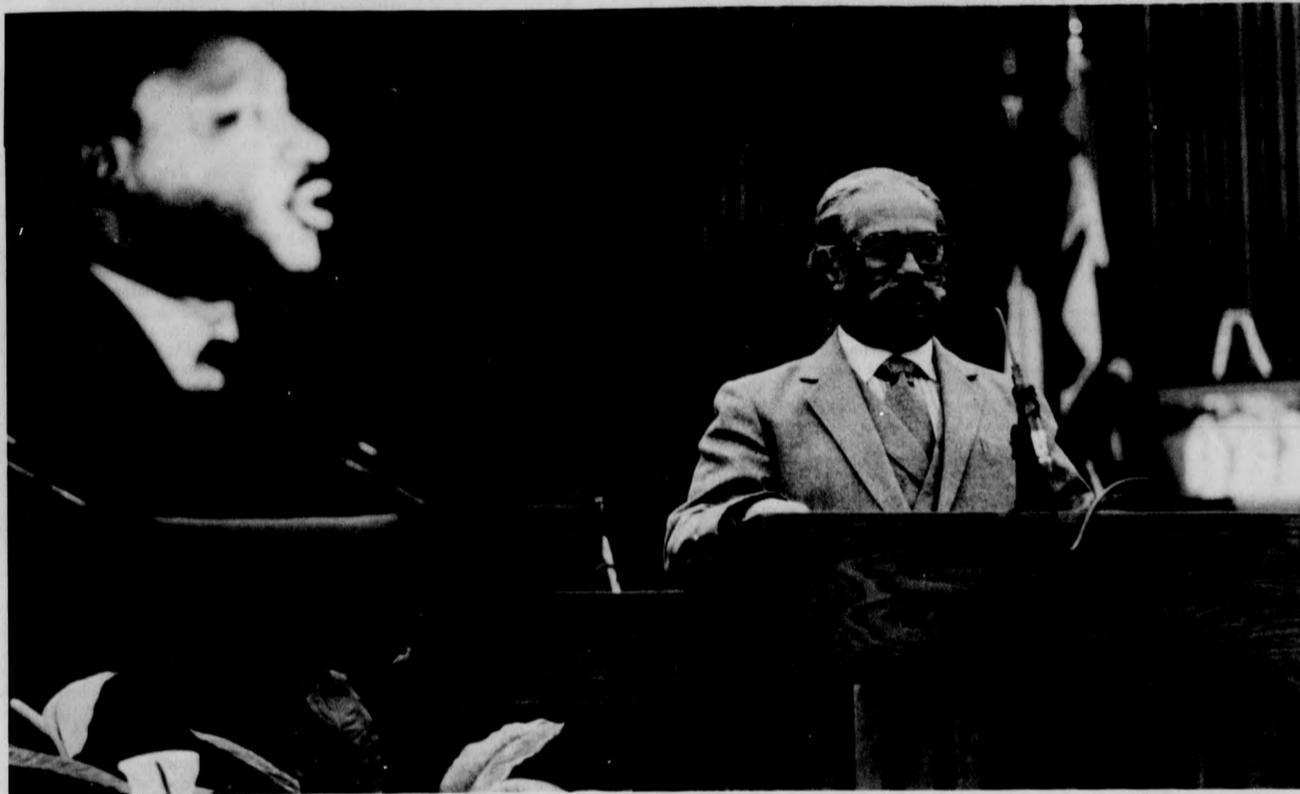


TCU DAILY SKIFF

Tuesday, January 19, 1988

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX

85th Year, No. 59



Marion Brooks spoke about Martin Luther King Jr. during a celebration sponsored by the City of Fort Worth.

TCU Daily Skiff / Rob Robbins

Athlete suffers injuries

By Regina Anderson and Robin Shermer
Staff Writers

A TCU senior was listed in critical condition at John Peter Smith Hospital Monday night after being hit by a car Friday afternoon, a hospital spokesman said.

Richard Ramirez, 21, received head injuries when he was struck from behind while jogging on Simondale Drive near TCU.

"The doctors had decided to slowly cut back on medication to let his body work on its own and to take the oxygen tube out gradually," said his mother, Gloria Ramirez. "But at about 10 minutes til 5 o'clock Monday, Richard pulled the tube out on his own."

She said she was concerned with his brain and his lungs because his brain had swollen and he was on a respirator.

Ramirez also tore blood vessels in his left ankle and doctors are waiting to decide if surgery is needed on the ankle, his mother said.

Ramirez, a criminal justice major, was running south on Simondale Drive when a car also traveling south struck him from behind, police said.

"The driver swerved into the other lane trying to avoid hitting him and lost control of the car," said Pam Steward, a witness.

"After he was hit, I hollered at a man to call 911 immediately," Steward said.

The driver of the car that hit Ramirez was injured and taken to the hospital.

Ramirez, who is scheduled to graduate in May, is a middle-distance runner for the TCU track team. He runs the 1500-meter, the mile and the 2-mile.

Ramirez' goals will be put on hold for this year, track coach Bubba Thornton said. He said he hopes Ramirez will come back and run in 1989.

"He will be missed but the rest of the team will do the best they can. We will look at this as a redshirt year for Richard, and if everything goes well he will be back," Thornton said.

Teammate Micheal Cannon said, "The team is remorse about the situation. He played an important role on the team because of the distance he ran."

"He was real laid back and friendly and the whole team is praying for him," Cannon said.

TCU honors MLK on birthday holiday

Poet-activist recalls MLK

By Nancy Andersen
Staff Writer

Poet and educator b.f. maiz will recall his active part in the Civil Rights Movement tonight as part of TCU's Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration.

Formerly with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, maiz will present a workshop, "Racial Awareness Change Experience," at 7 p.m. in the Student Center Woodson Room. Admission is free.

Minority Affairs Coordinator Logan Hampton said maiz' life experiences make him a perfect leader for the workshop.

Born in Alabama, maiz left home at 14 for a new life in Chicago. See MAIZ, Page 2



TCU Daily Skiff / Rob Robbins

b.f. maiz spoke about Martin Luther King Jr. Monday.

Philosopher praises 2 'saints of dissent'

By Regina Hatcher
Staff Writer

b.f. maiz, poet, philosopher and teacher, discussed the contributions of Martin Luther and Martin Luther King Jr. to the human family in conjunction with the celebration of King's birthday Monday.

"Martin Luther and Martin Luther King Jr. were two saints of dissent that have helped members of the human family on the road from slime to the stars," maiz said. maiz said Luther and King were both precocious young men who thought of going into law but decided to study theology. He said each man eventually became spokesmen for his people.

"The reason for celebrating King's birthday goes back to Germany in 1483 when Martin Luther was born," maiz said.

He became a spokesman for human rights after he refused to recant for posting his 95 theses for discussion in the church, said maiz. Luther was ordered to be killed, but escaped with the help of friends.

"Martin Luther fought for two basic principles," maiz said. "They were the principle of universal priesthood of humanity and the principle of universal literacy."

The universal priesthood of humanity principle allowed the public to talk directly to God instead of going through a priest, See SPEECH, Page 2

Residents awakened in building search

By Lisa Touye
Staff Writer

Residents on the second and third floors of Waits Hall received an early wake-up call Friday morning when someone came knocking at their door looking for a male after the west back door was broken.

Waits Resident Assistant Karen Campbell said, "The door was completely shattered, and while me and a TCU officer were standing there trying to decide how to board up the doorway, a man came down the stairway and then ran back up."

"Because we only got a glimpse of the back of his head, me and Sky and the police officer checked the second and third floor," Campbell said.

Campbell said she thought he may have been someone's boyfriend and have gotten scared when he saw police at the door.

Sky Rector, Waits Hall director, said, "Since he was young, I assumed he was a student breaking visitation, and I wasn't worried about him harming the residents."

Rector said she wanted residents to know breaking visitation would not be tolerated. See DOOR, Page 2

She also said the man they saw was not thought to have broken the door.

Rector, Campbell and a TCU police officer checked the ironing rooms, broom closets and bathrooms before they knocked on residents' doors, Campbell said.

Campbell said they checked the second and third floors and did not find him. The search lasted about an hour and a half, and the man was not found.

Most residents were helpful with the room search once they found out why it was being conducted, Campbell said.

"Many people probably thought it was a joke when they heard knocking on their door, or they just couldn't get up," Campbell said.

Campus Police Chief Oscar Stewart said one officer was sent inside Waits and two others patrolled the outside of the resident hall around 4 a.m. when the call came in about the broken door.

"We don't know who did it (broke the door) or whether it was deliberate or an accident," Stewart said.

"We don't know if someone broke it from the inside or the outside or if it



TCU Daily Skiff / Rob Robbins

Study weather - Susanna Strond, Kristin LeBlanc, Holli Host, Allison Fisher and Lezli Harrell study outside.

TODAYpeople

maiz

Continued from Page 1

go where he found corruption as well as creativity, and made friends with both artists and criminals.

Twenty years later he resumed his education and became an honors student, first at the University of Minnesota and then at the University of Kansas.

During the Civil Rights Movement maiz joined the Chicago chapter of SNCC, where he defended non-violent tactics and strategies. He once called violence "something you commit, not talk about."

In 1965 maiz bitterly resigned from SNCC after discovering his ideas were ignored.

Establishing programs for students who were academically deficient, maiz served as special consultant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs at North Texas State University. He also worked with NTSU's Chemical De-

pendency and Corrections Program.

Author of five books of poetry, maiz has been humanist-in-residence at Bucknell and Cornell universities, and served as resident artist at the University of Georgia, University of Wisconsin and University of California, Davis.

Hampton said maiz was chosen as the featured speaker for the MLK Celebration because of his ties to TCU. The poet spoke to one of English Professor Neil Daniel's classes several years ago on his poetic style and is a friend of both Campus Minority Minister Jesse Truvillion and Jim Farrar, associate professor of religion studies, he said.

Celebration of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday began last week with the showing of "Eyes on the Prize," a documentary on King's role in the Civil Rights Movement.

Speech

Continued from Page 1

said maiz. The universal literacy principle allowed the public to learn how to read so they could read the Bible.

King was born 446 years later in Georgia on Jan. 15, 1929.

"From his living and dying we get the universal principle of human decency and the principle that says non-violence is an effective and authentic instrument in seeking redress for a majority group from a minority group," maiz said.

maiz recalled King's non-violent act of marching through a racist suburb in Chicago. Before the march was over, King was covered with spittle and blood, maiz said.

maiz said those of European descent are here today because of Martin I and those of Afro-American descent have Martin II to thank for being here.

maiz will conclude his visit to TCU with a workshop titled "Racial Awareness Change Experience." The workshop will be held in the Woodson Room from 7 to 9 p.m. today.

Door

Continued from Page 1

was someone leaving angry or someone just hanging around," Stewart said.

Rector said when she first saw the shattered door, it seemed like vandalism. Rector also said it seems the glass may have been broken when someone was pounding on the door to be let in.

Buck Fielding, assistant director of the physical plant, said the doorway

was boarded up by plant workers after 4 a.m.

If it's a matter of security, our people come right out there and take care of it," Fielding said.

Safety glass can break, Fielding said.

"A rock or a Coke bottle or anything pretty small if thrown right can shatter it," Fielding said.

A new door was in by 2:30 p.m. Friday.

Corrections

Because of a production error, an advance story profiling b.f. maiz did not run in Friday's Skiff. The b.f. maiz profile will run in today's edition.

The Skiff reported erroneously Friday that mainframe computers were accessible to students in the

computer center. Terminals hooked up to mainframe computers are accessible to students.

Billy Bob's did not close because of bankruptcy as the Skiff reported erroneously Friday; it is undergoing reorganization and hopes to reopen in the future.

The Skiff regrets the errors.

Math concepts vital to TCU class

By Melinda Hartman
Staff Writer

American students have been taught to memorize math rules, but they do not understand the concepts behind the rules, said an education associate professor at TCU.

Kathleen Martin, coordinator of graduate studies in education, said she is teaching graduate courses to teachers to help solve this problem.

American students, kindergarten through 12th grade, perform the lowest in mathematics among students from all industrialized countries, according to The New York Times.

"There needs to be a shift from a kind of rote memorization of rules to an awareness of patterns and relationships among patterns. As a consequence the rules emerge rather than being imposed," Martin said.

In the past, mathematics at the elementary level was not thought to be important, Martin said.

"In reality the attitudes that those children learn when they're quite young are the attitudes that they then carry with them through high school and college," Martin said.

Most teachers are not well trained in mathematics, Martin said. Often teachers have had only one math class in their undergraduate studies, and

"There needs to be a shift from a kind of rote memorization of rules to an awareness of patterns and relationships among patterns."

Kathleen Martin,
coordinator of graduate studies in education

therefore they are insecure as teachers, Martin said.

Martin has received four Educational Economic Security Act grants to fund the graduate classes. This provides the teachers with free tuition and free materials, she said.

"I wish there were no such thing as math anxiety. I've never heard of social studies anxiety or science anxiety," Martin said.

Many teachers do not know good mathematics, and thus it is impossible for them to teach well, Martin said.

"It is kind of a vicious circle. If you had bad experiences in math, then what you tend to do is communicate those bad experiences to the kids you teach," Martin said.

In November Martin received a national award for her graduate project and presented it in Washington, D.C., at the 1987 National EESA Title Two Conference.

Joan Kaiser, a teacher from West-cliff Elementary School, said she and

the other teachers in Martin's class implemented material in their classrooms as they learned it. Then they returned to discuss with Martin what worked and what did not work, Kaiser said.

Martin said undergraduate students in the education department at TCU are also learning these teaching skills.

This graduate program is a continuation of a program called The Pyramid Project, Martin said. The Pyramid Project was first funded by the Sid W. Richardson Foundation and the coordinating and fiscal agent is the Gifted Students Institute for Research and Development, Martin said.

The four districts of Cedar Hill, Birdville, Arlington and Fort Worth have been involved in this five-year project which began in 1985, Martin said.

In 1987 the graduate courses began, and due to their success the grant

was refunded, Martin said.

The teachers' initial motivation for taking the course was hundreds of dollars worth of free materials that they would receive, Martin said.

Once the class began, the teachers realized they were gaining more than good materials, Martin said.

Kaiser said Martin's enthusiasm encouraged her to use the new methods of teaching she had learned.

"The kids just love the new materials, and they seem more enthusiastic about learning," Kaiser said.

This kind of teaching will create more mathematicians, Kaiser said.

Martin said the teachers are asked to pass on the skills they have learned to staff members in their schools who have not taken the class.

Kaiser said some of the teachers who have not had the class respond well to the teaching style and others do not.

"Some have taught so long that they think it is a pain to change now," Kaiser said.

Martin said this method of teaching will spread as educators in other states develop similar projects using this one as a model.

"It will be like the ripple effect," Martin said.

New law helps the drive home

By Lorie Hollabaugh
Staff Writer

For students who drive great distances from home to TCU, their most valued possession is their Passport. But not the kind one might expect.

The Passport these TCU students use is a radar-detecting device that aids them in faster interstate travel. These devices are especially useful to students who are prone to driving above the newly instated 65 mph speed limit.

"I use my Passport all the time driving from Colorado to Texas and back. It definitely saves me on the interstates," said Chad Faulkner, a freshman premajor from Greeley, Colo.

The speed limit on certain interstates was raised to 65 mph several months ago, and there has already been a marked increase in the number of traffic-related deaths and fuel consumption, according to a study done by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The study found that during the

first three months of the increase, traffic deaths rose nearly 50 percent in 22 of the first 37 states that adopted the new limit on rural interstates. A fatality rate in Texas that had been falling since 1981 suddenly took a 9 percent jump upward on the 2,400 miles of interstate with the new limit, the study reported.

Several TCU students said they were in favor of the 10 mile per hour increase. Julia Stewart, a junior English major, said she thinks the increase is basically a good idea.

"People were traveling at 65 mph before they raised it anyway, so it's not that much of a difference. I travel at 70 or 75 mph on the interstate, and I never feel like I'm going extra fast. Everyone travels fast," Stewart said.

Mike Moore, a senior speech communications major, agreed. Moore said when he is driving back and forth from Hays, Kan., the majority of people on the interstates with him drive at least 70 mph. He also said that raising the limit satisfied a great deal of people who tend to drive faster

anyway.

Paul E. King, professor of speech communications at TCU, said he agrees with the speed limit increase, but he doesn't drive much faster than the 65 mph limit.

King said he doubts the limit will continue to rise in the future, but that there could be some experimentation with "super lanes" which would have higher rates of speed than 65 mph.

Laura Lee Crane, a special education professor at TCU, said she feels that 65 mph is not as safe as traveling at 55 mph, because the fatality rates are much lower at 55 mph.

"The 65 mph limit is not appropriate because it is not enforced well. People are speeding on the interstates and nothing is being done about it," Crane said.

Denise Reese, a junior interior design major, said the speed limit has

not changed her driving habits at all. "I drive 75 mph regardless of whether it's 55 mph or 65 mph. The only difference now is if I get a ticket it will be less," Reese said.

Moore said regardless of the recent statistics, he will probably continue to drive as fast as the law will allow. Stewart said she will do the same.

Erin Kirby, a social work major, said she would undoubtedly slow down if the fatality statistics continue to rise in the future. She also said she would drive even more defensively than she does now.

Sharon Fairchild, modern language professor at TCU, said if current statistics concerning fatalities continue to rise, she would certainly be in favor of returning to the 55 mph limit. Both professors King and Crane said they would most definitely slow down if statistics prove it could save their lives.

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COMMENTARY

Ethiopia hungry, but not hopeless

By Andy Fort
Guest Columnist



Tragically, we must ask again "do they know it's Christmas?" in Ethiopia. Once again the rains have failed, food supplies are running out, and millions are in danger of starving.

Ethiopia's continuing problems force us to ask some hard-but legitimate-questions: Should we mobilize again to assist them? Will it make any difference? Did our aid make any difference last time?

The answer to all these questions, we shall see is yes.

Ethiopia certainly faces daunting internal problems: drought, locusts, population pressure and environmental degradation.

In addition, agricultural prices are fixed too low, and the Ethiopian government's resettlement program disrupts farming and cultural cohesion. Finally, the civil war in the northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigre makes growing crops and transporting food much more difficult.

We know that powerful political and military forces contribute to the starvation in Ethiopia. And we need to know that recovery from famine is a long and complicated process, with many setbacks.

Should we then resign ourselves to hopelessness and give in to "compassion fatigue?" No-not only did we help save many lives three years ago, but we learned a great deal in the process.

We are hearing and beginning to heed warnings earlier than last time. Both the Ethiopian government and food-supplying countries like the U.S. have made earlier and better plans. And while some of the food we send is lost, the vast majority of it gets to those who need it.

Most importantly, Ethiopia now has a human and physical infrastructure that did not exist in 1984, and this infrastructure is now in motion to prevent another large-scale disaster.

Compared with 1984, there are more roads, trucks, mechanics, and

port facilities. Further, the private and government facilities which bring in and distribute food are better coordinated and their personnel are more experienced.

With this infrastructure in place, more food will be moved to where the people live, enabling millions to stay in their homes instead of seeking shelter in famine relief camps.

This strategy is much more cost-effective (fewer camps to be set up or operated), it ensures better help (camps often have poor sanitation and high risk of epidemics) and allows farmers to stay on their land and plant crops for the next harvest.

Spearheaded by the United Nations, a major international relief operation is already under way-with millions of dollars and tons of food pledged. These pledges will meet the need through March. But additional food shipments need to be pledged and timely delivery ensured.

More trucks (and separate parts) and other transportation must be provided, and safe transport of food convoys into war-torn regions guaranteed.

For the long-term, agencies like UNICEF and Oxfam are working to improve agricultural productivity, institute health-care and nutritional programs for children, build wells and dams to ensure clean water to make the country more drought-resistant.

As Americans, we can add momentum to these efforts. While we cannot personally deliver food or build wells, we can create the climate of opinion that our nation and other nations should, working together, act decisively.

We can write or call our congressional representatives. We can let the media know that we want information about this issue. We can contribute money to an aid agency. And we can talk to our friends about what to do.

Ending famine, now and in the future, won't just happen." Each of us needs to add our voice and actions to the Ethiopians and development professionals who are doing heroic work fulltime. We know it won't be easy-but know also that it has been done before and it can be done again.

Andy Fort is an assistant professor of religion studies.

MEANWHILE, AT THE POLITICAL PLAYGROUND...



Why can't 'The Greek' speak freely?

By Jerry Madden
Columnist



It's ironic that someone whom no one ever took seriously before suddenly found himself being taken seriously by everyone in the nation.

As a result, you can add Jimmy "The Greek" Snyder to the list of names of those who tried to talk about race in sports and were axed.

"The Greek" tried his best to predict games for CBS Sports. He wasn't very good and was never taken seriously by Las Vegas oddsmakers.

But he was entertaining. Besides Howard Cosell, who also came under intense criticism for making a "racial" comment, nobody infuriated sports enthusiasts as much as "The Greek."

"The Greek" had his favorites and would say some very unkind things about teams he didn't like. But the reason nobody ever fired him before this point was that nobody really took him seriously. He was pure showbiz, nothing else.

Thursday, though, "The Greek" made an unforgivable mistake. In an interview with a Washington, D.C., news crew, he said what he thought. When you become part of the media, you lose all right to say what you really think and have to say what you think the public expects you to think, if you can follow that.

"The Greek" was asked by the crew to make a few comments on race and athletics, especially in football.

He responded by saying ludicrous things like if more blacks were given head coaching positions in the NFL there would be no jobs left for whites and that blacks are better athletes because of breeding by whites during the slave days.

His opinions are nonsensical, just like most of his opinions about which teams in the NFL are better. The only difference is that this time people took him seriously. After his opinions went on the air, CBS fired him.

It bothers me that people still hold opinions like that. It also bothers that me a news station would do "The Greek" such a disservice and air these opinions.

But doesn't "The Greek," and everyone else for that matter, have a right to voice his opinions, no matter how idiotic or absurd they may be?

It's a sticky question. "The Greek" is a celebrity who, whether he liked it or not, represented CBS Sports, his former employer. Therefore, anything he said could be construed as representing CBS.

That's why CBS Sports fired him. They didn't and can't be associated with such patently racist thinking.

But on the other hand, the First Amendment guarantees the right for all individuals to express their views without fear or repercussions. Doesn't that right also extend to T.V. personalities?

People in the media have an obligation to the public to be sensitive and to report the truth. But when they're in their off-time, as "The Greek" was, don't they have a right to express their own views and not just the views of the company?

Death penalty ineffective

By Patti Pattison
Columnist



The dark silhouette of an electric chair sits in the foreground of the cartoon, arm and leg restraints dangling. In the background, two prison guards carry the body of a now-deceased prisoner out the doors of the execution room. As they walk, one asks the other, "Why are we doing this?" He replies, "To make it clear we value human life."

Unfortunately, this scene by cartoonist James Adams, isn't an unusual one. Too often, we as a society accept fallacy-ridden answers to questions that determine our respect for humanity, and human life in particular.

In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was being used inconsistently and therefore violated the constitutional prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment." Human rights activists around the world applauded the Court for its insight.

Four years later, the Court allowed states that had revised their death penalty statutes to reinstate its use. By January, 1977, the executions had begun again.

By allowing the death penalty to be reinstated, we appear to be accepting the notion that execution is a valid way to rid our society of those who do not successfully function within its boundaries.

As John G. Healey, executive director of Amnesty International, has written, "When a state punishes killing by emulating the killer's act, respect for human life erodes. Let us never forget that extermination of a human being is always a violent act. On Sept. 2, 1983, Jimmy Lee Gray was executed with lethal gas by Mississippi state authorities. Witnesses state that after deadly cyanide gas was released into the chamber, Gray had convulsions for eight minutes and struck his head repeatedly on a pole

located behind him. Witnesses also state that Gray did not appear dead when they were escorted from the room.

Gray's execution, like that of John Louis Evans, was brutal, but the justifications used to validate such deaths are even harder to accept.

Of these, the most widely used are the myth that the death penalty deters other potential criminals, the myth that execution saves taxpayers large amounts of money compared to the cost of life imprisonment, and the "eye for an eye" cry of justice for the life of a loved one lost to a brutal crime.

First, the use of the death penalty as a deterrent is negated by virtue of the fact that most people who commit murder do not see beyond their actions. Often they kill under the influence of alcohol, drugs and/or stress.

Those who do plan their crimes rarely, if ever, believe they will be caught.

Moreover, capital punishment has not been shown to lessen the homicide rate. Indeed, in areas where a highly publicized execution takes place, there is often an immediate, unexplained rise in capital crimes.

Researchers attribute this to its "brutalizing" effect on the public, similar to the domino effect which often occurs after other well-publicized violent events such as mass murders, suicides and assassinations.

Second, the claim that it costs less to execute someone than to keep them in prison for life is more than invalidated by many judges, prosecutors and researchers.

Some judges and prosecutors oppose the death penalty on the basis of financial cost. There is a large concentration of judicial services necessary for a small amount of capital punishment cases, and these resources could be used in other, more effective areas of law enforcement.

Researchers also oppose the death penalty financially because, as they discovered in a 1982 New York study, the average capital trial and first stage

of appeals would cost the taxpayer an average of \$1.8 million, more than twice what it costs to keep someone in prison for life.

Third, the death penalty is often seen as a "just" reward for those who have taken the life of another. But what is to be gained by repeating the act that required such extreme measures of justice in the first place?

Although feelings of hurt and anger are to be expected and by no means belittled, it is important for us to realize the mixed messages our policies send to individuals. When the destruction of a life is deliberate and condoned, people's respect for life is lowered, and the message is sent that violence and murder are okay in certain situations.

Coretta Scott King, wife of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addressed the subject best when she said, "As one whose husband and mother-in-law have both died victims of murder assassination, I stand firmly and unequivocally opposed to the death penalty for those convicted of capital offenses. An evil deed is not redeemed by an evil deed of retaliation. Justice is never advanced in the taking of human life. Morality is never upheld by legalized murder."

Disturbing accounts of widespread regional disparities in death sentencing, racial discrimination and lack of psychiatric care were brought to light last year in a campaign against the death penalty by Amnesty International.

The organization provided the nation with startling statistics regarding the arbitrary and unfair use of capital punishment. Many were shocked to discover that prisoners placed on death row are often denied the benefit of proper psychiatric counseling and, in some cases, health care.

In 1981, the French government abolished the use of the death penalty and has thereby set an example for other nations. By calling ourselves members of a civilized society we must take responsibility for our actions and set a standard of punishment worthy of our citizens and of our respect for human life.

Letters to the Editor

CRY "FREEDOM"
In bondage of hatred and fear our destruction draws near; justice, few can find, while wars threaten humankind. Well, the Age is come for you and me to unite in struggle to set us free. The battle cry is "Freedom!" So cry "Freedom!" Cry "Freedom!" like the call of the wild; O shout it out from ev'ry isle on earth! 'cross oceans deep and wide, cry "Freedom!" Cry "Freedom!" to the ends of space; let it resound from ev'ry race. From sunrise to sunset cry "Freedom!"

'till all human rights are met cry "Freedom!" Lift ev'ry voice and cry "Freedom!"

A NOBLER FATE IN '88
... racism in the air.
... Iran-contra affair.
... trouble in many parts of this world.
Arise, O Spirit eternally great!
Purge us before it's too late.
Guide us to a nobler fate;
set us free in '88!

Barry Glynn Williams
Senior/RTVF
Editor's note: Williams wrote and submitted these poems as an observance of Martin Luther King Day.

TCU DAILY SKIFF

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

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

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The Campus Underground



BLOOM COUNTY



SPORTS

Houston deals TCU loss

By Jerry Madden
Sports Writer

The Houston Cougars made sure TCU stayed at the bottom of the Southwest Conference cellar as they coasted to a 77-57 victory over the men's basketball team Sunday at Daniel-Meyer Coliseum.

The loss dropped the Horned Frogs to 0-4 in the Southwest Conference and 6-9 overall. It is one of their worst starts in the past 10 years.

The Horned Frogs were without center Norman Anderson, who was dismissed last week from the team, and reserve guard Randy Parker, who quit because he wasn't getting enough playing time.

Forward Craig Upchurch did much of the damage to the Frogs. He had 14 points in the first half to spark the Cougars to a 42-24 half-time lead.

TCU coach Moe Iba emphasized the damage done to the Horned Frogs by Upchurch.

"Upchurch really hurt us in the first half. He had a nice ball game," Iba said.

Upchurch ended the night with 18 points and four rebounds. The Horned Frogs were paced

by starting guards Danny Hughes and John Lewis who ended the night with 16 and 12 points, respectively.

Iba said Hughes' performance was one of the bright spots in the loss.

"Danny had a good ball game," he said. "He looked to score and he also ran the offense well. But he also needs to do a better job making decisions on the break."

TCU shot a poor 40 percent in the first half compared to Houston's 51 percent shooting. The Horned Frogs shot 43 percent for the game while the Cougars dropped to 46 percent overall.

The loss of Anderson and Hughes compounded TCU's woes. Anderson had been the leading scorer for the Horned Frogs this season.

Anderson was replaced by red-shirt freshman Ed Fromayan and freshman Todd Willis. Fromayan scored two points in six minutes and had three personal fouls. Willis played 31 minutes and scored five points.

However, Iba and the Horned Frogs said they were pleased by the overall effort under the circumstances.

"I am proud of our kids for the

way they hung in there in the second half. I thought we did a pretty good job on the boards, but we also made some bad decisions on the break which hurt us a couple of times," Iba said.

Hughes said the players knew it would be tough playing without their leading scorer.

"With Norman being gone we lost our leading scorer so we have got to pick up the slack some," Hughes said. "Offensively, I looked for my open shots more than usual."

"We were outmanned but we continued to fight them. The second half we tried to push the ball down the court and tire their big men out so if it was close down the stretch they wouldn't be fresh," he said.

Iba is now left with a squad composed mostly of newcomers. Only Jacques, Fromayan, guard Chris Risenhoover and Brian Stinchcomb are left over from former coach Jim Killingsworth.

"Moe (Iba) just doesn't have the players right now but he will in the future," Houston head coach Pat Foster said. "TCU doesn't look it right now but they are a well-organized group."

Lady Frog's win boosts SWC hopes

By Robin Shermer
Staff Writer

In the greatest win for TCU women's basketball this year, the Lady Frogs upset Houston 96-79 Saturday night in Daniel-Meyer Coliseum.

"Houston was picked to be the team to beat Texas this season, and we were picked to be last in the conference, so this win is tremendous for our pride and a great morale boost," said Frances Garmon, women's basketball coach.

The Lady Cougars were ranked 19th in the nation two weeks ago before being defeated by the Lady Longhorns last week.

"Even though we had six players in double digits, the key to our winning was in the defense, Garmon said. "We came out really hard and put the pressure on early."

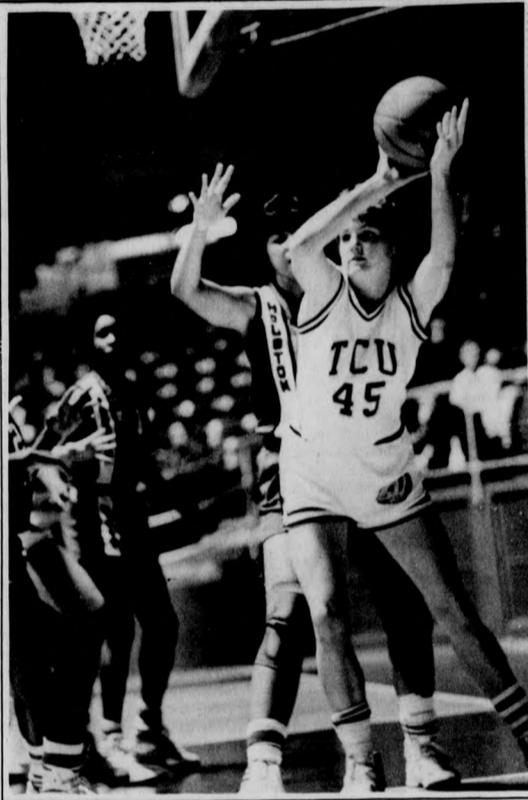
The Lady Frogs defense kept Houston at bay as the Lady Cougars shot only 42.7 percent from the field.

The top scorer for the Lady Frogs was center Valerie Barnett with 22 points and 11 rebounds. Guard Terecia Hudson and forward Kathleen Olson each raked in 16 points for the Lady Frogs.

"We were in command of the whole game," Gorman said. "We went out, kept our minds on what we needed to do, and we did it."

The TCU women led 51-31 at half-time with a 58.3 field goal percentage and 7 of 11 from the free throw line.

By the end of the second half, the Lady Frogs had dominated the scoreboard with 31 of 54 from the field



TCU Daily Skiff / Rob Robbins

Looking for help - Forward/Center Valerie Barnett looks to pass the ball during the Lady Frog's victory over Houston.

and a 70.5 free throw percentage. The Lady Frogs play the Lady Red Raiders of Texas Tech at 7:30 tonight at Daniel-Meyer Coliseum.

"Tech has a very good team, and they have blown us out before, but we have a real good chance against them tonight," Gorman said.

Norman storms no more after dismissal from team

By Randy Hargrove
Staff Writer

TCU men's basketball team received unexpected news Friday when head coach Moe Iba announced starting center Norman "Stormin' Norman" Anderson had been dismissed from the team for a violation of team rules.

Iba refused to comment further on the exact cause of the dismissal, saying state law prohibited him from doing so.

The suspension stripped TCU of its leading scorer (13.3 points per game), rebounder (7.1 per game) and lone returning starter from last year's 24-7 Southwest Conference Championship team.

"From a depth standpoint alone, this really hurts our team," Iba said. "We've been thin all along this season, and now we're even thinner."

Teammates of Anderson expressed surprise when learning the team had lost its only senior.

"It did catch us by surprise," said junior transfer guard John Lewis. "I heard rumors going around that Nor-

man was off the team. It's going to hurt us, but hopefully we can pull together."

Anderson said he could see the suspension coming and that it was the result of personal problems, a losing season and a change of heart that built up during the season.

"After coming off two winning seasons, it was hard to adjust," Anderson said. "I wasn't used to losing games, and I don't think I could cope with it."

"I have a lot of other things going on in my life," Anderson said. "I just wasn't loving basketball like I had in the past."

Anderson said he thought Iba had made the right decision in deciding to dismiss him.

"By him making this decision and me making this decision, I think my life's going in the right direction," Anderson said.

Anderson dispelled rumors drugs had been the cause of his dismissal by saying the rumors were "just speculation."

"There's no truth to it," Anderson said.

Anderson had started all 14 games

he played in this season and, prior to Sunday's game with Houston, had been in the starting lineup in each of TCU's last 76 games over the past three years. He ends his Horned Frog career averaging seven points and five rebounds per game.

Thursday, reserve guard Randy Parker, a fourth-year junior from Houston, decided to quit the team for personal reasons.

"I didn't feel like I was contributing to the team like I should," Parker said. "It's nothing personal against coach Iba. I hate to have it end like this."

Both Anderson and Parker said the frustrating end to their college careers in basketball did not dampen the accomplishments achieved the previous two years when the team was SWC champions.

"Basketball has helped me in a lot of ways. I made a lot of friends and got to travel to a lot of places I may not have been able to see," Parker said.

Both said they plan on remaining in school and completing their degrees in criminal justice.

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