

TCU DAILY SKIFF

Thursday, February 18, 1988

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX

85th Year, No. 77

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By Melissa Wills
Staff Writer

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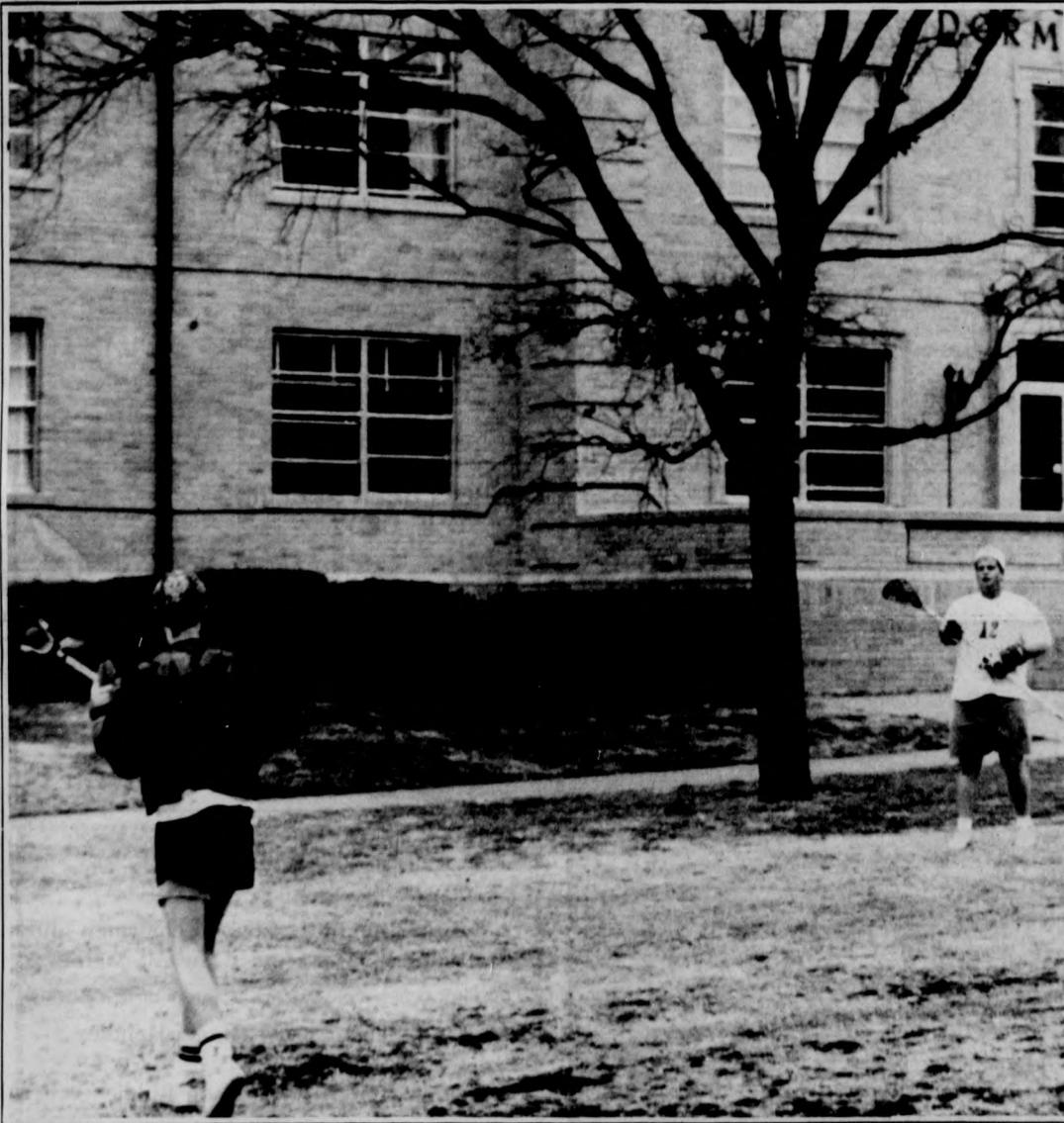
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Scientists view lake pollution

By Jennifer Romero
Staff Writer

The city of Weatherford has given two TCU geology professors three grants totaling \$26,844 to study the pollution in Weatherford's drinking water.

If the water in Lake Weatherford is contaminated, it could cause health problems and require the city to spend more money on water treatment, said Leo Newland, professor of geology and biology and director of the environmental sciences program.

"The study will allow us to determine which feeder (source of pollution) is the most serious offender and will give the city a rational approach to correct the problem," said Kenneth Reneau, Weatherford city manager.

Septic tanks, the most common way people living around the lake deal with waste, are a possible source of contamination, said Newland, who is doing the study with Kenneth Morgan, associate professor of geology and director of Center for Remote Sensing and Energy Research.

Newland and Morgan said they assume that Lake Worth, which supplies water for TCU and Fort Worth, has a similar problem because it is also surrounded by houses with septic tanks.

"Fort Worth may need to think about controls (of the pollution), and it will only get more expensive if the planning is not done now," Morgan said.

In Weatherford, people complain of taste and odor problems that are created by too much algae in the water, Newland said.

The water is chlorinated more than usual to get rid of the bacteria from the septic tanks, causing the water to taste differently, Newland said.

When there is a higher number of bacteria in the water, the probability of some bacteria not being removed is greater.

"A rapid sand filter removes 99 percent of the bacteria in the water. If

there are 100 bacteria in the water, that only leaves one. If there are 100,000 bacteria, 1,000 are left," Newland said. "The chance of contaminated water at someone's house increases with greater amounts of bacteria."

The problem will have to be corrected at its source, Reneau said.

"We want to put the homes in this area on a sewage system," he said. "We also want the area outside the city limits to be hooked up to this system (because it's affecting our water)."

The area outside the city limits includes unincorporated areas and the north portion of Willow Park, all of which are outside Weatherford's jurisdiction, Reneau said.

He also said Weatherford would like to cooperate with these areas, but the problem is with timing.

Weatherford needs to know where the pollution is coming from and how fast the problem needs to be dealt with, Reneau said.

The research Newland is doing is the third phase in a three-phase project started by Morgan. The first two phases were designed to determine the sources of pollution.

The first phase involved remote sensing (images generated from satellites) to detect information about the septic tanks, Newland said.

"The satellite pictures were taken from 600 miles up, and we did not find as much information about the tanks as we had hoped," Newland said. "We could see information about sedimentation and siltation in the lake."

The second phase involved an infrared flyover of the area, which generated pictures with more detail, Newland said.

Other possible sources of pollution are a dairy farm west of Lake Weatherford, a sand and gravel pit north of the lake and pasture land nearby, Newland said.

The source of pollution has not been determined yet, Newland said.

Study identifies helpers

By John Arend
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Those people on campus who are always ready to lend a helping hand are about to stand up and be recognized.

Responding to TCU's need for drug and alcohol education, Barbara Herman and Lori Weiss of the school's drug and alcohol awareness department have instituted a "natural helpers" program to identify and train the university's students and faculty who are most looked to for guidance by others.

Over 5,000 questionnaires were sent to on-campus students and off-campus commuters, said Taryn Glivinski, Herman's secretary.

The purple questionnaires asked students to list at least three of their peers and three faculty/staff members whom they might automatically seek out for friendship, advice and comfort.

To date, Herman has received about 230 completed questionnaires, Glivinski said.

The awareness program, made possible by a \$63,294 grant awarded to TCU last September

by the U.S. Department of Education, seeks to accomplish four particular goals.

"The project goals are to identify resources, train staff and students, educate the campus community and provide direct intervention with those experiencing substance abuse problems currently," Herman said.

"The questionnaires represent the first stage of these goals," she said.

From the completed surveys, Herman and Weiss have compiled a list of nearly 1,700 names of students, faculty and staff who others have identified as being "natural helpers," Herman said.

"What is so good is that nearly two-thirds of the nominees are sophomores and juniors," Herman said. "They have been at TCU a while and won't be leaving as soon as we train them."

Faculty from the university's religion, sociology and speech departments are the most frequently mentioned by students.

Women listed outnumber men almost two to one right now, Herman said.

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100 people out of all the names received based on how often an individual was mentioned," Herman said.

In selecting the "natural helpers," the department will attempt to provide a good cross-section of students, faculty and staff, Herman said.

"We will try to get a cross-section of those selected based on classification, sex, race, Greek or independent and several other criteria," Herman said.

Once the "natural helpers" have been identified and screened, they will be provided with approximately 10 hours of training this spring, Herman said.

"The emphasis in training will not only be directed at substance abuse, but at identifying and counseling many different problems facing students," Herman said.

"We want to identify and formalize the support network that already exists at TCU," Herman said. "We will provide additional training and assistance, and hopefully that will make it easier for the natural helpers to continue what they're already doing."

MCI to investigate TCU

Illegal use of access codes causes official inquiry

By Angie Cox
and Diane Wooldridge
Staff Writers

An investigator is coming to TCU Feb. 22-26 to allow students who have been illegally using MCI long-distance access codes to come forward without being prosecuted, said Larry Markley, director of the Student Center.

There should be no fear of prosecution if someone comes forward and discusses the problem next week with Coy McNiel, senior investigator at MCI, said Dana Cox, supervisor of investigations at MCI.

"We want to keep it outside the law," said Bill McHale, spokesperson for MCI. "It's better for everyone involved."

"It's illegal—it's fraud," Markley said. "We don't want our students to get in trouble so we (TCU authorities) are willing to cooperate. We want to get it over with and put behind us."

The problem of using long-distance access codes is not new to college campuses, McHale said. The MCI program coming to TCU next week was developed one and a half years ago to give students a chance to clear

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MCI had a similar program at North Texas State University last year that had positive results, said Paula Fassi, spokesperson for MCI.

Two to three hundred students were expected to come forward at NTSU but nearly 1,100 did, said Fassi.

MCI filed conspiracy cases against 21 NTSU students who did not come forward. Civil cases were filed on those who came forward but did not pay, said Cox.

"Those who need to be afraid are those who have used illegal numbers and don't come forward," Markley said.

"The long-distance telephone industry lost \$500 million last year to illegal use of access codes," Cox said.

Students get access codes in a variety of ways, Fassi said. "Sometimes someone sees a number being dialed and writes it down," he said. "Some-

times someone knows a friend of a friend of a friend and the number gets passed along. There are a lot of different sources."

Because of the severity of the problem, MCI is constantly monitoring college campuses for irregular patterns of use, said Cox.

"Our switchboards are programmed to detect abnormal patterns of use. If there's an access code used excessively, it is detected," said Fassi.

"If students come forward and make restitution for any illegal calls they have made, then it's history. It's that simple," Markley said.

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TODAYdiscovery

NEWLINES

Human gene map

A committee of the National Research Council said that the United States should immediately begin a 15-year effort to map and describe the sequence of all 100,000 human genes.

The project would cost an estimated \$200 million a year with an estimated total cost of \$3 billion and provide medical advances.

The council is part of the National Academy of Sciences, which advises the federal government.

The initial emphasis would be on small research teams, and would initially establish the position of all human genes on the 23 chromosomes. Later all the nucleotides that make up the DNA, which the genes on the chromosomes are made of, would be sequenced.

Dr. David Baltimore, a Nobel prize winning molecular biologist, expressed his fear that this project would be an unjust exercise in big science.

Dr. Bruce M. Albert of the University of California, San Francisco and chairman of the panel said the mainstream of biological science has accepted the nationwide genome proposal although some strong criticism will continue.—New York Times, Feb. 12, 1988

Tip of the tongue

When a person is asked to think of a word that fits a given definition, some can get it right away, but others have the feeling it's on the tip of the tongue. Psychologists believe this feeling may show how we translate our thoughts into words.

British psychologists Gregory Jones and researcher Sally Langford set out to determine what kind of blocking words come to mind, which block access to the correct word and create the tip of the tongue feeling.

A study done on college undergraduates showed that similar sounding words were more likely to cause tip of the tongue state than words that were similar in meaning.

One theory why similar sounding words cause this reaction is that when people first hear a definition they call up a word sketch that consists of the word's first letter and its number of syllables. These sound features are used to search memory for the exact word. Similar sounding words disrupt this search, but the feeling that the person knows the correct word remains.—Psychology Today, December 1987.

Miscarriage drug

A drug that induces miscarriage may replace surgical abortions in the first three months of pregnancy, according to the World Health Organization.

The specific combined low doses of prostaglandin and RU 486, previously used separately, works more effectively and reduces the side effects associated with both drugs such as diarrhea, vomiting and severe abdominal cramps, said Dr. Jose Buzelato, director of WHO's human reproduction research program.

The drugs have been shown to be 95 percent effective in inducing miscarriages in studies that will be published in two months. In one study the combined drug was tested on 500 women in 7 countries.

TCU not on AIDS screening list

By Regina Hatcher
Staff Writer

TCU will probably not be the major university chosen for AIDS screening by the U.S. Surgeon General this spring.

At a recent world meeting on AIDS, C. Everett Koop said he wants to anonymously screen every student at one major American university to help determine the incidence of AIDS among young adults.

The surgeon general said a university has not been chosen, but it would likely be one in a large city with a student body of around 25,000.

"The goal would be to test everybody in that university in such a way that it's done out in the open, aboveboard. Everyone knows that the blood specimen is not in any way tagged," Koop said.

His plans for anonymous testing could prove to be controversial. Although some civil libertarians have argued that anonymous testing is an

invasion of privacy, Don Jackson, professor of political science, said it wouldn't be if it was done voluntarily.

"Anything that is entirely voluntary is not an invasion of privacy," Jackson said.

He also disagrees with the prediction made by some civil libertarians that AIDS screening of a small population could be the forerunner of mandatory nationwide testing.

"That's a fallacy," Jackson said. "We make partial policies all the time, but it doesn't mean that it is going to lead to the next step."

Koop said the anonymity would be guaranteed and those people who participated would not know their results.

"To me, it's not an invasion of privacy," he said. "It's an effort to help the public health people make some predictions about prevalence, which we sorely need."

The purpose of this type of testing (prevalence testing) is to find out how many people could be infected in a

particular area, said Diane Richey, AIDS education specialist for the Tarrant County Public Health Department.

"Voluntary tests don't give accurate results because a significant number of people usually aren't tested," Richey said.

AIDS is caused by a virus that damages the immune system. It produces susceptibility to certain diseases. It is transmitted by intimate (sexual) contact and by exposure to contaminated blood.

Richey said positive blood tests don't necessarily mean that a person is going to develop full-blown AIDS.

"They can carry the AIDS virus and not be sick," she said. "The people with AIDS-Related Complex, or ARC, develop symptoms such as fatigue, rapid weight loss and fever."

Richey said full-blown AIDS is diagnosed when a person has opportunistic infections that are not found in a normal healthy person's immune system.

Marilyn Forney, administrative assistant for the Health Center, said a test like this would only be helpful if high-risk groups are tested.

Health Center officials were unavailable for comment, but Forney said the Health Center favors testing individuals who have consulted and been advised by knowledgeable health care professionals so that the individual has a thorough understanding of the limitations and implications of the test before being tested.

AIDS is most prevalent among 20-to-24 year olds, but Richey said there hasn't been any prevalence tests done among college-aged people in Tarrant County.

She said that 178 cases of AIDS have been reported since January 1988.

According to a report published Feb. 15, by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, 53,814 cases of AIDS have been reported in the United States.

Osteoporosis drains bones of calcium

By Sonya Arvie
Staff Writer

Osteoporosis.

It is the most common form of bone disease in the United States, but with proper diet and exercise it can be prevented.

"Osteoporosis is the condition in loss or decrease of bone tissue," said Peggy Mayfield, associate professor of nursing at TCU.

It is very hard to detect because a lot of bone mass must be lost for it to show up on the X-ray, Mayfield said.

Denise Zaneccchia, associate pro-

fessor of community health nursing at TCU, said osteoporosis occurs due to lack of calcium in the diet, aging, lack of activity and the depletion of calcium in the bones for body functions.

"This condition is most often found in white, elderly women," Zaneccchia said. "And the incidence of osteoporosis is much lower among women in other racial groups, ages and men."

Angela Matthews, a sophomore nursing major, said osteoporosis occurs in the postmenopausal stage for women.

"As a young woman, I realize what I do now will affect my health in the

future," Matthews said. "Drinking more milk and keeping up with calcium supplements will prevent me from developing osteoporosis."

Zaneccchia said this disease gets worse with aging because older people do not store much calcium in their bones.

"As a young child it was easy to take in calcium in food by eating various dairy products or calcium tablets," Zaneccchia said.

The risk of getting osteoporosis is eight times greater in women than men, because women have less bone mass to begin with, Mayfield said.

"Alcohol, nicotine and caffeine increase the risk factor, but the biggest factor is inadequate calcium in the diet," Mayfield said.

Some doctors say not to take calcium supplements because of the bad side effects, Zaneccchia said. Side effects include kidney or gall stones from excess calcium in the body and increased charley-horse, involuntary tensing of the muscles for a short period of time.

The average daily recommended allowance of calcium in older women (over 50) is 800 mg/daily and for younger women is 700 mg/daily.

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Rese Anne Sims	Ronnie Dunn
Patrick Murphy	Lisa Cruse
Karen Casper	Bod Burnett

Andy Roth

Woody Owl says for Clean Air Ride a Bike Give a hoot. Don't pollute.

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COMMENTARY

Win in New Hampshire sets Dukakis on course

By Brad Vanderbilt
Columnist



The tide has now turned for the presidential race of the Democratic Party. With Gov. Michael Dukakis' success in Iowa and his unparalleled success in New Hampshire, a victory of 17 percent over any other Democrat on the ballot, the course has been set for victories throughout the Super Tuesday states and in November.

Not since 1952 has a candidate in New Hampshire's Democratic primary won by more than 10 percent. Perhaps Dukakis' unprecedented political coup in New Hampshire could be attributed to the nature of the voters of that state. Because New Hampshire borders Dukakis' home state of Massachusetts, its residents are very familiar with the Dukakis record.

New Hampshire voters have seen Dukakis reduce Massachusetts' tremendous deficit, \$500 million when he took office in his first term, to a \$200 million surplus by the end of his first term. Also during this term, Dukakis reduced the unemployment rate in Massachusetts from 12 percent to 4.3 percent.

And in July 1987, Massachusetts has an unemployment rate of 2.5 percent, the lowest rate for an industrial state since the government began keeping records.

New Hampshire voters also know that Dukakis is a man of both great ideas and action. He has instituted several innovative programs in his

state during his terms of office. Massachusetts' Employment and Training Choices program is just one example of how Dukakis' plan for investing in America makes not only moral sense but dollars and cents. The program has found jobs for more than 30,000 welfare recipients at more than 8,000 companies.

This program saved \$107 million in 1986 alone.

Another innovative Dukakis program is his Revenue Enforcement and Protection Program. This program greatly improved services to taxpayers and aggressively pursued tax evaders and delinquents. This policy has allowed Massachusetts to balance its budget and cut taxes five times in the last four years.

Dukakis is committed to maintaining America's defense by eliminating waste and mismanagement. He believes that we should use our aid dollars to help civilian leaders—especially in Central America—gain control over their military, building stronger democratic institutions.

Our nation is strongest, he believes, when we meet the standards we set for others—not when we mine harbors, teach political assassination, make deals with terrorists or break the laws of our own country to conduct a secret war.

Dukakis is also committed to social issues. As president, Dukakis will make the protection of the environment a national priority once again.

As governor, Dukakis challenged toxic polluters in a tough-minded program of legal prosecutions. He also implemented one of the most comprehensive state Superfund laws in the nation.

Thanks to these policies, 700 toxic waste sites are being cleaned up.

Furthermore, because these laws require responsible parties to "clean up their own mess," 83 percent of these clean-up sites are being privately funded.

As president, Dukakis will require the safe disposal of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes and use his power to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions and fight acid rain. In addition, Dukakis will accelerate the search for safe, renewable energy.

It is this broad platform that attracts supporters of such varied backgrounds to the Dukakis campaign, a platform not for New England, the North or the South, but for America. And it is this message that Dukakis brings to Texas buoyed by support from across the nation.

Dukakis has made a great commitment to Texas. He has twelve offices in Texas, including the Fort Worth office at 3032 Bledsoe, 336-1617. He has employed 27 paid staffers in Texas.

Dukakis has growing support among university students in Texas. There are 17 chapters of Students for Dukakis at colleges across the state, including TCU.

Perhaps Dukakis himself captures the essence of his campaign when he says, "In this campaign, I want Americans to weigh not only my position on Central America, but also my commitment to enforce the laws and protect the Constitution. I want to be judged not only by my statement on arms control, but also on my standards of personal competence. I want my stand on national defense to be measured not only in hardware, but also in my passion for the country that welcomed Kitty's family and my own."

6:31 PM in the MAIN CAFETERIA



Pop Rocks return, Mikey lives, but the children must be saved

By John Paschal
Columnist



The Carbonated Candy Ventures company says if you happen by some poor kid writing in pain next to a sandbox, with a gaping wound in his belly, and tiny, sizzling colored granules strewn about his soon-to-be corpse, take heed and call this toll-free number: 800-633-9633. Then do what you can to help the bedraggled little tyke.

The handy phone number will ring a CCV office telephone, and a person will say, "Hello, what can I do for you?" and then you can tell that person all about the kid with the excavated torso.

The CCV people would also appreciate it if you report any rumors you might hear about similarly dispatched innards, or any other sundry side effects of the once-deadly (that's what we heard, anyway) and newly redistributed candy, Pop Rocks.

That's right. Just when you thought it was safe to go back in the candy aisle... Pop Rocks, The Sequel.

They're back. And the tradition (albeit gut-wrenching) continues.

You remember Pop Rocks, the snapping, crackling, popping, sugar and lactose candies that most of us made popular somewhere between elementary school/junior high and "Mikey's tragic death."

They were—and once again are—those orange, grape and strawberry candies which become tiny, tasty A-bombs when exposed to moisture. That, of course, includes the moisture within our largest facial orifice.

As befitting any candy, Pop Rocks are to be placed in the mouth, at which time they explode and make tongues tingle and numb and at which time we once proclaimed, "Wow!" or a similar tribute to the candy's explo-

sive potency... and to our own bravery. We later discovered, however, that Pop Rocks explosions were possibly fatal, a condition that is often deadly.

In 1978, two years after General Foods introduced Pop Rocks to the unsuspecting public, a rumor circulated that Mikey, the freckled boy from the Life cereal commercial who hates everything, ate a Pop Rock and died after washing it down with Coca-Cola.

We had heard about that deadly chemical duet before, but now we had proof: the combination of the carbonated candy and the carbonated soda had caused Mikey's stomach to go boom, and the same thing could happen to us.

The rumor was, of course, just a rumor. Mikey's stomach did not explode. In fact, all his teeth even remained firmly intact.

Nevertheless, General Foods discontinued Pop Rocks production, though disputing a contention that Mikey's alleged demise was the cause. Whatever the reason, we were left to contend with uneventful, boring candies which, say, melted in our mouths as opposed to, say, exploding in them.

But now CCV has brought them back and is armed with propaganda espousing the harmless nature of its multi-hued goodies. In addition to the phone number (designed to quell any sinister rumors), CCV made available a Federal Drug Administration finding that the carbon dioxide in the candy (that's what makes it explode) is about one-tenth of that found in a 12-ounce can of carbonated soda.

It's certainly comforting to hear that these candies are no longer armed and dangerous, that we do not have to put APBs out on them, that we won't see their hideous bulletins hanging on post office bulletin boards, that there are not unruly Pop Rocks gangs roaming the streets at night, terrorizing all salivating creatures. It makes one feel safe and warm to know that Pop Rocks, after all,

won't bite.

But how are the children to believe us? We believed the rumors, so why shouldn't they? What if they hear that Webster died after a dose of the Rocks? Worse still, what if it's Punky Brewster? This will make them sad, and we don't want that.

So these questions need to be addressed not only by the 512 presidential candidates currently roaming the map, but also Ralph Nader, Captain Kangaroo and other people we look up to.

Pop Rocks were already being sold in 1987 in California (what else is new?) and Arizona (where the candy is probably disguised as granola) and now in the Midwest and Northwest regions. This month CCV is unleashing its popping product in the Metroplex.

Therefore, the kids either need to be well-educated or well-lied to. Moral Majority permitting, we should have either Rocks Education in our nation's schools, or we should simply tell the kids really gross things before they start up on the candy.

We could lie to them thus: 1) Pop Rocks Eaters (PRE) are not allowed to watch MTV, 2) PRE cannot get funny haircuts and ride skateboards, 3) PRE will never grow up to be either Madonna or Bon Jovi, and 4) Madonna and Bon Jovi are dead, and you know why.

We can at least stave off Pop Rocksmania by keeping the kids pre-PRE, and maybe we can even keep them un-PRE, if we pull the wool over just the right eyes.

To naive parents, say this: The Russians have already deployed Pop Rocks warheads in Cuba, because Pat Robertson said so. Or, say that Pop Rocks are made not from carbon dioxide and sugar and stuff, but from the AIDS virus.

The CCV people offer you a number to call if you hear rumors like this. I say, create rumors like this:

Our children are hanging in the balance.

The brighter side to colds

By MariCarmen Eroles
Columnist



If you somehow feel that everything is going wrong, this is probably a good week to find sympathizing people around you.

I walked into the Health Center Tuesday to get treated for a cold and was not the only one who had that complaint.

At least 10 more people were sitting in the waiting room to be examined, all of them coughing or sneezing.

I finally got in to see the doctor, in what was a surprisingly short time, and all he could tell me was, "You have a cold."

Well, so much for the insight. Somehow I already suspected it before I went. I was ushered out of the office while somebody else was ushered in. I felt like I was in the Wendy's drive-through.

I had never seen the weather change so much since I have come to Texas. One day it is snowing and the next it is 70 degrees. No wonder

everyone is sick.

And no wonder the Health Center is mass producing prescriptions. Classes seem to have become smaller this week—when there is class. Of course, professors are not immune to colds, either.

It seems as though everybody gets together to boycott the lectures, because when the teacher tries to lecture, everyone starts coughing in unison.

It makes for a good symphony. There are high-pitched coughs and low-key, tenor coughs. The diversity is appalling.

But there is nothing that can be done about colds. You just have to suffer through seven or eight days of sensitive skin around your nose and a fortune spent on tissues.

It can also be very irritating when you are trying to pay attention to some very important point the teacher is trying to make, a point that you know is going to be on next week's test, and the person behind you decides it is time to blow his or her nose with a passionate force.

Well, there goes the very important part of the lecture, because it takes this person five minutes to decide he or she feels comfortable enough to stop blowing.

And how about when the professor is the one with the cold? It is definitely funny when he speaks in a low, almost imperceptible voice and short sentences because he has to blow his nose or cough every so often.

It is also fun to keep the whole dorm awake while you cough continuously during endless, sleepless nights. Not to mention your poor roommate who sleeps in the top bunk—or at least tries to sleep—while she prays she does not catch whatever it is you happen to have.

And then there is the sneezing and the blowing, which makes for the different air instruments. One could say there are drums, horns and, in some cases, even flutes.

To a cold you might also add a slight case of laryngitis, which makes it a lot more fun.

At least some roommates might be glad that came along, so they don't have to listen to two hours of griping and complaining every night. Laryngitis saves the day.

All in all, colds are not so bad. At least they break the monotony of every day life and they give you something to worry about.

You also get a lot of unusual class entertainment and, if you are really lucky, even some walks.

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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BLOOM COUNTY



by Berke Breathed

SPORTS

Auto racing: TCU's sport of the future

By Robin Shermer
Sports Writer



The next varsity sport TCU should adopt is Grand Prix Racing. Future Indy 500 and NASCAR championships would come from Frogville if race car driving became a sport here.

Hundreds of TCU students living in the Fort Worth area cling tightly to their steering wheels at 8:50 a.m. trying to get to their 9 a.m. class on time.

We are breeding ourselves to be the next great generation of Mario Andretti or Bobby Unser.

We fly down Hulen Street at 65 mph not letting up for curves, potholes or yellow lights.

Breaking is the exception to our rule, and downshifting is unheard of.

Coming from behind and passing are our strong suits as we have shown by making it to class on time day after day despite the hazards we face on our long journey to school.

Our blood pressure rages to dangerous levels when we get behind the little old man who can't see over the dashboard and who drives with his right blinker on. Will he turn or does he know we're behind him, and he is playing with our emotions?

And the solution for us to all these "morons, idiots and maniacs" is to quickly glance into our rearview mirror (forget looking in the blindspot), jerk our steering wheel and sharply switch lanes while accelerating.

This is great experience for the Grand Prix circuit! We'll be giving the old pros a run for their money before we graduate.

Yes, even as we speak TCU students are racing home or to work. We have the talent and the experience. All we need now is the team.

Practice for our new varsity sport would be held in Bluebonnet Circle. University Drive would be changed to University Speedway. Home races would be 700 laps around the loop in the quad.

Grandstands would be built in front of the Student Center, and the dorms would serve as the guardrails.

Scholarships would be given to drivers with the most speeding tickets but the fewest wrecks.

A good fall schedule of races would include teams from New York University, Mississippi State, Texas A&M and, of course, Southern Methodist University.

Each school club, organization, fraternity/sorority or group of students would sponsor a driver and a car in order to cut down on university costs to support the sport.

But all cars must be purple to create a team spirit.

I can see it now: sitting in the Brown-Lupton Grandstand as the Alpha Delta Pi Honda Accord inches by the SMU Mercedes-Benz and the TCU Baptist Student Union van cruises in for an easy third.

Meanwhile, lowly freshmen are whipping their cars around Bluebonnet Circle and down University Speedway, hoping for the day they can be in the winner's circle with Chancellor Tucker.

All for the glory of being on the TCU Varsity Grand Prix Team.

SIDELINES

Baseball

The TCU baseball team will play Texas Wesleyan this Saturday in its first home game of the season. All home games are played on the baseball field next to Daniel-Meyer Coliseum. Admission is free for TCU students presenting a valid I.D. Otherwise, prices are \$1 for high school students and \$3 for adults.

Intramurals

Signups for indoor soccer continue through Friday. Teams interested in participating should sign up in the intramurals office in the Rickel Building. Coed signups continue through the following Friday.

Anyone interested in being an indoor soccer referee should contact Christine Brinkerhoff in the intramurals office as soon as possible.

Basketball coach volunteers time and energy

Edwards donates time and energies to pursue dream and help improve basketball team

By Johnny Paul
Sports Writer

"Give me basketball or give me death!"

No, basketball isn't that important to Brad Edwards, but it's real close.

Edwards is happy, energetic and optimistic at age 27. His boyish grin and the way he talks are proof of that. He's also happily married to his wife, Janice, who teaches at Atherton Elementary School in Arlington. And to top things off, Janice just gave birth to their first child, Zachary Jay.

Lady Luck doesn't stop there, however. For the first time in his life, Edwards is at a Division I university doing what he loves—coaching basketball.

And that's the drawback. Edwards is a volunteer assistant for the TCU men's basketball team. The word volunteer means no paycheck.

"It's not an easy situation, but it's something we both knew we were getting ourselves into and knew it wouldn't be easy," Edwards said, sitting back in a squeaky chair in his cramped Daniel-Meyer Coliseum office.

"You know, things always work out if you just work at it. And we're hoping they do. You're not guaranteed anything, but you can't worry about the money situation. You've just got to do what you can," he said optimistically, like a coach.

Edwards may not worry about the money situation, but it does bother him some, his wife said.

"For anybody to rely on someone else would bother anyone," she said realistically. "We know it's only temporary, but it's not easy for him."

Edwards was working at a local insurance company before quitting around Christmas time. Edwards said he quit because he didn't feel he could devote 100 percent to basketball and selling insurance.

"In the insurance business, you've got to give 100 percent effort or you won't be successful. That's all there is to it," Edwards said.

Timing was also part of the reason he quit, Janice said.

"Insurance is tough to sell at Christmas," she said. "It's tough to go out and bust your buns and get no results. He got real frustrated. We both decided it wasn't worth all the mental stress."

So for the time being, they live off one income.

"I have a good job," Janice said, "and both sets of parents have offered to help financially any way they can. When there's a will, there's a way."

"We don't go out very often. We haven't been able to do the things we did when we were dating."

Ah, the old dating days. The young couple met at a pool in Oklahoma City and last August dipped into marriage, Janice said.

"He was very friendly and talkative, and we both happened to be in education," she said.

Make it a threesome. Edwards' father was also in the education business. He coached football, baseball and basketball at the high school level in Edwards' native Iowa. Edwards said that's why he's grown so close to sports.

"When you grow up around it every day from the age of four, you can't help but love it and end up a player," Edwards said, emphasizing the word "love" unintentionally.

At Iowa's Carroll High School, Edwards chalked up all-state honors in football, baseball and basketball. Edwards, with a modest laugh, said those accomplishments weren't that big of a deal because Iowa is not known as a "sports" state.

Still, Edwards was good enough in baseball to be offered scholarships by Arizona, Iowa and Iowa State. But baseball just wasn't his cup of tea. Basketball was.

"I had to (play basketball). I wanted to play basketball," he said, while still wearing his purple sweat and white coach's shirt from practice. "If I had to go to Missouri Baptist or something, it just didn't matter. I had to play."

He ended up at Grandview Junior College in Iowa for two years before attending Wayne State in Nebraska. As a 5-foot-11 guard at Wayne State, Edwards was named to the NAIA District 11 all-star team.

With his playing days over, Edwards became a graduate assistant coach at Central State University in Edmond, Okla., for two years under Buddy Armstrong.

"I learned the game of basketball there at Central State under Buddy Armstrong. He was a great coach," Edwards said.

Armstrong's teams finished 40-23 in Edwards' two years there and made the NAIA playoffs both years. Armstrong has also won a handful of coaching awards at the NAIA level.

"I probably learned more basketball from him in two years than I had previously. He gave me a lot of responsibility because I was his only assistant coach. I really learned a lot there," Edwards said.

"Brad came to a basketball family. His father was a coach up in Iowa. He knows basketball," TCU head

coach Moe Iba said of Edwards. "He does an excellent job with players."

After his stint at Central State, Edwards landed his current volunteer position at TCU. That's exactly what he wanted—a position at a major college program.

With his physical education degree from Wayne State and a master's degree in school administration from Central State, Edwards could possibly be coaching at the high school level right now.

However, Edwards said he felt no one would offer him a high school job where there was stability. He said he didn't want to get stuck in a small program somewhere where he could have a good year and then a couple of bad years due to the lack of students.

Edwards said he's seen a couple of cases where good coaches were stuck in a program that couldn't win no matter what. Later, the coaches were unable to move on to better jobs.

"I don't get a paycheck for this, but what I'm getting besides that is invaluable. You can't put a price on it (the experience). Working with Coach Iba and all the other coaches is invaluable," Edwards said.

And while the experience is invaluable, it still takes much of his time—something he said his wife doesn't always understand.

"She's never been around it, and it's something she's really got to get used to," he said. "She's got to understand it's the nature of the business. And she will. She talks about it more each day. We just got married recently, and I can't expect her to like this right away. I think as we go along she'll understand more."

"What she can't understand is that after we work all day, I come home and watch basketball all night," he said with a grin. "ESPN has games on every night, and with two TVs, I'm watching games. It never stops. She doesn't understand that kind of love for something."

Edwards said his wife is "a little bit" jealous of basketball.

"She thinks sometimes basketball is more important than her. You can't even compare the two. If I were in her situation and she had a job like that, I might feel the same way."

However, Janice denies any jealousy toward basketball.

"No, I'm busy myself when I come home from work. We would like to spend more time together, but he knows the limits. Then again, it's been his life ever since he was little," she said.

Even though Edwards is happy with his situation, he still has his frustrations.



Talking it out - Assistant coach Brad Edwards talks to guard John Lewis after a home game.

"When you're a volunteer assistant—and we've got two full-time assistants and a graduate assistant—the responsibilities aren't there. I've been around the game a long time. I feel like I know things. Yet, you've got to be humble. You've got to sit back and maybe not say much and just listen and learn," he said.

"There are certain times when you want to be boisterous and voice your opinion. Then again, I don't think a volunteer in my position can do that. You've just got to sit back and wait your turn. Sometimes that's frustrating," Edwards said.

"Brad's got to learn to be patient. He wants to get to the top right away," Janice said. "He's so eager and wants it so bad and really wants to be more involved."

As for now, Edwards yearns for the day to call the shots from the bench. His coaching dreams are lofty.

"I think any coach who coaches college basketball would want to be at what Dick Vitale (ESPN's colorful basketball analyst) calls Cadillac programs," Edwards said.

"Indiana and Kentucky are basketball states. The kids grow up playing hoops and thinking hoops from the time they're born. If I wanted to be somewhere tomorrow, it would be in either one of those two states where basketball meant everything. It's like Texas down here with football."

Until Edwards' dream is realized, though, he keeps working and re-

mains optimistic.

"I consider myself real lucky. First of all, I've got a great wife. She's a super person. The baby's wonderful," he said. "I've got a great opportunity here. I'm real happy. I wish I was getting paid for it, but it's going to lead to good things. It can only lead to good things. Like I said earlier though, nothing is guaranteed."

"We discussed it before marriage," Janice said. "You always wonder what happens if somebody wants something so bad and doesn't get it. I have a career, too, so I understand. I knew what we were getting into when we got married. None of this has been a shock to me."

Iba said of Edwards' volunteer work, "It's a gamble. It's one of the few ways to stay in the college game. Some have been successful with it. Others haven't been. He knew that coming into the situation. I think it'll pay off for him, though."

"Brad is an energetic, goal-oriented person. He's an aggressive-type person. He gets along well with people. He makes things happen. He's not going to let things happen to him. That's what makes a person successful."

Overall, Janice said she feels her husband is doing the right thing.

"In the short run, it doesn't look as good. In the long run, he's doing what he needs to be doing."

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Hard at work - TCU's new running-back coach, Charlie Williams, takes a break to talk with a reporter.

Running-back coach ready

By Regina Anderson
Sports Writer

TCU's new running-back coach has worked on both sides of the ball. He has coached wide receivers, defensive backs, linebackers and running backs on the collegiate and high-school level.

"You learn to coach different positions. Coaching is a constant learning process. A teaching process has to take place," the new coach, Charlie Williams, said.

Williams, a former New Mexico State running-back coach, joined the Horned Frogs' offensive staff last December, filling a spot vacated by receivers' coach Hank Kotzur.

Williams brings to TCU seven years of coaching experience.

His first coaching job was at Fairview High School in Boulder, Colorado, as a wide receiver coach. From there he went to Long Beach Poly High School where he worked with linebackers.

Williams said the move to TCU from New Mexico State is a step up in terms of competition, and the job is also an opportunity to learn good football from a great bunch of coaches.

"I hope to help get TCU in a position where they can play for the conference championship year in and year out," Williams said.

Now that Williams has joined the

Horned Frog staff, he is ready to focus all his attention on the offense.

"I know that the more I have done it (worked with running backs) in the past two years, the more that I have loved it. TCU has a running-back offense," Williams said.

But coaching means more to Williams than just teaching young men about football.

"Coaching is my opportunity to stay around young men and help them with their lives. Football builds character, mental toughness and discipline. A lot of time you're more than just a coach. You're a father, counselor and best friend. When they (football players) need you, you have to try and be there for them," Williams said.