

TCU DAILY SKIFF

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Law allows carrying unconcealed handguns

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

A new gun law passed in Florida allows nearly every adult of sound mind without a criminal record to carry a concealed handgun. Florida is the 12th state to allow residents to carry concealed weapons.

Texas would not be served well by a law similar to the new gun law that went into effect last Thursday in Florida, said Bill Head, assistant professor of criminal justice.

"It's always possible that a similar law could be passed in Texas depending on the tenor of the times," he said.

Although old Florida law allowed handguns only in a person's car or house, the new law makes it legal to carry a handgun outside the house or car as long as it is in plain view.

Concealed handguns are still banned at schools, athletic stadiums and bars, but if a handgun is worn openly in those places it is perfectly legal under the new law.

This new provision allowing the open wearing of handguns in public has caused alarm. According to founders of the bill, it is an overlooked loophole and new legislation is in the process to correct it.

Head said legislators will realize what a mistake they have made when domestic violence and homicides increase.

The new law will not necessarily raise the rate of violent crimes, but will change the nature of such crimes, he said.

The possibility of fatalities sky rocketing exists as violent assaults turn into homicides, he said.

"When a person is attacked with a beer bottle or a knife being killed is not a certainty," he said. "But when a handgun enters the picture, it is a possibility."

Traditionally in the South carrying handguns in rural areas is not given much consideration, Head said.

But in urban areas the restrictions on handguns are stricter because people are fearful of rising crime, he added.

Head called the law "mostly a symbolic deterrent" because it is supposed to scare off people who are thinking of committing a crime.

The new law makes the state the licensing authority for gun permits and applies uniform standards for gun permits across the state.

But, out of more than 32,000 applications for new handgun permits,

only 400 to 500 have been mailed to Florida state licensing officials, Head said.

Previously, a gun permit in Monroe county in the Everglades cost \$2,200 while the same permit cost \$400 in Dade county where Miami is located. The permit fee is now \$176 statewide.

Head said most gun fatalities result from the negligent use of guns.

When guns or bullets around the house are not locked up, the possibility of fatal accidents by family members—since outsiders cause only 1 percent of gun fatalities—exists, he said.

Head said the new law affects police in their day-to-day work be-

cause it makes it possible for officers to arrive at a crime scene where both the attacker and the victim are carrying guns and in a position to shoot back.

This is one of the main reasons why police are against the new gun law, he said.

Under the new law, Florida residents can carry guns on the street after two hours training, one hour oral instruction and one hour of practice at a shooting range.

Reduction in training time is always a concern, Head said, but "even a person with 20 to 40 hours training forgets what he learned in class when he's attacked on the street."

"It's just not the same," he said.



TCU Daily Skiff / Brian R. McLean

Student Body President Joe Jordan points to someone asking a question during Tuesday's Student House of Representatives meeting.

House gives funds for hunger meeting

By Katie Hazelwood
Staff Writer

The House of Representatives met Tuesday, passing a bill funding two students to attend the National Student Conference on Hunger and tabling one bill establishing student recognition of teaching excellence.

The money allotted by the House will cover air fare, registration fees and transportation costs for two students to attend the hunger conference at Harvard University October 23-25.

"The National Association of Campus Activities rated the U.S. programs for Hunger Week, and TCU was rated the best in the nation," Programming Council chairperson John Watson said.

One of the TCU delegates to the seminar will make a presentation on having a hunger week program.

Deadline for organizations to submit a request for House funding this semester is noon Friday.

The House also introduced a bill to sponsor a campus-wide election to recognize the 10 most-admired teachers at TCU.

"This is a way for the student body—rather than the university—to recognize teachers," said Joe Gagnon, chairperson of the Academic Affairs Committee.

"By doing this, we are able to say we really like this teacher and want them to stay around a long time," John Lewis, chairperson of the Permanent Improvements Committee, said.

Ad Hoc Food Service Committee chairperson Steve Rubik informed the House of the work the committee was doing.

"We are investigating the big complaints, such as the food servers in the main not wearing gloves, the lines in the main and numerous complaints about hair in the food," Rubik said.

Kristin Chambers, chairperson of the Student Concerns Committee, said it is very important that students register their complaints with a manager.

"If you get a meal with a hair or piece of glass in it, they'll credit you if you report it. Also, if the food is bad and you have a valid reason, they'll listen to us. There's always a manager on duty," she said.

Reagan revises legislative bill

By Mollie King
Staff Writer

President Ronald Reagan signed a legislative bill last Tuesday revising the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law.

The bill requires a \$23-billion reduction in deficits for the fiscal year of 1988 and a balanced budget by 1993.

Reagan complained about the legislative bill but said he had to sign it because it included an increase in the national debt limit that he feels is urgently needed.

Under the revised Gramm-Rudman law, the deficit for fiscal 1988 should be \$144 billion, but economists forecast an increase in the deficit to \$170 billion.

With bi-partisan compromise, the bill relaxes the law's original deficit reduction schedule, leaving most deficit cutting to be done after next year's elections. The bill increases the debt limit to \$2.8 trillion from \$2.1 trillion.

Wortham said the major cause of the deficit increase is largely due to the tax cut that Reagan passed, which in turn cut government revenue. He said Reagan anticipated the tax cut to stimulate the economy because it would give people more and they would therefore pay more taxes at a higher rate.

"But we had a recession, the economy didn't grow, and as a result we had a lower rate, people paid less taxes and taxes went up," Wortham said.

Ralph Carter, professor of political science, said the old Gramm-Rudman didn't work and that he doesn't understand how switching the automatic budget-cutting provisions from the general account-

ing office to the office managing the budget will make the new bill work.

Carter said Reagan and Congress want to cut the budget, but the president is unwilling to cut defense expenditures below the level he thinks is sufficient, and Congress disagrees with him.

Carter said ultimately the American people must cut the budget by deciding to bite the bullet and scale back on some programs.

"Some people are going to be very unhappy about that—we are definitely going to have to face a rise in taxes during the next presidency, and a lot of people will be unhappy about that."

"It will take a tough Congress and tough president in agreement to do this."

"We have more debt now since Reagan came in than ever before in the entire history of the nation."

Carter explained the deficit by using the analogy of a credit card.

"The awful thing about deficits is that they're like your MasterCard bill—it's real easy to charge something, and it takes forever to pay it off because there is interest every month."

"The bad thing about long-term debt for any government is once you start borrowing very much money, an increasingly large amount of your annual expenditures thereafter is just debt-surface—it's just paying the interest."

Carter said the deficit may reach a point where the public and president have to step in and take action.

"It will be interesting to see if the American public is really willing to sacrifice to cut the deficit."

Bork nomination suffers setback

WASHINGTON (AP)—Judge Robert Bork's embattled nomination to the Supreme Court suffered its worst setback yet, as the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 9-5 Tuesday to recommend his rejection and a key Southern Democrat and a fifth Republican joined the opposition.

Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., the committee chairperson, said he didn't see "any reasonable prospect that Judge Bork will be confirmed."

Some Democrats were openly urging Reagan to find a replacement nominee.

The Judiciary Committee recommended that the full Senate reject the nomination when it comes up for a vote, probably within two weeks.

Before the vote, Reagan rejected all talk of giving up. "There's no backing off. I'm going all out," he said.

White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater said after the committee

made its decision: "We're disappointed, but we're pushing ahead." He conceded, "It's tough. There's no doubt about it."

The committee vote fell roughly along party lines, with Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania the only Republican to join eight Democrats in recommending rejection of Bork's nomination. The committee's five other Republicans were on Bork's side.

The outcome had been expected. But Sen. Howell Heflin's decision was suspenseful, and his support was coveted by both sides.

Heflin's defection was particularly damaging to Bork's chances for confirmation, because White House officials were hoping to use a "yes" vote from the former Alabama Supreme Court justice to attract other conservative Southern Democrats to Bork's side.

Study shows more young blacks than whites voted in '86

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the first time, the share of young blacks who voted surged significantly ahead of the percentage of young whites who went to the polls, the Census Bureau reported Tuesday in a study of turnout for the 1986 election.

The turnout of people aged 18 to 24 has grown steadily among blacks in recent years, with increasing numbers of blacks seeking public office and campaigns being conducted to get blacks to register in larger numbers.

"The result of the recent increases for black youth and the 1986 drop for white youth was that for the first time . . . turnout among young blacks in 1986 exceeded that of young whites," the Census Bureau's report said.

Black registration and voting has grown significantly in the South, the study added, and it is in that region that politicians agree that blacks have had a significant effect.

Indeed, black voters are credited with helping return Democrats to power in the U.S. Senate in the 1986 election, by helping unseat incumbents in such states as Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina and fending off the GOP in Louisiana.

Even as black turnout was growing, voting by young whites slipped somewhat, the Census Bureau found in its study, titled "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1986."

The report compared turnout among people aged 18 to 24 in non-presidential elections in recent years.

It found that in 1974 whites in this age group outvoted blacks 24 to 20 percent, but that by 1982 the two groups were virtually tied, with turnout at about 25 percent each.

In 1986, turnout for both groups edged down slightly, but still rounded off to 25 percent for young blacks, while falling to 22 percent for their white counterparts, the report found.

By comparison, whites 18 to 24 outvoted blacks 42 to 41 percent in the 1984 presidential campaign—a year that showed black participation rising sharply at a time that the campaign of Jesse Jackson drew considerable attention to the black community.

Four years earlier, in 1980, young whites outvoted young blacks 42 to 30 percent.

On a national basis for all age groups, whites turned out in larger shares than blacks, 47 to 43 percent, in 1986. Four years earlier, whites had led 50 to 43 percent.



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert Neel McDonald

Swing Shift - Senior Kristin Kittle prepares a porch swing for Thistle Hill's Designer Showhouse, which will be open from Oct. 3 to Oct. 18.

TODAYliving

Aerobics, relaxing lessen test stress

Editor's note: Hap Klinefelter is an assistant professor of psychology and on staff of the TCU Counseling Center.

By Hap Klinefelter
Guest Columnist



Learning to cope successfully with stress is a major challenge for college students because this is one of the most potentially stressful times in their lives.

Midterms sometimes produce an overreaction in students; what happens is that we tend to over-stimulate our stress system by reacting with a fight/flight response to nonphysically threatening events.

This creates an overly aroused mind that is susceptible to wandering thoughts, trouble concentrating, difficulty remembering, making dumb mistakes and choking on tests.

Research tells us that if we are less tense, we can concentrate better, absorb information more efficiently and remember more.

Briefly, here is how the stress reaction works. The stressor triggers an alarm which signals danger and prepares our bodies to resist by fight or flight; this biological coping mechanism eventually exhausts itself when the demands exceed our stress threshold.

The appearance of stress symptoms (e.g., insomnia, migraine headaches, loss of or excessive appetite, etc.) then alerts us to take remedial action to relieve the distress.

Several quick stress relievers are recommended to help you cope with the tension that accompanies midterms. Aerobic exercise is the most powerful; it helps normalize body chemistry—stress increases the flow of adrenalin and exercise helps dissipate it.

Learning to use the techniques of deep relaxation, "thought-switching" and mental rehearsal will also help you relieve tension. Thoughtswitching is a way of removing a harmful, negative thought by switching to a positive one.

Mental rehearsal involves relaxing and then visualizing yourself in an anticipated potentially stressing situation—by imagining a scene in which things go well, you help create a self-fulfilling prophecy.

We all have our favorite escapes, and they can be excellent stress relievers.

However, escape involves risk when you're under a lot of pressure to study for midterms. If you can go out and reward yourself with some pleasurable activity for getting x amount of work done, that can be very helpful. But if you are way behind due to procrastination, you might return to your studies feeling even more depressed.

The wisest approach to stress management is one whereby you deliberately develop healthy personal habits in order to build a stress buffer. These preventative measures will increase your capacity to tolerate stress and add to your reservoir of energy available for dealing with highly stressful, yet unforeseeable, events.

Caffeine harmless to health, study says

By Cammie Mitchell
Staff Writer

Maybe you'd better think twice before pouring that sixth cup of coffee to stay awake for midterm cramming.

According to an article in the May 1985 issue of Consumer Reports, caffeine in large doses, as with any drug, can produce unpleasant side effects depending on how sensitive you are to caffeine.

If you're sensitive to caffeine, it may take only one cup of coffee to bring on symptoms such as restlessness, disturbed sleep, heart palpitations, stomach irritations and diarrhea, the article said.

Caffeine stimulates the central nervous system, making the heart beat faster, speeding up metabolism, promoting secretion of stomach acid and increasing production of urine.

It is a natural substance in coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa, and an additive to soft drinks like colas, to medicines like cold remedies and to foods like baked goods.

But according to an article in the July/August issue of "Nutrition Today," current evidence leads to the conclusion that about 450 milligrams of caffeine, or 4 to 5 cups of coffee, a day does not contribute to serious health problems like hypertension, heart disease, cancer or birth defects.

Nell Robinson, professor of nutrition and dietetics, agreed.

Caffeine becomes a problem when it is consumed in large quantities, she said.

According to the article in "Nutrition Today," caffeine's physiological effects—increased alertness, anxiety, respiratory stimulation and irritability—may be considered by consumers as desirable or undesirable and can be avoided or not by individual decision.

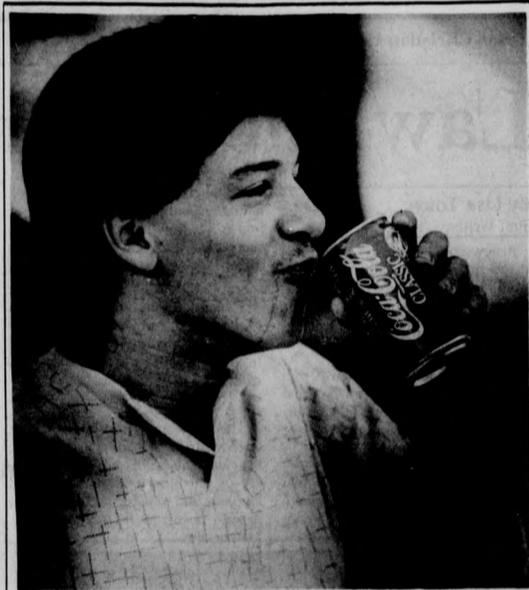
Robinson said she didn't feel caffeine poses a problem in college students "because they usually don't consume a huge amount of the products that contain it, and students often don't have a problem falling asleep."

Graduate student Kevin Bland, working on a master's in business administration, said he studies about three to four hours a day and drinks coffee both in the morning and at night to keep him awake.

"I probably wouldn't drink coffee if it didn't have caffeine in it," he said.

Sophomore Faith Thomas, a pre-med student who studies about eight hours a day, said that before Jolt cola came out, the soft drink Mountain Dew contained the most caffeine.

"Before an important test, I would buy lots of coffee and Mountain Dew so that I could stay awake," she said.



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert Neel McDonald
Freshman Robby McElroy sips a Coke outside Ed Landreth Hall

Questions to be answered

Students who have questions on anything relating to nutrition or dietetics now have a place to turn for answers.

Dr. Mary Hager of the TCU nutrition and dietetics department is offering students the opportunity to write in any questions they may have.

Questions may be anonymous, she said, and if a personal reply is desired, students should include their name, address and phone number.

Hager said although she can't guarantee that all questions will be

answered, she will try to answer as many as possible.

Selected questions and answers will be published in future editions of the "Skiff" in a sort of Ann Landers-type format, Hager said.

She said she plans to continue and possibly expand the program next spring if there is adequate student response.

Questions should be addressed to Hager at the department of nutrition and dietetics, TCU Box 32869.

Contest to increase drug awareness

By MariCarmen Eroles
Staff Writer

The Responsibility of Alcohol and Drugs group has set up a contest to increase alcohol and drug awareness among TCU students.

The contest was started to make people aware that there is going to be an awareness week Oct. 12-16, said Lori Weiss, program adviser for Alcohol and Drug Education.

The winners will be picked from those who have all the correct answers, and if no one does, the one with the most correct will be the winner, Weiss said.

The TCU bookstore donated \$150 in gift certificates to be divided among the daily winners of the contest, she said.

University Store Manager Mike Gore said the store decided to give the certificates because it likes to help support worthwhile charity functions on campus.

Weiss said response will depend on how many people want to win certificates. TCU's awareness week programs have had a good response for the past four years, she said.

"The contest should help students become more aware, and the prizes will be an incentive to do the quiz and be more aware of what is going on," Weiss said.

1. The most commonly abused drug in the United States is
- marijuana
 - alcohol
 - cocaine
 - heroin

2. People who are dependent upon heroin keep taking it mostly to
- experience pleasure
 - avoid withdrawal
 - escape reality
 - be accepted among friends

3. Which of these is not a narcotic?
- heroin
 - marijuana
 - morphine
 - methadone

4. Which age group has the highest percentage of drug abusers?
- 10-17
 - 18-25
 - 26-35
 - 36-60
 - 61 and over

5. Which drug does not cause physical dependence?
- alcohol
 - morphine
 - peyote
 - secobarbital
 - codeine

6. Most drug users make their first contact with illicit drugs
- through "pushers"
 - through their friends
 - accidentally
 - through the media

7. What is the most unpredictable drug on the street today?
- PCP
 - heroin
 - LSD
 - alcohol

8. Which of the following is not a stimulant?
- amphetamine
 - caffeine
 - methaqualone
 - methamphetamine

9. The majority of inhalant abusers are
- men
 - children
 - women
 - the elderly

10. Which of the following poses the greatest health hazard to the most people in the United States?
- cigarettes
 - heroin
 - codeine
 - LSD
 - caffeine

11. Which of the following poses the highest immediate risk to users?
- marijuana
 - nicotine
 - LSD
 - inhalants

12. This drug was believed to be non-addictive when it was developed in the 1900's as a substitute for morphine and codeine.
- LSD
 - heroin
 - horseradish
 - PCP

13. When does a person become hooked on heroin?
- first time
 - after four or five times
 - 20 times or more
 - different for each person

14. What sobers up a drunk person?
- a cold shower
 - black coffee
 - a traffic ticket
 - time
 - walking

15. Which of the following should never be mixed with alcohol?
- amphetamines
 - sedatives
 - cocaine
 - cigarettes

16. Medical help for drug problems is available without legal penalties:
- if the patient is under 21
 - under the protection of Federal law
 - in certain states

17. Stopping drug abuse before it starts is called
- prevention
 - withdrawal
 - tolerance
 - education

18. How long does marijuana stay in the body after smoking?
- one day
 - 12 hours
 - up to a month
 - one hour

19. The use of drugs during pregnancy
- should be limited to tobacco and alcohol
 - may be harmful to the unborn child
 - should cease at 26 weeks

20. What makes marijuana especially harmful today?
- younger kids are using it
 - it is much stronger
 - it could affect physical and mental development
 - none of these
 - all of these

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COMMENTARY

The latest trends don't mean a thing

By John Paschal
Columnist



All this new-age stuff is a tad annoying. Aerobics and health food, and funky hair cuts, and stylish swings from conservatism to liberalism and back to conservatism. It's just rube a guy wrong.

No doubt you and I expect it. Every age is a new age at first, certainly, and then everybody laughs at it later. You know how hip-huggers and bellbottoms make you giggle. But in fact there's a quite simple explanation to some of us: Life is a constant series of moments, all unique, creating a reality that is never the same. Life is different at the beginning of this sentence than it is here at the end.

But does it have to be that different? And do we have to be that responsive to it? Here's sort of what I'm talking about.

I'm just now getting around to paying for a stereo receiver that's adaptable to a turntable I got a couple of years ago... and now albums are nearly obsolete. CDs, or compact disks, are the new toy. When I get around to acquiring a few CDs, there's a good chance we'll have something else to rattle the walls. Like, "Oh this is a beautiful house, Mr. Johnson. You'll love it. Three bedrooms, two baths, a lovely view from the bay window upstairs and a hip three-piece band from Frisco down in the basement." It may come to that, it may not.

But that's progress, of course. You can't blame progress for being what it is, only people for the way they use it. Or misuse it. We expect that sort of thing.

So what else is it about today? What else is it that has both "today" and "throw it back" written all over it? I can illustrate.

I was at a friend's house one time and his mom came in from her new aerobics class in her new aerobics outfit.

Another illustration. I was in a health food store in Austin and I just stood around and noticed the way everybody was. They were so health food store-ish.

It's quite silly. In England, you don't see many health food stores. Hardly anybody takes aerobics. So are the English more unhappy than we are? Will they die sooner?

Don't think so. I think they're more honest. They do what they do, not what social convention tells them they should do. Clive and Ian generally are not puppets of the social order.

From my viewpoint, my friend's aerobic mom was being an aerobicer because this decade she's supposed to be. Next decade she'll be into transcendental hockey, or whatever's the thing, and she'll dress the part. And those people in the health food store were the way they were because that's the way they were supposed to be, according to the unwritten law of the behavioral bee's nest. Health benefits of aerobics and eating well are not an issue here. That's not what I'm talking about.

I'm talking about what's pretentious and what's not pretentious. What's fake and not fake. Real and not real. Silly and not silly. I just think it's silly the fads and trends that some people get into - and how thoroughly they get into them - simply and solely for the sake of getting into them and "looking good."

This guy the other night told me my hair is too long. I told him I reckoned so, because a bunch of other people told me that too. But my hair's not really too long. Or too short. Or too anything. It may be just longer than it's supposed to be right now this year, this decade, or it may not be. The point is, "too long" should be qualified with "for whom?"

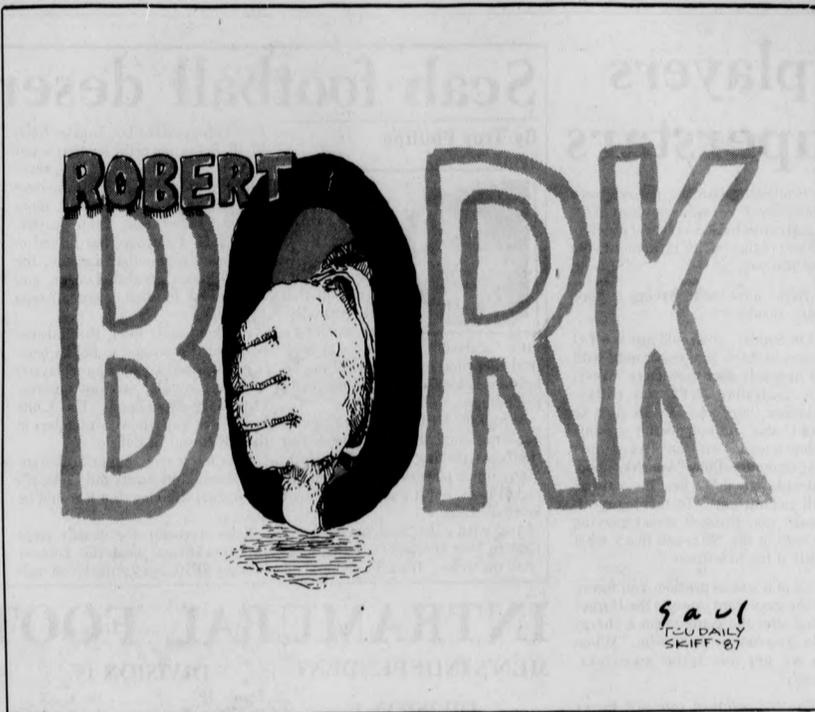


It's all fulfillment of roles because, after all, we're merely players in this big sit-com. That's nothing bad in itself, really, until somebody feels he or she has to do something to help fulfill that role. When society becomes the Pied Piper, something's wrong.

People hated Ollie North until they liked him. Explain that. In the same way, some people like aerobics because they're supposed to. They like whatever haircut they like because they're supposed to. They like natural food products because they're supposed to. And when they're in, they're in. All the way.

Like when you start eating natural products. Does "whole wheat goodness" have to become an active member of your vocabulary, right next to "it tastes like chicken, really?"

To me it's silly. Sometimes in comparison, even the process of switching from albums to CDs sounds logical, if not costly. Sometimes even the idea of a hip band in the basement sounds logical, just as long as it doesn't require anything of us.



Violent crime victims need society's understanding

By Lee Ann Breland
Columnist



Each told their own story. One by one they talked about what had happened to them. Some of the stories were harder to tell than others, but not one was of less importance. All had suffered a great loss and would feel the pain for the rest of their lives.

They are all victims of violent crimes.

Victims of Violence is an organization for violent crime victims. It's a support group that meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday of each month at Central Christian Church in Fort Worth.

Dr. Jerry Harris started the group two-and-a-half years ago and acts as counselor for the group. The rap session is poignant. Everyone has a turn to talk about what happened to them and their families.

It's devastating.

It's also reality. It's the reality of our society-violence, crime in the community, the police force and the judicial system. These people have had these things thrown at them overnight. How do they cope?

They manage as best they can and take it one day at a time. That's the only way because anyone who hasn't experienced the same things they have can empathize with them.

But that's precisely the problem; no one wants to try and show a

compassion for them. It's easy to turn away from reality and say "That couldn't happen to me."

But it can happen just like it happened to these people. They were no different than us, but that has been changed.

We like to think in America we have everything so easy and know nothing of devastation and despair. But it lurks in our backyard, and we are choosing to turn our backs on it.

When a murder occurs, around 200 people are affected. Over 600 murders occurred in Tarrant County last year.

The U.S. judicial system was set up to be fair to everyone. We have a right to an attorney and right to trial. But is this complete fairness?

A defendant's attorney has the right to decide whether or not the victims may be present during the trial. There's no fairness in that.

Any one of the defendant's family or friends may be present and may even testify on the defendant's behalf, while the victims have no voice whatsoever.

With the way things are now, the system protects the defendant and not the victim. Things are not getting any better either.

It is logical that when a criminal act occurs it should be defendant versus victim, but this isn't the way it works out. It's the state of Texas versus the defendant.

The state is not a victim. The state doesn't suffer the loss of a family member. The state doesn't live in fear. The state feels nothing because it's an entity that has no compassion for the victims of crimes. But it wastes no time in putting itself in the victims' place.

The U.S. legal system is not fair and neither is it right, but we made it what it is today. It's up to us to change it.

Reality is quick to slap us around when we are forced to face it, and the members of this organization have been forced into something that they had no voice in from beginning to end.

Think about the last time a murder occurred and it made the news. We look at these people and feel sorry for them at the same time thanking God that it didn't happen to us. And that's just about as far as we take it. We don't think about it anymore.

But just because we don't think about it doesn't mean that it goes away. These victims need all the support that can be given them.

It's too easy to turn our backs and not listen to what is being said.

It's all because we don't want to face reality.

The trauma these people experience is something they will have to live with the rest of their lives. It doesn't go away after a little while.

After a violent crime occurs, the victim is left with a fear that is hard to calm. What's to be done about it?

A lot. Try and show some empathy for a fellow human being. Don't shut these people out. They need to feel like a part of the community. They need to feel like someone cares about them and what happened. They aren't getting anything empathy from the legal system.

They are getting a heavy dose of reality and that's hard to swallow when you're alone.

Lower prices, better buys, higher quality?

By Michael Hayworth
Columnist



TCU is now under new management. Sam Walton, owner of the Wal-Mart stores, recently came across a copy of Edward Fiske's "The Best Buys in College Education." TCU is listed in that report as one of about 200 colleges and universities offering "high-quality education at reasonable cost."

Walton immediately contacted the TCU Board of Trustees and purchased the university.

"Apparently Mr. Walton has been a supporter of higher education for quite some time," said Chancellor Bill Tucker. "He made a very good offer for TCU and the Board of Trustees decided to accept it."

Walton said both TCU and Wal-Mart believe in offering a good product at a fair price.

"TCU's philosophy of education is very similar to the philosophy behind Wal-Mart," Walton said. "But there are some problems with the way it is being run, and that is where I can make a difference."

"The success of Wal-Mart shows that people are willing to sacrifice a few frills to get the best prices. I believe that holds true for education as well," he said.

In his effort to give students what they want for their parents' money, Walton is trying to work out an arrangement whereby McDonald's, Wendy's and Colonial Cafeteria will accept TCU meal cards.

"We'll keep one Marriott facility open for those who don't want to travel," he said, "but it's obvious that people prefer restaurant food to campus food."

Walton said the insurance and salary savings realized by closing the campus food services would be significant, "and students will get the food they want."

"It works out better for both sides," he said.

In other major changes, Walton has decided to let the free enterprise system resolve TCU's parking problem and the library hours controversy.

All campus parking spaces now will be reserved, with each space going to the highest bidder. Handicapped spaces will not be affected by this move.

To improve TCU's athletic and academic recruiting, however, Walton plans to reserve a few quality spaces for varsity athletes, National Merit scholars and "Skiff" columnists.

The library now will be open 24 hours a day. Students will be charged 10 cents per day to check out a book, 20 cents an hour for use of the microfilm machines and \$1 for an appointment with a reference librarian.

The proceeds from the fees will be used to pay salaries for late-night staff.

Finally, Walton plans to make TCU more diverse in order to appeal to a broader range of students. The proposed engineering school will be constructed soon and a veterinary program will follow.

Walton said there was no truth to the rumor that the business school would soon be adding a six-week program in cashier training.

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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