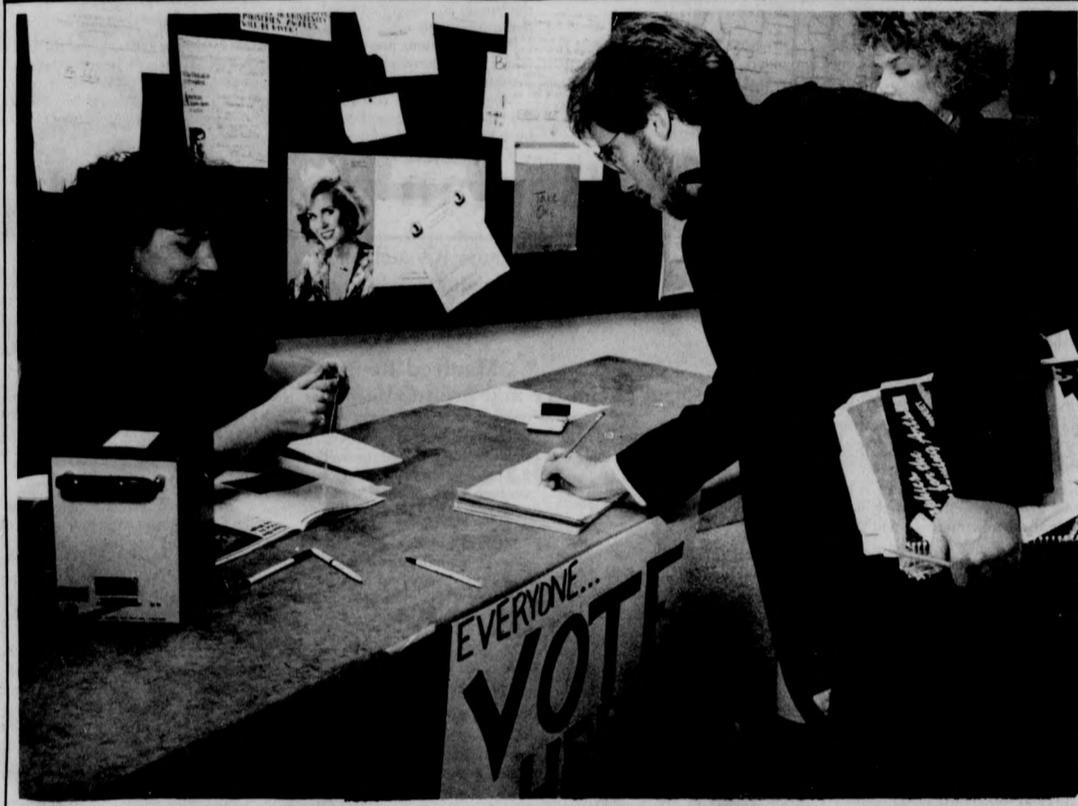


# TCU DAILY SKIFF

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX

Friday, November 13, 1987

85th Year, No. 46



TCU Daily Skiff / Brian R. McLean

And my choice . . . - Junior Jack Lewis votes in Thursday's run-off between Monique Chapin and Frosty Tempel.

## Chapin wins presidency

By Lisa Touye  
Staff Writer

She screamed when the call came. Monique Chapin said she was talking to some professors upstairs when someone from the kitchen adjoining the dining room under Brite Divinity School said she had a phone call.

Chapin said she was told by Anne Winkler, chairperson of the House of Representatives Elections and Regulations Committee, to hang on the line for a minute. Then Chapin said she heard the people in the Student Activities Office screaming "Yay Q," her nickname, and Winkler told her she had won the election.

Senior Michele Hartmann, who was in the room when the call came, said Chapin screamed in the kitchen "very loudly like someone stuck her with a knife."

"Then she practically fell on the floor and put her hands on the table," she said.

Hartmann said she almost did not answer the phone because she thought it would be transferred to another extension.

Winkler said Chapin won the election by 101 votes—Chapin had 754 while Frosty Tempel had 653 votes.

More people than usual—1,407—voted in the runoff elections, she said.

Chapin called communication between the students and the House "my personal priority."

"Right now we're all very excited and so it's going to be a lot of talk," she said. "We will be investigating means we feel are the best ways to communicate and what we feel comfortable with and what we think the student body will be receptive to."

"Committees are doing some winding down for the semester to give us information specifically on what has not been finished that has been started now and projects that are going on now that are incomplete," Chapin said.

Chapin said what she promised is the transition would be smooth.

"Each one of us knows and has been participating in what's going on right



Monique Chapin

now so that there won't be a transition," she said.

Chapin said she has learned a lot from being in the House on the executive board.

"Something that might not be important to me is definitely important to someone else," she said. "We have a House with 85 to 95 people whose responsibility is communication. One thing that I'm definitely looking at is increased awareness."

She referred to a quote from a freshman in the runoff election article that said people do not care about who student leaders are because student leaders do not have much pull on campus.

"We need to stop feelings like that, because if there are feelings like that we need to change that idea," Chapin said. "We need to let them know that, yes, they have a responsive student government."

Chapin said there should be House representation at every campus function to let people see student government is supporting them.

"This way, there is someone tangible to go up to and say 'I ate at the Main today and it sucked,'" she said.

## Elections couldn't be predicted early

By Katie Hazelwood  
Staff Writer

Scissors, paper, rock. Fewer students than last year turned out for this year's student body elections, and poll workers said even fewer were well-informed.

"We had some voters do the scissors, paper, rock game or eenie, meenie, minee, moe," said junior Denise Reese.

House representative Steven Partain said one voter at his poll—who did not know who either candidate was in the run-off for vice president in charge of Programming Council—decided she would vote for Paul Schmidt because he was "probably cute."

John Watson, current vice president in charge of Programming Council, said the specific genuine concern about who wins "is probably a lot lower than you'd think."

"There was a lot of recruiting being done all over campus," he said. "It all comes down to not just who supports

you, but who you can get out to the polls."

Newly-elected vice president Kristin Chambers said that in her race, "it was definitely a case of who campaigned the best."

"Joe (Gagnon) and I were equally qualified, but I must have spoken to about 70 organizations on campus," she said.

Both Watson and Chambers agreed that personal campaigning and word of mouth is the most effective way to win voters.

Matt Hood, chairperson of Monday's election forum, agreed.

"You've got to know who to talk to, too," he said. "You can figure that there are places where you should campaign and places it won't do as much good."

Poll workers like freshman Laura Manuel said it was impossible to call the races before all the ballots were counted.

"I had some people at the polls say 'I voted for Frosty Tuesday, so I'm voting for Monique today,' or the opposite," Manuel said.

## Rangers win statewide competition

By Deborah Gaston  
Staff Writer

TCU's Army ROTC Ranger Challenge team won the statewide ROTC competition last weekend in San Antonio and will now represent Texas at the regional level.

"We didn't expect to achieve first as easily as we did," said Mark Boll, a senior general business major and captain of the team. "A lot of other schools had trouble, but even though we were put up against obstacles, we easily overcame them."

The TCU team won four of six events and was pleased with its overall performance, said Lt. Col. Aubrey Stacy, professor of military science.

At the state Ranger Challenge competition, nine-member teams from 15 Texas colleges and universities compete in military skills events such as weapons assembly, rope-bridge building, orienteering (locating points with a map and compass), a 10-kilometer run, grenade assault and rifle marksmanship, Stacy said.

"It is tougher even than any single

sport I can think of—it is physically and mentally difficult," Stacy said.

Boll agreed. "You have to be totally relaxed when shooting, totally hyped-up for the bridge, have physical endurance for the run and intelligence for using map and compass," he said.

Stacy said this is the second year the competition has been held and added that TCU finished second last year behind Texas A&M.

"A&M realized they were in trouble this year during the first event because the first people through on the two-mile run (part of the Army physical fitness test) were in purple shirts," Stacy said.

TCU also easily won the one-rope bridge event, Stacy said. While being timed, the team must use one rope to construct a bridge, get everyone across it and then take the bridge down.

"TCU was almost one minute ahead of the other teams in the event," Stacy said. "It was phenomenal."

TCU's team members, who were

selected through competition, had to get in strong physical condition, Stacy said.

"The self-discipline and commitment are essential for team members," he said. "The discipline was internalized—it is doing what is right without someone pushing you to do it. They got themselves up in the morning (for training)."

Team member John Hayhurst, a senior economics major, agreed that the self-discipline was important to the success.

"We all gave up a whole bunch of things—extracurricular activities, a social life—to do one particular thing," Hayhurst said. "We got up to go running on those cold mornings when we wanted to be in bed. You'd think to yourself, 'Why am I doing this to myself?'"

Stacy said three of the members from last year's team returned this year, but the other members are new. He added that no one on the TCU team had previously served in the military, whereas some of the other participants had.

Stacy said TCU's teams in coming years should remain competitive because the "tremendous growth in the quality and quantity of our program is starting to show."

Stacy said the next step is for TCU to represent Texas in the regional competition that will be held in March. The team has high hopes of winning there also, he said.

Boll said, "A&M won the competition last year and went on to win regionals. Hopefully, we'll keep up that trend."

"I think it is phenomenal that TCU, which isn't a military school, can beat a school like A&M, who is always in uniform," Stacy said. "We're in uniform one and a half hours a week. I think that shows we maximize our training time and have smart students."

This competition builds character, Stacy said, and the team "competed with honor and has been successful."

"All the hard work was worth it when I had that trophy in hand," Boll said. "There's not a better feeling than victory."

## Station experiments with new sound

By Lisa Bianchi  
Staff Writer

No longer can Madonna be heard singing on 106.1 FM, or any other contemporary hit artist.

Top 40 music is out for the station formerly known as KTKS-KISS FM, said Randy Brown, program director for the new station KOAI-The Oasis.

The Gannett-owned station never generated a large enough audience to keep it a profitable venture, he said, but KISS management and staff saw this as an opportunity to engage in a whole new format.

Brown, a radio veteran for 19 years,

said the station saw a need for a different type of music—one that wasn't offered in the Metroplex.

"The last format change debuted in the late 60s with progressive rock, which is the album rock of today," he said.

KOAI is one of about 10 stations around the country who are experimenting with the new sound, Brown said.

The Oasis format is a mixture of light jazz, new age music and melodic rock, he said, with two-thirds of it is largely instrumental.

"We tend to shy away from songs that are played over and over and over

again," Brown said. "Oasis is designed to be a mood service and an alternative to the pop offered by 12 other radio stations."

As a result, he said, the audience is targeted to 25-to-44-year-olds who are more upscale, mature, educated and have a greater amount of disposable income.

Another feature of the station is the absence of disc jockies, which Brown said only serve to interrupt the mood.

"We wanted a sound that was different, and there's not a whole lot they could add," Brown said. "The audience is more sophisticated and we

don't want to insult their intelligence by some guy yacking."

Oasis was named after its sister station in Seattle which had previously used the name before it had a format change of its own, he said.

Since the change over to KOAI on Sept. 30, Brown said he "has never seen such a phenomenal response in radio."

The first set of ratings aren't due until next week, but Brown anticipates high results.

"All the signs indicate this is a home run and it's all we can do to keep from bouncing off the walls with enthusiasm and excitement," he said.

## Prayer service first activity planned for Hunger Week

By Chuck Hendley  
Staff Writer

Monday, Nov. 16 marks the official beginning of TCU's Hunger Week, which will kick off at noon in the Student Center Lounge to start the week of activities.

Patti Pattison, a sophomore religion studies major and chairperson for the witness task force for the Campus Christian Commu-

nity, said the week will begin with a campus-wide moment of silence that will lead into the campus prayer vigil.

"We're sending out notices to all professors with classes to observe a moment of silence at 12:10 p.m., right after the kickoff at the Student Center with hopes that everyone will pause to reflect on the problem of world hunger and what they can do about it," said

Pattison.

Immediately after the moment of silence, students will begin sitting shifts in Robert Carr Chapel until 11 p.m. as part of the vesper service. Those interested can sign up in the University Ministries office for time slots throughout the day.

According to Lindy Nelson, student chairperson for Hunger Week, last year the prayer vigil

only lasted two hours because of a lack of participation the previous year.

"The idea of a prayer vigil is to have someone there all the time, and when no one is there it breaks the chain," said Nelson.

At 11 p.m. following the prayer vigil, there will be a vesper service consisting of a closing worship.

Pattison said that although the prayer vigil is the first day of on-

campus Hunger Week activities, Saturday, Nov. 14 will also have a scheduled activity. Hunger Week committee members will take a trip to the Loaves and Fishes food bank and soup kitchen.

Nelson said the trip to the food bank is new this year, and is designed to give participants a chance to actually get in and help with hunger.

"It is nice to help in our little

air-conditioned rooms, but we decided that we needed to get out and experience hunger first hand," said Nelson.

Pattison said, "The event is being planned by the education committee of Hunger Week and hopefully will better educate people on the actual project instead of just opening a wallet and giving money."

## CAMPUSLINES

### Sweet 'n' Low scholarship

Sweet 'n' Low is offering college scholarships to students for healthful residence hall recipes.

The "Sweet 'n' Low Grade 'A' Recipe Contest" features a grand prize of \$5,000, first prize of \$2,000 and a second prize of \$1,000.

Recipes must be suitable for preparation in a residence hall room using only small appliances such as a toaster oven, blender, wok, compact microwave or small refrigerator.

Recipes will be judged on the basis of healthfulness, taste, originality, ease of preparation and appearance.

Entries may be obtained by contacting Marriott Food Service directors or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope by Dec. 15 to Sweet 'n' Low Entry Form, P.O. Box 1901, New York, N.Y., 10116.

### Media debate

National Review publisher William Rusher and investigative columnist Dale Van Atta will debate their widely different views on media involvement in the White House Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom.

"The Iran-Contra Affair: The Media and the Presidency," sponsored by the Forums Committee of Programming Council, costs \$1 with a TCU ID and \$3 without.

### Hypnotic show

Gil Eagles, award-winning hypnotist, mentalist and motivator, will perform Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom. Admission is \$1.

Sponsored by the Performing Arts Committee of Programming Council, Eagles' show is billed as an intense and exciting demonstration of the power of the mind.

### Organist to play

Swedish organist Gunnar Idenstam, making his first transcontinental tour of the United States, will play a recital at Ed Landreth Hall at 8 p.m. Monday.

Idenstam, 26, was the winner of French State Cultural Scholarships in 1983 and 1984.

### Movie screening

"Fragile Expressions," a new film by senior David Alan Hall, will be shown at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 19 and Friday, Nov. 20 in the Moudy Building, Room 164S.

### Pilgrim talk

Lonnie "Bo" Pilgrim of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, the sixth largest chicken-producing corporation in America, will speak on "the mind-boggling difference in life" Thursday, Nov. 19.

His talk begins at 4 p.m. in Moudy Building Room 164S.

## Drug use suspected of EMS workers

AUSTIN (AP)—An Austin narcotics investigator has told the police chief that 50 current or former employees of the city's Emergency Medical Services are suspected of involvement with illegal drugs on or off duty, it was reported Thursday.

Narcotics Lt. Pete Taylor said in the confidential memo that information about drug use and sales by EMS personnel was derived from police informants, the "Austin American Statesman" reported.

The investigation led to the arrest last month of three EMS employees on drug charges. At that time, EMS officials said they did not think there was a widespread drug problem in the department.

The 50 employees the memo said were allegedly involved with drugs represent about 41 percent of the 122 medical personnel in the department, which in 1984 was named the outstanding EMS agency in the nation.

Fourteen of the 50 people named in the memo are suspected of using drugs while on duty, and 10 are suspected of selling illegal drugs, the newspaper reported.

One EMS employee sold drugs to an undercover officer while on duty, according to the memo, which mentions marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, Ecstasy and prescription drugs.

In the Sept. 9 memo, Taylor told Chief James Everett that police began investigating in August after receiving a tip that numerous EMS employees allegedly "were using drugs... and dealing drugs on a small scale."

Bill Stockton, EMS director, said he was aware of the scope of the police investigation, but he said he has not determined whether the figures in the memo are accurate or indicate a pervasive problem.

"The allegations are very serious, and I take them very seriously," Stockton said.

Stockton said he remained confident that the public was being served by EMS personnel who "right now

are 100 percent capable of doing their job."

Everett emphasized all the allegations in the memo have not been substantiated.

"You just can't take one piece of paper and draw conclusions out of it," he said. "What we were saying in the memo is that there's a problem, and it looks like it's extensive, and we know we can make cases."

Mike Levy, a member of the EMS Quality Assurance Board which last week recommended mandatory drug testing, said, "I still believe that 99 percent of the (EMS) program is clean."

## Pre-med students plan for success

By Cathy Sehapayak  
Staff Writer

Pre-med and pre-dental students don't mind the extra workload they have to carry when preparing for medical or dental school, said Manfred Reinecke, professor of chemistry and pre-med adviser at TCU.

Reinecke said people who succeed and do well in pre-med thrive on what they do.

"I tell them, 'you better be enjoying this while you're doing it because that's all there is through life in medical school, residency and practice,'" he said.

One of the stressors pre-med students face, Reinecke said, is the Medical College Admissions Test, or MCAT. Pre-dental students take a similar test, the Dental Admissions Test, or DAT.

The tests are divided into six parts: biology, chemistry, physiology, science problem solving, reading comprehension and quantitative perceptual aptitude.

An essay section will soon be added to test students' writing abilities, Reinecke said.

About 10 to 20 percent of every freshman class is pre-med or pre-dental, but with an attrition of 40 percent last year, only 40 students out of an initial 150 will stay until graduation, he said.

"Some students drop out because it's such a long time before you're actually earning a living," Reinecke said. "The medical profession is one of the longest to study for."

Depending on the specialty chosen in medical school, students don't be-

'Some students drop out because it's such a long time before you're actually earning a living. The medical profession is one of the longest to study for.'

Manfred Reinecke  
professor of chemistry and pre-med adviser

come doctors until about age 29 to 30, he said.

Although most students think pre-health studies are hard, they aren't really, Reinecke said.

"Most of the students we take at TCU would be able to handle it," he said. "TCU is a very selective university."

But, since some students with SAT scores of 800 outperform those with scores of 1300, pre-health students need motivation as well as intelligence, Reinecke said.

He said each student has his or her own set of priorities.

"Some say, 'I don't want to work as hard as I'd have to work to get into medical school because there are other things I want to do,'" he said. "We never dismiss students; they leave the program on their own initiative."

Undergraduate courses required for medical school admission include two years of biology, two years of chemistry, one year of physics and at least one semester of calculus.

Pre-health students major in subjects as diverse as ballet or psychology, and these medical school requirements are taken outside the selected major, Reinecke said.

## Library, bedrooms favorite study nooks

By Regina Hatcher  
Staff Writer

"Sssh! We're trying to study."

This is what many students are saying at this time of the year, whether in the Mary Coats Burnett Library, Student Center Reading Room or in residence hall rooms.

The library has been the traditional study place on campus, but some students don't find it the ideal place to study.

Junior Tim Shaffer said all of the people coming and going distract him.

"There is too much trafficking in the library," he said.

But sophomore Jacquie Maupin said that she likes studying in the library because it is not too quiet.

"The library is quiet, but there is some background noise that keeps me from going to sleep," she said.

Gail Zimmerman, counselor in the Center for Academic Services, said the library was designed for studying to provide quietness and keep students' attention.

The library provides plenty of desk space, she said, so that students can spread their study materials out.

"Most students don't know that the hard chairs are not going to let them get very comfortable, or too relaxed," she said.

Senior Laura Wiggs prefers the Reading Room, which she said is nice

because it is closer and less noisy than the library and food is not prohibited there.

Junior Heather White likes studying in a third floor study nook in Jarvis Hall.

"There is a support group of friends who are all studying," she said. "Everyone is pretty serious about studying after midnight so it is usually quiet."

Zimmerman said students studying in their rooms often listen to music while studying—and say they study better with music.

Some studies, she said, have shown classical music is best to study by because it occupies the portion of the brain that is not used for studying and allows other parts of the brain to concentrate on the study material.

Roger Thomas, assistant professor of psychology, agreed classical music is good to study by because it does not have a steady beat.

"Most students who study with classical music are going to make better grades anyway because they are usually more intellectual than other students," he said.

Zimmerman recommends that students find a place to study that is comfortable, but not too comfortable.

"They need to get out of the dorm room because there are too many interruptions and too many things to do besides study," she said. "They need to study in the same place consistently."

## Attention TCU Students, Faculty, and Staff!

November 16 is the next

*Monday*  
at  
TCU

Join with the Admissions Staff in welcoming visiting prospective students and their parents to your campus.

### Schedule for the day

9:00 a.m.	Check-in and breakfast in Brown-Lupton Student Center Cafeteria
9:15 a.m.	Campus tour with student guides
10:15 a.m.	Welcome and briefing on schedule for the day
11:00 a.m.	Residence hall tour
12:00 noon	Lunch in Worth Hills Cafeteria
1:15 p.m.	Meet academic deans for department visit
2:30 p.m.	Wrap-up reception
3:00 p.m.	Optional Financial Aid/Scholarships Session

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# COMMENTARY

## Our View More of the same

Congratulations to Monique Chapin, the newly elected president of the Student House of Representatives. Her presidency will follow the same course set by her predecessors.

Her House experience will certainly allow her to do an adequate job of running the House.

Unfortunately, TCU needs more than adequate leadership to make the necessary changes desperately needed on campus.

In her interviews with the "TCU Daily Skiff's" editorial board, Chapin was the penultimate politician. She had wonderful ideas for improving the campus, but no concrete ways to accomplish them. In other words, her platform lacked planks.

Chapin's candidacy relied too much on a desire for student input. Asking for student input is fine, but at this time TCU needs a leader to inspire changes on campus, not to follow the latest politically expedient whims.

Tempel would have provided that vital leadership.

## Music's influence is seen everywhere

By John Paschal  
Columnist



Music to my ears is, well, music to my ears. Really. I have two of 'em. Ears that is. And they both like music. They like it a lot.

Life. Like Kansas! I mean, even the heart has a beat and it's the most critical thing I know of. Besides, like, girls and stuff.

Put it this way. No, not that way, this way. If there were no music there would be: (drum roll please. Hey, note the importance!)

No Walkmans (never have know if it was Walkmen or Walkmans—at least that's what I told the geese and geeses who live next door). That is unless you, like me, listen to professorial lectures on your Sony while puttering around the garden.

A higher incidence of backgammon, Yahtzee and parking lot violence at halftime of the football game, as there'd be no reason to retreat to the concession stand to escape the aural transgression down on the field. One can hear only so often the themes from "Dallas" and "Star Wars" without getting a rash.

No band uniforms. And therefore we could spend all that money on something even prettier, like color slides of gum disease.

No "underground clubs" in which to listen to "underground music." Therefore guys and gals (interchangeable here) with divergent haircuts and avant-garde wraps would be forced to sit around coffee shops late at night smoking, reading Vonnegut, mulling the imminent arrival of another dramatic mood swing and looking pensive.

And there would be: No reason to ridicule elevators and doctors' offices. You ask, would there be elevator backgammon, elevator Yahtzee and elevator violence? Perhaps, perhaps.

Life without these phrases: "That really rocks;" "That's hot;" "That oboe performance was wonderful, wasn't it, Sterling, Yes, Wellington, it was;" "That son of a gun stole my wa-wa bar;" "That's a wrap; nice job, Huey."

You too, The News;" and "That... that... that was really quite bad, Dave."

In other words, life would be devoid of some of its highly-touted spice. In fact, music was referred to as "The paprika of life" in old Sanskrit documents. Music is good. It makes us sing. It makes us happy.

It has made us happy for many millions of years. Scientists know that because the radioactive isotopes taken from ancient tree bark seem to be quite pleased, overall.

Music has really changed history, too. The Bible, for instance, left out chapters entitled "Rockin' with Peter," and "It's Not Just a Job, It's a Job as a Roadie," but did leave in Song of Solomon and Genesis, though Phil Collins isn't mentioned until late in Leviticus.

Oh, and the reason the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, returned to Earth after Enlightenment was not to help mankind in its transmigrationary journeys, but because he had eighth-row tickets to the Sri Chimnoy concert on Saturday.

And remember Noah, the old dude with the big boat? Well, the only way he got Shadrak, Meshak and Abednego—his three rambunctious, long-haired boys—on board was by telling them he had The Beatles' "White Album" on compact disk. But he really didn't; it was the Sgt. Pepper album and on 8-track.

Yes, music has played a major role in our development as a species, a nation and a culture. Why, even as mere toddlers we were being shaped by the beat and melody. Doc slapped us on the rump to get the beat rolling, we added the lyrics "waaaaaaaawaaaaaa" (David Lee Roth later stole) and 'ol Dad was in the waiting room doing the latest rave, The Pace.

Once we made it home, all the relatives came by to turn the knob on that little thing in our crib that chimes "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." We were boogie-in' and an audiophile was born!

We soon learned the national anthem, "Kum Ba Ya" and "It Only Takes a Spark." Then it was "The Flintstones" theme, though you could never get the part right where they said "... modern stone-age family."

Yes, life was our oyster. And music—music was our cracker.



## Letters to the Editor

### Students remember

I am writing in reference to the article, "Friends Remember Student," in the October 27th edition of the "TCU Daily Skiff."

Despite its correct statement of the facts surrounding Ben Horsley's death, its portrayal of Ben's life, and of him as a person, was not nearly as accurate. In the time that I knew Ben and spent much of my time with him, I never saw any evidence that indicated he was an alcoholic or a binge drinker.

When I was interviewed for the article, I did not know that the article would emphasize Ben's death and the circumstances connected therewith to such a great extent.

Ben's death was used as an example to make a point about a problem drinking among college students, an issue I feel has nothing to do with Ben's death.

I realize that this was done according to the wishes of his mother and did not reflect the opinions of the university or of the "TCU Daily Skiff," but the fact remains that Ben should be remembered more for how he was in life, and not for how he died.

It was my impression that the article was to be a human interest story about Ben's life and his friends' memories of him.

Like with any group of friends, we shared both good and bad times. He had hopes, dreams and sorrows just like the rest of us.

We loved him for these things and the memories that he gave us. We remember the things he taught us in life as well as the lessons that can be learned from his death; the loved he shared, his understanding and his outgoing charm.

Ben was more than just another example of the harm that drinking and driving can do. My only wish is that he should be remembered in the way that those of us who were his friends remember him best - as a human being who loved life and who showed his love to others.

Evelyn Labonte  
Sophomore/Accounting

### Chapin the best

We are writing in response to the "TCU Daily Skiff's" endorsement of presidential candidate Frosty Tempel over Monique Chapin. We entirely respect the "TCU Daily Skiff's" right to make such endorsements in an issue as important as the one at hand.

And we also appreciate the fairness with which the "TCU Daily Skiff" has covered the various candidates in the week prior to elections.

But with this in mind, we have yet to understand why the "TCU Daily Skiff" chose to endorse the less qualified candidate. Clearly, the most qualified and experienced candidate is Monique Chapin.

The fact that Miss Chapin received the Outstanding Leadership Award, an honor presented to her by TCU administrators is proof in itself of her extensive leadership capabilities rapport with the administration.

Most importantly though, is Miss Chapin's three years of experience in the House of Representatives. It is unfortunate that the "TCU Daily Skiff" overlooked such vital information in its decision of which candidate to endorse.

While Tempel has been a previous member of the House for one year, the facts still remain that Chapin has had three times the experience.

We would also like to counter-address the issues that the "TCU Daily Skiff" has said have emerged in this year's race. First is the need to improve communications between students and administration.

Chapin has helped lead two student/administration oriented organizations and has also been a member of two other student/administration oriented organizations—a total of four. Tempel, however, has been a member of only two student/administration organizations.

Second, there is the issue concerning a thorough understanding of Greek-independent relation. Chapin was the president of two residence halls and also is the vice

president of her sorority, while Tempel is a resident assistant in a residence hall and a fraternity member.

Included in its endorsement was the fact that because Tempel pledged as a sophomore, he is the "best-qualified candidate" in the area of Greek-independent relations.

What the "TCU Daily Skiff" failed to consider when choosing who to endorse is the fact that Chapin also pledged as a sophomore. According to the "TCU Daily Skiff" then, this criteria also makes her "the best-qualified" candidate in the area of Greek-independent relations.

Finally, there is the issue of a comprehensive plan for bridging the gap between all minority and majority students.

Chapin is concerned with bridging the gap between all students and all cultures by allotting a set amount of money for the purpose of a Cultural Awareness Week.

Tempel, too, agrees with allotting a set amount of money; however he is concerned strictly with Black History Month.

While this gap between minority/majority students is an important issue, Tempel only seems concerned with bridging it, as he chooses only to address one group of minorities on this campus. Chapin, on the other hand is concerned with closing the gap by having a week to honor all cultures that are represented by students on campus.

In closing, we appreciate the "TCU Daily Skiff's" concern for such an important, perhaps the most important, issue in its coverage of the elections.

But as a publication that is read campuswide and one that is a source of information for both informed and uninformed students, we only wish the "TCU Daily Skiff" had chosen to endorse the most qualified and experienced candidate for president of the House of Student Representatives. The facts stand for themselves—that candidate is clearly Monique Chapin.

Respectfully,  
Rosario Holguin  
and Jeff Ruffin

## Talking only way to solve our differences

By Steven J. Rubick  
Guest Columnist



Okay, boys and girls, who's been keeping score? Is it bubble-headed-bleached-blond-overly-made-up-bimbos I, Muscle-headed-self-centered-male-sub-species 1? Or have I missed a round in the campus version of the war between the sexes?

Maybe it's just me, but things really seem to be getting out of hand. And it's not just here on campus. It's everywhere.

The electronic media has been right out on the forefront of the war. You turn on the television and there is Oprah Winfrey having an open forum for man-bashing. You change channels and there's Phil having his daily attack on women. And let's not forget Geraldo. He's the one who gets the rejects, leftovers, gays and transsexuals.

If you turn to the fashion section of a newspaper or magazine, you will find at least one report on the comeback of the miniskirt. That report is bound to have at least one quote from some offended woman who will make a startling revelation that the miniskirt's popularity is due to the depraved sexual fantasies of some dirty old man.

And then some man is bound to reply with something original like, "Hey, we don't make them wear the darn things."

Of course, we can't forget all those scientific studies being released. Chere Hite's is the most recent.

It seems she polled thousands of women and found that men really are slime.

According to her study, the average woman (if that really means anything) is not satisfied with her man because he takes her for granted and treats her like dirt.

The opposite side of the coin, men who are walked on by women, is totally ignored.

But regardless of where the information is coming from, it is always one-sided. It is either male-oriented or female-oriented.

Men and women are now turning to outside "authorities" to back up their positions instead of turning to each other and trying to work things out. That is one of the reasons that one half of all U.S. marriages ends in divorce.

Now, this may come as a shock to some of you out there, and I may be branded a sexist for making this statement, but I feel that it needs to be said. So here it goes.

Men and women are different.

Note that I did not say men are superior to women or vice versa. I said they are different. Separate but equal and all that stuff. And because of that, neither side can be totally right.

Unfortunately, people aren't communicating. They are taking sides and refusing to see anything differently.

There will always be things about men that women don't like and understand, and there will always be things about women that men don't like or understand.

That is a simple fact which will never change.

But until people start talking, things are only going to get worse.

### 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.

The Skiff is a student publication produced by the Texas Christian University journalism department and is published Tuesday through Friday of the semester year, except for review and finals weeks and holidays. The Skiff is a member of The Associated Press.

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## THE CAMPUS UNDERGROUND BY TODD CAMP



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# TODAYdiversions

## Events in brief

### MUSIC

#### Friday

**Bill Ham**, guitar crossover, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m., 923-7281 for more information.

**Oregon**, international music, at Caravan of Dreams Nightclub, 312 Houston St. Shows at 9:30 & 11:45 p.m., 877-3000 for more information.

**Tanya Tucker**, country, at Billy Bob's Texas, 2520 Rodeo Plaza. Shows at 9 & 11 p.m., 624-6800 for more information.

**Larry and the Bluenotes**, blues, at Music Street at West Side Stories, 3900 Hwy. 377. Show starts at 9 p.m. 560-7632 for more information.

**Party Crashers**, blues-rock, at J & J's Blues Bar, 937 Woodward. 870-2337 for more information.

#### Saturday

**Bill Ham**, guitar crossover, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m., 923-7281 for more information.

**Oregon**, international music, at Caravan of Dreams Nightclub, 312 Houston St. Shows at 9:30 & 11:45 p.m., 877-3000 for more information.

**Lee Greenwood**, country, at Billy Bob's Texas, 2520 Rodeo Plaza. Shows at 9 & 11 p.m. 624-6800 for more information.

**Omar & the Howlers**, rock, at Celebration Hall at West Side Stories, 3900 Hwy. 377. Show starts at 9 p.m. 560-7632 for more information.

#### Monday

**Moss & Hughes**, acoustic duo, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m. 923-7281 for more information.

**Gunnar Idenstem**, organ recital, at Ed Landreth Hall Auditorium. Show starts at 8 p.m. Admission is free.

#### Tuesday

**Pico de Gallo**, philosophic rock, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m., 923-7281 for more information.

**Sultans**, rock, at Music Street at West Side Stories, 3900 Hwy. 377. Show starts at 9 p.m. 560-7632 for more information.

#### Wednesday

**Lincoln & Richey**, jazz guitar, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m., 923-7281 for more information.

**Paragon**, jazz fusion, at Caravan of Dreams Nightclub, 312 Houston St. Shows at 8:30 & 10:45 p.m., 877-3000 for more information.

**Pengwings**, rock, at Music Street at West Side Stories, 3900 Hwy. 377. Show starts at 9 p.m. 560-7632 for more information.

#### Thursday

**Black Diamond**, rock, at The HOP, 2905 W. Berry St. Show starts at 10 p.m., 923-7281 for more information.

**Blues Busters**, blues, at Caravan of Dreams Nightclub, 312 Houston St. Shows at 9 & 11 p.m., 877-3000 for more information.

### Theater

**Biloxi Blues**, Oct. 14 through Nov. 21, at Stage West, 821 W. Vickery. Performances Wednesday through Friday at 8:15 p.m., Saturday at 5 & 9 p.m. Tickets are \$10 & \$12, student discounts for Saturday matinees. 332-6238 for more information.

**The Amen Corner**, Nov. 6 through Dec. 12 at Jubilee Theatre, 3114 E. Rosedale. Performances Fridays and Saturdays at 8:15 p.m., Sundays at 3:15 p.m. Tickets are \$8 adults, \$6 students and senior citizens. 535-0168 for more information.

**The Foreigner**, Nov. 10 through 15 at Theatre TCU. Performances Tuesday through Saturday at 8 p.m., Sunday at 2 p.m. Admission is free for TCU students. 921-7626 for more information.

## Picasso visits FW

By Lucy Calvert  
Staff Writer

Picasso comes to Fort Worth in the first public presentation of the artist's sketchbooks since they were discovered after his death in 1973.

Starting Nov. 15, the Fort Worth Art Museum will house the exhibit of 41 sketchbooks, which contain more than 200 drawings and watercolors. Also included are Picasso's personal notations that he kept hidden from the public and family members.

"We expect it to be the biggest show this year," said Press Officer Allison Wagner.

She said she expects more people will come to see the sketchbooks than the museum has ever had for one exhibit.

In all, Picasso is known to have created 175 sketchbooks which house more than 7,000 drawings dating from 1894 to 1965.

The title of the exhibition is derived from a 1906 sketchbook cover on which Picasso painted, "Je suis le cahier appartenant a Monsieur Picaso peintre." (I am the sketchbook belonging to Mr. Picasso, painter.)

The sketchbooks in the exhibition cover every major period and style of Picasso's career, Wagner said.

Included are preliminary drawings and studies for such works as "Family of Saltimbanques" (1905), "Les Femmes d'Alger" (1907) and "Rape of the Sabines" (1962).

Wagner said the Fort Worth Art Museum is the only museum in the Southwest to get the exhibit.

She said this is due largely to the efforts of Museum Director E.A. Carmean, an authority on Picasso.

Carmean's essay on the "Saltimbanques" sketchbook is one of six essays included in the exhibit.

Arranged in chronological order, the exhibit is divided into six sections, beginning with Picasso's formative period around 1900 and ending with some of his later works in the 1950s.

The exhibition was organized by The Pace Gallery in New York and is sponsored by the American Express Company.

In addition, the sketchbooks are cared for by Independent Curators Inc. from New York. They travel with the exhibit, making sure the works are carefully transported and properly handled.

After the exhibit closes Jan. 10, 1988, "Je Suis le Cahier" will travel to Fort Lauderdale, Boston, Toronto and Montreal before touring seven European cities.

The Fort Worth Art Museum is located at 1309 Montgomery St. at Camp Bowie Blvd. Admission is free.



Jack Lewis spouts insults to Edgar Landwehr in Theatre TCU's production of "The Foreigner." The play runs through Sunday.

## 'Hiding Out' is unique comedy

By Nancy Andersen  
Staff Writer

Don't let the advertisement and poster for "Hiding Out"—which bear close resemblance to those of grade B slashers like "My Bloody Valentine"—scare you away from the movie.

"Hiding Out," a surprising blend of suspense, comedy and coming-of-age, is the perfect appetizer to the holiday movie season.

You probably won't be alone if you don't recognize Jon Cryer, best known as the punkish Duckie in last year's "Pretty in Pink," for the first 15 minutes of "Hiding Out."

Sporting a beard, Cryer plays Andrew Moreski, an arrogant young stockbroker and reluctant witness in the federal investigation of a mob bonds scandal.

After watching in terror as an FBI agent gets showered with bullets meant for him, he flees from the assassins to the Delaware home of his aunt

(Gretchen Cryer) and 16-year-old smart-mouthed cousin, Patrick (Keith Coogan).

Giving his \$500 Italian suit to a bum, shaving off his beard and dying his hair two-tone, Andrew becomes a 17-year-old high school senior with a name inspired from a coffee can—Maxwell Hauser.

Staying hidden becomes increasingly complicated for Max when he falls for Ryan (Annabeth Gish), whose political viewpoints he unknowingly defends against those of a reactionary civics teacher.

His defense attracts not only Ryan but a crowd of rappers who, convinced Max would make the coolest senior class president, start campaigning for him. In the process, Max makes enemies with the other candidate, Kevin (Tim Quill), Ryan's ex-boyfriend.

By confronting these teenage concerns, however, Max decides to reject his hollow life of high finance

and smoke-filled singles bars. At one point he realizes how much he hates being a stockbroker.

"Hiding Out's" chilling yet happy ending shows how, by going back to high school, Max actually comes of age.

The funniest scenes of "Hiding Out" are when Andrew and Max's worlds clash.

Offered a drink by Ryan's father when he comes to pick her up for their first date, Max says "scotch and soda" and ends up helping with taxes. "You're in Ryan's class?" the bewildered dad asks.

Coogan, the grandson of late child star Jackie Coogan, is equally hilarious as Patrick, whose main concerns are the pursuit of girls, the pursuit of a driver's permit and hipness.

Whether you brand it as a comedy, a thriller, a coming-of-age teen movie or all three, "Hiding Out" is a unique taste of the menu to come in the holiday film season.

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### TCU Student Publications Wants You

TCU Student Publications Committee will meet Monday, Nov. 23, 1987 to elect the editor and ad manager for the *TCU Daily Skiff*.

Students who meet these guidelines may apply for Editor:

1. Have and maintain a 2.5 gpa.
2. Have a satisfactorily completed at least three courses in journalism, including reporting, or experience as judged appropriate by the Chairman of the Journalism Department.

Students who meet these guidelines may apply for Ad Manager:

1. Have and maintain a 2.5 gpa.
2. Have taken ad principles or be enrolled in it while serving.

#### TO APPLY

Pick up an application from the Student Publications secretary in room 293S, Moudy Building. Return completed forms by 4 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 18.

#### COMPENSATION

Editors will receive financial aid of up to \$2,880 for the semester(s) served. The Ad Manager will receive aid of up to \$720 per semester, plus commissions on all advertising sold and serviced after full payment is received.

#### OTHER POSITIONS (NON-ELECTED STAFF)

Other students interested in serving in staff positions on student publications should also fill out an application for consideration.

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# SPORTS

## Women's golf team swinging back to prominence

By Randy Hargrove  
Sports Writer



little.

Head coach Kristi Arney said in the face of the colder weather, the Lady Frogs have started to heat up.

"I'm very pleased with our progress," Arney said.

TCU has been trying to rebuild a golf program which won the NCAA Championship in 1983 and finished as runner-up in '82.

Arney said the Lady Frogs have slowly crawled back onto the road to national status.

"We're not ready to take the national championship this year," Arney said, "but we're ready to make our surge upwards toward national recognition again."

Arney said part of the pathway leading to recognition is getting in the top tournaments against the top teams.

"We're getting our traveling schedule to where we're playing the top teams in the country," Arney said. "The other teams are beginning to look at TCU as returning to its position as a national power in women's golf."

The road for improvement for TCU began in September and won't end until April showers and May flowers roll around.

Between now and then, the team will have to contend with cold, windy winter conditions. But just like the postman, come rain or shine, the work goes on.

Arney said unless weather conditions are miserable, the team will try to go outside to practice on its golf course.

Semior Lois Kolkhorst said the cold, wet weather can dampen ones spirits, but as a golfer you've got to get used to it.

"It's real tough to put it out of your mind and forget how cold your hands and feet are," Kolkhorst said. "But that's all a part of it. You have to practice in it because you may have to play in tournaments like that."

Arney said if the weather does get too bad to play, the team will use the golf nets located in the Rickel Building.

"It allows the girls to hit a few balls and keep their rhythm and swing grooved," Arney said.

Rhythm and groove are two areas the Lady Frogs have been working on this fall in hopes of improving their game and performance.

The Lady Frogs have competed in four golf tournaments this semester, finishing third out of five teams at the SMU Classic in Dallas; fifth out of 10 teams at the Oklahoma/Oklahoma State Kickoff in Edmond, Ok.; 11th out of 18 teams at the Dick McGuire

Invitational in Albuquerque, N.M.; and sixth out of 18 teams at the Lady Kat Invitational in Lexington, Ky.

Arney said the performance of the team in recent weeks has improved.

"We haven't played as well as we hoped at the beginning of the year," Arney said. "We had quite a few new players competing. We haven't scored as well as we liked, but I can see it coming around."

"I haven't been real pleased with it (performance)," Kolkhorst said. "But I knew how young we were going to be. I knew once we settled down we'd be OK."

Arney said there are several things about this year's team which has her excited.

"We've got more depth on the team than ever before," Arney said. "I think that will start to show through in the rest of the tournaments. The girls haven't performed up to their potential, but that makes me excited knowing they'll get better and improve."

"We've got a group of dedicated golfers who want to excel," Arney said.

Leading the group of nine TCU women golfers is Kolkhorst.

Arney said Kolkhorst has been playing well this year.

"She's on the road to nationals right now," Arney said. "There's no doubt she'll continue."

Kolkhorst said her golf game started to improve in the last tournament in Kentucky.

"The last tournament I kept it (score) down and played better," Kolkhorst said. "I've shot a few mid-80s (in earlier tournaments) that have killed my score, but I think I've worked my way out of that."

A second golfer Arney said she can count on is Chris Miller.

"She's given Lois a run for the No. 1 spot and has helped her improve," Arney said. "We're looking for good things out of her for the future."

Arney said Barbara Pestana has been holding down the No. 3 spot for TCU. She's been playing steady all year and has been improving every day, Arney said.

Rounding out the list of Lady Frog golfers are senior Kirsten Larson; juniors Ellie Gibson and Teresa Windholz; sophomores Kelly Paul and Melanie Warmath; and freshman Laura Kaufman.

Arney said of the nine golfers, only five can qualify for tournament play.

Arney said to qualify for tournaments, three qualifying rounds will be played and the top scorers from those three rounds will determine which golfers make the traveling squad.

"Any player could qualify," Arney said. "It's nice knowing you've got that kind of talent and backup on the team."

Until the conference meet in April, the Lady Frogs will be competing in such warm spots as California, Florida and Mexico.

Arney said the experience the girls gain from playing in the tournaments is something each will be able to treasure for quite a while.

"They get a chance to play some of the best golf courses in the country against some of the top players in the country," Arney said, "and they have a little fun while they're doing it."

Arney said in the conference race this year, Texas would have to be the favorite.

"Texas is going to be tough to beat," Arney said. "They got the No. 1 recruit in the world. She's a Japanese player and she's already won two tournaments she's been in."

Arney said overall, TCU should stack up well in the conference race.

"I think we should take second," Arney said. "SMU is our only other threat in conference. I think we've got the depth and experience to do well."

This week finds TCU traveling to Austin's War Memorial Stadium to take on the Texas Longhorns. Kickoff is set for noon and will be carried live on KTVT-TV Channel 11.

TCU (5-4, 3-2 in the Southwest Conference) is coming off an emotional 36-35 loss last week at the hands of Texas Tech.

The Longhorns (4-4, 3-1 in SWC) are coming off a 60-40 loss to Houston.

Texas leads the all-time series between the two teams 52-19-1. The last Horned Frog win came 20 years ago with a 24-17 decision in Austin. Last year's meeting saw the Longhorns defeat TCU 45-16 at Amon Carter Stadium.

TCU again places three players in

national statistical rankings this week.

Running back Tony Jeffery is third in the nation in rushing this week (131.9 yards per game) and eighth in all-purpose yardage (160.8 yards per game). On the ground, Jeffery has accumulated 1,187 yards.

With 83 more rushing yards, Jeffery will pass Walter Abercrombie, Baylor (1978-81) into the SWC's No. 6 spot. With 120 more rushing yards, Jeffery would pass No. 5 Curtis Dickey, Texas A&M (3,703 yards from 1976-79).

Punter Chris Becker is seventh in punting, averaging 44.6 yards per kick.

Free safety Falanda Newton, with his seven pass interceptions, ranks third nationally in that category (.78 average per game). With one more interception, Newton will tie the TCU single season mark of eight.

**Trivia Question: What two former TCU players hold the TCU record with eight interceptions in one season?**

As a team, TCU is fifth in the nation in rushing offense, averaging 303.7 yards per game.

TCU quarterback David Rascoe enjoyed his best statistical outing of the year last week against Texas Tech. The junior from Houston completed 14 of 19 passes for 261 yards, four touchdowns and one interception.

With his 2,845 passing yards, Rascoe moved past former Frogs Davey O'Brien, Lindy Berry and Sonny Gibbs into fifth place on TCU's all-time passing yardage list.

**Trivia Answer: Ronald Fraley, in 1952 and Sean Thomas, in 1984 each had eight interceptions in one season for TCU.**

In soccer, the men's team will conclude its season this Sunday at the TCU soccer field against Midwestern University of Wichita Falls. Game time is set for 1 p.m.

The men's and women's swim teams will be competing today and tomorrow at the Hendrix Classic & Relays at Conway, Ark.

The men's tennis team is competing at the Westwood Invitational in Austin. The tournament, which began today, runs through Sunday.

The women's cross country team will be in Georgetown, Texas, tomorrow competing at the NCAA District Cross Country Track Meet.

The men's golf team will be in Miami, Fla., Sunday through Tuesday competing in the Miami Sun & Fun Collegiate at the Fontainebleau Golf Club.

# 39 YEARS CELEBRATION

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### ANNOUNCEMENT



The TCU Symphonic Band has a limited number of positions open on all instruments for the spring 1988 semester.

Previous playing experience only prerequisite. Contact the band office at 921-7640 for details.



# Study halls aid Greeks, athletes

By Melinda Hartman  
Staff Writer

In a niche in the Mary Couts Burnett Library, students sit bent over philosophy, history and math textbooks.

Another night in a study hall for athletes and fraternity and sorority pledges.

Dale Pitts, academic adviser for the athletic department, said in the past, study hall has helped athletes make their grades by helping them study on a regular basis.

"The average freshman doesn't allot a certain amount of time for studying," Pitts said.

Frances Garmon, women's basketball coach, said there is peer pressure between coaches to have study hall.

If the coaches at TCU do not have study hall but coaches at other universities do, then other schools can use it as a recruiting tool, she said.

The attitude, she said, would be "at TCU the students are on their own," and this would be a negative reflection.

Pitts said he provides a study hall for all athletes although some coaches choose to have their own study hall.

The freshman football players, as well as the upperclassmen who have

made below a 2.0, have five hours of study hall a week monitored by graduate students, he said.

Students on scholarship who need additional help are provided university-paid tutors, Pitts said.

Depending on the coach, he said, study requirements vary, but athletes who are required to attend study hall and fail to do so are penalized by their individual coaches, Pitts said.

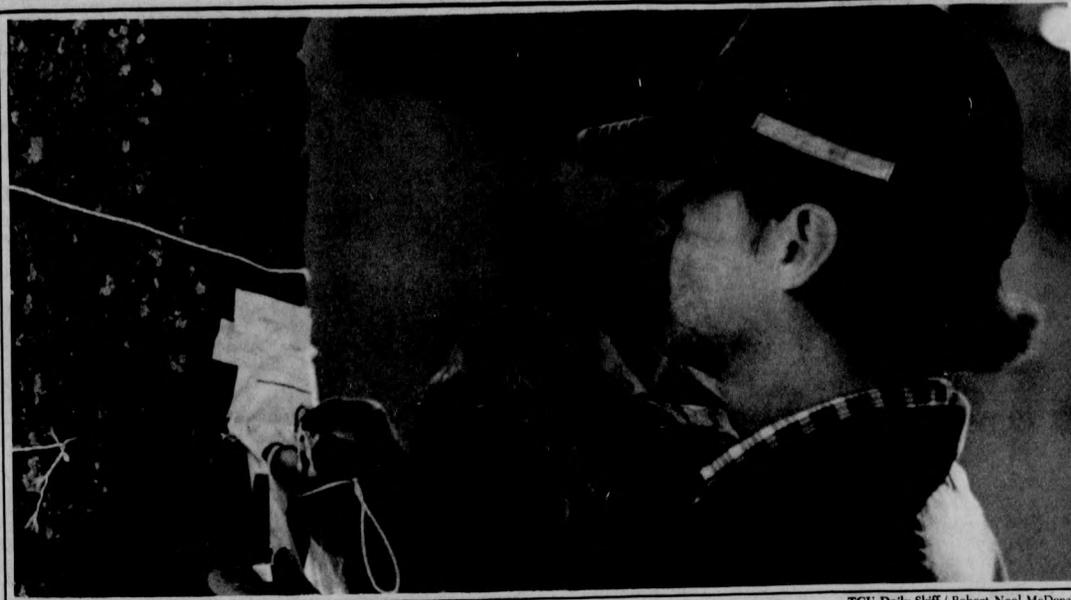
Freshman Chad Faulker said he disliked getting up in the morning for study hall, "but I am sure it helps."

Kristin Lund, scholarship chairperson of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, said Greek organizations follow the athletic department's policy by requiring study hall for pledges and upperclassmen who fall below a certain grade point average, and by providing tutors.

Greek study halls are proctored by active fraternity and sorority members, Lund said.

Kristin Horinek, a Kappa Alpha Theta pledge, said if students do not meet their required hours, the amount they missed doubles and must be made up.

"Sometimes you think study hall is inconvenient, but it has helped," she said.



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert Neel McDonald

Election's over - Larry Bays, an employee of the Physical Plant groundskeeping department, removes campaign signs from trees

## NEWSLINES

### Rock singer Crosby decision reversed

AUSTIN (AP)—The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on Thursday threw out the drug and gun convictions for which rock singer David Crosby spent five months in prison.

"Even though they put me in the penitentiary on a case they shouldn't have, I feel gratitude because it may have saved my life," Crosby said of the decision, according to Jay Ethington, his Dallas lawyer.

In a 5-4 ruling, the appeals court said a Dallas policeman had no right to search Crosby's night club dressing room on April 12, 1982. The policeman found Crosby crouched on the floor with a propane torch in one hand and glass pipe in the other. On his lap was a bag of cocaine, according to court records.

The Court of Criminal Appeals said the dressing room search was illegal because the officer testified he went into the dressing room after "I got curious as to whether there was a law being violated or not in there."

Crosby, who has acknowledged that he had a drug-use problem, was released from prison Aug. 8, 1986.

### American child may have been deported

EL PASO, Texas (AP)—A 2½-year-old American girl might have been mistakenly deported with the Mexican maid who was caring for her, police said Wednesday.

Police have been trying to find Lysette Guadalupe Gomez, who was reported missing Wednesday along with the 17-year-old maid who had moved in with Lysette's family Monday, police said.

Border Patrol agents who were shown a picture of Lysette said they had processed a young woman with a little girl who looked like Lysette about 5 p.m. Wednesday. The young woman matched the description of the maid, whom the Gomez family knew only as Maria de Jesus.

The maid did not give the Gomez family her last name. She told the family she needed a place to stay until she found a job, so they agreed to let her move into their home, said Lysette's mother, Maria Rosario Gomez.

Police issued a radio announcement telling officers to be on the lookout for the maid in connection with a positive kidnapping.

## Classifieds

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## PC choices Monday

By Mollie King  
Staff Writer

The selection of next year's Programming Council committee chairpersons begins Monday.

Applications are reviewed by the adviser and chairperson of each specific committee. Individuals are then interviewed and selected by the adviser and chairperson.

Platt Allen, president of Programming Council, said there are no specific qualifications for any one position, but recommends a person to have experience by having served on the committee they are applying for.

The only requirement is at least a 2.2 grade point average, Allen said.

The duties of a chairperson is to fulfill the obligations of his or her committee—for example, the Forums Committee chairperson bringing guest lecturers, he said.

"Each chairperson's duty is self-explanatory by the name of the office," he said.

The chairpersons meet once a week on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m. to meet with their advisers and the vice-president in charge of Programming Council, coordinate their ideas and check things out with everybody else, Allen said.

## Lawsuit criticized

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The sister of a severely injured passenger in the 1985 crash of Delta Air Lines Flight 191 criticized a judge's ruling dismissing a lawsuit filed on behalf of her children.

Kathy Ford, the most badly injured of the 27 passengers who survived the crash at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, is recovering from a head injury at the Baylor Institute for Rehabilitation in Dallas.

Last month, U.S. District Judge David O. Belew Jr. dismissed a lawsuit filed on behalf of Ms. Ford's children, Jodi McGee, 15 and Jayne McGee, 17, who live with Ms. Ford's previous husband, Michael Thomas McGee of North Richland Hills.

In the ruling, Belew said Texas law prohibited him from allowing the lawsuit to proceed because the damage claim was "not based on wrongful death but rather on Ms. Ford's serious injuries."

Ms. Ford's sister, Carol Christy of Fort Worth, said the children suffered just like relatives of the 137 people who died in the crash.

The judge's ruling spotlights a "grossly unfair" law that punished the children because their mother was fighting to recover, said Ms. Christy.

"Just because Kathy didn't die, they have nothing," Ms. Christy told the "Dallas Morning News" in an interview. "Delta hasn't done a thing for them."

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All full-time TCU students wanting to attend Horned Frog Basketball Games this season must have their I.D. validated. Validation will be held this Sunday from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. and on Monday and Tuesday afternoons from 1-4:30 p.m. at the Football Stadium Box Office. These are the same hours students may pick up their tickets for the Texas A&M football game on November 21.

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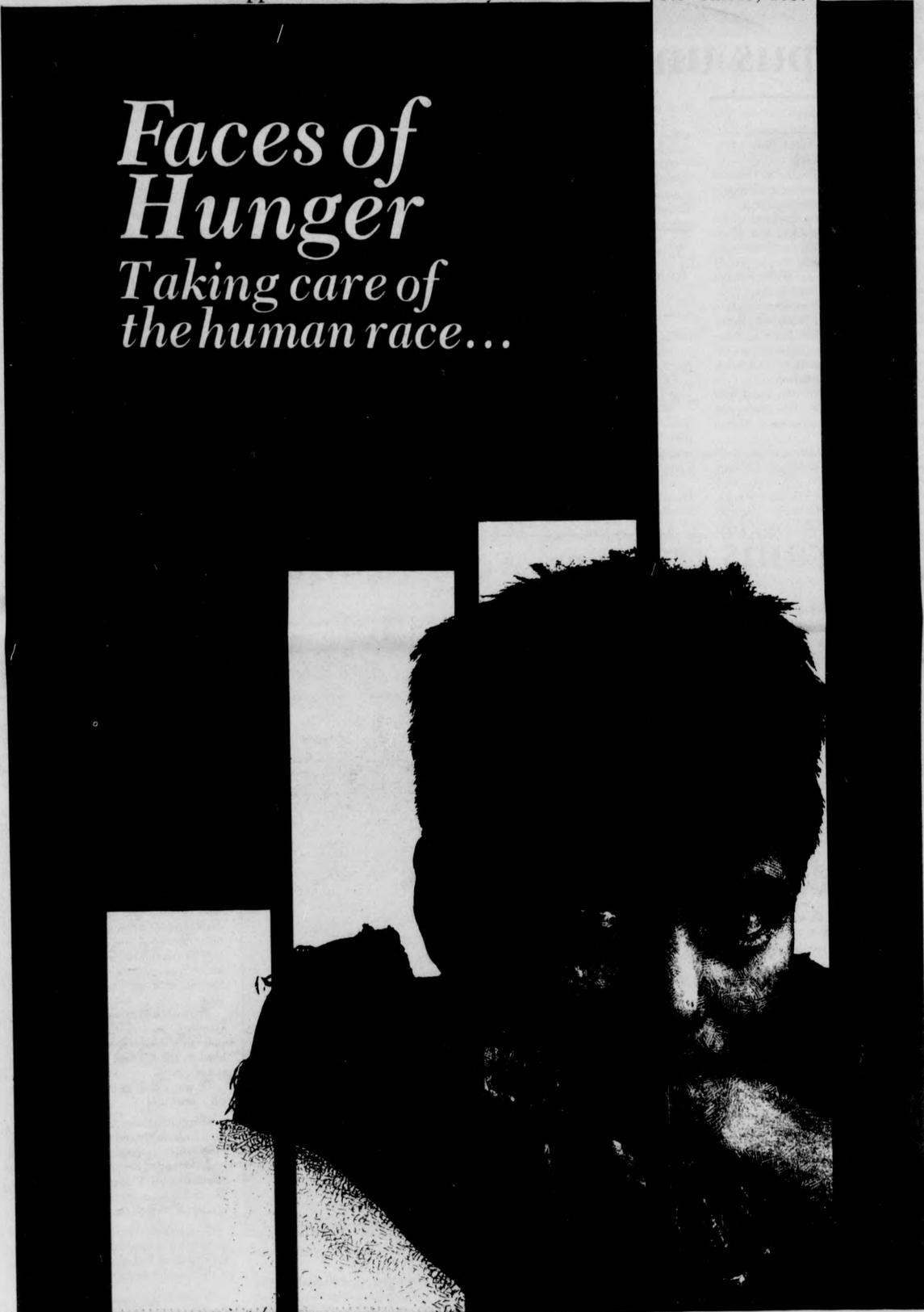
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A supplement to the TCU Daily Skiff

November, 1987

*Faces of  
Hunger*  
*Taking care of  
the human race...*



# Campus unites to fight world hunger

By Lovell Brigham

This year's Hunger Week, Nov. 14-21, has a hard act to follow.

TCU was awarded the Hungerthon '87 award for the most creative and effective nationwide hunger effort last year.

"Hunger Week is a response of the whole campus to a problem that affects the whole world," said John Butler, university minister.

The work of Hunger Week extends outside of the TCU campus.

The week before Thanksgiving was declared Hunger Relief Week last year by Fort Worth Mayor Bob Bolen and former Governor Mark White in part because of the efforts of TCU, said Lindy Nelson, student chairperson.

Students will visit two local food banks, where they will either work in the kitchens or work in soup lines, Nelson said.

"We planned this outing so we could experience hunger firsthand," Nelson said.

The goal of this year's Hunger Week is to let people know that hunger is a poli-

tical problem, Nelson said.

"It is time to say hunger can end but won't because of the political structure," Nelson said.

TCU Head Football Coach Jim Wacker will be speaking in the Student Center Lounge Thursday at noon to get people to become more politically active, Nelson said. A letter-writing campaign will

follow with Indian political leader Mohandas Gandhi, will discuss hunger, Nelson said.

Publicity chairperson Reba Aarnos said everyone at TCU had been helpful in getting out information.

During the CROP Walk last month, TCU students worked with local churches to raise money and post signs giving facts

puswide competition for organizations to compete in. Nelson said groups will receive points for attendance, for banners they make to support Hunger Week and for creating an event for Hunger Week.

The overall winner will receive a plaque or trophy and some sort of national recognition for its organization, Nelson said. Another award will be given to the winning sorority and fraternity, Nelson said.

Aarnos said planning began in the summer, and the committee tried to include a variety of activities.

"People are so committed and willing to work," Aarnos said.

Earlier this year Nelson and Charles Jensen, Finance Committee chairperson, represented TCU in the first National Student Conference on Hunger at Harvard University, Nelson said they led a workshop on fund raising because of the success of TCU's Hunger Week.

"It's not just the money," Nelson said. "We've got to educate people as to why they're giving money."

'Hunger Week is a response of the whole campus to a problem that affects the whole world.'

JOHN BUTLER, university minister

follow, where students can write letters to their congressmen telling why feeding the hungry is important.

Education is another focus of this year's Hunger Week, Nelson said.

"We really pushed education this time, where it's been neglected in the past," Nelson said. "The more educated people are, the closer we come to ending hunger."

A faculty panel will discuss "Why Hunger?", and a speaker from UNICEF, 90-year-old Haridas Muzumdar, who

about hunger, Nelson said.

Aarnos said these facts will be posted again on the mall board to help educate people.

Aarnos gave an example of one of those facts.

"Twenty-four people starve to death every minute, and 18 of them are children," Aarnos said. "People seem to be able to grasp these facts easier."

Some other activities include a cam-

## Programs educate

By Reba Aarnos

Last year TCU won first place for having the most creative and the most effective hunger program of any campus in the nation. The award was given by the National Association for Campus Activities and the National Student Campaign against Hunger.

Campus minister John Butler said over \$19,000 was raised in the week of events—an amount that brought the overall total of money raised in the five years of Hunger Weeks to more than \$86,000.

"We hope to pass the \$100,000 level this year," Butler said.

All the money raised goes to help the hungry through five agencies—Oxfam America, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, MANNA and the Presbyterian Night Shelter in Fort Worth.

Fundraising events from last year included the 10 kilometer CROP walk, the Ending Hunger auction where everyone is welcome to bid on a variety of items, mealcard donations, the selling of UNICEF cards and gifts and the Hunger Week jail in which students hold professors, administrators and organization presidents for ransom.

Andy Fort, faculty chairperson for Hunger Week, said education is stressed in Hunger Week as much as fundraising.

"We hope to build on the award this year," Fort said. "Our major shift is a greater emphasis on education. The very fact that the 'Skill' has a special edition on hunger is a big contribution to the shift."

The Ending Hunger Banquet, he said, educates the campus on how the world eats, be it steaks in the First World, stew in the Second or rice and beans in the Third World.

## Hunger Week Activities

Saturday, Nov. 14:

9 a.m.—Everyone can meet in front of the Student Center to visit Loaves and Fishes, a local soup kitchen.

Sunday, Nov. 15:

3 p.m.—CROP walk victory rally held at the University Christian Church Fellowship Hall.

Monday, Nov. 16:

Noon to 11 p.m.—Prayer Vigil held in Robert Carr Chapel.

7 p.m.—"Ending Hunger" briefing at the Student Center

Tuesday, Nov. 17:

7 p.m.—A panel discussion addresses "Why Hunger?", which will be held in Student Center ballroom.

Wednesday, Nov. 18:

Noon—"Hunger Week Chapel" held in Robert Carr Chapel.

6 p.m.—"How the World Eats" banquet held in the Student Center ballroom.

6:45 p.m.—"Ending Hunger" auction

Thursday, Nov. 19:

Noon—Speech by Head Football Coach Jim Wacker will be held in the Student Center lounge, which will address Hunger Week.

1 p.m.—Letter writing campaign kicks off in the Student Center lounge.

2 p.m.—Everyone is invited to visit the Foodbank of Greater Tarrant County to help stock foods. Anyone interested should meet in the Student Center to carpool.

7 p.m.—Guest speaker Hari Das Muzumdar will speak on "This World of Ours" in the Student Center ballroom.

Friday, Nov. 20:

Afternoon "TGIF" performance in the Student Center, which will be followed by the talent of singer/guitarist Jim Newton.

7 p.m.—Jazz-combo band, "Spectrum", performs in the Woodson Room of the Student Center.

Added to last year's list of events are several new activities, including Coach Jim Wacker speaking on hunger with a letter writing campaign to follow, a massage booth, a faculty panel discussion on hunger and trips to local food banks to

get a first-hand look at what hunger means in Fort Worth.

This year's major speaker will be UNICEF spokesperson Haridas Muzumdar, who worked with Mohandas Gandhi.

## Muzumdar to speak

By Brenda Welch

A friend and biographer of Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi will speak about global interdependence at 7 p.m. on Nov. 19 in the Student Center ballroom.

Ninety-two-year-old Haridas Muzumdar will speak about economic, political and spiritual relationships between nations.

"If we make other people lose, ... we lose eventually, too," said Andy Fort, assistant professor of religion studies.

Muzumdar often gives talks about world peace and understanding, Fort said.

Lindy Nelson, Hunger Week student chairperson, said she read, "Muzumdar's interpretation of Gandhi's message of brotherhood and non-violent revolution for freedom in India has appealed to audiences everywhere. His lectures sparkle with wit, humor and rare insight."

The march Muzumdar took part in was Gandhi's response to a tax on salt, Fort said. In a symbolic effort, Gandhi marched to the sea and threw salt into the water.

"It was a slap in the face to the British," Fort said.

Muzumdar came to the United States from India for his education and decided to remain in the country. He received his bachelor and master of arts degrees from Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and holds a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin.

He is a dean emeritus of the school of social work at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and serves as the president of the Gandhi Institute of America.

He also is the founding chairperson of the Arkansas Advisory Council for UNICEF.

## Giving just a little time will help quite a few

By Jerry Madden

One of my favorite Bible stories is about a little boy and his lunch.

One day this little boy, about 10 or 11 years old, named Mark was out by the lake with a bunch of his friends playing whatever games the children of that day played.

"Hey Maaawwk," the boy's little brother yelled, "when's Daddy gonna be back?"

"Beats me," the little boy responded. "Dad said he was gonna listen to someone talk today."

So the group played on. One of Mark's friends looked down the shoreline a little and just stared at the group of adults sitting on the ground listening to Jesus of Nazareth speak.

"Boy, I hope I don't grow up and become like that," the friend said. "That's no way to have fun."

Well, the boys kept playing until about noon. Then they got hungry.

"What's for lunch?" Mark's little brother asked.

"You know, dummmmy," Mark said. "Mom packed us some bread and fishes." "I hate feeshes!" the little brother complained. "They're yucky!"

"Well, you don't have to eat it," Mark answered. He reached down into a little sack his mom had given him and pulled out one of the seven little loaves of bread inside. "Here, eat this," he said as he tossed his little brother the loaf.

"Maawwk, when's daddy gonna get done? I wanna go home!"

"I don't know. He's still over there. Listen, I'll go look for him and ask." So Mark got up and walked over with his little bag of food to go find his dad.

The crowd was about a half mile away. As he got closer and closer, he noticed something was wrong. People were milling everywhere looking for something to eat because Jesus had talked for a long time and no one had remembered to bring any food.

"Does anyone have anything to eat? Where's some food? I'm hungry!" rang in his ears as he walked around, eating his

little loaf of bread while looking for his dad.

The little boy looked at some of the people. They all had empty looks in their eyes. Being a sensitive lad, his heart was touched and he decided to do something about it.

He knew he couldn't feed everyone himself, so he looked around for someone in charge, thinking that person would give the food he would offer to the hungriest person.

He finally approached a man in an orange garment who looked like he had some authority.

"Mister," he said as he tugged at the man's garment.

The man looked down with a condescending and skeptical eye. "What do you want, little boy?" he asked with a slight growl.

"I have some food to give," he said. "Can you use it?"

"What do you have?" the skeptical man asked.

"Well, I have five loaves of bread and two fishes in this bag."

Of course, you know the rest of the story. Andrew took the bread and fishes to Jesus, who blessed the food and distributed it to the people in the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

And it all started with one little boy with a big heart and a little to give.

The story can be the same for you. We have the opportunity to help the hungry of the world during Hunger Week, but a lot of us think, "What can I do? I can't even make a dent in the situation."

But remember the little boy. He had very little to give, but he gave what he could. Jesus blessed his effort and was able to feed thousands because of it.

Now, the Hunger Week Committee isn't Jesus, but don't you think God will bless your efforts, too, if you give what you can?

The solution for hunger isn't give-away programs; it's "give yourself away" programs. So give something of yourself to Hunger Week, and help feed a hungry but very grateful world.

## Hungry people aren't necessarily starving

By Duane Bidwell

We need to expand our point of view. Hungry people don't necessarily starve.

They simply go hungry. And that can happen even though they have full bellies.

That's a problem we don't usually think of.

When we think of hunger, we think about people in Ethiopia and other third-world countries. We think about people who just do not get food.

That's not an adequate vision.

A study released Oct. 26 by the Physician's Task Force on Hunger in America estimates that 20 million Americans—including 500,000 Texans—do not get

enough nutrition every day.

No matter how much food they eat, these people still do not get the vitamins and minerals that the National Academy of Sciences says are necessary for life.

Their nutrition is always inadequate. People are slowly dying because their bodies cannot support themselves.

It can happen to college students, to the elderly, to the impoverished and to the middle class.

That's a part of world hunger that we don't think about.

Why?

Maybe because we don't see it.

Maybe because we like to think that no one in the United States goes hungry.

Maybe because it makes us confront something we don't like.

But confront this:

Twenty percent of the food cooked in the United States is thrown away.

About \$11.7 billion worth of edible food, enough to feed Canada, is wasted in U.S. homes each year.

Federal food-program funding has been cut by \$12 billion since 1980.

These statistics say something. They say we can do something about hunger.

This is the place to begin:

We can conserve food. We can donate food to soup kitchens. We can press Congress to fund food programs.

And then we should go farther.

Food programs prevent starvation and hunger, but food programs are not enough.

We in the United States need to realize that starvation and hunger are not the same.

Starvation means going without food.

Going hungry means living every day without proper nutrition.

Starvation is stopped with food. Hunger is not.

We can feed hungry people. But what if we don't feed them the right foods? What if they still don't get the nutrients they need to survive?

We need to feed the hungry, and we need to make sure they get nutritious food. We need to make sure they understand about nutrition.

Education is the key to overcoming hunger.

Education begins with making an individual aware of problems and solutions.

Why not begin with yourself?

**TCU DAILY SKIFF**

*Faces of Hunger* is a special edition of the *TCU Daily Skiff*. This publication is dedicated to the fight of ending hunger, an idea whose time has come.

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## Why a hunger tabloid?

Throughout the year, the editors at the "TCU Daily Skiff" are confronted with numerous opportunities and decisions. One of the major decisions made this year concerned the production of a tabloid.

The tabloid had been planned for quite some time, but the big question was when to bring it out.

Parents' Weekend, Homecoming and other days were discussed, but it was finally decided to make a tabloid for the major event of the TCU year. That, of course, is Hunger Week.

Hunger Week has developed over the past few years into a nationally recognized event at TCU. Therefore, the "TCU Daily Skiff" thought it appropriate to do its part to help in Hunger Week by publishing a tabloid.

In the past the "TCU Daily Skiff" had run articles about Hunger Week in its regular format. But so many articles were written each year that it became evident Hunger Week needed a paper all to itself.

As you read through the tabloid, it becomes poignantly evident just how much there is to say about hunger and the importance of Hunger Week. Thus, the need for a special tabloid makes itself evident.

Also, the editors felt a tabloid would be more useful to students and faculty so they could pick up just one paper to find out about Hunger Week rather than have to leaf through numerous issues of the "TCU Daily Skiff."

All of us here at the "TCU Daily Skiff" hope you find the tabloid useful. But more importantly, we hope you learn something about the problem of hunger and realize you can do something about it by participating in Hunger Week.

## Hunger result of South African politics

By David Artman

In southern Africa the apartheid policy of South Africa's government, not lack of rain, is the greatest hunger threat to the population. Here's why.

South Africa is benefiting from the economic dependency of southern African states. By destabilizing these governments and hindering trade routes that don't go through South Africa, Pretoria has succeeded in creating an economic bottleneck. Mozambique is an example of this. South Africa, since 1980 has backed the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). According to the UNICEF report, "Children on the Front Line," the MNR is responsible for destroying 25% of their health clinics and for the death of over 325,000 children since 1980.

The famine, which now threatens 4.5 million lives, can also be attributed to the destabilization efforts of the MNR.

A similar situation is occurring in Angola, where South Africa is mounting a destabilization campaign through the rebel group known as UNITA (the Union for Total Independence of Angola). Since 1975 South Africa has sponsored at least 9 major invasions into Angola through UNITA. UNICEF estimated that 1986 alone the war was responsible

for the deaths of 55,000 children in Angola.

There are some, however, who see this whole situation in a slightly different light. They are equally concerned about the hunger in southern Africa, but see the real threat to the region as being Marxism and the Soviet Union. This position maintains that while South Africa may be bad, nevertheless it is still the only bulwark against communism in the area. As regrettable as the situation is, at least South Africa provides jobs in the region; at least South Africa can gener-

ate a profit.

It is because of arguments such as this that senators like Jesse Helms and Robert Dole urge our support of South Africa and the resistance movements that South Africa supports. The irony of this is that this type of reasoning is the very wind in the sails of the Soviets, whose ideology they so strongly oppose. By leaving no middle ground for these nations, it in fact pushes them towards the Soviets.

Southern African states are caught in the middle right now. If the United

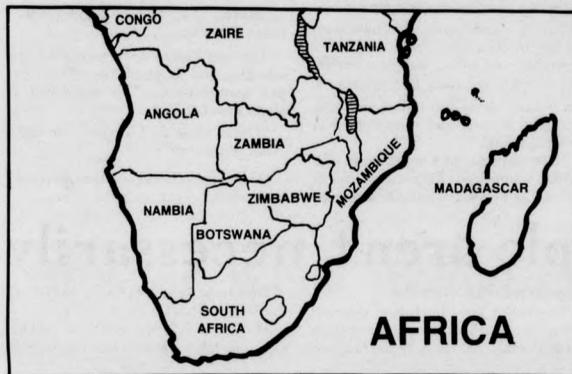
States can simply refrain from funding the wrong side, maybe they won't end up dominated by the Soviet Union. Zimbabwe is an example of this. Formerly Rhodesia, this country is going through economic restructure gradually, and has a mixed economy. Mozambique was hardline Marxist, but has gone since 1983 to a more mixed economy and joined the World Bank and International monetary fund.

Angola's situation is similar. David Rockefeller, retired chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has urged that Angola not be destabilized.

"Angola is trying to facilitate a larger Western role in its economy through policies promoting greater privatization and reliance on market mechanisms," he said.

There is the irony. Conservative political positions in the United States are helping the Soviets to gain influence, also thwarting U.S. business interests.

And finally, there is the tragedy. There are the millions caught in the middle. They are the voiceless players who fight and die and starve. They confront us with the political dimension of hunger in southern Africa. They confront us with the political reality that apartheid and South Africa are the real cause of hunger in this troubled area.



## Travels through Europe enlighten hungry writer

First-hand experience teaches writer that anyone could be 'the hungry' of this world

By John Paschal

What can you really say about a topic that falls outside your field of experience? Beyond mere statistics, facts and theories we've heard, what is there to say about hunger when one has never had to live with it?

When somebody with a meal card delivers a discourse on hunger during Hunger Week, well, it just doesn't mean that much. Most people here have never been *hungry*, so what we choose to say about it is a sort of rhetoric-in-vogue that makes us feel better. Our talking about hunger is much like Michael Jordan explaining the pitfalls of being awkward; we really don't know what we're talking about.

We say only what we're able, however, because inherent in us all is a desire and a need to eat. We have that in common, and thus we can *imagine* what hunger must be like. You imagine that extreme hunger could make an animal of anyone, but it is hard to picture. You do know it must be a horrible way to live. And so do I, because, as I will tell, I now know hunger more intimately than I once did.

There were places I visited this summer that swelled with filthy beggars and their tired little children, and this was Paris, and Nice, and London, and Rome,

and Salzburg, and on, and on. Sparkling cities and hunger are not mutually exclusive things. People are hungry everywhere, we've heard, and after my time in Europe I'm positive of that. I saw the hungry, and in a way I was the hungry.

It was because I'm an American, ironically as it turned out, that I was a living symbol of wealth and happiness. Perhaps 15 times I was asked directly for money. Each time I said no, and the reason I said no was always the same: It's my money and I want it. I'm hungry too.

Was I really hungry? Yeah, I thought so. I was accustomed to two or three full meals a day back home, and now I had one or two small ones. I was accustomed to having food in the pantry, Coke in the refrigerator. Like most of us, I ate and ate again when I was hungry. "What's hunger?" But only a couple of weeks after I left home, my ability to buy food was a serious concern. Suddenly I was the dirty person in the street. With just a few dollars to spend a day, I found myself thinking about food most of the time. What would I buy? Whatever it was, it usually wasn't enough. This was a craving, a physical and mental pain I'd never known.

I ate more bread than a man would ever want to see. Ate dry cereal. Literally dreamed about food. I peered through shop windows, wishing I could eat what food lay inside. I walked, looking at the ground in hopes I'd find money. At times I would walk by an out-

door cafe and stare with contempt at the "rich folks" who ate happily in front of me. I stared at their plates, and I hated those people. Especially when they left food. More than once, when somebody left it, I ate it. I stole food. Shoplifted a few times. Always scraped my plate absolutely clean.

And there I was, not much different than the street people of Fort Worth that you and I wrinkle our noses at, and the people at the outdoor cafes looked at me in the same manner; as if I were something sub-human. And I wanted them to know. "Buddy, I promise I'm a normal guy. I just want to eat your food." It was a helpless feeling, and I didn't like it. I didn't like being hungry, and I didn't like people thinking that for whatever reason, I was an unworthy man. You hear about "dignity," well, it's not just a cliché.

But I also want to point out that I was never desperate. What I've told is the very worst I ever got for me, and there indeed were many times when I had plenty of food. When I didn't, at least I knew that tomorrow I would eat *something*. I knew if it got bad enough, there was always Western Union. I knew that in August I'd be home. Back to the pantry and the refrigerator and the kitchen stove. This is to say, I knew there was a way out.

And that's the difference. Some people, no matter what they do, just can't escape it.

So it is for many people in Morocco, deeply impoverished people who, with no other means of making money, belong to "begging syndicates" and spend their lives begging for money and food. (This I was told by a London man who'd been there.) Upon arriving in Morocco one will encounter hundreds of grossly deformed beggars. Why are they deformed? It is because, often times, a woman who belongs to a begging syndicate will mutilate her newborn child in order that the child might find greater fortune someday as a beggar itself.

That's desperation. Hunger *can* make us animals, you see, but you should also understand that it is so very relative to the severity of the situation. Are you an animal because you want to succeed in business? You're trying to feed your family, and have a few beers too. Had I been to Morocco, and had I come face to face with a deformed beggar, still I probably wouldn't have given money. Giving money at that time would've hampered my own ability to eat. So, who would be the animal, the beggar or me? I mean, after all, we'd both be trying to protect our right to eat, like everybody else in the world.

But hey, I'm back now, back in the States, and I've got food, and money, and I ponder giving some of that money during Hunger Week, and meanwhile there's a new baby in Morocco who'll soon be begging forever and God only knows what it will look like.

## Poverty cause of hunger in America

By Robin Shermer

Over 20 million Americans go hungry at some time each month because they don't make enough money to support themselves or their families, said Timmy Jensen, press secretary for U.S. Representative Mickey Leland, who is the chairperson of the House Select Committee on Hunger.

Over 32 million Americans live below the poverty line, and 12 million of those people are children, Jensen said.

He said children and people who are ill because of malnutrition suffer the most from poverty and hunger.

"Compared to other industrialized nations, we aren't doing so well," Jensen said.

"Poverty is the cause of hunger in America," said Andy Fort, assistant professor of religion and chairperson of TCU's Hunger Week. "What we're talking about is insufficient income in America."

"The United States is the only industrialized nation where children make up the largest section of the poverty population," Fort said.

He said two-thirds of people on welfare are children under 18. The rest, he said, are single-parent mothers.

The United States ranks 18th in the world for its infant mortality rate, Fort said.

Jensen said statistics on deaths caused by hunger in the United States cannot be

recorded, because hospitals won't list nutritional problems as a cause of death.

Malnutrition is treated as a secondary problem to the actual cause of death, she said.

"Poverty is worse in the South and in major urban areas, but hunger is widespread across America," Fort said.

Jensen said 12 million impoverished people live in rural areas because they don't have enough access to food banks, and their food prices are higher so their food stamps don't go as far.

Fort said Americans are aware of poverty and hunger in the United States because people are interested in what goes on in their own country, but that this awareness has not been enough to solve the problems of poverty or hunger. He said politics have interfered in solving these problems.

Federal spending for food assistance programs in 1985 was \$20.4 billion, the Department of Agriculture said in its most recent report.

"My conviction is that people go hungry because of political choices made by people in the government," Fort said.

Between 1982 and 1985, President Reagan cut food stamp allocations by \$7 billion, he said.

"There is a massive private effort to help relieve the nation of hunger, but it is still not enough," Jensen said. "The private sector has been heroic, but hunger is still increasing."

### Poverty Statistics (US Census Bureau)

	1980	1981*
Number classified as poor	29.6 million	31.8 million
Percent poor people	13.2%	14.0%
Poverty rate - White	10.2%	11.1%
Poverty rate - Black	32.5%	34.2%
Poverty rate - Minorities over 65	38.1%	39.0%
Poverty rate - Single Parent Minority Families	53.1%	55.8%
Poverty level (family of 4)	\$8,414	\$9,287
Number of families below poverty level	6.3 million	6.9 million

\*1982 figures not available

Jensen suggests the government expand the food stamp program because people who are eligible for the benefits are not getting them.

Currently the average benefit of food stamps is 50 cents per person per meal, Fort said.

"When was the last time you had a 50-cent meal?" Fort asked.

Both agree the government should change its priorities and emphasize

humanitarian spending and cut back on defense spending.

"Government priorities have caused hunger to increase in America," Fort said.

National organizations working on hunger in America are Food Research and Action Center, Bread for the World and the Community Nutrition Institution.

## Hunger not a politician's priority

By Chuck Hendley

The number of people going hungry in the world increases daily, and while most people view this as a major problem, most politicians don't, said Andrew Fort, assistant professor of religion-studies.

"One out of four children lives in poverty in the United States, and I see that politically as a real problem," he said.

Fort, faculty chairperson for Hunger Week and chairperson for the Fort Worth committee on UNICEF, said in the past several years more money has been taken away from hunger programs than ever before as a result of politics.

For example, he said, student lunch programs have been drastically cut since the Reagan administration.

"Someone under Reagan has tried to have ketchup count as a vegetable in student lunches in order to cut down on food production costs," Fort said.

The food stamp program has also undergone severe cutbacks; between 1982 and 1985, over \$7 billion was cut from the program, he said.

Last month the Reagan administration adopted a policy to reduce welfare benefits for many elderly, blind and disabled people who received free food, shelter and clothing from churches and other charitable organizations.

Fort said this would have counted as income, and benefits reduced accordingly.



However, he added, this policy initially was not announced publicly.

When it was publicized, Reagan immediately rescinded it, he said.

"Charitably speaking that could have been an oversight, but the overwhelming evidence is that the Reagan administration does not care that people go hungry," Fort said.

Fort said that UNICEF receives about one-third of all humanitarian aid, which comes out to be about \$50 million.

The Reagan administration is now asking to cut this 40 percent, he said.

He added that during Reagan's term, military aid from total foreign aid has increased 90 percent, while humanitarian aid has dropped considerably.

"The federal budget lists 1.28 percent as foreign aid and .9 percent as humanitarian aid," Fort said. "Reagan thinks he is justifying this because of the budget deficit.

"Reagan blames Congress for busting the budget, but the whole brilliance behind the Reagan administration is that it can cover up everything with a smoke screen," he said.

Hugh Parmer, Democratic state senator from Fort Worth, agreed hunger is not a high priority for most politicians.

"Texas is one of the five original states to take action on hunger, but most politicians are still not responsive until the problem is brought to their attention," he said.

Parmer, former chairperson of the special Texas Senate committee on hunger and nutrition and author of a bill for hunger relief, is considered an expert on hunger in the state of Texas.

He said he thinks the Reagan administration is directly responsible for the recent surge in hunger problems.

In 1979 hunger in the United States was practically eliminated, he said, but in the past four years it "has resurfaced with a vengeance."

Parmer said most of the existing hunger programs have been killed by the Reagan administration, and proposed programs have not been able to grow as fast.

Fort said he thinks most American people do not know this about the budget, and the Reagan administration does not want them to know.

"In 1981 Reagan's tax cuts only applied to people making over \$35,000 a year, but to those under that amount, the new tax laws came as increases," he said.

The Women, Infants and Children Program is designed to provide nutrition and health care benefits to pregnant and lactating women and children under five, but serves less than 40 percent of those eligible.

"Approximately 900,000 people are eligible for this program in Texas, but only a quarter of a million people get it," Fort said.

Lindy Nelson, Hunger Week student chairperson, said she thinks the reason hunger is still a big problem is because of the political structure of the world.

"I think it is very clear where the government's priorities are right now—in defense and not the needy," she said.

Parmer said as of right now there is no real end in sight to the world's hunger problem, but added that locally things are looking a lot better.

"Hunger problems in Fort Worth are getting better because our economy is stronger than some parts of Texas, but it is still a serious problem," he said.

## Hunger runs rampant in neighborhood

By MariCarmen Eroles

MEXICO CITY— A river slowly winds through Hornos, a neighborhood in southeast Mexico City where the houses are made of milk cartons and the river is an open sewer.

This area is not far from some of the residential zones of Mexico City or from the Santa Fe garbage dump. It is also not an uncommon sight in the city.

Sometimes more than six people of different ages live in the one-room cardboard houses surrounded by garbage and poverty.

During the rainy season in Mexico, the sewer overflows and the houses are flooded or swept away by the current, leaving the people nothing.

"The people that live here live off of charity mostly," said Marco Antonio Cortes, one of the organizers of the Hornos Church Base Community. "There are women with four or five children that have been abandoned by their husbands, and who earn a little money by selling gum in the subway—but not enough to support their children."

Large families living in one room causes promiscuity among adolescents in the community, he said.

"Josefina and Francisco have to live with their four young children in one room, and it will be bad when the children start growing up," he said.

Most of the people in the neighborhood live off of an underground economy, he said.

"The few times they are able to eat meat they have to buy third rate meat from the neighboring butcher shops," he said. "This meat has not been inspected, and often when it has, it did not pass the health inspection."

The meat is sold at a lower price than the official price, but it is still expensive enough to be a luxury, he said.

"Some people fatten up a pig in their house with garbage and anything they can find, and sell it to the butcher for 30,000 pesos (about \$18)," Cortes said.

To buy fruits or vegetables, the people go to the markets and ask for the old merchandise that has not been sold, he said.

"These fruits and vegetables are usually so old they are black, spotted and soft," he said. "The apples are almost rotten, the oranges are dry, the bananas are black and the lettuce is brown and sticky."

When these people have a little money, they spend it right away, because they believe they are entitled to at least one good meal a year, he said.

For them, to buy a Coke is a luxury they cannot afford very often, he said.

Stomach viruses and worms are not uncommon around Hornos, but medicine is expensive and government doctors do not care about what happens to the sick, he said.

"Most of the time when someone gets really sick," he said, "they take herbal teas and home remedies because there have been a lot of cases when they go to the government doctors, and they get worse because the doctors give them the wrong medicine."

When a child gets sick, the parents will borrow money, to the point where they will be in debt for the rest of their lives, to be able to take their child to a

private hospital, Cortes said.

"I remember once when Cuco's kid got sick and almost died," he said. "Cuco quit everything to be by his child's side, and so he wasn't eligible for social security because he didn't have a job."

Cortes said the doctors asked Cuco if he wanted to let his child die because it was going to be an expensive process to save him, but Cuco told them to save the child no matter what.

The child is now alive, but Cuco will be in debt for many years, Cortes said.

Luz Maria Antonio Lopez, a member

times when he will not find work for two weeks.

"Sometimes all we had to eat were beans and rice because we didn't have enough money, and my father would get very nervous because he couldn't get a job," she said.

Miguel Cortes, a 74-year-old member of the community, lives in a 6-square-meter room with a stove, a table, a chair and a bed. He has no electricity and no running water.

He said the prices of everything are going up and if in the past things were

**'They have no notion of good and evil. They cry but they cannot feel anymore.'**

**Miguel Cortes, a resident of Hornos**

of the Hornos community, said. "There will always be someone poorer than us, but things can get very tight."

She said she thought education was important to improve their condition, but the children never get enough since the parents themselves do not have enough education.

"We've got it made by having something to eat, but here in Mexico if you don't get out of here you just don't have a chance," she said.

Lopez, who has a daughter and a baby due soon, said she doesn't like Hornos because it is unsafe.

"Marijuana addicts are everywhere and they will rob you if they need money," she said. "The delivery trucks don't come into the neighborhood any more because they were held up by gangs, and there are a lot of gangs."

She said the world has to know there are needy people in Mexico.

"Not only in Africa are there hungry people," she said. "Mexico is full of them, and even though one wants to help, you just don't have enough."

Lopez said her family moved into the neighborhood 20 years ago as "paracaidistas"—people who live on someone's land without the owner's permission—when there was no running water and no electricity.

"We had to carry buckets of water from the public well," she said. "We were 10 people in the family and my father could not provide for all of us, and my mother had to work behind his back."

The eight members of the Garcia family live in a two-room house. One of the rooms holds the kitchen, the dining room and the father's blacksmith workshop. The other room holds the bedroom where they all sleep.

Agustin Garcia is 12 years old and is currently in sixth grade.

"I want to be a chemist when I grow up, but I'll probably have to work to help my sisters and my father support the family," he said.

His sister Marisela is almost 16, and she probably will not celebrate her birthday because her family cannot afford it.

"My sister Trinidad is getting married in December, so we had a special celebration for her last birthday in this house," she said. "We even baked a cake."

She said her father might earn \$40,000 to \$50,000 pesos a week—about \$24—to support the whole family, but there are

"The younger generations are poisoning their lives and their souls," he said. "They have no notion of good and evil. They cry but they cannot feel anymore."

Most of the young men between the ages of 18 and 23 are strong enough to work, but the atmosphere of the community makes them complacent, he said.

"I know about a couple of kids that were abandoned by their mother for eight days and they would look for something to eat wherever they could find it. They found it mostly in the garbage," he said.

He said there are parts of the neighborhood where the gangs survive through vice and crime.

"El Facil"—"The Easy"—is a drug addict who lives in the neighborhood. He sniffs glue to get high. He has no name, no parents and no home. He eats whatever he can and sleeps where he falls. Sometimes he disappears for days.

No one in the neighborhood knows how old he is or where he came from, but they try to give him food when they can.

*Editor's note: Travel money for MariCarmen Eroles was provided by Reader's Digest Foundation Journalism Research Grant.*



Members of the Hornos community in Mexico City rummage

## Base community helps poor accept life

By MariCarmen Eroles

Church Base Communities members want to pledge themselves as men and women of God in the service of their poorest brothers, said Marco Antonio Cortes, member and organizer of the Hornos community in Mexico City.

These communities help the poor by letting them help themselves and by showing them the causes of their poverty and how to overcome it, he said.

"My wife and I have accepted the way of the poor (from Hornos) and this has allowed us to live among them in the same way they live," he said. "But it doesn't mean just living here. It means helping them to develop a good Church Base Community."

Cortes lives with his wife and two other organizers of the community in a four-room house with no running water located near a garbage dump.

This movement was born in the Latin American countries and it started about 10 years ago in Mexico, he said.

The first country to develop the CBC

was Brazil in the "favelas"—the poorest neighborhoods in Brazil's largest urban areas—because of their extreme poverty, he said.

"These people, not only in Brazil, but in all Latin America live in cardboard houses, and charity is their main source of income," he said.

The communities are designed to form a society of Christians who read the Bible. Through faith they will be able to solve their problems, he said.

They are called base societies because they are made up of the poorest people, Cortes said.

The poor in some communities started contemplating their faith and getting together to look at their situation in order to develop some activity to change it, he said.

The members of the community get together, read the Gospels, look at the problems that face them and then talk about the Gospels and how they relate to the reality they live in.

He said he attended the International Symposium, "Family, Extreme Poverty and Development," organized by the UNESCO in Paris in June 1987 to talk

about the problems and development of the Hornos community.

In the symposium he talked about living conditions, crime, promiscuity, the life of the young children and their experiences in forming part of the community.

Cortes' wife Alma said she felt bad about seeing the slides and pictures of Mexico that they brought "because we were showing all these people how bad things really are."

But someone has to show the world how things are so the world will see the reality of the poor in Mexico and do something about it, she said.

Cortes said the economic uncertainty in which the neighborhood is found is generated by lack of services, infrastructure and equipment.

It is more accessible in cost because poor people do not have to pay high taxes or rent, he said.

This sometimes leads to the government authorities in charge of legalizing the neighbors' situation taking advantage of them, he said.

"With the community we try to help the members of the neighborhood to

defend themselves from abuses," he said. "The people that live in this area do not do it because they want to, but because they cannot afford a better place."

Cortes said an important measure taken by the CBC is that of meeting the families that make up the community and visiting them on a regular basis to promote companionship and trust among neighbors.

"Following Christ's example, we are going side by side with the poor so together we can discover the causes of their situation and with brotherly love work in transforming an unfair economic structure," he said.

The organizers promote democratic decisions and together they search for the well being of the community and not for personal power, he said.

"We have learned we are not the teachers of the poor," he said. "It is true we have theological and sociological knowledge because of our studies but we recognize that it is truly the poor who have God's message because they are more open to receive it and live it."



TCU Daily Skiff / MariCarmen Eroles

through the garbage in search of food and reusable materials.

## Hunger a problem nearby and abroad

By Melinda Hartman

The number of people who have died of starvation in the past two years has moved past the number of people who were killed in World Wars I and II.

Every minute, 24 people—18 of whom are children age 5 or under—die from starvation.

That's 35,000 people dying every 24 hours, according to "Ending Hunger," a book by The Hunger Project.

Fifty percent of the people who are starving are in India, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Pakistan and Indonesia, the book says.

A world hunger report by the presidential commission said three-fourths of the hungry people in the world live in Southeast Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Hunger and starvation are also prevalent in Latin America, the Middle East and areas of the United States and other developed countries, the report said.

Yet hunger and starvation do not have to exist, said Andrew Fort, assistant professor of religion studies.

Fort said The Hunger Project reports only one of three children has access to clean water in developing countries.

Therefore, these children are constantly introducing parasites into their bodies, he said.

The infant mortality rate of a country is the most common way of measuring the extent of hunger in that country, Fort said.

If the infant mortality rate is more than 50—more than 50 children out of 1000 dying before their first birthday—people are starving, he said.

Forty percent of the people who are chronically hungry are children, and

most of the rest are women, The Hunger Project says.

Fort agreed, saying more children die because they are more vulnerable than adults.

Adults have built up defenses against disease and can take care of themselves, even if it means cheating and stealing, he said.

Fort said parents in developing countries have four children when they want two children, because they know two are likely to die of starvation.

If these parents knew that their children would be able to eat, and therefore would probably live, they would not have as many children, he said.

The Hunger Project reports the rate of population increase is much lower in countries where hunger has ended.

Fort said world hunger will end only with a shift of awareness.

"It isn't distributing food, it isn't technology, it isn't too many people," he said. "It's people don't care."

This shift in awareness will only happen when hunger becomes an unacceptable idea like slavery, Fort said.

If enough people decided that it is unacceptable for 18 children to die every minute from starvation, then hunger would end, Fort said.

"You change people one by one," he said.

Fort said the attitude change has started at TCU, where Hunger Week has made it socially acceptable to be against hunger.

To end hunger, "development is more important than relief," he said, since relief—aid by sending food—only helps temporarily.

The development of a country makes relief no longer constantly necessary since people would not have to starve, he said.

## Most don't know the meaning of hunger

By Rob Robbins

Most people think of Texans as rich folks who drive big fancy cars.

Andrew Fort, assistant professor of religion studies and faculty chairperson of Hunger Week, said that when people talk about hunger in America it isn't controversial, because what most people talk about is someone going to bed without having enough to eat.

But when people talk about world hunger they mean something much more dramatic, because victims of world hunger die, he said.

"That kind of hunger is rare in Texas," he said.

Fort said that given the incredible wealth of America, the fact that anybody goes to bed without a meal is in one sense as appalling as hunger in Africa, where

people starve to death.

The Texas Senate Special Committee on Hunger and Nutrition estimated in 1984 that one fourth of a million people are hungry in Texas.

Sen. Hugh Parmer, committee chairperson, said being hungry is defined as having one or more days a month in which you didn't get enough to eat as a result of an inability to afford food.

Parmer said he recently read a report from the Harvard Physicians Task Force on hunger that suggested the number of hungry in Texas has doubled.

"I certainly would think that is likely, given the fact that the economy has gone down considerably in Texas since 1985," he said.

That year Parmer wrote the Omnibus Hunger Act of 1985—basically, he said, a \$15 million hunger relief package.

A number of programs, with the major

ones provided by local charitable organizations, are directed toward solving the problem, he said.

The federal food stamp program, Women Infants Children program and Aid For Dependent Children plus various meal programs are administered and funded by the state with matching funds from the federal government.

Parmer said the state legislature appropriated an additional \$3 million this session.

"But the problem has grown, and we certainly haven't kept pace with those problems," he said.

He said he was not sure new programs are needed.

"What we need is more money," Parmer said.

Hunger can be traced to areas of Texas by using unemployment figures as an indicator, he said, but hungry people are

present in virtually every community in Texas.

Parmer cited a 1983 United Way study, which indicated 25,000 people in Tarrant County experienced periodic hunger.

He added the food stamp office had told him that its case load had increased substantially in the last 18 months.

"I would assume that it (hunger) hadn't gotten any better," he said.

He said Texas compares unfavorably with other states in general assistance to the poor and those in need of social services.

"We are a low-benefit state in general," he said.

But, since Texas is one of only five states that contributes to the Women Infants Children program, "in terms of specifically doing something about hunger, we might not look too bad," Parmer said.

## Feeding the hungry

By Lucy Calvert

Loaves and Fishes—The Metroplex Foodbank is a group of volunteers "rescuing God's food to feed the hungry," said founder and president Arlin R. Voldness.

Started in 1982, Loaves and Fishes has two purposes—sending food to various churches and non-profit organizations from their food bank, and serving the hungry on the street with a soup kitchen, he said.

Voldness said he and his wife, Helen, had been gathering information about food banks for a while and decided to start one because they felt it was something they were "called to do."

The food bank, located at 3201 Stuart near Berry Street, gets its supplies from grocery stores such as Kroger's, from the Campbell's Soup company and from other food manufacturers such as Wonderbread, Dannon Yogurt, Eagle Snacks and Skinner's pasta.

Helen said the food bank tries to get a variety of nutritious products.

"Sometimes we get a lot (of food), and sometimes we don't," she said.

But Voldness said the bank is "aggressively out finding sources of food."

The soup kitchen of Loaves and Fishes is open for lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. every day except Sunday. Voldness said it primarily serves the hungry and the homeless, but is open to anyone who wants or needs to come.

Although the Voldnesses have had to move their operation twice since the beginning, the soup kitchen is now located at 1709 E. Hattie St., just south of downtown.

Voldness said the volunteer kitchen staff serves about 200 meals a day, but the quantity may vary depending on the season. During the winter, as many as 30 percent more people may come in.

The kitchen can seat between 70 and 90 people at one time, he said, but can serve as many as 400 to 500 people throughout the day.

The types of meals served vary depending on what kind of food the food bank sends and what kind of individual donations are received.

"We try to serve a good, heavy noon meal," Voldness said.

Although he said he has not figured



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert Neel McDonald

Elijah Alexander discusses his Christian belief as he waits in the food line at Loaves & Fishes in Fort Worth.

out the total cost of all this food, Voldness said he uses a rough estimate of about \$1.50 per pound of food.

"If we had to pay for what we're doing here," he said, "it would cost about \$500

a day just for the soup kitchen.

"But as we need stuff, we get it. Somehow the Lord always provides," he said. "If we would just do what we've been charged (by God) to do, we wouldn't have these problems (of hunger)."

## Local food bank kicks off canned food drive

By Brenda Welchlin

The Food Bank of Greater Tarrant County will kick off its annual canned food drive Nov. 20 with a "kick-the-can" tournament, which will include a team of TCU football players, said Pat Mohler, executive director of the food bank.

The food bank's goal is to collect 300,000 cans to be earmarked for families in crisis, Mohler said. The cans will help offset the need for emergency assistance in the winter.

Competition between four-person teams from the business community and the Texas Rangers baseball team will

help promote the two-week drive for community donations of canned food, she said.

Families that are "marginally poor" may need more help in the winter because they may be unable to find enough work to meet their needs, she said.

"They have a huge need during those months," Mohler said.

Last year's canned food drive received 240,000 cans, she said.

Normally, the food bank receives canned food from commercial producers when something goes wrong that is not health-related, she said. This includes cans that are labeled incorrectly, shipped to the wrong location or found to be too heavy or light.

The food bank, which started in 1982, distributed more than 3.5 million pounds of food last year with a value to the community of more than \$5.2 million, Mohler said.

"We don't help any people," she said. "We only help operations which help people."

Programs provided by these organizations include on-site feeding at churches and night shelters, Mohler said.

Some programs provide food for the elderly or emergency pantries for families with a one-time need for food, she said. Others provide food sacks near the end of the month to help families until they receive their next paycheck.

Some programs provide for more long-term needs and may give families food for six to eight weeks until they regain self-sufficiency, she said.

The food bank relies on about 200 volunteers to collect, sort and mark food, she said.

Donations range from one can of food in a paper sack to truckloads of food from commercial producers, she said. All of this must be taken out of bags and sorted.

Workers then inspect the food for problems such as dented or expanded cans, she said. Food is placed in 25-pound cases, with a rough assortment of different food groups in each case.

## Economy spawns poor and hungry

By Deborah Gaston

Forty percent of the Fort Worth population live at or below the poverty level, and of those people, 10 percent experience hunger on a daily or weekly basis, according to a Fort Worth Human Service Needs Assessment survey conducted in 1983.

Assistant professor of religion-studies Andy Fort said although the report was done four years ago, Fort Worth's economy has not gotten much better since then.

"It is not like Fort Worth in particular is worse (than other cities)," he said, "but it is that Fort Worth is in Texas, and Texas has a deserved and well-known reputation for not having strong government programs for the needy."

Ann Hamilton, director of the Tarrant County Department of Human Services, agreed that hunger is a serious problem in Fort Worth.

"We've had a steadily increasing number of poor in the '80s decade, and people who don't have money don't get the nutrition they need," she said.

Fort said two-thirds of the people who live in poverty live below one half of the poverty line, which was determined by the Census Bureau as the minimum income on which a family could live.

Hamilton said the poverty line for a family of four is set at \$11,200 per year, and for a single person at \$5,500 per

year. Figures published in April 1987 show rent for a four-person household, with all bills paid, costing \$5,400 a year.

Although a combination of factors has contributed to the number of hungry people in Fort Worth, she said, the economy has played a major role.

"Many of the jobs that have been added during the Reagan administration are low-paying," Hamilton said. "The jobs lost were high-paying ones—\$18 to \$25 per hour—in the auto and steel industries."

"Because of this and inflation and the fact that the minimum wage (\$3.35 per hour) has not been raised since 1980, people are earning less than 80 percent of what they earned at the beginning of the decade," she said.

A person who works full time at a minimum-wage job and has a family of three will come out 25 percent below the poverty level, she said.

The Department of Human Services, which helps provide the basic needs of food, rent and utilities, can only give aid to people living 50 percent below the poverty level.

Hamilton said the Metroplex's 50 percent divorce rate—one of the highest in the nation—affects the number of poor and hungry in Fort Worth as well.

Poverty is very much linked with divorce, because divorce produces an increasing number of single-parent families, she said.

Fort said the city's infant mortality rate—the number of children in every 1,000 who don't reach their first birthday—should be considered when looking at hunger statistics.

Hamilton added another factor of hunger—the increase in the number of people who are migrating to this area because Texas is known as a "boom state."

"This migration is causing a growing number of homeless in Fort Worth," she said. "The city is growing by 800 people per month now, and the people who come tend to be unemployed and need aid."

Hamilton said the opening of the Presbyterian Night Shelter has been a great help to this area, because a new place was needed for the homeless.

The Rev. Andrew Short, executive director of the shelter, called it a place where people can get food and lodging "without a time limit."

The shelter serves an average of 220 people each night, but the numbers will probably increase during the winter and may even exceed the 750-person capacity of the shelter, he said.

Arlen Voldness, founder and president of Loaves and Fishes soup kitchen, said all the food the kitchen serves is donated and the program is staffed by volunteers, but agreed with Fort that not enough is being done by people who should be doing something.

"It's a lot of work, and it takes a lot of volunteers, but you just can't get enough people to come do it. This is one of the major problems anywhere," he said.

Hamilton said she does not see the problems of hunger or homelessness getting better in the near future, and does not predict a decrease in the number of people seeking aid.

The department can no longer promise people same-day service unless the individual has been in before and has all the correct documentation, she said.

"The allocation for food from the county for next year is \$276,405, and based on our experiences in 1986 and 1987, we know we'll have trouble getting by on that unless the economy completely turns around," she said.

Larry Moore, a staff service assistant with the Texas Department of Human Services, said the amount of food stamps given out in the last year has also increased.

The increase is probably tied to general economic factors, he said.

Tarrant County gave out \$1,552,420 in food stamps in August 1986 and \$1,787,107 in August 1987, Moore said.

"I think there is a lot of misconceptions about the program, because most people think large amounts of money are given to a family over a long period of time," he said. "Actually, most only get about \$11 per month."

## Family makes giving part of every day

By Lisa Bianchi

Two-story high ceilings and pure white walls enclose the several spotless rooms of Carol Minker's Fort Worth home.

But the hungry—rather than housecleaning—are in Minker's mind, and in the minds of her children, Melissa and Scott.

Minker said having her children hear about the hungry isn't enough—she wants them to have hands-on experience.

Scott and Melissa's volunteer experience began when they were about six years old, she said.

In the past the Minkers have participated in Jimenez restaurant's Thanksgiving meal at the Fort Worth Convention Center serving the hungry.

"It's one thing to give," Minker said, "but it's another to serve."

Melissa, 13, said helping someone else

less fortunate than herself makes not only feel good, but realize "we take things for granted."

Another holiday tradition in the family is providing a Christmas for those who can't afford one.

The tradition, which started with Minker's mother, gives the needy family everything from toys to food.

Since the family is Jewish, they don't participate in the religious ceremonies of Christmas.

Giving a needy family Christmas not only serves as a good reminder, but helps the children see "the fruits of their labors and why," she said.

She added she hopes the tradition will continue through generations.

And the Minkers' learning doesn't stop after the holidays.

The children are given allowances each week and part of that is given to a volunteer or non-profit organization, like the humane society, Minker said.

Minker has also instigated an everyday



TCU Daily Skiff / Jim Gribble

Fort Worth Philanthropist Carol Minker sits with her children Melissa and Scott and their dog Checkers.

program for helping the hungry. Every time she goes to the grocery she tries to buy an extra non-perishable good for the hungry.

The family doesn't consider it a pro-ject—it's something that can just happen with one family on a day to day basis, even if it's just a can of soup, she said.

## Local restaurant provides holiday dinner

By Regina Hatcher

This year Jimenez restaurants continue their tradition of providing food for the hungry on Thanksgiving Day at their annual "Share the Blessing Day."

Dick Smith, chairperson of the Jimenez Thanksgiving Fund, said the tradition started 15 years ago when Mr. Jimenez decided to share his fortune with the people of Fort Worth.

"We have a particular interest to share our food with people over 55," he said. "But, anyone who is without money and

family is welcome to come and eat with us."

Smith said the restaurants want to match their goal of the 6,000 people fed last year at the Hulen area restaurant.

Jimenez will also be providing food for 700 people at the Salvation Army, 60 to 70 people at Women's Haven, Smith said.

The dinner—including about one and a half tons of turkey—takes about three days to prepare by 300 volunteers from all over Tarrant County, he said.

Smith said a tea dance will take place

between 2 and 5 p.m., with the Perry Sandifer band providing music.

"There will also be strolling musicians going around," he said. "The people will be served a traditional meal with all the trimmings at their tables, and if anyone wants seconds, we will give them another plate."

The dinner and band will be housed under a tent pitched beside the Jimenez restaurant on Hulen, Smith said.

Most of the food has been donated by local merchants such as Winn Dixie and Mrs. Bairds Bread, he said.

Fort Worth mayor Bob Bolen will attend the dinner, along with Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and Gib Lewis, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.

Yellow Checker Cab Taxi Service will provide transportation to the dinner from anywhere in Fort Worth for \$1 each way, Smith said.

"We have also posted bus schedules in nursing homes," he said.

He welcomed the help of any TCU student or Fort Worth resident who would like to volunteer in preparing and serving the dinner.

## Urban Ministries to help needy families

By Yvonne Webb

There is a direct correlation between a bad economy and the number of families needing assistance from support agencies, said the Rev. Willie Hunt, director of Fort Worth Urban Ministries.

"You can tell when the economy is bad. We get a lot more families in here needing help," he said. "Many more people are finding that there is just too much month left at the end of the money."

Because many more people are out of work now, and government assistance checks usually don't last until the end of the month, Hunt said more people are in need of assistance.

With the aid of other support agencies and individual and commercial donations, Urban Ministries provides financial assistance—including money from the Tandy-Burnet Foundation to help with rent payments—and food and clothing to families in need of temporary sustenance, Hunt said.

Hunt said the Ministry has a special program that gives children from families in need two changes of clothing three times a year.

"We have children in Fort Worth who don't go to school because they don't have clothes," he said. "The program is here to address that problem."

When clothes are donated that can't be used by the Ministry, they are then donated to the Salvation Army, Hunt said.

"We (other agencies) network with each other all year long. That allows the whole community to get involved," he said.

Food donated by corporations is distributed to the Ministry through the Tarrant County Food Bank. Sacks of groceries are given out daily on a first-come, first-serve basis to the first 25 people who are eligible for assistance.

Hunt said the Ministry continues with this distribution pattern "so that we don't have to close our doors in the middle of the month."

Hunt said the Ministry provides assistance to a variety of people who have less than sufficient income.

To qualify for assistance, he said, applicants must at least meet minimum requirements for food stamp assistance.

The large number of single mothers with young children receiving assistance, Hunt said, prompted the creation of "Starting Point," a program designed to help single mothers become self-sufficient.

One such mother who is using the aid of the Ministry to get back on her feet is Marcie Thomas, a 26-year-old single mother of four.

Thomas said the help she gets from Urban Ministries is much needed, because she attends school part time and had to give up most of her welfare benefits to go back to school.

"I think it's nice for people who are in need. I need to be going to school to improve myself," she said. "You just can't do it all."

She said that she only uses the program when she really needs it—"like Thanksgiving."

"I have so many mouths to feed, and I can get a whole dinner for \$3 here that would cost me \$20 or \$30 at the store," she said.



TCU Daily Skiff / Rob Robbins

A mother and a child stand outside Urban Ministries in Fort Worth waiting for aid.

Thomas is one of more than 3,100 people who will receive a complete Thanksgiving meal through a program called the Thanksgiving Basket, sponsored by the United Community Center, North Side Inter-Church Agency and the Ministry.

Hunt said program recipients must demonstrate a need; the information they provide is verified through Tarrant County Emergency Assistance agency before the dinners will be distributed Nov. 24 and 25.

Urban Ministries also provides intangible services for the volunteers who work there.

Evelyn Ames, coordinator of the school clothing program, has a partial disability but said she would rather spend her time helping others than sitting at home.

"I can't work, so I come down here to help other people," she said. "I spend three days a week here and go fishing the other days."

## Church programs give aid to hungry

By Katie Hazelwood

In an effort to alleviate hunger in Fort Worth, area churches are banding together to provide food to the needy.

Gary Luedtke, welfare director of Christ Chapel, 3740 Birchman Ave., said many people in Fort Worth are legitimately hungry, "and not just in the sense that they want to eat."

"These people have absolutely not a thing in their cupboards," he said.

Christ Chapel's program, which provides food and clothing to the needy, is fully supported by the congregation without any outside help.

"We emphasize a lot of participation in our congregation. You learn to drop all your egos when you see how very little these people have," Luedtke said.

Luedtke says that he himself "has no shame" when it comes to raising donations for the chapel.

"I'm always the first person to say 'Hey, do you have an extra \$5 to spare for my people?'" he said. "I have no shame when it comes to helping the needy."

Christ Chapel provides food for about 25 individuals and families a day, but the numbers increase around Thanksgiving and in the winter.

"People often do without because of their pride. But when Thanksgiving comes, it seems to be more all right to these people to come and ask for help," Luedtke said.

The food, in parcels valued at about \$20 to \$25, is distributed in five-day increments.

Because it is meant for emergency purposes, the food would not be enough to sustain someone for a long time, Luedtke said.

He added the two and a half year old program is beginning to help more people with low overhead because of the support of the congregation.

"Two years ago for our Thanksgiving meal we had to spend \$1,000 and last year we had to spend \$700," he said.

"We've been very fortunate that we've been able to stay open. Many churches have stopped their programs due to a lack of support and volunteers' coming and going," Luedtke said.

Westaid, a service project of the Westside Ministerial Alliance, also provides food to about 468 clients a month.

The center gives large grocery sacks, valued at about \$20 to \$25 and containing crackers, oatmeal, peanut butter and other non-perishable goods, to the clients.

Dawn Beckley, a certified social worker for Westaid, said Westaid sometimes has trouble making ends meet.

"There are 39 churches in the three zip code area we serve, but only nine churches are supporting our program," she said. "It's getting to the point that we have to limit who we can help because there is such a drain on our pantry."

The Westaid clients, she said, are typically people who have been laid off work or are on welfare but have no food after the welfare check runs out.

Of the 468 clients the program served in October, 238 were adults and 235 were children. Beckley said many of these people are in their late 20s and early 30s, although more elderly people are beginning to be served.

The Baptist Community Center downtown operates three different programs to serve the needy.

Benny Richardson, center director, said the supplemental food program serves a number of families in the area that will not make it through the month without food assistance by distributing 55 parcels among them.

The food voucher program, which receives monetary support from the Southern Baptist Domestic Hunger Relief Program, provides vouchers clients

can redeem at a designated grocery store if the center runs out of food baskets.

Richardson said the center is very limited to what it can give according to what has been donated to the center—it cannot provide some of the essentials people should have in their diets.

The center also participates in the Government Commodities Program, which distributes excess dairy products to those in need in the 76102 zip code area.

It receives four shipments a month from the Tarrant County Food Bank, but donations from the congregations really help keep the program running, Richardson said.

"We're in an area that is very low economically," he said. "A lot of our people are on Aid to Dependent Children, food stamps, supplemental security and social security."

Luedtke said that people are finally starting to grasp the concept of what hunger is, and hopes this will result in increased donations of food and clothing for all churches and centers in town.

"So many people in this world are in need, and we have no idea what it is like," he said. "This is our chance to help those people as best we can."

# Hunger defined differently worldwide

By Andrea Heitz

**Hunger.**

It means different things in different places, and it affects many different types of people, said Nell Robinson, chairperson of the department of nutrition and dietetics.

The American Dietetic Association, in its October 1986 report, defined hunger as "the discomfort, weakness or pain caused by the lack of food."

Under that definition, Robinson said, far more people are affected by hunger than just those who are starving to death.

In its report, the ADA said that 40,000 to 50,000 people die every day because of malnutrition.

But it also said that about 450 million to 1.3 billion more people do not have enough to eat.

Hunger is caused by a deficiency of some sort in the diet, and not only by the lack of food, said Robinson.

The deficiency may be of food, but it may also be of a specific nutrient, vitamin or mineral, she said.

Hunger, she said, has an effect in the United States as well as it does in Ethiopia, although the hunger may be of a different type.

"It's different in the sense that what's missing from the diet in Ethiopia may not be what's missing in the diet here," Robinson said.

In the United States before 1967, most people thought that hunger was only a problem "over there," she said, but in 1967 a nutrition survey showed that there were also many people going hungry in America.

John L. Wortham, professor of economics, said that part of the cause of hunger in industrialized nations like the United States is the "vicious circle of poverty."

People born in low-income areas, he said, often do not have enough food, so they don't develop fully physically or mentally.

In addition, the parents of children in low-income areas often are not educated, and the child receives from them a low motivation toward education, Wortham said.

The combined lack of physical and mental development and low motivation makes it difficult for these people to find a job, and when they do, he said, it is usually low-paying.

Because they do not make enough money, he said, they cannot afford adequate food, shelter or clothing, and their health becomes worse.

They then can work even less and become even poorer, Wortham said.

It is very difficult to find relief from the circle of poverty, Wortham said, because the means of release generally are dependent on income.

Robinson said that another cause of hunger in both industrialized and agrarian societies is lack of education.

Many people in industrialized nations are malnourished because they don't know what to eat, or they don't care to follow what they do know, she said.

"These people could get proper nutrients if they were educated and motivated to," she said. "But knowledge is not enough. You've got to motivate the people to follow what they know."

Similarly, many people in agrarian societies need to be taught what they should eat, she said.

Both Robinson and Wortham agreed that many people are hungry simply because they have no food, but that an individual's lack of food may be caused by factors other than an overall food shortage.

"There is an adequate supply of food," Wortham said. "We have enough food that no one needs to starve."

Food shortages, he said, are more often caused by improper distribution of resources or by political resistance.

In the United States, he said, people waste food that would feed someone in Ethiopia quite well.

In many of the poorer Third World countries, he said, "getting food into the country to the people is almost impossible," because the governments will not participate in the distribution of food.

"We can overcome the problem of transportation," Wortham said. "We can overcome the problem of food production. We can overcome a lot of these problems. But the institutional problem of political resistance is not an easy one to change."



TCU Daily Skiff / Robert McDonald

**Lonely hike** - One of Fort Worth's impoverished wanders through Forest Park looking for goods in a trash can.

# American wealth produces poverty

By Yvonne Webb

In 1986, Democrats on the congressional Joint Economic Committee released a report that said super-rich families in America control more than 35 percent of the nation's wealth.

The study said the top 1 percent of all American families saw their wealth increase 38 percent from 1963-1983.

When the rich get richer, poor people are the ones who pay, said Andy Fort, assistant professor of religion studies.

Poverty and hunger in America have reached epidemic proportion due in part to a government-backed crusade against poor people, said Fort.

"The Reagan administration epitomizes the American lack of concern for the poor," he said. "They are reflecting the worst instincts of Americans."

Poverty has been a consistent concern for Americans since the Great Depression focused the nation's attention on the problem of poverty and hunger in America. In 1987, it is estimated that 35 million people are living poorly in the land of plenty.

Some social scientists say there is a culture of poverty in America that can't be wiped out, even by the most comprehensive wars on poverty.

"The culture of poverty theory says that poor people learn poor ways," said Bill Reese, sociology professor.

No amount of government aid will help because once poverty is established in a particular environment, these attitudes are likely to perpetuate, he said.

Sociologist William Ryan said the culture of poverty theory amounts to blaming victims for circumstances beyond their control. In his book, "Blaming the

Victim," Ryan argued that poverty causes poor people to denounce the Protestant work ethic.

"When the situation becomes hopelessly bleak, people forsake middle-class values and aspirations because they see them as unattainable," Reese said.

Fort said poor people have reason to feel hopeless about their positions in America.

"In 1960 there were impoverished and hungry people, but the proportion of hungry and impoverished people has doubled since 1980," he said.

"The Reagan administration has turned its back on the poor," he said. "Its policies are causing children, pregnant mothers, the elderly, the disabled and many others to go hungry."

While Fort said more government funds are needed to help the poor, there are those who argue that nothing will be

done to help the poor because poverty is a necessary evil.

From a purely economic standpoint, there are poor people living in the richest country in the world because capitalism depends on a certain percentage of the population being unemployed to keep wages low and profits high, Reese said.

"There is an economic elite in this country who own a lion's share of the wealth," Reese said. "They are opposed to a redistribution of wealth."

The presence of an economic elite means that very few people will rise above poverty, he said.

"Poor people serve a vital function in this country," he said. "They perform the services that facilitate the lifestyles of the affluent."

"There must always be those unemployed folks on the bottom scraping for what's left over," he said.

*...an idea whose time has come*

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