

Skiff



Epps qualifies for NCAA
Senior sprinter Phillip Epps qualifies for the NCAA indoor meet by clocking a 6.15 in the 60. See Page 4.



Financial aid and the draft
Financial aid directors could become law enforcers, says Mark Thielman. See Page 2.



RIDING HIGH: Robin Pearce, 17, of Fort Worth, takes a ride on the Yo-Yo at Fort Worth's 87th Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show and Rodeo. The show at the Will Rogers Complex, which drew an estimated 180,000 people last weekend, will run through Feb. 6. PHILLIP MOSIER / TCU Daily Skiff

Interferon injections treat kidney cancer

HOUSTON (AP)—Kidney cancer, an incurable and invariably fatal disease, has been shown for the first time to be sensitive to treatment by human interferon, according to a research team here.

In a paper published Tuesday in the February issue of *Cancer Research*, a group of doctors at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute reported that 12 of 19 kidney cancer patients experienced favorable results from massive injections of interferon.

The patients all had cancer that had originated in the kidneys and then spread to the lungs, bones or liver, or to all three.

"A significant number" of the patients experienced a reduction in the size of tumors, or a halt in tumor growth or spread as a result of injections of interferon, according to Dr. Jordan U. Gutterman, leader of the M. D. Anderson research team.

The findings do not mean the disease can now be cured, said Gutterman.

He said, "This is an important advance for this type of tumor. We have more work to do, but we now have a foot in the door."

Only kidney tumors that had spread to the lungs were analyzed in the published study, but Gutterman said that later, unpublished studies show kidney tumors that spread to the bone and liver also responded to the interferon therapy.

Gutterman said kidney cancer originates in a kidney and then metastasizes, or spreads, to other organs. It causes about 8,500 deaths annually and the American Cancer Society projects there will be 18,200 new cases of this type of cancer in 1983. Most patients die within two years of a diagnosis.

The disease is considered incurable and invariably fatal, said Gutterman, since it is resistant to chemotherapy, radiation and other traditional types of treatment.

Treatment begins with the surgical removal of the affected kidney, the primary cancer site. The problem

then is to control the cancer colonies in the other organs.

The 19 patients were given daily doses of three million units of human leukocyte interferon. Researchers then used chest X-rays to monitor the effect on the lung tumors.

There was a 50 percent or greater reduction in the size of the tumors and no new tumors found in five of the patients. Two patients showed a tumor reduction of 25 to 50 percent.

Three of the patients showed a 50 percent or greater reduction in some tumors, but a growth in others. The disease remained stable, with little or no growth in tumor size, in two of the patients.

The interferon therapy apparently had no effect on the size, growth or spread of tumors in seven of the patients.

Interferon is a protein the body produces naturally in response to a viral infection. It has been made artificially, but the compound used in the M. D. Anderson study was extracted from human white blood cells.

Lone professor stays busy

By Ann Smith
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

It's a one-man show when it comes to geography at TCU.

The course catalog describes Ross Bush as the assistant professor of geography and director of the geography program, but he is the program. For the past nine years, Bush has been the only professor of geography on campus.

Bush has been at TCU since 1964, when he replaced Robert Mayfield. Also in the department at that time was Martine Evert. In 1967, Robert Taylor joined the department, which peaked at three professors for about a year. In 1968 Evert retired.

TCU decided to cut back, so when Taylor retired in 1974, he wasn't replaced.

One of the pitfalls of being the

entire department, Bush said, is that most of the students and administration don't understand the workload he carries. "When you have a one-person operation, it means an unbelievable amount of work," he said.

Being the only geography faculty member, Bush answers phones, orders books, writes reports and handles registration himself. This is in addition to the time spent teaching.

He has an average of three to four classes each semester. On top of that, he has several independent-study students who need a specific geography class to complete their core. In all, he has about seven different lectures to prepare each week, compared to the three or four



BUSH: TCU's geography department

Please see BUSH, page 3

Reagan asks Soviets for summit on arms reduction

BERLIN (AP)—Vice President George Bush urged the Soviet Union Tuesday to accept President Reagan's invitation to sign a pact banning medium-range nuclear weapons. He said U.S. negotiators will continue "pounding away" for Soviet acceptance of Reagan's proposals.

"I believe the Soviet leadership should seize the moment and join us in banning the weapons," Bush said at a news conference. "Ours is a moral position and we (NATO members) stand together in this position."

Novosti, an official Soviet news agency, denounced the Reagan offer to meet with Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov "wherever and whenever he wants" to sign a disarmament

pact. The agency called the proposal a rehash of the "zero option," which the Kremlin already has turned down.

Bush on Monday night responded to Soviet overtures to Western European officials and peace groups by reading an "open letter to the people of Europe" in which Reagan made his offer.

Novosti commentator Vladimir Alexeyev said "Mr. Bush's statements so far indicate that the Reagan administration continues to be oblivious of the fact that people expect of it not pompous but empty eulogies on the need to reduce arms, but concrete deeds to further the same."

Bush, who visited the Berlin Wall

Western leaders call for an end to nuclear "first-strike" policy in the United States and Western Europe.

See story, Page 3

Tuesday, acknowledged that Reagan's offer to ban all land-based, intermediate-range nuclear weapons amounted to a restatement of his "zero option" plan.

That is no reason the U.S. should not be in Geneva "pounding away" to try to get the Soviets to accept the proposal, he said, referring to U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Switzerland.

Bush was making the second stop of a 12-day European tour intended to win popular support for NATO policies and offset opposition to the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

About 8,000 Berlin leftists marched in a cold rain Monday to protest U.S. foreign policy. Most of their placards were directed against U.S. policy in Latin America, but the marchers also demonstrated against the NATO missile plan.

Reagan said in his message that he asked Bush, "in the city where East meets West, to propose to Soviet General Secretary Andropov that he and I meet wherever and whenever he wants in order to sign an agreement banning U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range, land-based

nuclear missile weapons from the face of the Earth.

"I make this offer out of a conviction that such an agreement would serve the interests of both sides and, most importantly, that the people of Europe want nothing more," he said. "I urge Mr. Andropov to accept it."

In Washington, White House deputy press secretary Lyndon Allin said Reagan was not introducing a new proposal but rather restating his willingness to sign a pact with Andropov if the Soviet Union changes its mind and accepts the U.S. "zero option" plan.

Reagan's letter appeared to be an effort to try to assume the leading role in public debate over nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union,

which has made a series of disarmament overtures aimed at increasing European opposition to the NATO missile plan.

During a visit to Bonn last month, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko offered to destroy part of the Soviets' medium-range SS-20 arsenal if the NATO deployment, which is to begin in December, were scrapped entirely. He advised West Germany to steer its own course independent of the United States.

Before reading Reagan's letter to 600 guests at a dinner, Bush said in a speech that "Soviet SS-20s have been sprouting like fields of asparagus" since 1977. He said Western Europe must be willing to station new nuclear rockets on its soil to avoid war.

At home and around the World

International

Floating around could impair Navy

ABOARD THE USS PUGET SOUND (AP)—The commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet, Vice Adm. William H. Rowden, says a protracted stay in Lebanese waters eventually could impair NATO readiness by keeping his flotilla out of the allies' military exercises.

In a recent interview aboard the USS Puget Sound, stationed off the coast of Lebanon, Rowden said Navy commitments to support 1,200 U.S. Marine peacekeepers in Lebanon would mean the 6th Fleet might have to miss a NATO exercise scheduled in spring.

At the same time, he said other joint exercises with European allies also were being delayed or canceled because the U.S. fleet was stretched thin.

Nigeria expelling illegal aliens

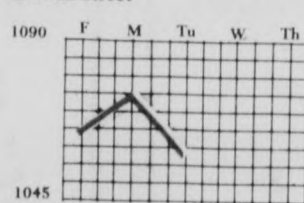
LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—Armed immigration officers began searching hotels and businesses today in a sweep for illegal aliens defying an expulsion order that took effect at midnight Monday, the government announced.

The search, announced by the Immigration Department, appeared to be low-key and there were no reports of violence or mass arrests. Although the government said officers armed with hand guns were hunting for illegal aliens, no increased police and military patrols were visible in the streets.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has said aliens who remain behind in defiance of the expulsion order face trial and jail terms.

Internal Minister Alhaji A. Baba said two weeks ago that illegal aliens would have to leave Nigeria by Jan. 31. The order later was modified to allow aliens with job skills to remain until Feb. 28.

Wall Street



Dow Jones closed at 1059.78 off 15.91

National

House sales lowest in 20 years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of new houses fell last year to the lowest level since the government began keeping track 20 years ago, but some economists are predicting a turnaround.

A government report Monday said sales of new single-family houses dropped 8.5 percent in December to close out a year in which 413,000 new houses were sold. That full-year total was down 5.3 percent from 1981 and the lowest on record.

The increase in new house prices was held to less than 1 percent last year. The median price was \$69,300.

Truckers' strike getting violent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Violence escalated overnight in a nationwide strike by independent truckers when one man was killed and another wounded by snipers in unrelated shootings as they wheeled their rigs through the darkness, authorities said.

A driver was wounded by a sniper and a teen-ager suffered a fractured skull when a brick bounded off a tractor-trailer into her family's car as violence and acts of sabotage in 10 states marked the first day of the protest against higher fuel taxes and user fees.

Texas

New bombers hit Texas first

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dyess Air Force Base at Abilene, Texas, will be the first base in the country to receive the new B-1 bomber, according to U.S. Rep. Charles Stenholm, D-Texas.

Stenholm was informed by the the Air Force that 26 B-1 bombers would be stationed at the base by mid-1985, a

spokeswoman for Stenholm said Monday. The result will be an additional 510 military personnel and 20 more civilian personnel employed at the base, she said.

Weather

The weather for today is forecast as cloudy and colder, with a low in the upper 20s.



Around Campus

Mortar Board accepting information sheets

Mortar Board is currently accepting information sheets for membership for the 1983-1984 academic year.

A national honor society, Mortar Board is designed to support the ideals of the university, to advance a spirit of scholarship, to recognize and encourage leadership and to provide the opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas as individuals and as a group.

All members are selected on a basis of their contribution to the university through service, scholarship and leadership.

Juniors who have a 3.1 or better GPA can pick up the information sheets in the dean of students office, Sadler Hall Room 101. The information sheets should be returned no later than 3 p.m. on Feb. 11.

Freshman class to hold meeting, party

The freshman class of 1982-1983 will hold a meeting and party on Feb. 2 at 3:30 p.m. in Student Center Room 216. Refreshments will be served.

Women in Communications to meet

Women in Communications will hold a meeting on Feb. 2 at 5 p.m. The meeting will be held in the Moudy Building, Room 264 S.

The meeting's program will include a discussion on benefits of membership, a schedule of events, and "What is networking?"

All returning members and prospective members are requested to attend.

Business fraternity holds rush

Delta Sigma Pi, a professional business fraternity, will hold its spring semester rush on Feb. 2, 3, and 4.

On Feb. 2, an informal smoker will be held in the Student Center Woodson Room at 4:30 p.m. A formal smoker will be held on Feb. 3 in the Business Library at 4:30 p.m. And on Feb. 4, an informal party will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Fort Worth.

Delta Sigma Pi is open to all business majors. For more information, contact Chuck Cordell at 923-2084.

English department sponsors contest

TCU's English department is currently sponsoring several writing contests for students of all age levels.

Entrants must meet the academic classification requirements for the contests entered and must have been a full-time TCU student during at least one semester from spring, 1982, through spring, 1983.

Students may enter any number of contests, but only one entry in each contest is permitted for each student. Previous prize winners may not enter the same contest again.

The deadline for entries to be submitted is Feb. 18 at 4 p.m. Winners of the contests will be honored at a luncheon on March 29.

Metropolitan Opera to hold auditions

The Metropolitan Opera National Council will hold auditions in Dallas for the Northeast Texas District of the Southwest Region on Feb. 4, 5, and 6.

For more information about the auditions or entry procedure, contact the Metropolitan Opera Auditions, c/o the Southwestern Hospitality Board of the Metropolitan Opera, P.O. Box 7083, Dallas, Texas 75209.

BUSH: professor has his own department

continued from page 1

other teachers have. "The basic program that exists here today is pure, classical geography, with an emphasis on the world," Bush said.

One reason for that emphasis is it relates to those people going into international affairs and ROTC. Students in these areas are the ones who take the most geography classes.

The people who take his beginning classes are a diverse group, and their majors vary, he said.

Bush said the foreign students in his classes tend to do better because they have had the geography background in their homelands. He also said American students haven't

had geography emphasized in elementary school or in high school.

"The typical student at TCU has had no geography in high school, so they simply don't know the basic map," he said. "Even many faculty members don't know."

The students have "geographical blinders," meaning they just see what is in front of them, Bush said, and geography isn't on the list.

Bush has earned two master's degrees—one in English and a second in geography.

He has traveled extensively in "an effort to go from the Amazon to the Arctic Circle to understand the graphical aspects," he said.

Political know-how helps senators

By Alec Creighton
Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

New senators go through a period of adjustment in Congress, but their political backgrounds can affect the time it takes to adjust, according to a political scholar.

The scholar, Richard Fenno, lectured on "Congressional Initiation" Monday evening on the TCU campus.

Since 1978 Fenno has been watching and talking to U.S. senators. His research began with studying campaigns of 15 Senate candidates. He followed the winners from the campaign trail to Capitol Hill, but he said his encounters with the senators were irregular and brief.

"They are always in the middle of something—something already shaped by events in the past, something already shaping events in the future."

He said there are two political processes: campaigning and governing. In between is the ongoing process of adjustment. Fenno focuses his research on campaigning, adjustment and governing.

"All new senators go through a time of adjustment—and it's a good time to watch them, a good time to learn what kind of people come to the Senate, what kind of institution they have come to," Fenno said.

What a new senator is adjusting to depends on what he is adjusting

from. A person with a political background will have an easier time fitting into the Senate than a complete newcomer to politics. Furthermore, Fenno said, the type of political background a senator has will affect the adjustment. A former governor will go through a different type of adjustment than a former House member.

Fenno discussed how one can tell when the adjustment period is over. He said it has ended when the senator becomes comfortable with his new job and feels a sense of control over it.

In an interview before the lecture Fenno described the Senate as "a

much less traditional body (than in the past); it is a more individualistic body today."

He said the work load of the Senate is much greater today, so the "apprenticeship notion" is gone. A new senator must start right to work.

Fenno also said that President Reagan's ability to get legislation passed will change with the newly elected Congress. Early in his term, Reagan was successful in getting what he wanted.

"We have seen the end of the 1981 Reagan victory pattern," he said. "There will be a lot of trench warfare. Reagan will win some and lose some."

Western leaders debate anti-nuke proposal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former defense leaders in Germany, Britain and the United States called Tuesday for a declaration by the United States and Western European countries that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union.

And they called for a buildup of non-nuclear forces by the Western allies to back up such a declaration and discourage a Soviet move across Europe. They estimated the cost at \$100 billion over six years—a fraction of NATO's annual budget of \$300 billion.

The plan was outlined at news conferences in Washington and London, with a third such session scheduled for later in the day in Bonn.

It was developed during an eight-

month study by a committee of the Union of Concerned Scientists headed by retired Vice Adm. John Marshall Lee, who served in NATO, the United Nations, the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during a 38-year military career.

Among those who outlined the proposal in Washington were Lee and Robert S. McNamara, former U.S. defense secretary.

In London, Field Marshal Lord Carver, former British defense chief, and Lord Zuckerman, former chief scientific adviser to the British government, also held a news conference.

In Bonn, the scheduled participants included two retired West German generals, Karl-Christian Krause and Jochen Loser, and

McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to President Johnson.

McNamara and Carver, speaking separately, stressed that they were not calling for renouncing nuclear weapons as a deterrent to nuclear war.

"There is an absolute requirement for nuclear weapons to deter the Soviet Union," McNamara said. And Carver, who retired from his post in 1976, said there is "no substitute for nuclear retaliation to deter the use of nuclear weapons by a hostile power."

McNamara also emphasized that nuclear war cannot be limited, or contained. The first use of a nuclear weapon would lead to nuclear retaliation, he said, adding, "No one has ever suggested it would do anything but destroy Western

civilization."

For 25 years, the Soviet Union has proposed that both superpowers pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Reagan administration has argued that it could not forswear responding with nuclear weapons if the Warsaw Pact nations launched an attack against Western Europe.

Such an attack might be successful, the Reagan strategists have said, and therefore the threat must be staved off by the prospect of nuclear retaliation.

When the issue arose last April, Alexander Haig, then secretary of state, said a renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons in a conventional war in Europe would be tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression."

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If you've got a suggestion, let us hear about it. These suggestions, along with a few of our own, will appear in the March issue. Call 921-7429 (you don't even have to give your name) or come by the magazine office, Room 294S in the south wing of the Moudy Building. Deadline for suggestions is Wednesday, February 2.
Image, the magazine for TCU students

The Women Of Alpha Phi
Wish To Congratulate Their New Initiates

Kelli Bradley	Linda Pace
Susan Burd	Carol Peterson
Aimee Chauvin	Mary Rice
Tamara Farris	Shannon Robinette
Jennifer Gaines	Fanchon Serpan
Paige Headrick	Jenny Simpson
Jennifer Hibbard	Amy Staley
Amy Johnston	Pam Sweezy
Teresa Klattenhoff	Andrea True
Susan Lenart	Lelynn Waltman
Laural Madden	Wendy White
Monica Miller	

 Skiff Classified Ads

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Opinion

Wednesday, February 2, 1983

Volume 81, Number 63

Racial discrimination:

Charges filed against town

We all are created equal, but we aren't all treated equally. Even in America. Even today.

While Americans can boast of numerous technological advancements by brilliant men and women in various fields of study, some Americans are still having problems just trying to accept the simple fact that all people—whether black, white, red, yellow or brown—should have the rights and privileges granted to all human beings living in a democracy.

But even in a democracy, this simple fact just isn't that simple. Such is the case with the 61,232 residents of Cicero, Ill., a working-class suburb that has been accused of deliberately preventing blacks from living there or obtaining municipal jobs.

In a lawsuit filed two weeks ago by Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the civil rights division of the Justice Department, Cicero is charged with violating the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Although the Justice Department sometimes has been accused of not doing its job adequately, it should be applauded for finally enforcing fair housing laws and being on the lookout for racial discrimination.

The suit, one of the strongest civil-rights initiatives taken by the Justice Department under the Reagan administration, charges that through its town officials, the almost all-white

suburb (less than 1 percent black population) has "verbally and physically harassed blacks attempting" to move there. In addition, Cicero has been accused of setting up a residency requirement of a year for all new municipal employees, a requirement which subtly, but effectively, prevents blacks from being hired for municipal jobs.

Because of the Justice Department's conscientious efforts to ensure equality and justice for all, it has asked the U.S. District Court in Chicago for an order prohibiting the officials and employees of Cicero "from interfering with any person seeking to exercise the right to equal housing opportunity, from engaging in any conduct that perpetuates or promotes racial residential segregation and from maintaining any residency requirement for eligibility for municipal employment."

If the charges leveled against the people and government of Cicero turn out to be true, they deserve strong censure from the American people. We have come a long way in the last 30 years toward fulfilling the constitutional promise of equality for all peoples. We need to go forward, not back.

We hope the courts will be swift and none too lenient in their justice should the allegations be proven true. And we commend the Justice Department for its effort. Hopefully, with continued effort, the reality of racial discrimination will fade into non-existence.



Law violates students' rights

By Mark Thielman

While watching Ronald Reagan's State of the Union last week, I hit upon an idea to save the government a bundle. Let's let college financial aid directors enforce the laws of this country. Brilliant, huh?

Of course this would only work at TCU. We would have to let the other financial aid officers across the country carry the load for the rest of the nation.

But just imagine the possibilities. We could legislate against homosexuality and forbid gays from getting student aid. (I bet that would clear "them people" out of here.)

Of course, I just engaged in a little hyperbole in order to arrest attention and to begin the discussion of the role of the financial aid officer.

In 1982, Congress passed, and the president signed the Solomon Amendment, which ties draft registration compliance to the receipt of federal aid. The amendment seems to be mixing completely separate elements together to form a potentially dangerous precedent. Not only is the bill bad

because it disperses federal enforcement authority to a host of non-federal offices, it also goes against a number of constitutional principles.

First, it represents what the U.S. Constitution calls a "bill of attainder." This bill determines guilt and punishment in a single legislative stroke. The U.S. Congress through the Solomon Act usurps the separation of powers and denies to the judiciary its responsibility to determine guilt or innocence.

Second, it violates the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. It forces students, tacitly or overtly, to admit guilt. A student who has not registered, it seems, has three options.

He (and I do mean "he" since women are exempted) could: a) apply for aid without registering and admit his guilt; b) apply for aid claiming to have registered and perjure himself on a government document; or finally c) fail to apply for aid and tacitly signal to Selective Service that he is a non-registrant conspicuous in his absence from the aid rolls. In all cases, the student's Fifth

Amendment rights against self-incrimination are clearly being abandoned.

Finally, the Solomon Amendment violates students' rights to equal protection of the law. It places a special barrier to access to financial aid in front of students who happen to be male and between 18 and 25.

It is a law designed to "get" low- and middle-income families because they are the most dependent upon financial assistance. This law singles out a specific element of the population and puts barriers in its way. The idea is wrong and the law is unconstitutional.

The regulations for this law now need comment. And I urge students to write to their senators and representatives and do just that. Ask the financial aid officers and Chancellor Bill Tucker to write and express their disapproval.

Draft registration is promoted as necessary to "support and defend the Constitution"—not to tear away at it.

Yes, there is a problem. But we all can do something about it.

Thielman is a senior political science major.



Ideas, not ideologies, mold today's politics

By Walter R. Mears

WASHINGTON—Consider the congressional freshman, in a new job in a new city, looking for a political compass. But there may not be any—not even for the politician bent on following the precise instructions of the constituents back home.

That's the suggestion of a scholar-pollster, who thinks the old formulas and the old ideologies offer no guide to what's going on in the minds of the voters.

Everett C. Ladd, writing for the American Enterprise Institute, says that "liberal and conservative, or left and right... simply do not capture the predominant drift of the last 10 to 20 years."

As a result, he says, the congressman looking for guidance is bound to get a mixed message.

The congressman sees the frustration of the voters with the federal government. "Again and again they tell him that their government has become too powerful, too intrusive, far too wasteful, and has become, as well, the main cause of inflation and other

plagues," Ladd writes. The conclusion is obvious: the country is turning to the right.

But it isn't that clear or that tidy.

"At the very moment three-fourths of the people are saying tax money spent for human services is poorly used, three-fourths are arguing that the federal government should provide medical care and legal assistance for everyone who can't afford them," Ladd says.

"Overwhelming majorities say federal spending is too high—but majorities just as big say even more should be spent for basic services like education and Social Security."

To further complicate the message, he says, "it is the very same people who offer the contrasting assessments," and both their support and their criticism of government have intensified.

More people than ever before believe that government is too powerful, too wasteful, and too inflationary. More people than ever before believe that government is a proper and necessary vehicle to provide an assortment of services and guarantees to the public.

"Americans have mixed minds about government and say so to all who care to listen," Ladd writes.

At the same time American values are more liberal in that they are more responsive to individual choice, they are more conservative in new dedication to traditional values.

As a result, Ladd says, the old politics of aligning conservative or liberal groups into coalitions won't work any more.

So the politician looking for an old-fashioned compass is going to be frustrated. But Ladd suggests that the split-personality voter may offer an opportunity to leaders with ideas, rather than ideologies.

"The political marketplace in post-ideology America is well suited to arguments on merits in virtually every area where policy choices must be made," he says.

"Innovative politicians have an extraordinary opening, even if they are denied the possibility of victory through any single ideological thrust."

Mears is an AP special correspondent.

From the Readers

Morally outraged

This letter is in response to the words written by Scott Joseph in the Jan. 27 Skiff. I was morally outraged by his remarks.

Joseph says that he wants to know where the liberal outrage is over the human rights violations that are now happening in Nicaragua. He only shows his ignorance on the subject by even asking the question. The answer is that the outrage is there—all one has to do is look.

Most "liberal" people are just as outraged over the atrocities in Nicaragua as they are anywhere else that they happen around the world.

Joseph also can't seem to understand why there are people who would like to see U.S. aid being sent to Nicaragua. Again, the answer is fairly simple. In 1979, when the Sandinistas overthrew the brutal dictatorship of the U.S. stooge, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the United States had a golden opportunity to do something truly progressive and helpful.

In 1979, the Sandinistas wanted to form a government that would be truly representative of the people of Nicaragua. At that time, the government that was formed was a coalition of many different facets of the society, including businessmen and leaders of the Catholic church.

This is where a mistake was made. The new government wished to be non-aligned—something that knee-jerk reactionary conservatives just can't understand. Is it so hard to understand why they would not want to become a country just like Chile, Guatemala or El Salvador? However, the United States failed to recognize the new government, and even went so far as to institute an economic blockade.

The United States was trying desperately to isolate the new government, hoping that it would fall of its own weight. If that wasn't

enough, the CIA was sent in to organize the ex-Somocistas who lived across the border in Honduras to make guerrilla raids to terrorize the Nicaraguans who were not completely sold on the revolution.

When I was in school in Washington last semester, I met with a representative of the ambassador from Nicaragua, Francisco Campbell told me during a meeting at the embassy that these ex-Somocistas would dress like Sandinistas and murder Miskito Indians to make it appear that the Sandinistas were committing atrocities.

The result of all of this is that the new government has been isolated, and when it needs aid, the only place that it can consistently go is to the Cubans and the Russians. They were left with a staggering debt due to the corruption of Somoza, and the United States has tried to stop loans to Nicaragua by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. There are places in Managua that still have not been repaired since the 1972 earthquake.

Yes, Joseph, the tortures that you describe do indeed occur, and they are horrible, but we "liberals" are critical of the United States only because of what was not done in 1979 to possibly head this situation off. Besides, what right do we have to criticize the Russians when we support such dictators as the Shah of Iran, Pinochet in Chile, and Stroessner in Paraguay?

Until we in the United States can lead by example, we cannot criticize the Russians in Poland, Afghanistan or anywhere else for that matter.

What we in the United States have to do is to stop looking for the influence of Castro and Andropov everywhere and get our own house in order. Once we do that, we will be surprised at the change in world opinion toward the United States.

—JIM TUCKER
Senior, Britte Divinity

Tuition credits guarantee right to choose education

By E. Keith Pomykal

Throughout American history, education has always been regarded as a fundamental socio-economic right all American citizens should have the opportunity to obtain.

This right has seldom faced serious threat; however, in recent years, the type of education a person receives and the role of the government in financially assisting a person in getting an education have both been debated.

Many Americans feel that the public education system does not offer the type of education they wish their children to have; consequently, many of these people opt for private schools instead. With the American

Civil Liberties Union, the courts and the legislature virtually dictating what can and can not be taught in the classroom, it is not surprising that many choose the private elementary school or university.

There is one burden that many families must bear if they choose to send their children to private schools, and often it is too heavy for them to bear—money. By the very nature of the word "private," an exclusive term emerges. This is unfortunate, because many who wish to be free to choose and attend a private university are often bound by financial obligations, and are forced to go to a school not of their choosing.

One probable answer to the dilemma is a tuition tax credit. Like the affirmation of the

right to an education, the tuition tax credit transcends party and ideological lines, with both Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals supporting it.

Basically, what most of the tuition tax credit bills proposed in the past attempted to do was to give a tax credit to those families who decided to send their child to a private school or university. Since these families would not be using the public schools, it would seem only fair to reimburse them with the tax dollars they paid which were to go to the public school system.

Opponents to the tuition tax credit argue that it aids religion due to the large number of religious private schools. However, considering that the tax credit is from an

individual's personal tax, the argument is not viable; the money is going directly to the person and not the institution.

Tuition tax credit proposals have failed in Congress in the past due to debate over whether or not the credit should be given only to university level institutions, or to university, elementary and secondary level schools.

But whatever form of aid one supports to help equalize the costs of public and private education, it is advisable to call or write both state and national legislators to ensure they maintain the present programs which aid those in their quest to better themselves with an education.

Pomykal is a junior political science major.

TCU Daily Skiff

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Sports

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TCU dominates unscored meet at Texas Tech

By T.J. Diamond

Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

TCU's track team cleaned up in most events Saturday at Texas Tech, but like many multi-team meets, it went unscored.

"It was unfortunate that they didn't score this one, because it would probably have been the first meet TCU ever won," said coach Bubba Thornton.

"It was obvious who had the best team there."

Also competing were Texas Tech, UT-El Paso, Abilene Christian, Eastern New Mexico, Angelo State, West Texas State, Lubbock Christian and Panhandle State.

Senior sprint star Phillip Epps, back this semester after playing in the NFL last season, qualified for the NCAA indoor meet this March by clocking a 6.15 in the 60.

His time was his lifetime best, and Saturday was the first time he has run the race this year. Thornton said that it is probably the best time in the nation at this point.

"His confidence is so much better right now. Playing in the NFL against professional athletes has helped I'm sure," Thornton said. "He's a senior and he knows that this is his year."

In the 400, Allan Ingraham ran a

season best 48.1 to win, while James Richard finished second in 49.4.

"Allan will probably qualify for the NCAA's also at the conference meet (Feb. 18). He's a good, strong runner and he's improving each week."

Other winners for TCU were Festus Ogunfeyimi in the 600 (1:12), William Johnson in the mile (4:17) and the mile relay team of Ingraham, Ogunfeyimi, Richard and Joel Willis, that finished in 3:17.

Thornton was especially pleased with freshman Carl Creer, who finished second in the 1000 in 2:15. "That's a good time for a freshman. It was his best time ever," Thornton said.

Thornton said that the team's success in Lubbock will probably not be indicative of how the Horned Frogs do at the Southwest Conference meet.

"We know that we're going to have a tough time at the indoor conference meet," he said. "We just don't have enough upperclassmen on the team."

"The problem we have in indoor is that we're basically a sprint and relay team. Indoor is more of a distance, middle-distance sport."

"When we get outdoors, we'll have a better team."

Lamar's divers set back TCU

By T.J. Diamond

Staff writer of the TCU Daily Skiff

TCU's men's and women's swim teams swept Northeast Louisiana State Friday, but a weak showing in diving competition cost the women against Lamar Saturday.

"We swam great against Northeast Louisiana," said coach Richard Sybesma.

Against NELS' men, the Horned Frogs won eight of 13 events, but the meet came down to the final race.

The 400-yard free relay decided the day's competition for the men, and "We ran away with it," Sybesma said.

The foursome of Martin Bell, Scott Carpenter, Jeff Frey and Phillip Vaughan clocked a 3:15 to give TCU a final 60-53 edge.

Carpenter was also a winner in the 100 and 200 freestyles. His 1:45.1 in the 200 was his season best.

Other double winners were sophomore Mike Ruckman, who took the 500 and 1000 free events, and Mark Spindler, a winner in the 200 butterfly and the 200 individual medley. Ruckman won both his events by less than one-half second.

Jeff Frey was TCU's other winner, clocking a 22.2 in the 50 freestyle sprint.

NELS' women didn't even threaten TCU's. The Lady Frogs drowned NELS, 101-45.

The visitors won several events, but TCU's depth raked in most of its points.

Against Lamar the next day,

however, TCU's women didn't have it as easy.

Lamar's divers took first and second in both diving events and the team wound up winning 90-59.

"The diving is what really hurt us," Sybesma said. "They got 28 points in the events. If it weren't for that, we would have come within three points. We won over half the swimming events."

"They have better, more experienced divers than we do."

Junior All-America Susan Sepanen was a big winner for the Frogs, taking the 50 and 100 backstrokes as well as swimming the opening stroke in TCU's victorious 200 medley relay.

Becky Brill's 17:42.42 won the 1,650 freestyle marathon by .06 seconds over Lamar's entrant. TCU also took a first place in the 100 breast, as Julie Poole handily won in 1:08.92.

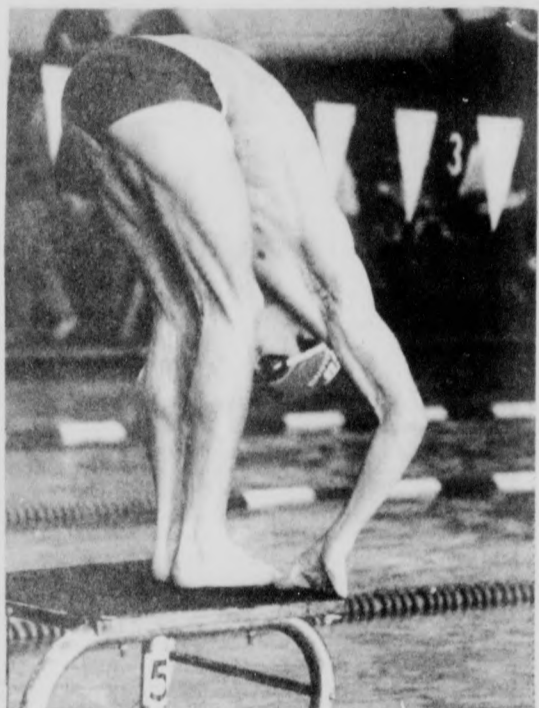
Tonight the men face SMU, the second-ranked team in the nation, in Dallas.

"It will obviously be a very tough meet," Sybesma said.

"We hope to do well in the individual events. The team relays will be tight. We won't fool ourselves. It'll be hard to beat SMU."

Saturday, the men will have an lighter load at Rice, but the Owl's women's team should give the Lady Frogs a good race.

Rice, like TCU, has been ranked in the top 10 of the nation in Division II for the past few years.



ON YOUR MARK . . . Martin Bell, a junior from Carthage, Texas, prepares to begin the 50 free race in Friday's meet against Northeast Louisiana State. TCU won the meet, 60-53. PATTY ZIEGENHORN / TCU Daily Skiff

Lady Frogs face NTSU in close match-up

Tonight the Lady Frog basketball team hopes to add to its low win column as it takes on North Texas State.

TCU, 3-15, hosts NTSU, 3-14, at 7 p.m. in Daniel-Meyer Coliseum in what should be an even match-up.

"We should beat them," said coach Ken Davis. "They beat us in Denton earlier by a few points and their coach said it was the best game they'd played. It should be a good game."

The Lady Frogs are coming off of

two straight losses, falling 72-64 to Southwestern Monday and 90-53 to SMU Saturday.

At Southwestern in Georgetown, TCU "played pretty well, but we got beat," Davis said.

"That seems to be the story of our life this year."

TCU kept it close most of the game. Georgetown rarely had more than a one- or two-point lead until the last two minutes.

That is when Southwestern went into a stall and TCU began fouling.

"When you need the ball and need to score, you start to foul," Davis said.

Southwestern pulled away then by hitting its free throws.

"Their free throw shooting and our turnovers (26) cost us the game," Davis said.

TCU outshot Southwestern from the floor, but the home team hit eight more points (the victory margin) from the free throw line.

Vicki Mooney was TCU's leading scorer, coming 18 points. She and Michelle Bailey were the team's top

rebouncers.

At SMU, a team which TCU normally comes within five points of, the Lady Frogs were trounced 90-53.

"The officials took the game away from us," Davis said. "I hate to put it on them, but that's the way it was."

"SMU's a good team, but they got away with a lot that they shouldn't have."

In the foul-ridden game, Bailey topped TCU's scorers and rebouncers with 15 points and 12 grabs.

Browder SWC Player of Week

DALLAS (AP)—TCU guard Darrell Browder was named Southwest Conference basketball player of the week Monday by a vote of the SWC coaches.

Browder scored the winning basket in a 68-67 victory Saturday over Southern Methodist, and then later blocked what could have been a winning shot for SMU. The senior from Fort Worth led his team to its 15th win of the year.

In the last three weeks, Browder twice has been named SWC player of the week.

Browder's 18 points against the Mustangs, together with his 10 points Tuesday against Texas A&M, preserved his ranking as the fourth-leading scorer in the conference with 16.2 points per game.

The 6-foot-1 guard could become TCU's all-time leading scorer this season. He now has 1608 career

points, just 115 behind former TCU All-American Dick O'Neal. By averaging just under 13 points a game, he should surpass O'Neal.

Browder leads the SWC in free-throw shooting with an 87 percent average on 60-for-69 shooting. This figure puts him in the top 20 of the nation.

His highest point production of the year came against Iowa State, when he dropped in 30 points.

Abdul-Jabbar sits out after fire ruins home

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Los Angeles Lakers basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar may miss a few games because of a \$2.5 million fire that ravaged his Beverly Glen mansion, destroying mementos of his career and extensive album and rug collections.

The Laker center was in Boston when the fire broke out early Monday and returned immediately to examine the damage to his luxurious 7,000-square foot home, said Lakers spokesman Josh Rosenfeld.

Rosenfeld said Abdul-Jabbar's agent, Tom Collins, had indicated that he "doesn't expect Kareem to play Wednesday" when the Lakers are scheduled to take on Dallas.

"I was told Laker coach Pat Riley told Kareem to come back when he

feels he can come back," said Rosenfeld.

Fire Department Battalion Chief Richard Elias said the fire broke out in a "concealed space" adjacent to the fireplace.

"The amazing thing to me is that there were no smoke detectors in the house," said Elias, noting that the blaze destroyed some of the basketball player's awards, including National Basketball Association Most Valuable Player trophies.

Murchet said the fire caused \$1.5 million damage to the house itself and another \$1 million to contents, including a collection of 3,000 jazz records, boxing films, Oriental rugs and basketball memorabilia.

AP Top Twenty	
The Top Twenty teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points.	
1. North Carolina (3)	17-3 1073
2. Nevada-Las Vegas	18-0 1017
3. Virginia (3)	17-2 992
4. Memphis State (1)	16-1 920
5. St. John's (2)	18-1 884
6. Indiana	15-2 809
7. UCLA (2)	14-2 800
8. Houston (1)	16-2 697
9. Arkansas	17-1 629
10. Missouri	16-3 554
11. Villanova	13-3 492
12. Louisville	16-3 453
13. Iowa	13-4 391
14. Georgetown	15-4 351
15. Kentucky	13-4 333
16. Illinois State	15-1 316
17. Minnesota	13-3 290
18. Washington State	15-2 135
19. Georgia	14-3 117
20. Syracuse	13-4 74


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