

TCU DAILY SKIFF

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Media violence affects kids under 14, Gore says

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

Sex and violence as portrayed in the media may increase violent behavior in children younger than 14, Tipper Gore told an audience of more than half the capacity of Ed Landreth Hall Auditorium Tuesday evening.

Gore, co-founder of the Parents Music Resource Center, based her speech on her book, "Raising PG Kids in an X-Rated Society." She concentrated on how violence is portrayed against women and in the entertainment media as a whole.

"We are one of the most violent industrialized nations on the face of the earth," she said. "We haven't really addressed that issue, I don't think, adequately."

The media depicts women as sex objects and victims of violence, and this advances stereotypes, Gore said.

To demonstrate how the media does this, she narrated a slide show of what she defined as sexually explicit and violent album covers and photos from concerts and magazines.

"We can understand violence in our society by looking at images in the media because we learn from images," she said.

Among the images presented was one from a "Miami Vice" episode, which flashed back and forth between detective Sonny Crockett in bed with a woman and another woman being raped.

Another showed pictures from a rock magazine of the members of

heavy metal group Motley Cruie snorting cocaine.

When kids see pictures like this, they feel pressured to experiment with drugs, Gore said.

Americans have somewhat underestimated the impact of the entertainment media on influencing younger kids, but parents are getting involved because elementary school children are being exposed to this violence, she said.

During the question-and-answer session, many students agreed that parents, rather than record companies, should review what they buy for their children.

Gore said, however, that since many families have a single parent or both parents working, the record companies' responsibility increases.

She added that people in the community tell the broadcast industry what they find unsuitable programming.

But this may be difficult, because the recording industries are involved in "culturally strip mining" America, Gore said.

"They're selling explicit sex and violence to kids—they're not asking about the impact and scars," she said. "They're interested in what sells."

Michelle Harbaugh, a sophomore education major, said she appreciated the awareness that violence in the media can hurt children. She said her younger brother can't watch horror movies because he has nightmares and can't sleep in a room by himself.

Sophomore business pre-major Byron Simpson, however, said that

waving of fists and screaming at heavy metal concerts helped him release anger and frustration.

Gore agreed most normal people can use the music as a release, but young children don't see the satire or comment on society the music is making.

"We have a powerful entertainment industry presenting us with unprecedented choice and too few tools to make the choices," she said.

Labels or lyrics printed on the back of album covers as warnings are tools that "enhance the freedom of choice and are not tools of censorship," Gore said.

Therefore, she said, those who see the PMRC as campaigning for censorship are mistaken.

Twenty-two record companies

have voluntarily complied with labeling, she added.

To some students, however, this still sounded like censorship.

Sophomore computer science major Rob Wooters, sophomore pre-major Will Thelin and sophomore physics major Allan Alford passed out handouts before Gore's speech about the obscenity case against Jello Biafra, lead singer of the Dead Kennedys.

Alford said they saw the handouts around campus and made more copies to hand out at the speech.

One woman asked if the PMRC was concerned with labeling videos, and Gore responded that PMRC is concerned primarily with music.

Gore said there is no specific link between explicit lyrics and violence
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Tipper Gore, wife of Senator Albert Gore, speaks with students after her presentation on pornographic lyrics in rock music Tuesday night in Ed Landreth Hall.

Jenkins inducted into Hall of Fame

By Chuck Hendley
Staff Writer

The TCU Horned Frog Classic Hall of Fame recently inducted one of TCU's more well-known alumni, writer Dan Jenkins, in a presentation at Fort Worth's Colonial Country Club.

Nearly 150 people were present Monday night to see Jenkins and several others receive the award.

June Jenkins, his wife and also co-owner of three Juanita's restaurants, said this was a very big honor for him.

"He was thrilled to receive the award, and I know that it meant a lot to him," she said. Jenkins was not available for comment because he was in flight from Fort Worth to New York City.

Since Jenkins' departure from TCU, his career as a journalist has brought him much fame. Jenkins worked for the Fort Worth Press all through college and has since written full time for the "Dallas Times Herald" and "Sports Illustrated."

"During college, Dan would wake up early every morning to go to work for the press, and would then still be in time for his 8 a.m. classes," said June Jenkins.

"When he was a student at TCU,

Jenkins was a letterman on the golf team and wrote sports and editorials for the 'Skiff,'" said Glen Stone, sports information director.

Since then, Jenkins has progressed upward to become the senior writer for "Sports Illustrated" and currently does columns for "Golf Digest" and "Playboy."

"Jenkins also does expertise golf programming for cable networks like ESPN," Stone said, "and has recently been writing novels and movie and television screenplays."

Most recently, Jenkins was responsible for rewriting the book "Baha, Oklahoma" into a screenplay for a TV movie, which just finished filming in Fort Worth.

Jenkins and his wife list their mailing address in New York City but split their time between homes in Fort Worth and Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

"Since Dan is just writing syndicated columns now, we commute back and forth mainly from New York and Fort Worth," said June Jenkins.

Juanita's Restaurant has three locations in these cities, and according to June Jenkins, the two travel back and forth to keep an eye on all the restaurants.

Drug dependency poses health, legal risks to users

Marijuana tops drug scene

Editor's note: This is the third of a four-part series for Health Enrichment Week. Tomorrow's article will deal with treatments for alcohol and drugs and general health issues. Because of the sensitivity of the alcohol and drug articles, students' names were not used in today's story.

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

In the 1960s, people used them to "find themselves" and get in touch with reality, said Lori Weiss, program adviser of TCU's Alcohol and Drug Education program.

But in the 1980s, people use drugs to escape from reality, Weiss said. "Reasons for drug use have changed," she said.

Betty Alade, a counselor at Tarrant County Medical Education and Research Foundation, 209 W. Magnolia Ave., said she agreed that most people use drugs to escape from reality. Peer pressure and disappointment in not reaching goals people set for themselves are also key factors, Alade said.

Children of the '60s and '70s, she said, have grown up knowing people who had no negative effects from smoking marijuana regularly "so they think nothing of it."

A TCU sophomore, agreeing that most people who use drugs on campus do so to escape, said that marijuana, like alcohol, helps people relax and get courage.

"It doesn't give you a hangover or make you puke," he said.

And when a person's stoned he doesn't lose his inhibitions like he would if he were drunk, he said.

Cocaine is basically for the upper class to show they are the upper class, he said, while crack, a kind of speed, is used mainly around finals week



when people want to stay up to study all night.

Alade said each culture has socially accepted uses of chemicals—alcohol is the socially accepted drug in the United States.

"Adults in the '60s and '70s chose alcohol as their 'harmless' social drug," she said. "Their teenage and adult children saw discrepancies and lies and started to question their parents' alcohol use."

So these people have tried to make marijuana their "harmless" social drug and put it on the same plane as alcohol, Alade said.

Alcohol and marijuana have the least visible effects on people, Alade said. Unless someone is a heavy user, signs of drug dependency may not show up for years, she said.

Weiss said the most popular drugs on campus are alcohol and marijuana with amphetamines, designer drugs and cocaine all ranked third.

Few students come in with problems with LSD or other hallucinogens, she said.

She added about 50 students on campus were in some form of counseling last year.

Alade said all the people who come to the foundation for help are using more than one drug.

The foundation treats mostly college-age students who make up 45 percent of those counseled—and other adults, Alade said.

The drugs other than alcohol the foundation sees most abused are
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Drug policy tries to educate

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

Roughly six to eight instances of drug possession occurred on campus last year, but this number has not significantly increased or decreased from previous years, said Don Mills, assistant vice chancellor of student affairs.

The drug policy was written in last year's residential living handbook, which is given to each student when the dorms open for the year in August, he said.

"Before this, each case was treated individually and there was a lack of consistency," Mills said.

The alcohol and drug education program is not seeking to eliminate the use of alcohol on campus—it is trying to teach responsible use, Mills said.

There should be no use of illegal drugs on campus, he said.

The penalty for first time possession of prescription drugs or controlled substances is one year of probation, Mills said. A person may also be sent for treatment.

A second violation will result in suspension from the university for a year, Mills said.

The penalty for sale, distribution or manufacture of a drug is permanent expulsion from TCU, he said.

The Fort Worth police are not notified unless there is a large amount found or the person is suspected of dealing.

In a disciplinary case most students will chose and informal administrative hearing rather than a hearing with the Student Conduct Committee, Mills said.

The administrative hearing consists of the student and two administrators while the Student Conduct Committee consists of 10 faculty members and six students, he said.

According to the new laws, first conviction penalties can include a fine of \$100 to \$2,000, confinement in jail for 72 hours to 2 years and suspension of driver's license from 90 days to a year if no one is injured by the intoxicated driver.

DWIs will remain permanently on the driver's record and auto insurance companies can charge a surcharge for up to three years. If a person has more than one DWI conviction in 10 years it can be used to increase penalties on the current DWI.

Addiction has several stages

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

Chemical abusers reach a stage where they use alcohol and other drugs for survival rather than to feel good, said Lori Weiss, program adviser for the TCU Alcohol and Drug Education program.

Chemical dependency occurs in four major stages: learning the mood swing, seeking the mood swing, impaired judgement or dependent lifestyle, and harmful dependency, she said.

In the first stage a person learns drugs can cause mood swings every time they are used, she said. The user quickly learns to control the degree of mood swing by controlling the amount of chemicals taken, Weiss said. Getting high or intoxicated enters the person's list of values for the first time.

Drug dependency is detectable

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

Signs of drug abuse are not as obvious in college students as they are in high school students, said Lori Weiss, program adviser of the TCU Alcohol and Drug Education program.

"The idea that all drug addicts have long hair and wear junky jeans and T-shirts advertising beer is wrong," Weiss said.

"Some of the most clean-cut people have problems with drug dependency," Weiss said.

"It's getting harder to identify who the addicts are," she said.

College students lead less structured lives than high school students, which makes it harder to tell if a student has a problem, Weiss said.

While high school students are required to attend classes, college stu-

Adolescents usually first try alcohol and marijuana, said Betty Alade, counselor at Tarrant County Medical Educational and Research Foundation, 209 W. Magnolia Ave. But the next drugs they choose are those easiest to get from dealers in the area, Alade said.

In Fort Worth that means speed, cocaine and heroin, Alade said.

In the second stage the person seeks the mood swing. The user gets high then returns to his normal state, Weiss said.

Negative aspects such as physical and emotional pain enter here for the first time. A hangover is an example of physical pain and guilt is an example of emotional pain, Weiss said.

As the person develops increased chemical tolerance, getting high or intoxicated increases in importance.

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dent's may have professors with lax attendance policies, which makes it easier for students to get intoxicated and sleep in, Weiss said.

Also, a large number of college students live off campus where there is little supervision compared to life in the dorms or at home, she said.

Some clues in determining whether a friend or roommate is dependent on drugs are frequent mood swings, dramatic changes in living habits, carelessness in appearance, a change in social group, declining interests in classes and dropping grades, said Weiss.

Betty Alade, a counselor for Tarrant County Medical Education and Research Center, said if a person is dependent on a chemical, the most reliable sign is a significant change in

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Professor questions Robertson's candidacy

By Yvonne Webb
Staff Writer

Pat Robertson's announcement that he intends to seek the Republican nomination for president and the severing of ties with his Baptist ministry raises the question of where the line should be drawn between church and the state.

Pat Robertson's particular brand of religion is offensive and should make him ineligible for the presidency, said Mark Toulouse, an assistant professor of religion at Brite Divinity School.

In a paper presented to Theta Phi, a scholastic honor society in religion, Toulouse said Robertson's position as a biblical literalist could create problems if he is elected president.

"He violates the principle of separation of church and state by the way he argues (his views). It's his particular notion of religion that is offensive, not the fact that he's religious," he said. "His world view is based on a very narrow perception of the Bible."

Toulouse said Robertson would be a threat to the American way of life because "he believes his perception of the world is so absolutely correct that everyone must share it."

"Not all Americans share that world view. The majority of Christians don't share Robertson's way of reading the Bible," he said.

He said the architects of our institutions were not Christians.

"They were religious, but they came out of the enlightenment. The founders (of this country) would not be welcomed in their (Robertson's and Jerry Falwell's) church. They don't share the same views of religion. They were deist; that is, they held the enlightenment view. (The enlightenment was a cultural renaissance of which religion was a part)," he said.

Toulouse said Robertson's image of the founders is fabrication, a product of his imagination.

Robertson and his press secretary, Scott Hatch, could not be reached for comment Wednesday at his campaign headquarters in Chesapeake, Virginia.

However, Dr. Paige Patterson from Criswell College in Dallas said that the founders did not mean for candidates like Robertson to be excluded from running for public office because of political orientation.

"It is not a proper question to raise when a person is seeking public

office," he said. "This is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Pat Robertson has a narrow biblical view; he (Toulouse) has a narrow anti-biblical view."

Patterson said he is not a supporter of Robertson and has disagreed with Robertson's views on a number of issues, but he can't say that he shouldn't run for public office.

"The American people will decide who can become president," he said. As a charismatic, Robertson believes in being connected to God directly through the Holy Spirit.

In his 1982 book "The Secret Kingdom," Robertson says the connection is "a bit like tuning into a radio or television station. You get on the right frequency and you pick up a program—so it is with listening to the Lord. He is speaking constantly, but we are often on the wrong frequency."

Toulouse said that the problem is "none of us can be sure of what God said."

Toulouse spent last summer at Robertson Christian Broadcasting Network and the Library of Congress on a grant from Brite studying Robertson's writings and speeches.

"I wanted to see how Robertson's theology informs his political position. He offers a great opportunity to study the two perspectives," he said.

"Throughout his religious career, he constantly tried to relate religion to the world."

Toulouse said that he has a need to expand the way people think about religion. Religion must be offered as a different perspective, not the right perspective, he said.

"If religion wants to have a say in public affairs, it must join the public debate. Public debate must take place according to reason," he said. "Don't step into the public debate and say 'God said.' If you do that, then you're not debating. You're arguing by revelation."

Toulouse said Robertson's past writing shows that he would be directing public policy according to revelation. Even as his public addresses are changed to reflect the political arena, Toulouse said Robertson's beliefs are unchanged.

He said that because Robertson reads the Bible as speaking directly to current events, he is out of step with most biblical scholars who think the biblical messages are encoded mes-

Past lies may hurt campaign

By Melinda Hartman
Staff Writer

Pat Robertson has acknowledged his first son was conceived out of wedlock and that he has been lying about his wedding date.

John LaBoon, president of the College Republicans, said this disclosure will probably affect Robertson's campaign because "it is obvious he is hiding something." Robertson is being hypocritical, LaBoon said.

Mark Toulouse, assistant professor of church history, said this disclosure will not have a big effect on Robertson's campaign.

Those who have supported him will defend him because Robertson was not a Christian when his son was conceived, he said.

James Farrar, associate professor of religion studies, said if he supported Robertson this disclosure would not affect his vote because he looks at the whole personality of a candidate.

But Toulouse said others might question Robertson's integrity because he "who spouts about morals, has lied."

Assistant Professor of Political Science James Riddlesperger said he doesn't think Robertson's recent disclosure will affect his campaign. He said Robertson already had problems in his campaign—for example his religious attitudes appeal only to a narrow audience.

sages for the original biblical audience, not those reading the Bible today.

Grace Halsell, author of the book "Prophecy and Politics," agrees with Toulouse that Pat Robertson is out of step with the times. She says in her book that militant evangelists are on the road to nuclear war.

"Any Christian who would like to try to follow the teaching of Christ should be quite alarmed at the theology of Robertson and Falwell," she said. "If a president believes that this

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Student says military mixes well with career in medicine

By Deborah Gaston
Staff Writer

2nd Lt. Stephen A. Bernstein told TCU's pre-med fraternity Tuesday about the benefits of mixing a career in medicine with military service.

Bernstein, who graduated from TCU in 1986 and now attends the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md., said students at USUHS get a medical school education while they earn the salary and benefits of a second lieutenant—all without paying tuition.

"You don't buy books or pay fees because it is all part of the package," Bernstein said. "It's also nice to have a paycheck coming in."

"You don't have to worry about paying back loans, and you don't have to worry about whether to eat beans—you can eat steak," he said.

Students attending the university have a seven-year obligation to either the Army, Navy, Air Force or public health services, he said.

The years spent in internship and residency after graduation from the university do not count toward the seven years, Bernstein said, but will count toward the number of years spent in the military when pension is figured after retirement.

Students are not required to have a prior connection with the military, he said.

Bernstein said 51 percent of his class—the class of 1990—and 62 percent of the class of 1991 have never been involved in the military.

"The university doesn't make preferences for people in the military," he said. "They base it on what you are and on your grades and test scores."

"You don't buy books or pay fees because it is all part of the package. It's also nice to have a paycheck coming in."

Stephen A. Bernstein, U.S. Army 2nd Lieutenant

Students at USUHS, who come from all fifty states and from U.S. territories, have average grades and test scores comparable to other medical schools, he said.

Bernstein said the school year runs from July to June, and classes incorporate medical and military education.

Upon arriving at USUHS, he said, freshmen attend orientation to learn what being in the military is—"not crawling through the mud or jumping from a plane."

A typical day at USUHS begins at 7:30 a.m. and goes until 4 p.m. An average of 32 hours is spent in class each week, which is a bit more than most medical schools, Bernstein said.

He said he began study immediately, however, on his first day of classes freshman year.

One class was designed to make students view medical care from a patient's point of view in order to gain a better understanding of what patients go through.

Some people, he said, "wear glasses smeared with Vaseline to understand how a person with a cataract would see."

But USUHS students don't just bury themselves in the books.

Students participate in extracurricular activities quite often during their lunch break because "it makes us more well-rounded and keeps us

from getting burned out on medical school," Bernstein said.

The school works hard to train students to understand the way the military operates so they can deal with specific medical problems in a military context, he said.

"You learn to deal with radiation sickness and nerve gas exposure," he said. "In your fourth year, you get to practice in a simulation what you've learned in class. You carry stretchers through an obstacle course and might wear gas masks while doing it to show that you might not always get a patient in a clean environment."

Students also learn how to deal with troops and understand their attitudes, he said.

"If a doctor has to tell an infantryman that he must take some bed rest, he (the doctor) needs to have an appreciation for how an infantryman feels," Bernstein said. "An infantryman wants to be with his unit because he is an integral part of it—he wants to be there to help his friends."

"As a military doctor, you need to work toward what's best for both the patient and the unit," he said.

Bernstein said he felt TCU's pre-med program does a good job of preparing students for medical school.

"If you go through the pre-med program here and do it well, then you should find med school challenging and rewarding," he said.

Club hearing set for November

By Randy Hargrove
Staff Writer

To dance or not to dance, that is the question.

For the Ocean Club, this question should be answered Tuesday, Nov. 17.

At Tuesday's city council meeting, a resolution passed designating the 17th as the hearing date to determine

if the Ocean Club's dance permit will be revoked. The resolution also appointed former Municipal Judge Dan Hollifield as the hearing officer who will preside over the appeal.

Hollifield will hear testimony presented from sides of the club and the city.

The testimony presented to Hollifield will be transcribed by a court reporter and presented to the city

council no later than Nov. 12.



The city council will then conduct a hearing on Nov. 17, in which the club's managers and the city will present oral arguments stating their cases and questioning the validity of prior testimony.

The city council will base its final judgement on the oral and transcribed testimony.

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COMMENTARY

Our View

Warning is good, censorship is bad

TCU students who attended Tipper Gore's speech last Tuesday in Ed Landreth Auditorium to hear a woman lash out against rock lyrics were probably disappointed when they heard Mrs. Gore speak.

Rather than attack sex, drugs and rock n' roll like a hell-fire and brimstone preacher, Gore simply presented a concerned parent's perspective on violence in the media.

Gore said parents need to take an active interest in what the media gives children. They should.

She also argued that the media needs to be more cognizant of what society wants. They should, too.

These are what Tipper Gore stands for, not censorship, as some claim.

During her speech, Gore brought home the point that violence and the degradation of women are far too prevalent in our media.

Gore's many points about violence and the degradation of women in the media are well taken. By speaking out on these subjects, Gore has raised society's attention to this problem.

However, many fear that Gore's efforts at curbing this problem will lead to ardent censorship. Their concerns are real.

Society should be wary of people who want to censor anything in the media. That job must remain in the hands of the media alone.

After all, if an outside group is the censor, there is the very real possibility that only a slanted viewpoint will be given. There is a lesser chance of this when the media polices itself.

However, Gore said she doesn't want to censor anything, and her actions in the past support this view.

Gore is the head of the Concerned Parent's Music Resource Center, a group which warns parents about offensive material in their children's music.

Gore said this group only wants to inform parents of what albums contain. Thus, the group negotiated with record companies to have labels put on albums containing explicitly violent or explicitly sexual lyrics.

It is entirely up to the record companies to put these labels on their own records. No outside group determines this for them.

The media is responsible to the society it serves. It must police itself so that what it produces meets the standards of its community.

Sometimes the media becomes lax in its enforcement of ethics. If it does the society has a right to voice its objections to what the media is serving. Gore's group is only letting the media know it doesn't like everything it's producing.

Gore's tactics are entirely within the confines of good media ethics and do not violate First Admendment rights, as some of her detractors claim.

But Gore said many groups who do advocate censorship have rallied around her group. It thus becomes hard to distinguish Gore from some of the people who claim to be her supporters.

Gore was also severely misrepresented by the publicity surrounding her speech. The publicity made it appear Gore was going to condemn bad lyrics in rock music.

However, she was there to talk about the greater problem of violence and the portrayal of women in the media.

She said she was as surprised as anyone when she saw the posters about her speech. The Forums Committee did her a grave disservice by publicizing her speech the way it did.

In her slide show Gore graphically portrayed how women are often portrayed as victims of violence or sex toys. She showed a number of slides of rock-band concerts and films to back up her point. She also read many of the lyrics to some controversial songs.

She also pointed out how popular many of these groups and films are becoming, especially among younger children.

Gore also pointed out the fact that many "children's toys" and "children's cartoons" are becoming more and more violence-oriented. She said we should be as concerned about these things as we are about the music and films with which our children are bombarded.

Society should be concerned about the effect this type of material is having on its children. It should raise its voice if it finds such things objectionable.

Gore makes some very good points which we must examine closely. It is hard to disagree with her, but we must completely reject any and all attempts at censorship.

Gore and other must realize, though, that any attempt to label what's in the media could lead to unwanted censorship and suppression of ideas. That can't, and won't, be tolerated.



Sewage system project merits your support

By Duane Bidwell
Staff Writer



Your morning shower is probably in Grand Prairie by now. It's a trip you paid for. Fort Worth's monthly water bills help pay the cost of turning dirty water into clean water.

That happens in Grand Prairie, at the Central Regional Wastewater System. There, the Trinity River Authority purifies an average of 92 million gallons of sewage each day.

It's a service that's necessary for the health of the community. And by the early 1990s, you'll be paying more for it. You should be happy to.

The Central Regional plant is planning a \$100 million expansion. The expansion, which will be complete by the early 1990s, will allow the plant to purify up to 135 million gallons of sewage every day.

The cost will be passed on to citizens. Citizens shouldn't complain. There are two reasons to be happy to pay for the expansion.

The first is that sewage treatment is necessary for the health of a community. Purifying sewage keeps dangerous diseases from spreading.

As this area continues to grow, sewage treatment will be a number-one priority for the Metroplex. We need to support the addition of more treatment capacity.



The second reason to support the expansion is that it is economically and environmentally sound.

First, treating our water allows us to save on the cost of health care and on the cost of keeping rivers and lakes clean.

Secondly, the expansion includes two projects that will help reduce the treatment plant's yearly electric bill of about \$3 million.

At the point where clean water is emptied into the Trinity River, the plant will add a hydroelectric power generator. And elsewhere, bacteria will be used to get rid of solid waste. Those bacteria will emit methane gas, which will be used to power a generator.

These are clean, efficient ways to generate power. They don't harm the environment and they won't harm our pocketbooks. These energy projects will pay for themselves within the decade.

We should be proud to do our part in making these projects a reality. Support the expansion of the Central Regional Wastewater System.

Letters to the Editor

Crime affects all

Dear Editor:
This letter is in regard to Lee Ann Breland's column of "Violent Crime Victims Need Society's Understanding" in the Wed., Oct. 7, issue of "The TCU Daily Skiff."

I appreciate Breland's column on violent crime victims because victims do need understanding and recognition; however, I disagree with Breland's views about who crime affects.

I have been to the Victims of Violence meetings and their stories are brutally real. The victims relive their violence and trauma. It's painful to watch an otherwise strong woman tremble and cry as she struggles to tell about the night her mother was awakened in her home to be brutally raped, beaten and murdered.

The hot tears from anger and heartbreak stream down her face as she once again tells the story of that devastating night over two years ago. She still lives in fear and will always bear the scars. She lives as a victim because her mother died a victim.

Breland concentrates on the immediate victim who certainly deserves attention; however, we are all victims. Even before I had heard that woman tell her traumatic story, I had been affected by the crime. I live with the fear of crime because crime affects my everyday life.

When "The Fort Worth Star-Telegram" reports an increase of 185 murders this year, the entire city is affected, not just the families of those 185 victims.

If a TCU co-ed is killed in Waits dormitory not only will she be victimized by this crime, not just she and her roommate, or even the entire dormitory, but the entire campus would be outraged by this offense.

Breland stated "When a murder occurs, around 200 people are affected." TCU has more than 5,000 students, and I believe every one of them would be affected by such a crime.

Breland writes, "It is logical that when a criminal act occurs it should be defendant versus victim." I disagree.

In homicide cases the victim is dead. How can a dead person prosecute the assailant? The state prosecutes the defendant because the state represents the people who are the victims in criminal cases.

If the state did not take the burden upon itself to prosecute the defendant, then the burden would be left to the victim or the victim's family. It would be left up to the victim to pay the legal fees and to fight the battle; consequently, many criminal acts would not be prosecuted.

Frequently victims do not even report the crime. For example, Rape Crisis in Fort Worth estimates that only one out of ten rapes are reported. Don't you believe prosecuting a crime would be much more difficult then reporting one? At least now the state can act on the one crime that is reported. Whereas, if it was left up to the victim, I believe far fewer crimes would be prosecuted.

If you don't believe crime affects us all, then look around. TCU spends thousands of your dollars to install lights to protect you from crime. The state and city spend your money to build more prisons and to hire more law enforcement officials. We establish escorts within our groups at TCU. We pay higher rent to live in secure housing. We spend time to learn about self-protection, and we give time to offer assistance to those in crisis tormented by crime.

In order to get more understanding from the public, we need to realize that crime does affect us all and that any terrifying incident could happen to any one of us.

No one is immune to crime. We are all victims and we must bind together and react as victims.

Melinda Spencer
Junior
Sociology/Pre-law

Simple mind

Dear Sirs:
During a business trip to Fort Worth I was utterly amazed at the shallow mindedness of TCU student Jerry Madden and his article "Nobody Wants an Ugly Campus Like Texas Tech" in "The TCU

Daily Skiff." Madden is obviously in need of the formal education that TCU can offer or he would not have written such a shallow and stupid article.

Being a former student of TCU I can understand Madden's pride in TCU, but his values are that of a child. Madden praises TCU for its flower replacement, water sprinkling systems and bus stop removals. Madden likes to portray a big-spender attitude with statements like "but what's money compared to a beautiful campus" while forgetting that the majority of students at TCU live off "Mom and Dad" and the good-old financial aid office.

Madden is sadly correct in that the money spent on a lot of excessive beautification could be used for library books, professors' and employees' salaries as well as a million other more useful purposes. Madden, on the other hand, would rather see the purchase of more "giant leaf-sucking machines."

Madden is highly critical of Texas Tech and its campus because of "Sports Illustrated." If Madden had a better education, so as to be able to read between the lines, he would realize that many important facts have sailed over his simplistic mind. Texas Tech does feature water fountains, continually replaced flowers, trees, green grass, shrubbery, beautiful statues and buildings on its campus.

It would appear from his article that little research was done and the prevalent saying that "a little education is a dangerous thing" is exemplified in his interpretation skills. This is the mark of a "poor student." He is obviously a small-town boy overly impressed with the big city. I hope that his quality of journalism ceases to exist at TCU.

Sincerely,
William J. Bunn
TCU 1985 graduate
Texas Tech 1987
Political Science and Biology graduate

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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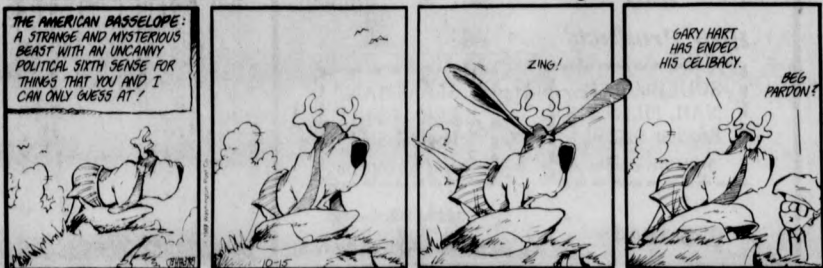
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TODAYdiscovery

NEWLINES

Flu causes mental illness

Researchers in America and Finland have found that a Type A2 influenza virus that swept across Helsinki for about a month in 1957 may have increased the risk of schizophrenia for fetuses in second trimester of development.

Sarnoff A. Mednick, psychologist and research director of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, said in a recent article in "Science News" that the virus could cause a stress at a critical time in development.

The Finnish study, which was generated by a 24 year study of Danish children with schizophrenic mothers, will appear later this year in "Archives of General Psychiatry."

Researchers tracked all children in the county surrounding Helsinki, hospitalized in a psychiatric facility before they 26 years old, born nine months after the 1957 epidemic.

Infections and other disturbances during second trimester may interfere with migration of brain cells to structures in the cortex, the outer layer of the brain, Mednick said.

Genetic factors may also cause different forms of schizophrenia, he said.

According to the article, Mednick said he also plans to study whether vulnerability occurs in a few days during the second trimester in Denmark where extensive population data is available.

Moles mean skin cancer

Skin specialists have long known that having a large number of moles makes a person more likely to develop a skin cancer known as malignant melanoma.

Now a team of California researchers say there is a correlation between the number of moles a person has and melanoma risk.

Malignant melanoma is the most dangerous of all skin cancers. If not caught in time it can spread in the body and cause death.

According to the article in the "Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology," the average person has between 15 to 40 moles.

A person with 11 to 25 moles is 60 percent as likely as someone with 10 or less to develop malignant melanoma, said Dr. Elizabeth Holly, a disease specialist at Northern California Cancer Center.

A person with 26 to 50 moles is four times as likely to get the disease and someone with 51 to 100 moles is more than five times as likely.

People with more than 100 moles run ten times the risk of malignant melanoma compared to someone with 10 or less, she said.

If moles have ragged borders, are irregularly colored, are unusually large or have a pebbled appearance the risk is greater, according to the study.

Baby food recalled

Beech-Nut Nutrition Corp. of Fort Worth, Pa., voluntarily recalled one lot of peaches-and-yogurt baby food contaminated with mercury from a broken thermometer last week, according to the FDA.

FDA spokesman Jack Martin said that mercury in metallic form is not life threatening. He said he did not know what effect it would have on babies if mercury contaminated food was eaten.

Stage 3 baby food is the lot that is being recalled, he said. The lot is stamped with the codes 23 June 89, 76B609A, and 23 June 89, 76B609B. All bottles in this lot have a blue label.

Customers can return bottles for refund at the store where it was bought. People with questions can dial 1-800-523-6633 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Central Standard Time.

Martin said the company did not know what state the bottles were distributed to and the FDA was not told how many bottles were involved.

Carcinogens found in food packaging

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

There is more than one reason not to eat the fat on that steak.

The plastic wrap on that steak from the store could be releasing small amounts of a carcinogenic substance into the steak's fat.

If the plastic wrap is made of polyvinyl chloride, it could be releasing small amounts of vinyl chloride to the fat in the steak, said Leo Newland, professor of biology and chemistry and director of the TCU environmental science department.

The vinyl chloride migrates slowly from wrapper to fat because it is more soluble in fat than in the wrapper, Newland said.

"It's not as soluble in protein, so it tends to stay away from the lean meat," Newland said.

Polyvinyl chloride is found in many food packagings, such as plastic milk jugs, bread bags and the plastic bags in the produce department at any food store.

Vinyl chloride is found in raincoats and the soles of sneakers, Newland said.

Consumer advocate groups are urging the Environmental Protection Agency to start government studies on whether the chemicals found in food packaging can cause cancer.

It is also used as a solvent in the manufacturing of PVC, Newland said.

"Traces of it are left in the PVC, and those traces evaporate very quickly," he said.

Vinyl chlorides constantly evaporate from plastics that are treated with them, Newland said.

"Vinyl chloride evaporates so quickly that a person can get frostbite if he had a lot of it on his arm," he said.

PVC is also used to make pipes that carry our water, Newland said.

"Vinyl chloride leaks from PVC pipes into the soil," Newland said.

"But it doesn't stay there long; it goes directly to the air, where it breaks the ozone down to oxygen," he said.

It does not contribute to soil pollution or harm animals because it evaporates so quickly, Newland said.

The chloride also combines with the water in the air to form hydrogen chloride, which is the acid in acid rain, he said.

Consumer advocate groups such as Public Citizen, the organization founded by Ralph Nader, and the Environmental Task Force are urging the EPA to start government studies on whether the PVCs found in food packaging can cause cancer.

PVC was approved as a food packaging material by the FDA in 1955.

In 1973, Schenley Distillers reported to the FDA that there were 20 parts per million of vinyl chloride in alcoholic beverages stored in PVC containers. When the link between vinyl chloride and cancer was shown, the government decided PVCs could not be used for alcoholic beverage bottles.

Vinyl chloride use in aerosols was banned in 1974 when it was found that vinyl chloride was carcinogenic when inhaled.

In 1975 the migration of vinyl chlorides was discovered from PVC food packagings.

The FDA proposed a ban on PVC in packaging that came in contact with food in 1975, but it never came about.

In 1986, the FDA set a limit on the amount of vinyl chloride and PVC in food packaging materials, because industry showed that technology enabled it to use less than .1 parts per million in food packaging materials.

Use of polyvinyl chlorides is cheap, Newland said.

Sea water is evaporated to get sodium chloride, then that is broken down to lye, Newland said. The lye is then taken through another step and finally broken down to tankfuls of chlorine, he said.

The chlorine is then used to treat water and is also used in pools, he said.

The FDA policy said because the substance causes harm to less than one person in a million, the risk is minimal.

Newland said the people at risk are those who are allergic to vinyl chloride.

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SPORTS

Swim coach looks toward upcoming season

By Randy Hargrove
Sports Writer

Depth, a strong freshman class and the addition of Scott Anderson as diving coach are three reasons TCU swimming coach Richard Sybesma is optimistic about the upcoming swimming and diving season.

"I'm excited about the potential for the year," Sybesma said. "We've got a good, talented group of kids."

Sybesma and Anderson will be working with a men's team that finished fifth in the Southwest Conference last year and a women's team that finished fourth.

Sybesma said he's looking forward to both teams improving on last year's performances.

"Our women have got a chance to be third or fourth in the conference, and our men have got a real good chance to be fourth this year," Sybesma said.

Sybesma said the teams ahead of the men last year—Texas, SMU and Arkansas—were all ranked in the top 20 and that the women from Texas were No. 1 in the nation.

"We (coaches) feel we could finish fourth in the conference and still be in the top 20, and that's what we're looking for," Sybesma said.

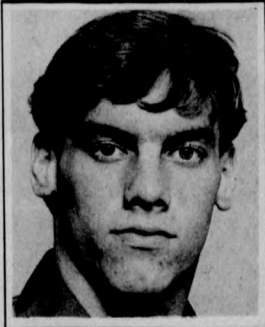
Sybesma said the difference between the present men's and women's programs compared to 1979, his first year at TCU, is like comparing night and day.

"We've had good improvement every year in both our total team performance and in different stroke groups," Sybesma said.

"The athletic department has really helped us along the way. We're up now to a point where we have a good, stable program."

Sybesma said this year's women's team would be strong in the sprints, the breaststroke and the individual medley.

The Lady Frogs' swim team welcomes back Cathy Boyd and Cindy McClure in sprints; Paige Eaton in the breaststroke and individual



Chad Miller



Paige Eaton

medley; Sara Dennis in the butterfly; Amy Hardin in the backstroke; Natalie Heidrich and Christy Fowlkes in the distance events; and Barbara Neily in the freestyle.

Heidrich holds the TCU record in the 200-meter freestyle. Eaton established records in the 100 and 200 breaststroke and Neily owns the TCU 400 individual medley record.

Sybesma said the men's team would be strong in sprints, individual medley and diving.

Sybesma said he's counting on Doug Ellis in sprints; Kevin Irion in the individual medley; Steve Kellam in the backstroke; Chad Miller in the freestyle; Ken Ralph and Scott Tobin in distance events; Steve Reed in the butterfly; Scott Steele in the breaststroke; and Jeff Taylor in diving.

Ralph owns the TCU record in the 500 freestyle. Tobin owns the 1000 and 1650 freestyles and 400 individual medley records. Irion established the 200 individual medley record, and Taylor owns the 1- and 3-meter diving records.

"The men are pretty well balanced," Sybesma said. "Where we don't have someone who's outstanding, we've got three or four (swimmers) who are very good and could be outstanding by the end of the year."

Eaton was a high school All-American who already has a time in the 200 freestyle that better TCU's team record, while Tredebeck was an honorable mention high school All-American.

The recruitment of three divers

highlights the new additions to the men's swim team.

Sybesma said he is looking forward to the contributions of freshman Kyle Bass, an all-state and All-America diver out of Arlington; Tony Ghanem, an honorable mention All-America diver from Houston; and Robbie Stewart, a diver from Harare, Zimbabwe, who won the Zimbabwe national title in 1987.

Sybesma said other new men's recruits include Mike Visentine; Robbie Barron; Brent Sawyer; Keith Lidwick; Chris Benedict; and Jeff Smok.

Sybesma said TCU has concentrated on improving the diving program by hiring Anderson as a full-time diving coach.

Sybesma said Anderson, who had been serving as a graduate assistant, should help in recruiting.

"The problem we had is a graduate assistant is here two years, and then they had to leave," Sybesma said. "You can't recruit good kids if you're going to be here two years and then be gone. They're coming for the school and education, but they're also coming because the coach recruits them."

"Since we've got a little more stability in the coaching, we're starting to get more stability in the athletes," he said.

Anderson said his promotion from graduate assistant to full-time coach will have a positive impact on the team.

"I'm going to have a lot more time to put in recruiting and with the athletes," Anderson said. "It is going to help add more stability to the program—more overall balance."

Anderson said the men's diving program has a good foundation, but it may be next year before the women's program really gets going.

Anderson said at this point, Taylor has a good shot at qualifying for the NCAA championships.

Anderson said Bass, Ghanem and Stewart should qualify for the NCAA zone meet, a preliminary

meet to decide which swimmers and divers will actually qualify for the NCAA championships.

For the women, Anderson said Livergood has a good chance at qualifying for the NCAA zone meet.

Sybesma said the recruiting of swimmers and divers involves more than finding the best possible athlete available.

"We try to recruit good swimmers, but we try to recruit kids who aren't burned out," Sybesma said. "We're in a sport where kids, if they've been swimming eight to 10 years, get to a point where they don't enjoy it anymore."

Sybesma said the total environment of the TCU campus aids in recruiting prospective athletes.

"We've got a campus that offers programs like Texas and A&M and Arkansas have, but we've got one-fourth of their students," Sybesma said. "Those kids love the friendly atmosphere. They like the idea that professors know them. And the academic side has been a real strong selling point for us."

The TCU swim season unofficially opens this Saturday, as the swim team hosts the varsity-alumni meet.

"Both the varsity and the alumni really enjoy it," Sybesma said. "It gives a chance for everybody to get to know each other a little bit better."

Sybesma said the team's season officially opens Wednesday, Oct. 21, against North Texas State University in Denton.

"We're letting that be a freshman-only meet," Sybesma said. "We feel like we can compete with them with our freshmen because we've got such a good group."

Sybesma said the upperclassmen's first meet would be the Southwest Conference Relays on Oct. 30.

The swim team will compete through the spring. The NCAA meet will be held in April, while the SWC meet is slated for March.

For Sybesma and Anderson, the season may end in March, but for now, it can't begin soon enough.

High school football bad in Cowtown

By Troy Phillips
Sports Writer



High school football in Fort Worth is a lot like football in the Southwest Conference. It gets no respect.

It's easier to laugh at Fort Worth football than to respect it, though.

The fact is that Fort Worth teams can't compete outside of Cowtown. Since 1982, Fort Worth teams have posted a 61-172-7 record against schools outside the district. It's a good thing that non-district play is only three weeks long. Fort Worth teams do well just to get out of non-district play alive.

This year has been no different. Only one Fort Worth team, Western Hills, emerged from pre-district play with a winning record (2-1), but not without a little help. After an unimpressive 34-7 loss to Lewisville, Western Hills got the non-district win because of an ineligible player on the Lewisville squad.

Overall, Fort Worth's eight Class 5A schools ended this year's pre-district play with a 5-19 record. Four teams went 0-3 and three others finished 1-2.

Through this week, the best team in Fort Worth is probably Arlington Heights. The Yellow Jackets have the best defense in town, and their offense is fairly consistent. With about 22 pretty good players and no real stars, Fort Worth's best team is still outmanned by 5A teams outside the district.

Eastern Hills has six or seven of the best athletes in town carrying the entire Highlander team. Only about 30 players suit up, accounting for their lack of depth. Quarterback Charlie Llewellyn is Fort Worth's top passer and one of the best in the Metroplex.

Trimble Tech has one of Fort Worth's weakest defenses; but the Bulldogs are scoring points. Until last week, Tech's defense hadn't stopped an opponent inside the 10-yard line all year. It's not expected to become a regularity in the future.

Western Hills has the largest, but not the best, team in town. Much of their offensive talent has yet to come through this season. The Cougars' passing game is weak, as is their defense. But they still are one of the leading contenders for the district title.

At the bottom of this heap is Paschal. Believe it or not, the 0-6 Panthers do have some talent, but they need to get over the hump with a win. The fact that they're winless is their worst enemy right now.

Whichever team out of this district makes the playoffs shouldn't survive past the second week, if that long. They're all just too outmanned.

Dunbar is the most improved of Fort Worth's Class 5A teams. It's all on defense, though. With their lack of offense, the Wildcats are losing too many close ones.

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Students register for company interviews

Business recruiters looking for employees, interns at TCU

By Lovell Brigham
Staff Writer

Data sheets, registration cards, reference forms and resumes are a part of the registration process for on-campus interviewing through the Career Planning and Placement Center.

Students complete these forms and schedule a time for placement orientation, said Mickey Choate, assistant director for the Career Planning and Placement Center.

"You want to start interviewing during the academic year you are to graduate," Choate said.

Choate said it is not too late to register, but interviewing has already begun.

Mostly business majors are being interviewed, but Choate said liberal arts majors are too.

Liberal arts majors may have to do more planning and researching to find the right company, Choate said. He said an accounting major can be interviewed on campus, but sometimes liberal arts majors may have to contact a company on their own to set up an interview.

Choate said professional directors and resources are available for all students.

Choate said these resources may be "utilized for students putting together internships and not only for graduating students."

Students are provided with information about the company before the interview to make sure they meet the requirements, Choate said.

If there are too many people scheduled to meet with one company, Choate said two or three recruiters may be sent. If there are still too

many people, the Career Planning and Placement Center makes a stand-by list and notifies the company.

The credentials of the students on the stand-by list are sent to the recruiter even if those students do not have an appointment for an interview, Choate said.

Most of the on-campus interviews last about 30 minutes.

Choate, who was a placement specialist at the University of Texas at Arlington, said most students stay on their first job about three years. He said some stay much longer, and some stay only a year.

Choate said students should put a lot of preparation time into their interview. He said they should:

- Assess their own strengths, interests and abilities.
- Research the company and the position they are interviewing for.
- Have a professional appearance.
- Be confident even if they are anxious.
- Be honest.

Choate said students should not:

- Ask about salary.
- Overshadow the recruiter
- Ask the recruiter questions that have already been answered.

Students should explore other areas beside on-campus interviewing, Choate said.

"On-campus interviewing is just one approach to the job search process," Choate said. "We encourage all students to pursue off-campus interviews as well."

Choate said it is not too late for students to register for on-campus interviewing, but they may have already missed the company they are interested in. For more information, students may call or visit the Career Planning and Placement Center at 921-7860.

AMA helps students pick future careers

By Lovell Brigham
Staff Writer

The American Marketing Association gives students a chance to look at different industries and to plan for the future, said Bill Moncrief, assistant professor of marketing.

Moncrief said many students do not know where to look for jobs or what they want to do.

The AMA works closely with the Career Planning and Placement Center and prepares students for job interviews, and the center helps in getting speakers for AMA, Moncrief said.

The AMA, which has between 100 and 125 members, is open to all majors.

Most members are juniors and seniors, Moncrief said, but freshmen and sophomores are welcome.

"Outsiders are welcome to come to the meeting and join if desired," Moncrief said.

New members pay \$30 and returning members pay \$20 for local dues. National dues are an additional \$30. The AMA meets at 4:30 p.m. every other Thursday in Room 105 in the Business Building.

Moncrief said many business recruiters want to speak to the AMA, but they have to be turned down because of lack of time. He said mainly people who have hired in the past are brought in to speak.

Usually the business recruiter

speaks about 35 minutes and the meeting is moved to a local restaurant to talk, Moncrief said.

"The recruiter is open and honest," Moncrief said. "It is more informal."

The AMA has a Career Night in November where some 30 or more companies are brought in to meet with students. Moncrief said new companies are being added each year.

Junior Night, which is held in the spring, is sponsored by Proctor & Gamble and AMA. Junior Night gives students another opportunity to meet with recruiters and find out some things to do before graduating, Moncrief said.

The number of people getting jobs through the AMA varies each year, Moncrief said.

"Even for those who don't land jobs directly, it allows them to decide what they do or don't want to do," Moncrief said. "It offers experience with companies and recruiters," he said.

Moncrief said the economic situation in Texas has affected recruitment and employment.

"The jobs have not been as plentiful in Texas as they were three years ago," Moncrief said. "I think we're over the worst part of it."

The AMA is one of the largest non-Greek organizations on campus and keeps getting bigger, Moncrief said. Some of the AMA's biggest supporters are Proctor & Gamble Co., Marion Labs Inc., IBM Corp., Xerox Corp. and Dillard Department Stores.



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert Neel McDonald

Stuck up - Ronnie Gaston of ESCO elevator repair company fixes the elevator on the south side of the Moody Building Wednesday.

Dependency / Continued from Page 1

behavior and lifestyle. The person's present behavior should be compared with past behavior and how it compares to normal development, Alade said.

"There is no absolute sign that a person is dependent on chemicals," Alade said.

"What one has to look for are extreme deviations from a person's normal ways of being," Alade said.

Drug use is becoming more prevalent among conservative students who work hard and want good jobs, Weiss said.

People who are tolerant of a friend's excessive drug use are not doing their friend any favors by ignoring the problem, she said.

People whose attitude is "just don't do it in front of me," are just allowing drug abuse to continue, Weiss said.

People who feel they are infringing on their friend's rights should realize drug abuse erodes a friend's life, she

said. It is a friend's responsibility to tell a friend his behavior is harmful to him, Weiss said.

Some other physical signs that may indicate drug abuse are bloodshot eyes, obvious clumsiness when there is alcohol on the breath, changes in sleep patterns or diet, unexplained weight loss, vomiting, dizziness, susceptibility to colds and a generally run-down condition, Weiss said.

Other signs of drug abuse are an increased intake of fluids and carbohydrates, a tendency to explode in anger at inappropriate times or situations and getting chemicals from people the abuser does not know, Weiss said.

Concerned friends and faculty can call the program to ask questions and set up appointments for students they think might have a drug problem, Weiss said.

Drugs / Continued from Page 1

marijuana, cocaine and heroin, she said.

"By the time people get to us, they've run a pattern starting with marijuana and alcohol working up to heroin and through other drugs to see which one makes them feel the best," Alade said. "When people can't get their preferred drug they'll go back to vodka."

Alade and Weiss both said few people come for counseling or treatment for any of the designer drugs like MDMA.

This is significant, Alade said, since in 1985 and 1986 designer drugs were prevalent in the club scene.

Weiss said before laws against designer drugs were passed, they could be bought for \$1 each in some Dallas clubs.

"People could walk into a bar and put it on their Mastercard," she said. A TCU freshman called designer drugs "trendy, like cocaine."

She explained designer drugs were developed as a synthetic heroin. Each time a chemical formula is declared illegal, the formula is changed, making a more potent drug, she said.

Weiss said most students are moderate to heavy users of alcohol and other drugs.

While alcohol and marijuana abuse tend to decrease or level off after college, she said, use of other drugs like cocaine do not because use has been reinforced and the mindset has been developed.

Cynthia Fleming, counselor at the Tarrant County Council on Alcoholism, said only one out of every 32 addicts or alcoholics ever gets better.

And very few people—"only old-timers"—come in for treatment of alcohol alone, Fleming said.

Weiss said TCU's drug problem is low compared to other campuses because of the university's conservative image.

Students keep alcohol use out in the open, but drug use is hidden, she said. At parties, people tend to go off to another area of the house or apartment to use drugs.

However, Weiss said there was more of a tendency for people at Pennsylvania State University, where she was a counselor, to take a friend's keys and tell that friend that he or she is drunk than there is at TCU.

Some TCU students think it is infringing on a friend's rights to accuse him or her of being intoxicated and offer a ride home, she said.

A sophomore, comparing TCU's drug scene with that at UT-Arlington, said there is no real public network of dealers on campus like at UT-Arlington.

Because of TCU's efficient network of resident hall assistants, housing directors, campus police and administrators, people who want drugs basically go off campus to find them, he said.

When people start trying to push a lot of drugs, TCU's administration brings them down, he said.

Gore / Continued from Page 1

in society when one student asked what the link was.

She added that she had been misrepresented, because her talk was on her book—not only on explicit lyrics as the Forums Committee of Programming Council had advertised.

Paul Schmidt, committee chairperson, said under the contract made last February, Gore was supposed to speak on explicit lyrics.

But at that time, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger became available so he was booked to speak instead, Schmidt said.

Gore changed her topic when her book was published and her husband, Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., announced his candidacy for the 1988 presidential race, Schmidt said. The committee, however, was not notified of the topic change, he said.

Addiction / Continued from Page 1

The key to the second stage, said Weiss, is that the person is still able to control the times, quantities and outcome of chemical experiences.

People who are social users remain in this stage, but those who become chemically dependent enter the third stage, Weiss said.

During this stage the user periodically loses control over chemical use and cannot predict his behavior once chemicals are taken. For the first time, the person goes beyond his normal range of feelings and encounters pain as a result of a chemical experience, she said. Drug tolerance also increases in this stage.

Getting high becomes the person's most important value as his or her lifestyle revolves around use and availability of chemicals. Then the person's social group changes to consist of people who he can get and use the chemical with, Weiss said.

In the fourth stage drugs are used for survival—not just to get high, Weiss said. Now, the person feels physical or emotional pain unless chemicals are used.

Blackouts occur frequently and physical addiction can occur, Weiss said.

At this stage, professional help is necessary, Weiss said.

Robertson / Continued from Page 2

is going to happen, then it could be dangerous."

Toulouse said that in foreign policy, Robertson's reading of the Bible would lead him to tie America's national interest to that of Israel. He said that Robertson makes a naive connection between the Israel of today and the Israel of the Old Testament that could be dangerous for American foreign policy.

Toulouse said people should know what a politician's world view is and

how it will affect public policy.

"There are a lot of religious people in politics, but they are able to remove themselves from that. He (Robertson) wants everyone to live like his view says we ought to live."

Toulouse said New York Governor Mario Cuomo, Representative Geraldine Ferraro and Jessie Jackson are all examples of deeply religious politicians who are willing to separate their religious beliefs from their political duty.

HEALTH ENRICHMENT WEEK

October 12-16

The Responsibility Is Yours

Monday, October 12, 1987	
3:30 - 5:00	Health Enrichment Week Kick Off Happy Hour with the Chancellor (Student Center Lounge)
Tuesday, October 13, 1987	
12:00 - 3:00	Health Enrichment Fair (Student Center Lounge)
4:00 - 6:00	Volleyball Tournament open to all campus
7:30	Tipper Gore (Ed Landreth Auditorium)
Wednesday, October 14, 1987	
3:30 - 5:00	Fort Worth Police Department Drug Display and Presentation (Student Center - Room 207-209)
4:00 - 6:00	Volleyball Tournament - Second Round of Play
4:30 - 5:30	All Campus Aerobics (Student Center Porch Area)
7:00	Wheel of Wellness Game (Jarvis Hall)
Thursday, October 15, 1987	
12:00 - 1:00	Fabjance, Comic Prince of Magic (Student Center Snack Bar)
7:00 - 10:00	All Campus Mixer Volleyball Tournament Finals (Ricket Building)
Friday, October 16, 1987	
Evening TGIF	

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