

TCU DAILY SKIFF

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX

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85th Year, No. 18

Washers, dryers now need fifteen more cents

By Deborah Gaston
Staff Writer

The cost of doing laundry at TCU has increased 50 percent during the last three years, and the new price of 75 cents for each use of a washer or dryer has frustrated many students. "Last year students were upset because they had to hunt up dimes to do laundry," said Debbie Jacobs, a resident assistant in Jarvis Hall. "This year they are frustrated because they have to find that extra 15 cents."

Michael Kerner, an RA in Clark Hall, said he tells residents who complain about the price to "do what I do and take their stuff to the Wash-o-Matic (2909 W. Berry St.)."

Kerner said there it only costs 60 cents to wash and 25 cents to dry "so that is a savings of 65 cents."

He said he had noticed more students going off campus to do their laundry and often forming car pools to make the trip.

But Jacobs said she had not noticed an increase in the number of students doing their laundry off campus. "It is more convenient to stay in the dorm to do your laundry," she said. "It's also safer."

LaDonna Dale, an RA in Waits Hall, said she initially heard quite a few complaints from students about the new cost.

But Waits has new dryers this year and "once the residents used them

and saw that the new machines dry longer than the old ones, the complaints weren't as frequent," she said.

Charles Peveler, assistant to the director of housing, said vandalism to the machines affects the price of doing laundry.

"People do things to the change slots that jams the mechanism," he said. "It gives them a free wash, but at the expense of someone else."

Eight change slots have been replaced because of damage since the beginning of this semester, Peveler said.

He said he remembered the price of doing laundry had been 50 cents for quite a while but was raised to 60 cents about three years ago.



Brian Alvey, a freshman engineering major, uses the clothes dryer in the basement of Milton Daniel.

The increase was prompted by a several things, Peveler said. "We asked the vendor—W.R. Curry—to provide new equipment and renovate the wiring in some halls," he said.

Peveler added the laundry

machines on campus are not a profit-making venture for the university. "The university splits the profits with the vendor, but uses the money to cover gas and electricity costs and to make repairs," he said. "If we lowered the cost of doing laundry then

the money would have to come from elsewhere."

Other students who don't use the laundry service would have to help pay for it, so this way, those students that use the laundry machines are the ones paying for it, he said.

Brothers with AIDS in school

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—Three brothers whose exposure to AIDS made them pariahs in their rural hometown enrolled in a new school Wednesday without incident and with a hesitant welcome from schoolmates and parents.

Deputies patrolled the grounds at Gocio Elementary School while officials reported that 120 of the 615 pupils stayed home. Up to a dozen pupils were withdrawn. The usual absentee rate is about 3 percent.

But the day had encouraging moments for the Rays—10-year-old Ricky, Robert, 9 and Randy, 8.

"We had a super day, A-OK across the board," said acting principal Lee Coose after school.

Clifford Ray, the boys' father, said Ricky found welcome cards on his desk.

The boys' mother, Louise, said "everything was positive."

"One of (the boys) said they had to assign seats in the lunchroom because everyone wanted to sit next to them," she said.

The boys attended school in Arcadia for a week under federal court order. A boycott emptied classes, and telephone threats were made against the school and family.

The family left Arcadia after an Aug. 28 fire gutted their home. The DeSoto County sheriff's department said Tuesday that the fire was arson but added it was "definitely not related" to the community furor.

The Ray family moved to Sarasota because school board policy allows children exposed to AIDS to attend school if they pose no threat to children and are undergoing medical treatment.

The Ray boys are "still a little gun shy of school because of what's happened," and will receive counseling, Mrs. Ray said.



Blow Out - Paul Bramlett, a music education major, plays first trumpet for the TCU Band during the game against BYU.

Professor discusses U.S./Iran tensions

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

A Monday night attack on an Iranian military ship by U.S. helicopters is the closest Iran and the United States have come to combat since the United States started escorting Kuwait tankers in August.

The Iran Ajr, an Iranian military ship, was set on fire in an attack by U.S. helicopters in the Persian Gulf Monday night as it put mines in international waters.

The USS Jarrett reported seeing the Iran Ajr lowering mines into the water 50 miles northeast of Bahrain.

The USS Jarrett followed rules of engagement ordered by the U.S. Middle East Force when it sent its helicopters to set the stern of the ship on fire.

The fire was extinguished quickly after the attack and 10 contact mines were found on board the ship, Pentagon officials said. The USS Jarrett was towing the Iran Ajr when it fired on a menacing Iranian hovercraft, Pentagon officials said.

Three crewmen of the Iran Ajr were killed and only two crewmen remained missing, U.S. officials

said. According to Congressional leaders, Joint Chiefs of Staff said a third country would be used as an intermediary to send the crewmen back to Iran.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said on the McNeil-Lehrer News Hour Tuesday night that the captives would be turned over to the Red Crescent in Oman, the Moslem counterpart of the International Red Cross.

Laying mines is a relatively easy way for Iran to inflict monetary losses on Iraq and also disrupt the international shipping lanes, said Ralph Carter, assistant professor of political science.

The mines in the Persian Gulf are there to force the Iraqis to spend more money on guns and bullets, he said.

Mines are also an inexpensive way to disrupt tankers going to Iran's opponents in Kuwait and Iraq, he said.

A show of military force is sometimes the only way to control the laying down of more mines, Carter said.

The United States plans on keeping the Iran Ajr and the mines as evi-

dence of Iran's belligerence, and they may be presented to the United Nations, said White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater.

Pentagon officials have said the Iran Ajr will be anchored in the gulf northeast of Bahrain for now.

Also, Gentle Breeze, a British ship, was attacked by an Iranian ship 20 miles north of Bahrain earlier Monday. The British ship was even closer than the American ship.

A Saudi Arabian tanker was attacked Sunday by Iranians in a speedboat with machine guns in the Strait of Hormuz.

And Iraqi planes bombed deep inside Iran's boundaries while Iranian president Ali Khamenei was pressing his government's case at the United Nations that Iraq was the aggressor in the 7-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Iran has denied laying the mines, Fitzwater said.

The disturbances in the gulf have virtually no effect on oil prices, because there is such a glut of oil right now, Carter said.

Fifteen years ago a crisis in the Persian Gulf would have sent world oil prices through the roof, he said.

Since the 1973 oil embargo, more

money has been spent developing sources of oil in places like Mexico and Alaska, Carter said.

When economists say the price of gas will go up a penny a gallon this year, it is not significant, he said.

The United States is considered a participant in the Iran-Iraq war, because it has effectively sided with Iraq, Carter said. The United States has fired mostly on Iranian targets, said Carter.

The United States has fired on at least two Iranian ships and one plane in the past two months, he said.

The USS Jarrett fired on an Iranian hovercraft that was coming in too close when it was towing the Iran Ajr, according to Pentagon officials.

Before this week the last time the United States fired on Iranians was on Aug. 8, when a Navy F-14 Tomcat fighter fired two missiles at an Iranian jet judged to be hostile.

Congress has been pushing President Reagan to invoke the War Powers Act, which would require the president to inform Congress within 48 hours when U.S. forces are in hostilities. Congress would then have 60 days to authorize military action.

See GULF, Page 2

Marshall joins in criticism of Reagan

By Robin Shermer
Staff Writer

Two TCU political science professors agreed that although it is common for major Democratic leaders to criticize a Republican president, it is highly unusual for a sitting Supreme Court justice to comment against the president.

During the past two weeks Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, in addition to Speaker of the House Jim Wright and former House Speaker Tip O'Neill, has been highly critical of President Reagan.

Marshall ranked Reagan as the worst president in advancing civil rights, while Wright even called Reagan a poor president.

Ralph Carter, assistant professor of political science, said because Supreme Court justices have traditionally been silent in criticism, Marshall's opinion was a surprise.

But James Riddlesperger, assistant professor of political science, added that because Marshall, O'Neill and Wright are all Democrats it is not unusual for them to criticize a Republican president.

Paul Boller, professor emeritus of history and author of two books on presidential trivia, said, however, that Reagan has had it easier with press and public criticism in comparison with other presidents.

"People are very critical of Reagan but they don't hate him," he said.

Abraham Lincoln was the most viciously attacked president, he said. Newspapers would make up lies about him, then print them.

Boller said George Washington "was called a pickpocket and a thief by his political opponents."

President Harry S. Truman was very low on the public opinion poll, the saying of the times was "to err is Truman," he said.

Boller said today people and the press are nicer—things that got into print in the past wouldn't be printed today.

Riddlesperger agreed.

"The criticism of Reagan is relatively mild to say, what President Nixon received," he said.

Carter added Reagan's political opponents try to be diplomatic with criticism by saying everything except he is a bad president.

Carter, Riddlesperger and Boller agreed there are different viewpoints on Reagan.

Carter said Reagan looks very good if you're a white, middle-class Protestant who is moderate to conservative.

"But if you are a minority, poorly educated, earning a poor income or liberal, then Reagan doesn't look good at all," he said.

Riddlesperger said Reagan "has tried to play to his strengths."

"He has a unique ability to communicate with the public and he can stir up American patriotism," he said.

Because the Democrats have gained control of Congress and he is not effective as a legislator, however, Reagan has had problems during the past two years, Riddlesperger said.

Wright says Reagan unaware

By Michelle Espinosa
Staff Writer

Last week, Speaker of the House Jim Wright said for the first time, publicly and pointedly, that Ronald Reagan has been a poor president.

Asked if he believed Reagan has been a good president, Wright, D-Texas, said, "No."

Wright told reporters Reagan is ignorant of the facts of which a president should be aware, "and willfully so."

"Ronald Reagan is a man who shoots the arrow first and then draws the target where the arrow hit," he said.

Although Wright acknowledged he is frustrated over such issues as trade deficits, the budget and the trade bill, he said he is particularly upset about the administration's attitude toward a peace initiative in Central America that he helped formulate.

"I've been puzzled by the lack of enthusiasm for the peace plan," Wright said.

Wright especially discussed what he considers the administration's violations of laws in giving military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

"Laws in the United States are to be carried out, and it is the sworn duty of the president to take care that they be faithfully executed," he said.

Assistant Professor of political science James Riddlesperger said often a leader's dissatisfaction with the president over an issue may cause him or her to make such statements.

"One should not interpret something a leader of the opposition says as the final word on what he thinks," he said. "It may be more of an attempt to negotiate with the president issues that are important to Wright."

The remarks made by Wright echo those made by former House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat who wrote in his just-published autobiography that Reagan was the worst president he'd ever known.

See Wright, Page 2

TODAYdiscovery

NEWLINES

Gene found for disease

In the current issue of Nature, researchers said they have found the approximate location of the gene that triggers a rare form of neurofibromatosis, or Elephant Man's disease, called bilateral acoustic neurofibromatosis.

The gene location is different from another gene site found recently that causes a common form of the disease, von Recklinghausen's disease.

Von Recklinghausen's disease strikes one person in every 4,000. John Merrick, the 19th century Englishman who was exhibited at side shows as The Elephant Man, was said to have this disease.

Scientists reported last May, in the result of a study on a large family affected by the disease, that the gene for the common form of the disease is on chromosome 17. The gene for the rare form of the disease has been found on chromosome 22.

Bilateral acoustic neurofibromatosis strikes one person in every 5,000. It causes multiple tumors on cranial and spinal nerves, deafness and balance disorder and paralysis. All require multiple surgeries.

AIDS vaccine to be tested

Clinical trials of a vaccine against Human Immunodeficiency Virus begin this month, according to the Sept. 18 issue of Journal of American Medicine.

FDA approved the vaccine, Vaxsyn HIV-1 which is manufactured by MicroGeneSys, Inc., for trials on Aug. 18. At least three other firms are developing vaccines for clinical trials by the end of the year.

VaxSyn HIV-1 is a DNA recombinant of the HIV envelope protein gp160.

Researchers received FDA approval for clinical trials by showing that two chimpanzees immunized with the vaccine developed a high concentration of antibodies to HIV virus with few adverse affects. Blood serum from the chimpanzees also prevented HIV infection in a cell culture of human T lymphocytes, a target of the HIV virus.

The clinical trials will be on 60 male homosexuals whose blood serum tests negative for the HIV virus. They will be divided into four groups of fifteen. Each group will be given a different dose - 10, 20, 40 or 80 micrograms.

U.S. students decline in math, science

By Elizabeth McRae
Staff Writer

The United States is experiencing an intellectual shortage.

In recent years less American students - but more foreign students - have been studying science and mathematics. This means that the United States will have fewer scientists in the years to come.

About 30 to 50 percent of TCU's 953 graduate students are foreign, said C.A. Quarles, professor of physics.

Quarles said that the American de-

cline in science and math is partly caused by lack of these courses in high school.

Roughly 50 to 60 percent of the foreign students that come to study math and science in the United States return to their homes.

Third year chemistry graduate student Chuang Kong said although she may work in the United States for a while, she will eventually return home to Malaysia.

Kong added she was better prepared in math and science in high school than most American high school students.

"We do a lot more to prepare students than in America," she said.

Senior geology graduate student Prasertchai Phornprapha from Thailand agreed.

"The secondary schools abroad are better than the United States' system, but it is not a fair comparison because schools abroad are geared towards different things," he said.

Professor of Mathematics Robert Doran said foreign students are among the top students in his classes - partly because they come from a more disciplined lifestyle with a stricter view of education.

"In America, today's culture is designed for students to find the best lifestyle and make the most money," he said.

However, Dale Young, in charge of teacher placement in the education department, said the quality of math and science in school systems is increasing because more college graduates are deciding to teach math and science.

The number of education majors at TCU who graduated in math or science in the secondary area increased by 50 percent last year, Young said.

CAMPUSLINES

Friday night out

Canterbury, the Episcopal students' organization, will hold a "Night Out" with ice-skating at the Tandy Center Friday. Cost is \$5.

Anyone - Episcopal or not - is invited. Rides will leave from the Student Center at 7:30 p.m.

Club Meeting

The High Adventure Club will have a meeting Thursday, September 24 at 5:30 in Student Center Room 204.

The club will plan upcoming trips and events.

Volunteers needed

The Rape Crisis Center of Tarrant County needs volunteers to counsel with victims of sexual assault.

A training session for new volunteers will be held at the Women's Center, 1723 Hemphill, Oct. 10, 14 and 24.

Good listening skills and a sincere desire to help are the only requirements.

For more information, call the Rape Crisis Office at 923-3939.

Scholarship available

Students are encouraged to apply for the Truman Scholarship Program. Candidates should currently be sophomores who are interested in a career in public service.

The Truman Foundation awards up to \$7,000 per year for four years for scholarship winners.

For more information contact Donald Jackson in the political science department, Sadler Hall 205, or call 921-7468.

Graduate study grant

The English Speaking Union of Fort Worth is offering one \$1,500 scholarship for formal study in Great Britain during the summer of 1988.

Currently enrolled English graduate students or undergraduates who will have completed their junior year by summer 1988 are eligible.

To apply, send a college transcript, two letters of recommendation and a description of study plans to: Keith C. Odom and Neil Daniel, English Department, Box 32872, Texas Christian University.

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GARAGE SALE

Sept. 26 9 am-3 p.m., Sept. 27 2 p.m.-4 p.m. 4123 Trail Lake Dr. Books, photos, paintings, tools, appliances, movie screen on tripod, 4 straight chairs, usual and unusual odds and ends.

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Gulf

Continued from Page 1

Reagan said Tuesday that the United States had not entered into a shooting war and saw no reason to invoke the act.

Invoking the War Powers Act is certainly feasible, but it most likely won't happen, Carter said.

"Congress would rather have the president take responsibility for invoking the War Powers Act, he said.

That way, should the events prove the justification for invoking it wrong or if the cause is unpopular among the American public, it is off Congress' shoulders, he said.

Wright

Continued from Page 1

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, Riddlesperger said, may be using a similar approach. Recently Marshall called Reagan the worst president in advancing civil rights.

"He may be dissatisfied with the civil rights record," he said. "He feels that Reagan is insensitive to the needs of minorities."


During his meeting with reporters Wright ruled out the prospect that Reagan should be impeached.

Referring to President Richard Nixon's resignation in the 1974 Watergate scandal, Wright said he

didn't think the American people or the American Congress want another failed presidency.


"He is an intelligent man, but he is not an informed man. That's my summation," he said.





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COMMENTARY

Gulf situation merits War Powers Act

By Jerry Madden
Columnist



When does a war become a war? That's the question Congress is currently kicking around as the United States drops deeper into the quagmire known as the Persian Gulf.

The most conventional definition of war is when one country's fighting forces starts firing at another country's fighting forces.

Isn't this the current situation? Currently, we have disabled an Iranian mine-laying vessel and have taken Iranian sailors prisoners.

This is war if anything is war. As the United States Navy attacks Iranian mine-laying vessels and "persuades" Iranian hovercraft to stay away from the disabled ship, our president continues to say that we are not in a war situation.

Is there any doubt left that we are fighting a war? Even the sailors in the area receive imminent danger pay.

And Iran has vowed to strike back against the United States. It is entirely possible Iran will send more of its hovercraft and mine-laying ships out to wreck havoc on the U.S. fleet.

Just what will it take before someone decides we are at war?

The question is more important than it may first appear. If Reagan wants to continue to keep the naval forces in the Persian Gulf, then he cannot admit the vessels are in a hostile environment.

If he ever does so, then Congress can and probably will invoke the War Powers Act, a joint resolution by Congress which says the president must

consult with Congress before sending or keeping troops in a hostile environment after a certain period of time (60 days).

More than likely if Congress does invoke the War Powers Act most of the naval vessels in the area will be withdrawn to safer waters. That, of course, would ruin Reagan's plan of escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.

That might not be such a bad idea. The president says he will consult Congress, but he adds there is no reason to invoke the act.

In the interest of the security of the forces in the area and for the best interests of the United States the act should be invoked.

Congress needs to take command of a quickly-deteriorating situation before an unwanted all-out war with Iran breaks out.

Reagan denies the recent actions against the Iranians have made the area more vulnerable. Such a statement seems ludicrous in light of recent threats from Iran.

Our policy in the Persian Gulf has only alienated any allies we may have had in the area while the Soviet Union continues to grow in respect and prestige. It's highly probable that our policy, which was meant to keep the Soviets out of the area, will only enhance the Soviet presence in the area.

Will it take the sinking of one of our ships for the president to admit that we've entered the Iran-Iraq war? We can pray it won't come to that.

If Congress does not act quickly we may very well find ourselves fighting a full-scale war which we don't need and don't want.

The U.S. presence in the area has served many purposes, but now its time to pull back and reevaluate our policy for the area before the Iranians determine our policy for us.



The connection between arms and hunger

By David Artman
Columnist



There is a relationship between world economic development and world expenditure on arms. President Dwight Eisenhower said, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. The world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hope of its children."

Yet the world continues to pursue security through increased production of military arms. In the 20-year period from 1960 to 1980, the global military added 6 million soldiers to its armies and an additional \$197 billion per year in expenditures.

In all, military expenditures increased by a factor of 10.

What would even a small percentage of these expenditures do if the world could agree to put just a fraction of this aside? According to the Brandt Commission Report, the military expenditure of only one-half a day would suffice to finance the whole malaria eradication program of the World Health Organization. For the cost of one jet fighter one could set up about 40,000 village pharmacies.

One-half of 1 per cent of one year's world military expenditure would pay for all the farm equipment needed to increase food production and approach self-sufficiency in food-deficient, low-income countries by 1990.

I bet you're wondering right now how we could get the world together on this idea. Well, the United Nations was thinking the same thing at the end of August when it called for a conference on disarmament and economic development. The Soviet Union, its Warsaw Pact allies and all of our NATO allies were among the more than 120 countries that supported the conference.

Guess who boycotted the conference? According to a State Department statement, the United States boycotted the conference because, "...we believe disarmament and development are not issues which should be considered interrelated." (*The New York Times*, Aug. 22)

And although the resolution doesn't bind member governments in any way, it is the first time that "...the world community has ever drafted a common position on the relationship between disarmament and development and as such is seen by delegates as important in fashioning international opinion on the subject." (*The New York Times*, Sept. 11)

It is too bad that the Reagan Administration can't see fit to participate in these important meetings. While the current arms negotiations and reductions are important, "ideas" are equally important.

The idea that military spending is killing our world economy, if adopted sincerely by the world community, could do much to help end the arms race.

Student-loan defaulters cause government headaches

By Keven Todd
Columnist

There's no such thing as a free lunch.

That's something the government wants everyone with a student loan to remember. In ever-increasing numbers America's former college students are letting Uncle Sam pick up the tab for their education. In other words, they're defaulting on government guaranteed student loans.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program was established to ensure the availability of funds for those who otherwise could not attend college. However, these are loans, as opposed to grants and scholarships, and loans require repayment.

Apparently there are a lot of people out there who don't see it that way. In fact, Education Department officials predict a whopping 25 percent increase in student loan defaults this year. That would bring the total in student loan defaults to \$1.6 billion. Overdue student loans not yet in default are in the neighborhood of \$4.4 billion.

Once a student loan goes into default, the government has to repay the participating lending institution. In turn, the government then takes on the task of trying to collect the money. While they

can't send G-men around to repossess the brains of those with loans in arrears, the government can give these deadbeats quite a headache.

Secretary of Education William Bennett is pursuing a get-tough strategy that's paying off. One inspired avenue of collection now being taken has the Education Department working with the Internal Revenue Service in an effort to intercept the income tax refunds of those with bad debts. The Education Department also employs their own team of debt collectors as well as contracting with private collection agencies.

Those hard-nosed tactics are getting results. Last year, the Education Department brought in \$229 million against defaulted loans the government already had repaid to lenders—about four times the amount they were able to collect in 1982.

But why do so many people try to stiff the government?

It's the American way of doing things. Just as many people admit to cheating on their income taxes. Apparently student loan defaulters share the belief that government is too big and too wealthy to worry about a few thousand dollars. But take that few thousand dollars and

multiply it by 1,000 or 10,000 defaulters and you have cause for worry.

At TCU this fall, 302 guaranteed student loans were completed for a total of \$642,000 as of Aug. 29, according to Leo Munson, director of financial aid.

"The government is tightening up the requirements (to qualify) because of the costs," Munson said of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. "Of all the programs, this one is the most expensive to administer."

A large portion of those administrative expenses involved in the student loan program undoubtedly can be chalked up to the collection effort. Yet, one Education Department debt collector was quoted in a recent "U.S. News & World Report" article as saying the vast majority of defaulters are capable of paying their loans. They just don't take their obligation to the government seriously.

Actually, student loan defaulters are hurting all of us, including themselves. Just about all of the pay taxes. And ultimately, it's the taxpayers who wind up footing the bill for student loans that aren't repaid. If the student loan program is to survive for future generations, then those making use of the program today must do all they possibly can to repay those loans.

In many ways words are more than words

By Brad Vanderbilt
Guest Columnist



In "Crisis and Story," W. Lee Humphreys contends that all society consists of "men and women made of words." We, society, exist as the product of words both spoken and written. We are, in fact, the culmination of a rich legacy of stories, traditions and beliefs. We are a people "made of words."

Although to a large extent this supposition may go unquestioned, it should not.

To those who would blindly accept this concept, I would suggest that we, as a society and as individuals, are not made solely of literal "words," but also of music, dance, painting and sculpture—as each constitutes a viable means of expression.

Surely all that we have read and heard through spoken words has profoundly impacted our lives. From "Mister Rogers" and "I Love Lucy," to *The Aeneid* and *Heart of Darkness*, words have given us facts, fallacies and a cultural heritage, but no less significant are Picasso's *Guernica*, *Canon in D* by Pachelbel and Michelangelo's *sound Slave*.

These wordless works are expressive masterpieces which can, given the right audience, convey unparalleled meaning. So are we a people "made of words" or "wordless works of art?"

First, one must recall that music requires the "words" of notation, dance demands the "words" of choreography and that canvas, oils, marble and bronze are but "words" in the varied vocabulary of painting and sculpture.

In this context, we see that words clarify, make concrete and record for posterity that which might otherwise vanish or become so radically altered as to become unrecognizable.

It is not, then, incorrect to say we are a people "made of words."

However, perhaps it would be more correct to say that we are a people made of the ideas which "words," of various genres, have so efficiently preserved. Thus, society would be better served if we attempt to examine the "words" which, whether we acknowledge them or not, define who we are as individuals and as a society.

"Words," through a more liberal understanding, are not merely fragmentary parts of our societal identity, but an interfusing bond for all ideas, pulling together history, literature, music, drama, painting and sculpture into a clear and coherent record of human thought.

Letters to the Editor

Congratulations, Frog fans

Dear editor,
I would like to thank the men and women of Clark and Sherley Halls for showing their spirit and pride in TCU by participating in the Clark-Sherley block at the football game this past Saturday evening.

The entire group gave their hearts and lungs to the winning effort. I heard many people say it was the best football game they had ever attended at TCU, not only because of all the great hits

and plays but because the fans backed the team the entire game even when things were not going the Frogs' way.

I hope at future games more people will follow the Clark-Sherley lead instead of criticizing those fans who are willing to stand, scream, clap and shake during the entire game.

Special mention should be made to both hall councils for putting the event together. Also, "hats off" to

Mike Saylor, Chris Molendorp, Scott Moeller and Doug Thompson for having the "intestinal fortitude" to take an active role in leading the block in cheers, rowdiness and just plain craziness.

This is the type of effort that makes me shout "I am a Horned Frog and proud of it!"

Michael Kerner
Political Science/Junior

TCU DAILY SKIFF

The *TCU Daily Skiff* welcomes letters to the editor and guest columns. The Commentary Page is designed to offer a forum for expression on any issue. All letters and columns submitted must be typed and double spaced. Letters must be signed and no longer than 300 words. Letters and columns must be accompanied by the author's classification, major and phone number. The *Skiff* reserves the right to edit or not publish any unacceptable letters or columns.

Unsigned editorials are the views of the *Daily Skiff*. Signed columns and letters are solely the opinions of the writer.

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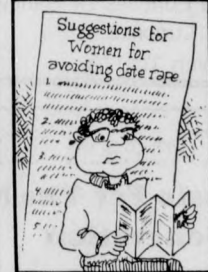
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Mouly Address.....Room 291 S
Mouly Building.....TCU Box 32929
Ft. Worth, Texas, 76129
921-7428 or ext. 6560

The Campus Underground



BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



SPORTS

TCU running back shines when opportunities arise

By Troy Phillips
Sports Writer

Last week after TCU's 33-12 rout of BYU, running back Tony Darthard entered the locker room feeling he had done the job given to him two weeks earlier.
Boy, had he ever.
Activated as a starter when Tommy Palmer went down against Boston

College, Darthard was a workhorse last Saturday.

He rushed for 99 yards and one touchdown, an outstanding game for someone who is considered mainly a blocking back.

Darthard, a sophomore from Freeport, Texas, started several games last season when Palmer was sidelined with an injury.

He said the experience he's gained early on as a starter has been to his advantage.

"I came to TCU to eventually be a starter, and now I have my chance," he said. "The coaches expect a lot more of me, and it feels better going into a game as a starter."

Darthard said he feels that he is well on his way to earning his own starting job in the future.

"I want to go out every Saturday and show the coaches what I can do," he said. "You can't just show up on Saturday and expect to play well, though. You have to prepare for it."

Darthard said his performance during last Saturday's game showed the kind of intensity that he and his teammates are capable of playing with.

"I felt great after BYU," he said. "I

always knew we had the team to play as well as we did, but we just had to put it all together. I just blocked and ran well when I got the chance."

Darthard's desire to start permanently one day has made him one of TCU's most improved players since last year, but he said winning is his chief motivation.

"I don't like to lose or fail at anything; that's what motivates me the

most," he said. "It's like Coach (Wacker) says, 'you have eleven players on a team, and when one doesn't do his job, it's a broken play.'"

Darthard said the next game against Arkansas will be the supreme test to TCU's success.

"We have to play four quarters of hard-hitting football," he said.

"I don't want to predict any outcome, but I feel very positive."

Players' strike hurts everyone

By Randy Hargrove
Sports Writer



Everyone should be accustomed to this situation by now. The contract between the players and owners expires, so the players automatically strike—no ifs, ands or buts. They collect their \$200, pass Go and hope to land on Boardwalk in the end.

The NFL Management Council and the NFL Players Association continue to say it's the other's fault for not negotiating in good faith. Meanwhile, nothing gets settled.

Five times in the last 18 years football and its fans have endured a strike. But only twice, in 1982 and now, has the strike affected regular season play.

For the fans, twice has been too much. While players and management are bickering, it's the fans who are losing.

Players say the fans don't understand their situation and can't sympathize with them. They're right!

Fans can't understand why players making over \$100,000 per year complain about not making enough money.

The players' biggest strike issue has been that of free agency.

The players want total free agency for players who've been in the league four years, while the owners are against free agency.

Maybe if the players looked at a few

statistics, free agency wouldn't be as important.

Do the players know the average salary in the NFL this year is \$230,000?

Do the players know the average player salary has increased 140 percent since 1982?

For someone not making enough money, those figures don't sound too bad.

One also has to wonder what the players expect to gain from striking. Have they forgotten what happened to them during the last strike?

Do the players remember that the 57-day strike in '82 cost them \$72 million in wages?

Do the players remember how management in '82 refused to give in to their demands and how the players had to almost crawl back to the owners' bargaining table, willing to accept an offer they initially refused?

Those players making the megabucks said the strike is geared to help those players not making as much, the so called "little guys".

Do they realize it's the little guy who's counting on his football salary as a major source of revenue? And come on, do the players think they can go out and find another job off the street that will pay as well as the football salary they're giving up?

Maybe the players should ask player representative Gene Upshaw if he's enjoying his salary while they're on strike.

Upshaw has continued to take a firm stance on the players' behalf while Jack Donlan, management's representative, takes an equally firm stance on behalf of the owners.

In the meantime, fans must play this ridiculous waiting game.

The players have been given a ta-

lent most only dream of having. Have the players become so deluded with visions of money dancing in their heads that they've forgotten they've been given this ability?

I thought the game was played for the love of it. Thanks to the strike, the picture that comes across is that the players are in the game for the money only. My, how money makes the world go 'round.

The players' salaries will continue to escalate without free agency. All anyone has to do is look at the jump in average salary from 1982-87. The average salary has gone from \$90,000 in '82 to the present \$230,000 in '87. And players will continue to be paid top dollar because they're a popular form of entertainment in a demanding, physical sport.

One only has to wonder how long their popularity will last if they continue to test the fans' patience with player strikes that could and should be avoided.

Management has tried to put pressure on the striking players by saying it will field a team of free agents and players willing to cross the picket line. This is just what the fans need, a bigger version of arena football.

While management and players stand to be monetary losers during the strike, the fans stand to be the big losers. They're caught in the middle of a situation they have no control over.

One day, maybe the players will learn striking helps no one and hurts everyone. Maybe they'll wake up and realize their strike tactics have grown old in the public's eyes and that they should concentrate on playing instead of protesting. And maybe Upshaw and Donlan will concentrate on settling this issue as quickly as possible.

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