also known as "Disco" for his playboy attitude, is off to a good start this year after having missed most of last season with a sprained ankle. Doane has not had a single dual match since midway through his sophomore year.

The Frogs are also getting solid performances this year from George Lee, a junior transfer from Pasadena, Calif.

The team is coached by Tut ("King Tut") Bartzan, a former world-class tennis player. Bartzan won four U.S. clay court titles - in 1954, 1958, 1959 and 1961 - a feat no other tennis player has done since.

Bartzan keeps his team in shape by holding practices every day of the school week and sometimes on Saturdays and Sundays. It's hard work, but the results are proving worthwhile. This year's team is now ranked eighth in the nation and moving up. With wins over top-ranked teams, including No. 2 Georgia on Georgia's home court, the Horned Frogs are proving they can handle pressure and still win.

TCU will play SMU, the No. 1 ranked team in the nation, in Dallas on April 10.

## Gymnasts' fall at national meet

By STUART CUNYUS  
Staff Writer

TCU gymnastics team members Dottie Birdwell and Kay Brinkman narrowly missed qualifying for the balance beam finals in last weekend's AAUW national gymnastics championships in Denver.

Birdwell, a junior, scored an 8.6 in the event, while sophomore Brinkman ended the event with an 8.45 score. The cutoff score for finalists was an 8.7.

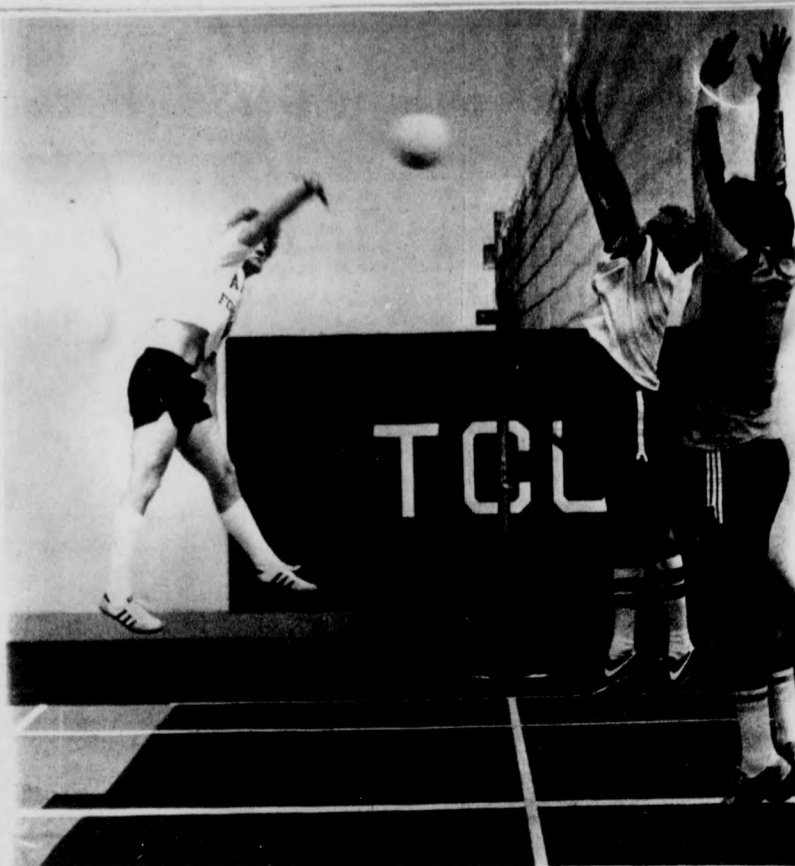
The event was scored by four judges, with the high and low scores being thrown out and the two middle scores being averaged together. Only the top 12 contenders from each event were allowed to compete in the finals.

TCU coach Chris Cowan said there were 136 competitors from Division II schools competing in the tournament. The University of Denver won the meet, followed by Centenary College in second and Southern Connecticut in third.

Birdwell, Brinkman and senior Debbie Bell competed in all the meet's events, which included vaulting, uneven bars, balance beam and floor exercises.

"Debbie (Bell) didn't have one of her better meets," Cowan said, "but she performed OK. She has performed better. The other two performed about the same and looked good. I was real pleased."

This is the last year of competition for TCU's gymnastics team. The university cut the sport from its athletic budget last fall.



"BANZAI!" - Ray Miller, a junior political science major, spikes between Jeff Dudderar and another unidentified player during Sunday's volleyball practice.

All three men are members of TCU's extramural volleyball team, which will compete in a tournament this weekend in the Rickel building.

Photo by T.J. Diamond

## Netters take Tech, 9-0

The TCU men's tennis team recorded its second straight shutout of a Southwest Conference opponent Saturday with a 9-0 victory over Texas Tech at the Mary Potishman Laird tennis center.

The win upped the Frogs' season record to 16-3 and should help them move up in the polls at the end of this week.

In singles action, David Pate defeated Fran Viancos, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6; Greg Amaya downed David Earhart, 7-5, 0-6, 7-5; Karl Richter beat Brian Yearwood, 6-4, 6-3; Chris Doane defeated Vince Menard, 6-2, 6-3; Corey Wittenberg beat Kevin Kavanaugh, 6-2, 6-0; and George Lee

triumphed over Alan Smith, 6-1, 6-4.

In doubles action, Pate and Richter beat Yearwood and Kavanaugh, 6-3, 6-2; Doane and Wittenberg defeated Earhart and Smith, 6-2, 7-5; and Jack Pate and Amaya beat Tatum Moore and Menard, 6-1, 6-2.

The women's tennis team competed in the SMU Invitational in Dallas last weekend and defeated the University of California at Santa Barbara, 5-1, lost to Florida, 6-3, and defeated Louisiana State University, 6-3.

The women's team was scheduled to play for fifth place in the tournament but their opponent, Brigham Young University, refused to play on Sunday.

## Frogs split double-header at A&M

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP) - The TCU baseball team won one and lost one during a double-header Sunday against Texas A&M at College Station.

The games were a makeup of a Saturday rainout. The split left TCU with a 10-12-1 overall record, 2-6 in the SWC, while A&M stands at 21-8 and 3-5.

TCU won the first game, 8-6, behind the pitching of senior Chris Leiss (2-2). Leiss received relief help from senior David Shelburn.

A&M's Phillip Taylor took the loss. TCU's Jim Twardowski collected three runs batted in during the first game, followed by Barry Davis and Scott Wagner with two and Tom Houk with one.

Shelburn started the second game for the Frogs, but was subsequently

pounded for eight runs in 1 1/2 innings as the Aggies drubbed the Frogs, 13-5.

A&M's Dave Kennard and Billy Cannon each had four hits in five turns at bat.

Houk and Roger Lee collected two hits for the Frogs, and Lee added one RBI. Davis had three RBIs for TCU.

### TCU-Texas A&M Linescore

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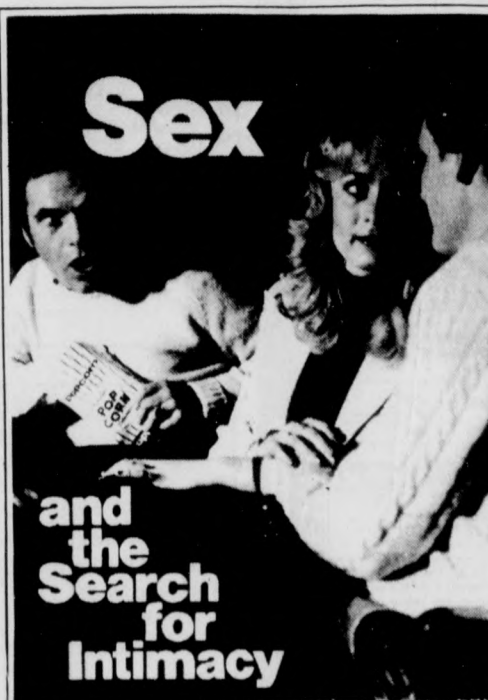
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