

# TCU DAILY SKIFF

Wednesday, March 1, 1989

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX

86th Year, No. 78

## House tables 'Ramses' exhibit funds for one week

By MELINDA HARTMAN  
Staff Writer

A bill to fund the traveling exhibit of "Ramses The Great" with \$300 was presented and tabled to the Finance Committee for one week during the House of Student Representatives meeting Tuesday.

This exhibit has been approved for the Student Center lounge and would

be displayed from April 17 to April 21. The pieces in the exhibit are lithographs on panels, two statues of Anubis, a reproduced Hypostyle Gateway, reproduced artifacts in a display case and a display of the book containing the lithographs.

The bill to fund the International Students Association's "A Taste of the World: A Campus Celebration" passed after being amended from \$425 to

\$305.

This event is scheduled from noon to 2 p.m. on March 10, when tables will be set up in the Student Center with food from various cultures.

A bill requesting \$700 to send members of Psi Chi, the National Honor Society in Psychology, to the Southwestern Psychological Association Convention in Houston was presented.

The bill was sent to the Finance Committee for one week and may be voted on next week.

The bill requesting \$2,000 to purchase a new Super Frog costume remains in the Finance Committee because more information is being gathered, said Steve Rubick, chairman of Permanent Improvements Committee.

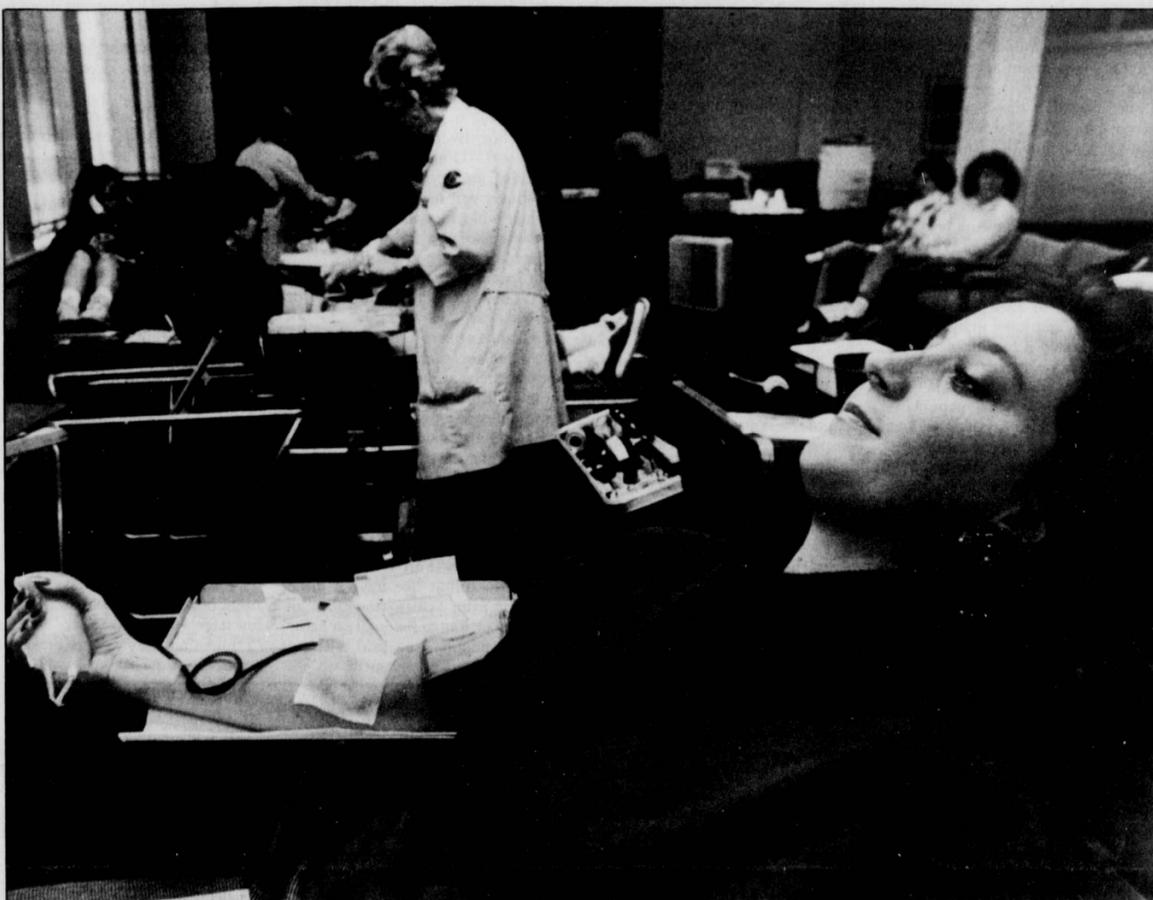
A bill to support Alpha Epsilon

Rho, the national broadcasting fraternity, came out of the Finance Committee with an amendment reducing the bill from \$425 to \$150 to send five members to the national conference in Las Vegas.

Members of the House had questions about the bill, but representatives from Alpha Epsilon Rho were not there to answer questions.

Members of the House will be going to Austin to lobby for the Tuition Equalization Grant on Monday, said Liz Kasperek, chairwoman of the Lobbying Committee.

The Student Concerns Committee will have a "night walk for campus safety tomorrow at 8 (p.m.)," said Andy Black, chairman of the Student Concerns Committee.



Junior finance major Bridget Thomas waits to give blood Tuesday in the Student Center. Carter Blood Center will be taking blood from 10 a.m. to 7

p.m. through Thursday. As of 2 p.m. Tuesday, the center had taken donations from 120 people.

## Male group asks for recognition

Committee to make decision

By LEANORA MINAI  
Staff Writer

Beta Upsilon Chi fraternity, or Brothers Under Christ, will appear before the Student Organizations Committee Wednesday to request recognition by the university as an all-male Christian organization.

The SOC is deciding whether an all-male non-national group is legal. "According to the law, organizations have to be open to males and females except national social fraternities and sororities," said Jane Kolar, chairwoman of the subcommittee on honors and special interest groups of the SOC.

Beta Upsilon Chi started at TCU this semester with 39 members and is modeling its fraternity after the chapter at the University of Texas at Austin, said Chuck James, TCU Beta Upsilon Chi president.

He said the chapter has weekly meetings, service projects, four open social parties and two retreats during the semester.

"Our purpose was founded and exists for the purpose of establishing unity and brotherhood among college men based on the common bond of Christ," James said.

The chapter at UT is recognized by the university as an all-male organization, said Consuelo Trevino, UT student development specialist.

"My position is that here on campus at UT with 600 groups, if they wish to be all-male or female, to me as long as they meet the requirements to exist, they can exist," she said.

Organizations must have three enrolled members and sign a membership solicitation and hazing affidavit to be recognized by UT, Trevino said.

TCU requires organizations to fill out a standardized form that asks for the names of at least 10 members, a faculty sponsor, the purpose of the organization and proposed activities, Kolar said.

In addition, the subcommittee handling the request and the SOC must vote to recognize the organization, she said.

"Our concern with the point of recognizing Beta Upsilon Chi was having an all-male organization, and we're looking into the legality of that," Kolar said.

Beta Upsilon Chi was started as an all-male organization that allows men to have fellowship and share problems that they would not usually discuss in the presence of females, said Jeff Sherman, pledge trainer.

Lust, pride and the male superego are problems that confront fraternity brothers, but the problems can be helped when the men are held

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## Students learn to apply their knowledge of black history

By SHELLIE DAGOO  
and ANDREA HEITZ  
Staff Writers

TCU students had an opportunity Monday to learn the application of information they have gathered during Black History Month.

TCU's celebration of the month ended Monday with two activities accenting the theme of active knowledge: a lecture about attitudes toward black, inner-city communities and a panel discussion about black communities in the 1990s.

The last two events were a summation of all that went on throughout the week, said Tim Williams, senior speech communications major and treasurer of TCU's chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha. They asked students to see "how

we can evaluate the past and the present and then utilize it for the future," he said.

William Julius Wilson, visiting Green professor in the sociology department and professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, told a group of students, faculty and staff Monday afternoon in Beasley Hall that economic, political and class structures in the United States cause the attitudes that lead to the continuance of behavioral problems in ghetto communities.

Behavioral problems such as excessive drinking, violence and drug use, which are seen as typical ghetto problems, he said, are caused by "adaptation to a system of severely restricted opportunities."

The American public fuels such problems by insisting that "the moral fabric of indi-

*A special pullout section about integration at TCU is included in today's Skiff. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Board of Trustees' vote to remove all bars to integration.*

viduals causes poverty," because such an attitude creates aid programs focused only at individuals and not at societal and structural problems, Wilson said.

The system tells these people that they can't be better, because there is something intrinsically wrong with them, he said.

"Americans favor individualistic causes over structural ones," he said.

Scientific research, Wilson said, points out

that structural causes lie at the base of continuing problems in such communities, "but, apparently, rigorous scientific argument is not made for the prevailing system of beliefs."

The answer to managing problems of poor, inner-city neighborhoods, Wilson said, is to "recognize the impact of macrostructural influence on behavior while still recognizing the effects of the behaviors."

"Reducing structural inequality would not only lower the occurrence of the behaviors but would also lower the possibility of their transmission by role modeling," he said.

Monday evening in the Student Center Ballroom, a group of five panelists discussed survival strategies for black communities going into the 1990s.

To survive as a community of blacks, "we

need to come to terms with who we are and be happy that we are African-Americans," said Emma Rodgers, co-owner of Black Images, an African-American bookstore, and mother of Black Student Caucus president Derrick Rodgers.

A key to the black community's success, she said, is business.

"We need to spend our money with our own people," she said. "We buy our freedom by shopping black."

The Rev. Patrick Williams, senior pastor of the Crest-Moore King United Methodist Church in Dallas, agreed that identity is a large part of maintaining a black community.

"We are African-Americans. I invite you to

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## Monolithic sculpture investigated

By BRETT BALLANTINI  
Staff Writer

For the past month or so, somebody has been keeping an eye on something that most TCU students probably don't even know exists.

In fact, lately several students have reported seeing a confused-looking Skiff reporter hovering around outside the Moudy Building with notebook in hand, ranting about "the gatekeeper of the Moudy, shining as brightly as a second sun."

Those who decided to find out just what was going on, rather than scurry past as if he were doing something utterly mindless, like trying to set fire to a Twinkie with a magnifying glass, discovered the most mysterious piece of sculpture on campus.

The sculpture is completely white, blinding in the sun but otherwise absorbed by the structure of the Moudy Building. The effect of studying it is one of awe and mystery, the same aura that the black monolith possessed in Stanley Kubrick's "2001" films.

In fact, for that very reason, the sculpture has come to be known informally as the "anti-monolith" or the "white monolith."

Diana Shaffer, a Fort Worth artist, is the creator of the sculpture named



Senior communication graphics major Craig Bailey contemplates the sculpture in front of the Moudy Building Monday afternoon.

"The Gold Column." The piece has been on loan to TCU since its display at "Eurythmy: A Sculptural Installation" by Diana Shaffer, an art exhibition at the Moudy Building from March 21 to April 15, 1983.

But the most fascinating aspect of the sculpture might be the fact that no one realizes it exists.

"The first time I noticed it was when I had to walk around it to get to class," said junior sociology major Bob Price.

"Lori," a TCU student, said that one night after a class, she and some friends argued in-depth about how long it had been sitting outside the Moudy Building.

"It might help if they put some sort

of explanation next to it so students know what it is," she said.

"The white goes with the building," said "Lisa," another TCU student. "If they were to spread more art around the campus, they'd have to make it more colorful."

Another student waxed nostalgic in saying, "It sort of looks like the things that the kids on 'Zoom' used to sit on when they hung out."

"I would like it to be a quiet presence, standing out only if someone chooses to acknowledge it," Shaffer said. "It shouldn't shout out."

Shaffer said the title comes from the name of a set of mathematical

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## Mayan fiesta begins with art exhibition

By ANGIE COFFMAN  
Staff Writer

The second TCU Festival of Yucatecan & Mayan Culture kicked off Monday night with the opening of Manuel Lizama Salazar's art exhibition "Visions of the Mayan World."

The festival is a two-week long "enrichment experience" geared toward raising cultural awareness of the Mayan culture of Southeastern Mexico, its ties with Texas and its native son Lorenzo de Zavala—the first Vice President of the Republic of Texas and the southeastern peninsula of Mexico, said Don Frischmann, assistant professor of Spanish and coordinator of the festival.

The festival offers a variety of speakers, concerts and lectures concerning the Mayan culture.

● 7 p.m. today, Student Center Ballroom, "The Ancient Mayan Calendar and its Present Day Implications," a lecture by anthropologist/writer Carlos Villanueva.

● 7 p.m. Thursday, Student Center Ballroom, "The Maya and Contemporary Yucatecan Society," a lecture by Professor Lorenzo Moises Diaz Alcocer, bilingual/bicultural teacher at the "Benito Juarez" Federal Primary Bilingual School at Mama, Yucatan.

● 9:30 a.m. Thursday, 1419 Col-

lege Ave., a special community outreach event and concert in recognition of Lorenzo de Zavala by "Zazil Ha" ("Crystal Waters"), a musical duo native to Yucatan and Tabasco.

● 7 p.m. Monday, March 6, Woodson Rooms 207-209 of the Student Center, "The Writer in Contemporary Mexico & Yucatan," a lecture by writer Joaquin Bestard Vazquez, who wrote numerous novels and short stories about the life of the common people in Mexico City and Yucatan.

"We hope to bring together Yucatan and Texas with culturally enriching speakers, artists and scholars," Frischmann said.

Margaret Barr, vice chancellor for student affairs, said she hopes events such as these will establish "bonds of friendship that overcome boundaries of culture" during the opening ceremonies.

The Organization of Latin American Students and students of the Spanish department are sponsoring an arts and crafts sale, offering native handicrafts from Southeastern Mexico benefiting the Benito Juarez school in Yucatan.

"The goal is to influence TCU with Mayan culture and also raise support and funds for the bilingual school in Mama," said sophomore Spanish student Cristina Absalon.

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### Outside



Today's weather is cloudy and cool with low temperatures in the mid-30s, high temperatures in the mid-50s and east winds at 5 to 10 mph.

Thursday's weather will be cloudy with low temperatures in the mid-50s and high temperatures in the high 60s.

## CAMPUSlines

**Basketball Appreciation Day**—Sponsored by the Spirit Coule at 4:15 p.m. Thursday in Daniel Myer Coliseum. Everyone welcome.

**PC Forums Committee** meets at 4 p.m. Thursday in Room 202 of the Student Center.

**TCU Ad Club** hosts the UTA Ad Club at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in Moody Room 164S. Guest speaker Jerry Roach, senior creative director of Tracy Locke, will speak on his experiences in the advertising field.

**AIDS Coordinating Council of Tarrant Co.** special benefit concert featuring flautist Ransom Wilson, at 8 p.m. Thursday at University Christian Church.

**AERHO CD Hour** will feature the Alarm from 8-10 p.m. Friday on KTCU-FM 88.7.

**Sports All-Nighter**—4 p.m. to 2 a.m. Friday. Teams may register for wiffleball, kickball and wallyball at the Recreational Sports Office, Rickel Building, Room 229. Registration for all other events can be done at the All-Nighter.

**AIDS Walk-a-thon for children** at 10 a.m. Saturday to benefit the Bryan House in Dallas. Sponsored by Mortar Board. Information sheets in Dean of Students or Student Activities offices or call 921-3942.

**Graphic Art Design Contest**—Sponsored by PC Concerts Committee for the first ever Battle of the Bands. If interested submit an entry by March 10. Winner will receive \$75 prize.

**Cheerleader Tryouts**—Applications can be picked up at the Student Center Information Desk from March 1-April 4. Tryouts begin April 4-12.

**March is Women's History Month**—For information call the YWCA at 332-6191 and ask for Ann Cook.

**Scholarship search** available for student use during regular hours at Microcomputer Lab. No charge for students.

**Tom Brown Condom Committee** fourth semester celebration. For information, see Tom Brown Room 217 or call 924-9083.

**To announce an upcoming event in CAMPUSlines**, send information to TCU P.O. Box 32930 or deliver information to the Skiff office, Moody Building Room 291S before 1 p.m. Include name and phone number.

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The Skiff welcomes letters to the editor. Letters must be typed, double-spaced, signed and limited to 500 words. Letters should be turned in two days before publication. They must include the author's classification, major and phone number. The Skiff reserves the right to edit or reject any unacceptable letters.

# Carlessness can drive students crazy

By SCOTT HUNT  
Staff Writer

## Transportation trying for those without wheels

Contrary to popular belief, not every student at TCU owns a BMW. In fact, some students don't even have a car on campus.

But they are constantly reminded as they walk through various TCU parking lots on the way to class that automobiles and TCU students go hand-in-hand.

"Many times I'm surprised by how many people have cars here (TCU)," freshman Chris Knight-Sheen said. "At (Texas) A&M, they cram 50 people into one car. Here everyone has a car — not a run-down car. It's a BMW."

Knight-Sheen has a Jeep Cherokee at his home in San Antonio, but his mother is using it as a family car.

"When I first got here and didn't know anyone, I thought, 'Man, I'll never do anything.' Without a car and not being in a fraternity, I guess I'm not doing too well," Knight-Sheen said.

Since TCU is a relatively small campus, getting around on campus isn't too bad, the consensus held.

"For classes I just walk," sophomore David Nolan said. "For other things my fraternity brothers give me rides, but sometimes it's hard if I have to get somewhere and there is no one around."

Nolan, who lives in the Delta Tau Delta house, said it is a long walk from the Greek to main campus, but "I guess it's good for me."

"I walk everywhere," sophomore Meredith Hachemeister said. "It's cool — I'm independent, and I walk."

Freshman Jeff Meyer had to leave his '67 Volkswagen bug at his California home because if he drove "all the way from California, I don't think I'd make it."

"When I first got here, we hadn't had rush yet," Meyer said. "It was

tough. I didn't go many places except down Berry (Street). I just walked wherever I wanted to go."

Getting around campus without a car may not be a big deal, but when somewhere off-campus is the destination, things get interesting.

To get off campus by walking would take some doing. Borrowing a friend's car or "mooching" a ride are sometimes the only way to escape.

"To go off-campus, I have to fetch a ride all the time," Meyer said.

Meyer said he gets assistance from his roommate, who is "pretty cool" about giving him rides. He also gets rides from his next-door neighbor and from his teammates on the tennis team.

But sometimes those avenues are unavailable. Then Meyer turns to his brothers in Lambda Chi Alpha, who he "can usually" depend on.

Nolan said he is "just trying to hang in there" until next year when he hopes his father will let him bring his '86 Toyota Supra here from West Virginia.

For now, Nolan said he can rely on his roommate or Delt brothers for rides. Nolan, who used to live in Fort Worth, also said if he can plan early enough, he can borrow a car from one of his friends who lives in Fort Worth.

Making friends fast, especially friends with cars, is a valued trait.

"You see where they're going, and you go where they go," Knight-Sheen said. "You gotta just use your charm, and if that doesn't work, you go to someone else til you find someone."

Knight-Sheen said he uses "begging and mooching off other people" to get off-campus.

Part of the problem is the location of TCU in relation to where "the" places to go are.

"Everything is too far, and you

can't really get anywhere unless you mooch," Hachemeister said.

"When I really need to (get around town), I have to beg," she said. "It's the worst thing I've ever experienced. It is a pain."

And there are no guarantees in mooching a ride.

"I think one time I had a date to a winter formal," Meyer said. "Things got really messed up, and people were filled up as far as rides, and so it got to the point where it was about time to leave, and I didn't have a ride yet."

"I was almost in a panic. It got so bad, I asked my date to drive, but her car was in the shop. We finally found someone. They had a sports car, and it was sort of cramped in the back," he said.

Being stranded is something those without cars occasionally must face. And sometimes, they end up with some time to clean the rooms that they hadn't planned on.

"Labor Day was a real joy when everyone left and I was alone in the (Kappa Delta) house," Hachemeister said.

Most students without cars on campus can cite at least one time when they were stuck on campus with no way to leave.

Knight-Sheen said he recently went to see "Young Guns" on campus because his two main sources of rides, his roommate and next-door neighbor, were out of town.

Despite those problems, Knight-Sheen said it was still easier to get a ride for the weekend, when everyone wanted to go out, than during the week.

"It's the little things on weekdays when there's something you have to do," he said. "I had an English paper due, and I had to have someone drive

me to a homeless center. I had to wait for when they could do it, not when it was convenient for me. The little things on weekdays are tough."

Hachemeister agreed.

"Who would turn down going out (on weekends)?" she said. "But when you have an errand, it's like, 'What's in it for me?'"

Nolan said he tries to avoid the weekday problem by planning his errands with his roommate so they can do them at the same time.

Even if successful in planning or getting a ride, those without cars still don't have the luxury of being independent.

For carless students, that can make dating tough.

"You have to beg someone to double or borrow their car," Knight-Sheen said. "Doubling is not always a good idea, and if you borrow their car sometimes you have to pay them or fill their tank. Plus there's the cost of the date, so you fork out a lot of money."

"If I wanted to go out by myself, I can't. I have to ask the girl to drive or borrow a car," Meyer said.

"All our mixers are off-campus," Hachemeister said. "And the social outlets, there are none you can walk up to. Without a car you can't get to those outlets."

Hachemeister said the Fort Worth public transportation system is inadequate to the needs of TCU students, and if it were improved, it would help TCU students without cars.

"I think they (Fort Worth officials) should do things like have a direct (bus) run from TCU to downtown on Saturday or like to the mall on Saturday afternoons," she said. "Things like that that people want to do.

"If we had some bus system available to TCU we wouldn't have to mooch rides to get around."

Although it may not always seem like it, students say there are some advantages to not having a car at TCU.

"It's a benefit in some ways," Meyer said. "You don't pay for gas and you don't have to worry about parking — that's cool. For your freshman year, it's most convenient not to have a car."

"At first I thought it was bad," Nolan said. "But as long as you plan ahead, it's not that bad."

Knight-Sheen said if he had his car here, he would be worried about having it stolen.

"I had a friend who had his car ripped off," he said. "I've heard that's bad here."

And those without cars on campus don't have to worry about buying a parking sticker or getting a ticket from Campus Police.

But the drawbacks are slight when compared to the advantages a car can offer.

"I think it would probably benefit," Meyer said. "Being in a fraternity it would help because a lot of things happen off campus."

"I think you need a car," Nolan said. "I really want to get a job, but to get to an off-campus job you have to have transportation. I really think it's better to have a car."

"I don't care about walking, but I just can't get away and that bothers me," Hachemeister said. "You really feel guilty after (mooching rides) a while."

"I want everyone to have their car break down for a week and experience how it feels to not have a car," she said. "I think then they wouldn't take it for granted."

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"accountable" by other brothers in the chapter, he said.

"When someone is held accountable, they have stated they have a problem with a certain characteristic in life," Sherman said. "Another brother can pray for this person and continually remind him of the commitment made to change that characteristic."

In addition, Beta Upsilon Chi is all-male to offer an alternative to the coed

Christian fellowship organizations on campus, James said.

"The advantage seems to be with only being male because there are already coed groups where fellow Christians can go," he said. "We're not exclusive in a negative way, but a positive way."

"My perception would be that that Christian faith calls for inclusive relations with all people," said the Rev. John Butler, university minister.

Butler said he has not heard about Beta Upsilon Chi and said it may have its own rationale and reasons for making the request to be recognized by

the SOC as an all-male organization.

"I can think of nothing within scripture or the nature of religious experience that would be appropriate rationale," he said.

Some coed Christian organizations at TCU include Campus Crusade, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Fellowship of Greeks and Young Life.

If recognized by the SOC, Beta Upsilon Chi will be the first single-sex non-national social organization at TCU, Sherman said.

"I think it will be a little ironic that Texas Christian University would deny the acknowledgement of a

Christian organization," he said.

Sherman said even if the SOC does not recognize Beta Upsilon Chi, it will still continue as an organization.

Students participate in a four-day rush program at the beginning of the semester to learn about the chapter. The process allows students to make an informed decision about joining, James said.

Pledgeship, which lasts a semester, introduces pledges to the chapter, unifies them spiritually, socially and academically with the active brothers and offers an opportunity for pledges to decide if they definitely want to

join, he said.

"We don't reject people. People will look at the fraternity and see if it doesn't fulfill their need and if it doesn't, they won't join," James said.

The only difference between the pledge and the member is that the pledge does not know about the fraternity. The pledge process allows the pledge to find out everything about the fraternity, James said.

"We hope to hold each other accountable so that we can further our walk with Jesus Christ, encourage each other and have fellowship in the Lord together," Sherman said.

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teach TCU that," said Williams, who graduated from Brite Divinity School with a master of divinity degree in 1983. "We don't need self-esteem. We need self-acceptance."

Wright Lassiter Jr., president of El Centro College in Dallas and former president of Bishop College in Dallas, said education is the key to black community's survival.

Black students need to have ambitions in education, he said.

"I don't see enough of that highest ambition," he said. "You have an

obligation to get all you can get out of this cold system here at TCU."

Striving for identity in a biased system are the keys to community, the two other panel members agreed.

"We strive for inclusion — not living up to expectations, but living above them," said attorney Pamela Dunlop, president of Fort Worth Minority Leaders and Citizens Council.

Robert Ashley, news director at KHVN radio station, said the media are biased against blacks.

"The media do not always tell you the truth," he said. "You must keep your dignity and integrity in tact."

The message to black students

throughout the month was much the same as that in the discussion, said Tim Williams.

"The theme," he said, "was, 'Wake up! To not just go around letting things passively happen. To really look out and see and to become more aware.'"

To the black community, he said, his message, as well as that of the month, is, "Educate yourselves. Take in as much as you can of all types of experiences. Don't just sit back and let things happen. Get more involved. If there's something that you disagree with, voice that opinion. Changes don't come overnight."

To the white community, he said, "We all need to learn something. They need to learn as much about us (blacks) as we do about them. We have intelligences and capabilities, and we need to learn to work together for the betterment of all of us."

Williams said overall participation in the activities of Black History Month was good.

"Of course," he said, "we would like to have a lot more."

TCU's population is about 4 percent black, so events of the month were aimed at the university community as a whole, Williams said.

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proportions, the forms of which became the basis of the sculpture.

"I was inspired at the time by mathematical ideas that were religiously symbolic," she said.

The golden section is a geometric proportion from which the mathematical Fibonacci series, where each term is equal to the sum of the two preceding terms, was developed. It is also known as the "divine proportion."

A rectangular frame with sides in the golden section ratio are said to have a particular beauty. It gave Plato suggestions on the foundation of knowledge, and Aristotle drew ethical analogies from it.

However, Shaffer said the fact that the paint wipes off carries with it no religious significance.

"It could probably use a new coat," she said.

Yet the mystery prevails.

Two Skiff photographers needed to be convinced of its existence, and the majority of the students would bet big money that the sculpture was some-

thing deposited overnight by TCU staff.

"Sure, it looks like something that was left — abandoned — on the front steps of the Moody by a frustrated comedian, but if you ask the right people, it's art," said political science major Steve Rubick.

"The Gold Column" is the only other sculpture on campus besides the Horned Frog on the mall.

"Don't forget making words with chairs at Amon Carter Stadium," Price said. "I mean, if Lite-Brite is art, that has to qualify."

Edd E. Bivin, vice chancellor for

administrative services, said that a major piece of art must be either a high budget priority or donated, as in the case of "The Gold Column."

"There is no reason for us to make sculpture a high priority to complement the TCU landscape, unless it is a functioning part of it, as in the case of the two fountains on campus," he said.

"I think the sculpture helps to identify the fine arts component very well and is very appropriate for our department," said George Tade, dean of the College of Fine Arts and Communication.

However, Tade is reluctant to expand sculpture to the rest of the campus.

"It's difficult to maintain the grounds around a sculpture," he said, citing unsuccessful attempts outside Ed Landreth Hall and in Worth Hills.

Ronald Watson, professor of art and chairman of the drawing and painting department, favors bringing more sculpture to campus.

"Sculpture has become a fact of contemporary life. It's everywhere," he said. "There's so much open space here, it's a shame there isn't more art."

## SPRING BREAK '89

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# Commentary

## Our View Weeks in month are many more than four

Whoever believes that four weeks make up a month has never attended TCU.

Almost every week has been snatched up for at least one crusade. Some are important and well-known, some are less significant.

But there are just too many pressing events screaming for acknowledgement than four weeks could possibly hope to accommodate.

It just wasn't enough to have February dubbed Black History Month. Past American presidents deserve recognition too. After all, it wouldn't be fair to let Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays go by without a government holiday and annual white sale of some colossal proportions.

Besides participating in national celebrations, TCU launched its month-long national Phonathon in February. A day later, Brite Divinity School's Ministers Week began. And seniors had the added pleasure of the Career Planning and Placement Center's month-long series of workshops.

The last week of the chock-full-o-fun month included the beginnings of the spring blood drive and Yucatan-Mayan Week.

Right around the corner, March 6 rings in International Student Week.

But the limelight must be shared. Drug Awareness Week begins the same day.

Remember, March is also Social Work Month and Texas Women's Month, so plan time for more projects, programs and printed material in the mail.

These programs are worthy of attention. Black history is important to celebrate. The Phonathon is an important fund-raising activity. Educating the university about drugs and health matters deserves attention as well.

However, when there becomes a proliferation of weeks to recognize and celebrate in one month, their deemed brightness loses luster.

Organizations need to plan their programs in conjunction with each other. The TCU calendar should be limited to one "Week" per week. Students and faculty should be able to participate in all the celebrations and projects without having to choose between them.

The TCU community needs to focus on one month and week at a time, or "Spring Break Week" will be the only week to look forward to.

## Landry's pink slip business as usual

By JERRY MADDEN  
Columnist



My grandfather once said, "Business is cold. It doesn't care what you've done throughout your career. When your time is up, they get rid of you without hardly even saying good-bye."

Tom Landry knows this too well by now. Twenty-nine years of heart and soul, class and dignity, tears and sweat have been flushed down the toilet by a rich man from Arkansas.

Tom Landry now shuffles through want ads, wondering what happened. New Cowboy's owner Jerry Jones, a man who said he loves the Cowboys, said he now has one goal for his organization - to win.

As if that wasn't Landry's goal all along as well.

To replace Landry, the most admired and respected coach in the NFL, Jones hired his buddy from college days, University of Miami coach Jimmy Johnson. Johnson has one of the worst reputations in college football and is widely thought to be leaving to escape NCAA scrutiny and possible sanctions.

Jones feels Johnson, a man who has never built a program from scratch or dealt with pro personalities for 29 years, is the one who will take the Cowboys back to the top.

Jones said he had no personal animosity toward Landry and said the firing was a simple business decision. For a man who said he loved the Cowboys so much, he should know what Landry means to this organization and community.

Business prevails. Former Cowboy's owner O.A. "Bum" Bright said Landry's firing could be expected after such a large business deal. That's what happens when new management takes over.

But for someone who has worked with the Cowboys for many years,

Bright should have realized the Cowboys are personified in Tom Landry. Business, however, prevails.

Bright and Jones had reasons for what they did. Good reasons. Sound business reasons.

But Tom Landry wasn't just another coach. He built the Cowboys from scratch, along with Tex Schramm. Landry suffered the heartaches and headaches.

He lived and died for the Cowboys, to make them champions and a team that the city of Dallas would be proud of. He, through his charity and caring, made them a team worthy of emulation, despite the occasional bad seed.

When he won, he was magnanimous, and when he lost, he was generous in praise for the other team. He lived through the criticisms of Buddy Ryans and others and never said a harsh word in return.

He lived up to his born-again Christian beliefs, something that is hard to do. But above all, despite all else he did, one thing stands above the rest.

He placed being a professional sportsman above winning.

To him, it was more important for sportsmen to be good role models than winners. He believed in ethics above statistics. A person who worked hard every game and lived cleanly would stick on his teams, and the rest were free to go.

His example is an inspiration for all sports lovers everywhere.

He deserved better than he got. Jones hasn't realized it's more important for Dallas to have a team that has class than it is for them to have a team that wins.

But Jones apparently doesn't care about class or ethics or pride in doing a good job with care.

Jones' priorities look like this: \$, WIN, \$, WIN, \$, WIN.

That's the business way of doing things.

Unfortunately, Jones lost the greatest winner of all time to try and get a winning - and profitable - team.



## Letters to the Editor

### Proffer's "average"

Elizabeth Proffer's comments in the Friday, Feb. 24, issue of the *Skiff* should be disturbing to anyone with an interest in higher education. For someone in her position to be making the inconsistent, unjustified claims regarding student GPAs and the role of the university is shocking.

Proffer said a 2.0 is an average GPA (to demonstrate, the TCU average GPA of 2.796 is above average). This may be true for the universities that have lower graduation requirements, but here at TCU, the minimum GPA necessary for graduation is a 2.0.

If the TCU average were 2.0, then exactly half of the undergraduates could not graduate according to the requirements in the *Undergraduate Bulletin*. Therefore, a 2.0 is a minimally acceptable (not an "average") GPA.

Proffer went on to deny the possibility of comparing GPAs between TCU and other universities. If this were so, then the GPA itself would be meaningless except as an internal record of student performances in comparison to other students within the university.

A GPA is extremely important to graduate schools, professional schools and employers, obviously demonstrating that these people compare GPAs between universities.

Finally, and most importantly, Proffer said "TCU's job is to make good citizens out of students." Under the specific goals of the university (pp. 248-9 of the *Undergraduate Bulletin*), only one of the 13 goals listed ideals with the promoting of good citizenship.

Obviously, the primary goal of an institution of higher learning should be the education of students. If the ultimate goal was good citizenship, then perhaps the only major offered would be pseudo-political science (this was called "civics" in high school).

This would make for a restricted curriculum which would not meet the university's philosophy, which prescribes an education of breadth and depth.

Dean Proffer should be aware of the university's objectives, and when she mistakenly identifies citizenship as the goal, she invites criticism by those who care about education. Also, she misuses the word "average" when she ought to be using "minimally acceptable standard."

Hopefully, Dean Proffer's mistakes were unintentional and misled no one.

John McCullough  
Senior  
Philosophy

Shelton Smith  
Senior  
Philosophy

### World awareness

In every field of study at this university, there is an international dimension. Every academic, religious and fraternal organization on campus has the potential to grow from multicultural activities and perspectives.

Every student here shares this campus and the TCU experience with international students. There is an exciting and growing commitment among students, faculty and staff toward broadening our perspectives and experiences; so why is there still fear and apathy toward striving to include this global perspective in our education?

This past weekend, I, along with many other international students and Americans representing most of the major organizations on campus, attended the World Class Retreat.

The weekend was fun, challenging and motivating. Multiculturalism was dealt with, not only in our personal lives or in the world view, but in the TCU curriculum and classroom as well.

The business school is one of the most prominent and respected programs at TCU. With most major corporations operating in a network of countries, the importance of a willingness to learn and respect other cultures is obvious.

The health-care systems of different countries not only affect each other but provide sources for each other from which to learn and improve. Countries learn from each other's education systems and promote exchange programs for students, professors and researchers.

Many problems in science will not be solved without the network of cooperation set up between countries. History, art, law, literature, religion, music, finance, fashion and the food we eat are among the aspects of our society and economy that incorporate a global perspective.

If the broadening of your intellectual perspective doesn't interest you in the need for multiculturalism in your life at TCU, the educational preparation for your future career should - multiculturalism is directly linked to your salary.

The focus of the World Class Retreat was to discover ways in which students can demand the best possible education that TCU has promised to provide. "Globalizing" TCU is not only socially and educationally, but financially, beneficial for both TCU - the students - and TCU - the business.

The necessity of multiculturalism begins with the reality that our world is no longer a country, but a planet, and our futures are not just in communities but in a world community. The faculty and administrators of TCU are working for the same goal we are - the best possible education.

We have the energy and opportunity to work together to achieve this. The retreat was only the first phase in a four-phase plan to become a truly multicultural campus, but it starts with the students.

If you did not hear about the retreat because the leaders of your organization didn't get that information to you, or if your organization was not represented, you were cheated and you should do something about that. If you couldn't go and are interested in your education, contact the International Students Association or one of the many concerned and qualified faculty members who attended.

TCU will become a university with a global perspective. The question, left up to us, is "How long are we going to take to get there?" Will we be leaders in our fields, or will we have to catch up?

The retreat was fun, and the issues raised were challenging. The education you are paying for is serious.

Are you getting what you paid for? If not, what will you do about it?

### BLOOM COUNTY



## Saying the right thing to 'roomie'

By KATIE HAZELWOOD  
Columnist



It's mid-semester, and things may not be going too well with the roommate. Last semester didn't go too well with the roommate, either.

You have been using various euphemisms to tell your friends why things did not work out.

"We both have really strong personalities."

"We had really different schedules."

"I'm a morning person, she's a night person."

All these euphemisms are not-so-clever attempts to paint a picture of your own innocence by subtly (or so you think) implicating your former roommate's guilt by your tact. "Well, she's a great person and we're still really good friends," you might say. If you are generous in the matter, maybe people will think you are also guilt-free.

Not so fast. You are guilty. You didn't follow Rule No. 1 in "The Roommate Game." That is: maintain you are the same person as when you moved in.

Present yourself as that person who cheerfully said, "Oh, nothing bothers me," and maybe you will even fool yourself.

Think back. You locked yourself into it. You basically lied.

The picture you tried to present as the ultimate hip, savvy, tolerant roommate probably included these often-used vignettes:

"I don't care if you use the hair dryer while I'm still asleep."

"I like all kinds of music."

"I could sleep through a tornado."

"I never talk on the phone."

"I am not a moody person."

"I won't tell anyone that is not your natural hair color."

"I don't think it's sick you sleep naked."

"I think your boyfriend/girlfriend is a really nice person."

"I don't mind if you borrow anything. Help yourself."

Lies, all of them. Or pipedreams, some of them.

The fact remains, you are now into the semester and you can't stand your roommate. She or he snores/is moody/talks on the phone constantly/sleeps naked (that's sick). You wonder how you got yourself into all of this.

First we should examine the way you have lived your life up to this, the critical moment of domestic truth. You too have always been a disorganized, witless slob.

Just because you have bought new spirals and rearranged your pencils, don't think you are going to keep your room neater this time around. Accept it.

Admit also you detest noise in the morning. You are not a morning person and confess now that is when you are the moodiest. You are moody - even your mother thinks so.

Get it out in the open that you panic when your friends aren't calling and you rush home to check the messages on your answering machine every day. It's not like your roommate doesn't do the exact same thing.

Don't just sit there and smile like an idiot while your resentment festers and your eyes take on a distant glaze. You are not a tolerant person, and you are not suddenly going to become one. You can just forget about that.

Instead, just let it all out. You may be surprised at what your roommate doesn't like about you, too.

And if your roommate should ask why you aren't the person you claimed to be when you moved in, give them the answer that ends most conversations and scares further questions off:

"Does anybody really know who they are?"

# Sports

## Area sports leave a lot to desire

By STEVEN J. RUBICK  
Columnist



So, Adrian Dantley is finally with the Mavericks. Yea, verily, the world can once again resume its business. A.D.

has come to his new home and agreed to play.

With this problem out of the way, all of the rest of the world's minor irritations should fall right in place and take care of themselves. Now that Dantley is in Dallas, there is no reason that minor squabbles in the Middle East can't be worked out, power struggles in Central America cannot be solved or mending the rift between the Ayatollah and Salman Rushdie can't take place.

These are minor problems compared to the troubles that the Mavericks, Cowboys and Rangers have faced in the last year. Solving them should be simple.

Not so for the Mavericks. Until recently, the Mavs were considered to be the only serious threat to the Los Angeles Lakers in the NBA's Western conference. But an upset superstar, a first-round draft pick that never panned out, Roy Tarpley's drug problem and numerous injuries to key players and the once-mighty Mavs have fallen to the lowly depths of being an average basketball team.

The Mavs showed some sense in cutting Jim Farmer and Steve Alford. Although Alford showed some promise, neither he nor Farmer had a place on the guard-rich Mavericks. Trading Mark Aguirre was perhaps the best move the team has ever made; Adrian Dantley will fill in the hole left by Aguirre's departure, and the first round pick the team received from Detroit will have benefits down the line.

But still and all, the outlook for the Mavs immediate future is not rosy.

Things don't look much better for the Texas Rangers. The team spent most of the winter meetings looking for talent, something the Rangers have not had in abundance of lately.

Trades were the name of the game, and the Rangers did manage to pick up a few new players, but now must face the prospect of incorporating all their new-found talent into the club. Another team, the Baltimore Orioles, faced that same problem last year and failed miserably.

Even if the Rangers do manage to put things together, they don't appear to have what it takes to make a run at the Oakland Athletics or the Minnesota Twins, arguably the two best teams in the AL West.

So the Metroplex has two strikes against it right now, leaving the Dallas Cowboys as the sole possibility to be a success next year.

Hah.

Bleak is perhaps the best word to describe the outlook for the Cowboys. For the last two years, Cowboys management has stated that the team was going through a rebuilding phase. The older players have slowly been shuffled out and younger players have been worked into the team.

Most positions on the team were improving and the talent was growing deeper. Except for quarterback, and that is a position that, thanks to Roger Staubach, will never be filled to fans' satisfaction.

Things were starting to look up for America's Team.

And then, the team was sold. Out with the old and in with the new; Bum Bright sold the Cowboys to Jerry Jones who quickly fired Tom Landry and announced that Jimmy Johnson would be the Cowboys new head coach. From start to finish, the deal was handled poorly and does not bode well for the team's future.

Tom Landry got shafted and deserved better than he got. Landry, regardless of what you might think of his coaching, is a class act. Jimmy Johnson on the other hand, comes from the University of Miami and that pretty much speaks for itself.

Because of Landry's poor treatment, many fans are upset, players are disgruntled and team management is split. Not a good situation for the new owner to step into.

Three strikes and you're out; major turmoil appears to be the status quo for professional franchises here in the Metroplex and there is no guarantee that things will get better any time soon.

It looks like the only good sports in Dallas/Fort Worth this year are going to be found on cable.

## This Week in Sports



### Men's Basketball

March 4 SMU (men, home)

### Women's Basketball

March 3 SMU (women, home)

### Men's/Women's Golf

March 2-5 Patty Sheehan/SJSU (away)

### Men's/Women's Track

March 3-4 Border Olympics (away)

### Men's/Women's Tennis

March 2-5 Corpus Christi Tourney (men, away)

March 4 Arkansas (women, away)

### Baseball

March 1 Texas Wesleyan (home)

March 3 Wichita State (away)

### Men's/Women's Swimming

March 2-4 SWC Men (away)

## Frogs win two at home against Lions, up record

By REID JOHNS  
Sports Writer

The Longhorns are the team to beat, according to TCU head coach Lance Brown.

"They've got the best pitching in the nation," Brown said.

The TCU baseball team, led by academic all-American Rob Jones and undefeated pitcher Kerry Knox, tamed the Southeastern Louisiana Lions in a three-game homestand last weekend.

The Frogs battled menacing weather and Lion pitchers Mark Webber and Jody Fife to take two of three games from Southeastern Louisiana.

Knox scattered 10 hits in the first game, but gave up only two runs and recorded five strikeouts to move his perfect record to 3-0.

Knox, who posted a 5-5 mark last season, credits his strong start to a new approach to his pitching.

"Last year, I wanted to strike everyone out," Knox said. "This year, I'm just trying to win."

Knox received offensive help from left fielder Darren Thorpe and third baseman Jones, who each posted solo homeruns.

Jones was placed back in the starting lineup five games ago and has responded by going 7 for 12 with a homerun and six runs batted in. The team is 4-1 in that same time span.

"It (being in the starting lineup) allows you to better prepare yourself because you know you're going to be in there," said Jones.

"He (Jones) gives us a strong number six batter," said Rob Stramp, assistant TCU baseball coach.

The 3-2 win was TCU's sixth one-run victory of the season.

"Being on the winning end of one-run games is encouraging," said Jones, who saw TCU drop 11 such games last season.

The Lions received fine pitching performances from Webber and Fife in the second game. The tandem gave up only three hits to the Frogs en route to a 3-2 victory. The game was TCU's first one-run loss of the season.

The Horned Frogs bounced back on Saturday with the help of Tom Hardgrove and Mike Losa to down the Lions in the series' rubber match 9-6.

Hardgrove blasted his third homerun of the season.

Stramp said that Hardgrove is swinging the best he has all season.

Britt Shoptaw started the game for the Frogs, but was knocked out of the game after completing four innings of work. Shoptaw left the game with a 6-3 lead, but because he failed to complete five innings he will not be credited with the victory.

Jared Shope relieved Shoptaw to post his first victory of the season.

The Frogs play the Wichita State Shockers, who are currently ranked 14th in the nation, at Wichita State this weekend. The trip should give the Frogs a good indication of how they'll fare in conference play.

Knox is slated to start the second game of the four-game road trip, and he's looking forward to it.

Knox played at Wichita State in a summer league and has been able to observe many of the current Shockers play before.

"I think I have the inside track on how to pitch to them," Knox said.

Jones is also looking ahead to the challenge of playing one of the nation's best teams.

"It's another opportunity to prove to everyone and ourselves how good we are and how good we can be," Jones said.

### Conference Notes

The Southwest Conference is the toughest baseball conference in the nation.

Texas A&M currently holds the top spot in the nation and Texas is ranked fourth.

## Frogs lose two at tourney

### Tennis team's record drops to 5-3 after losses

By WILL FRAME  
Sports Writer

TCU men's tennis coach Tut Bartzzen knew the competition would be tough at the Rolex National Indoor Team Tournament last week in Louisville, Ky.

Of the 20 participating teams, 19 were ranked in the nation's top 20. The Frogs, ranked No. 13, won their first match and lost the next two, dropping their season record to 5-3.

"We're getting some awfully good competition," Bartzzen said. "With last weekend in Miami and this one in Louisville, we've played six very tough teams in the last 10 days."

In the opening match Wednesday, TCU trounced Brigham Young University 6-0, losing only one set along the way. Bartzzen was pleased with his team's performance.

"We played well against them," Bartzzen said. "Clint (Banducci) had a real good win against David Harkness, who got to the semifinals at the national indoor singles and doubles a couple of weeks ago."

"The other guys played very well, too. We were very satisfied with that win."

Bartzzen's satisfaction was short-

lived. The Frogs' next opponent, the 12th-ranked University of Southern California Trojans, demonstrated why they are the two-time defending NCAA indoor champions by defeating TCU 5-2.

Bartzzen said a close loss by the Frogs' No. 6 singles player, Gary Betts, was a key turning point in the match.

"Betts was up a set and leading 4-1 in the second," Bartzzen said. "He had two or three points to go up 5-1, and we ended up losing. That turned out to be very important. We could have been in the match a lot better than we were."

The rough road got no smoother for the Frogs. TCU's final opponent, Pepperdine University, split six singles matches with the Frogs before winning three straight doubles matches to beat TCU 6-3.

"The two teams we lost to this weekend were quality teams," Bartzzen said. "We're just not far enough along at this point where we can win

matches like that. We're able to get some of those matches pretty tight, but we're just not winning them."

"If I had to cite three areas where the majority of the team needs work, I would say that we're definitely not serving as well as we can, and in some cases, the approach-shot game isn't as good as it should be. We're probably not returning serve as well as we need to."

A bright spot for Bartzzen has been the consistently solid play of freshman Tony Bujan, now 5-1 in singles play. "Bujan has done a real good job as a freshman," Bartzzen said. "Since we started using him, he's won every match he's played except the one against USC."

"I played pretty well (against USC's Donny Isaak)," Bujan said. "That guy was really good. He was 13-0 and didn't lose until the next day after he played me."

"I'm playing the best that I've played in a long time."

Bartzzen said the tough competition will help his team in the long run.

### The Ladies of Kappa Kappa Gamma would like to congratulate the New Officers:

President:	Carolyn Ingle
First Vice President:	Margo Teas
Second Vice President:	Beth Robatsch
Recording Secretary:	Stacey Price
Corresponding Secretary:	Debbie Duffy
Registrar:	Melissa Maestri
Treasurer:	Sabrina Clark
Assistant Treasurer:	Sally Holt
Marshal:	Ellen Kirkpatrick
Fraternity Education:	Amy Albright
House:	Kelly Cox
Pledge Chairman:	Allison High
Senior Panhellenic:	Asbley Thames
Junior Panhellenic:	Mindy Livley
Social Chairman:	LouAnn Collins
Public Relations:	Jenni Romero
Membership:	Susan Elliot
Scholarship:	Michele Satterelli
Philanthropy:	Stacy Stevens
Spirit:	Kristin Dampf
Song:	Courtney Long
Intramurals:	Michelle Winslip Michelle Fenner

And Special Thanks to our Chapter Advisor, Mrs. Sandy McGowan

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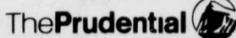
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## We're Looking For A Few Good Bands!

PC CONCERTS COMMITTEE IS NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR THE FIRST EVER "BATTLE OF THE BANDS" CONTEST TO BE HELD ON APRIL 16, 1989.

---RULES---

- At least one member of band is a full-time TCU student.
- Must submit a cassette with 3 different cuts, completed application, \$25 non-refundable application fee, and signed TCU contract rider by March 10, 1989.
- If selected, must submit list of songs by April 3, 1989.
- Each band will have a set time limit to perform. Violations of time will be penalized as follows:
  - points will be deducted for each minute over time limit, up to 5 minutes.
  - if over 5 minutes, regardless of crowd appeal, the power will be cut.
- Each band will have a limited set-up time.
- Band representative must attend meeting prior to event.
- Band must be self-represented or unsigned by an agency.
- All band members should be familiar with TCU's alcohol policy; any violations will result in immediate removal from show.
- Sound, staging, and drinks will be provided as well as campus-wide publicity and cash prizes.

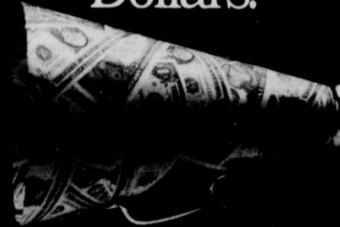
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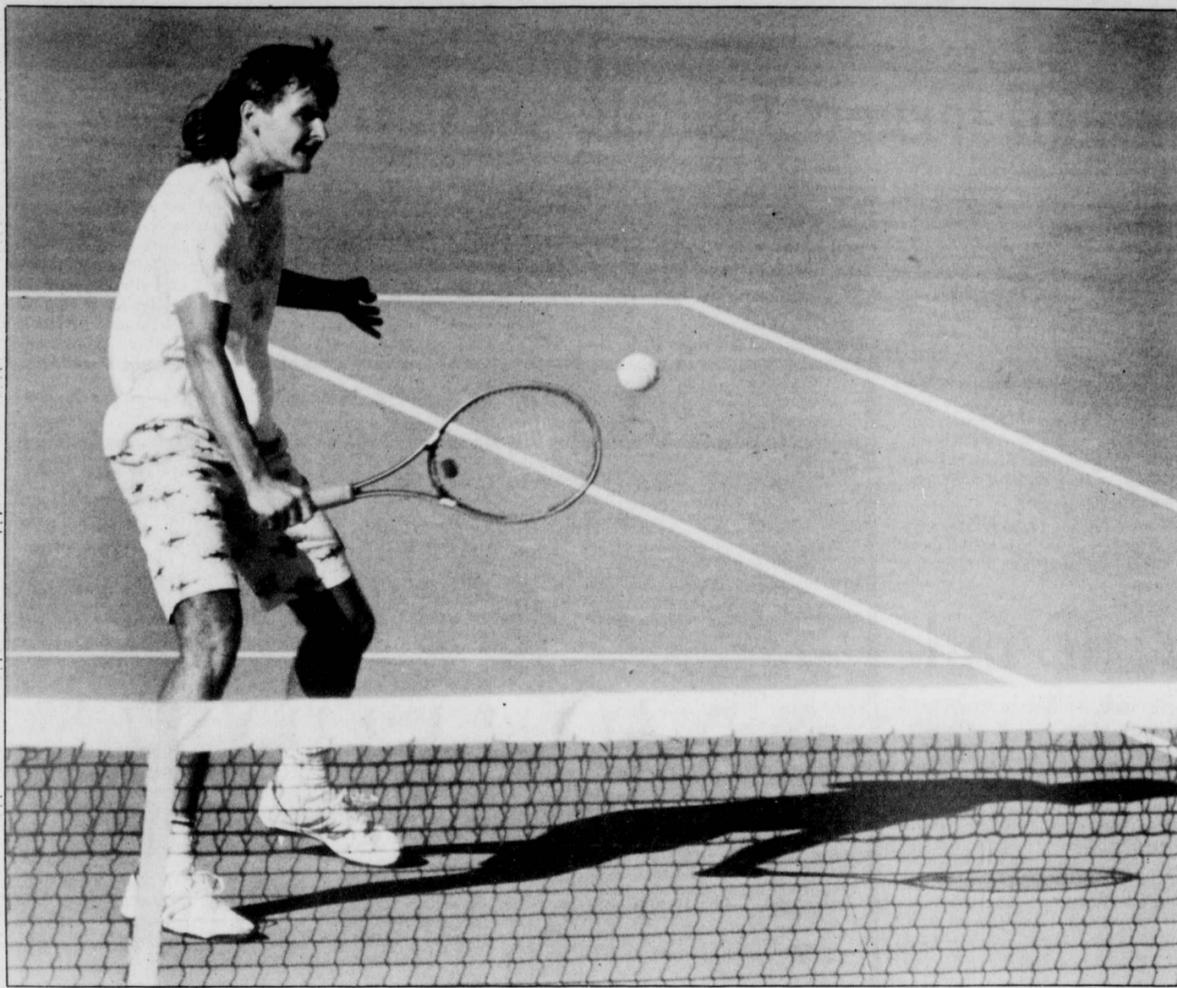
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Senior Clinton Banducci practices on his tennis techniques. Banducci is the number one singles player for the Frogs.

TCU Daily Skiff / File Photo

# Banducci strives for perfection

## South African rises to top in U.S. as TCU's number one tennis player

By RANDY HARGROVE  
Sports Writer

Today, TCU senior Clinton Banducci stands firmly on American ground. After four years in this country he has grown accustomed to it, and he has come to know what to expect. He has even made a name for himself in the sport, tennis, that brought him here from his native South Africa.

But four years ago Banducci was an incoming freshman, unsure of what to expect. He was in a new country with only a few packed bags and his undeniably English accent. He hoped everything would go well, and after a few short hours in the Lone Star State, he knew things could only get better. Call it misplaced identity.

A South African couple, who were friends of Banducci's family, picked him up at D/FW Airport. After a quick tour of Dallas and the couple's home, he made his trek to TCU. Banducci was ready to become a Horned Frog. But, he forgot one important item.

"He (Clinton) left his bag on the driveway of their (Banducci's friends) house with his passport and credentials," said TCU men's tennis coach Tut Bartz. "They drove back over there (Dallas) and the bag was still in their driveway. It had been lying in their driveway for a couple of hours."

"We came from Dallas and came over here, and I didn't have anything," Banducci said. "We had to drive back to Dallas and they found it. It was pretty scary. I wouldn't have had any money or my passport. I would have had to send papers back to get a new passport and it would have been a lot of trouble."

Needless to say, Banducci's transition to the American lifestyle has been much smoother than that first day. And while he still may occasionally misplace an item or two, there is no misplacing his accomplishments on the tennis court the past two years.

With his hair nearing his shoulder, the 6-foot 150 pound Banducci served and volleyed his way to the 1987 Southwest Conference singles title and the number-six singles position. In 1988, he was the leading force behind TCU's conference championship, earning a berth in the NCAA individual singles tournament and garnering all-American honors in the doubles along with teammate Earl Zinn.

After recovering from fall injuries that limited his playing time, Banducci, a senior, hopes to again provide the play that will catapult the Frogs to another first place finish. He is currently ranked 20th nationally by the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association poll. The TCU men's tennis team is ranked 14th in the nation.

"He's a very hard worker on the court and he takes it seriously," said teammate Gary Betts. "He's pretty intense in practice. He's not a cocky number one player. He's not cocky towards other people."

"He's a very good college player," Bartz said. "He works hard all the time. He has good intensity in matches. I'd say his game has become quite well rounded. He wants to win and he pays the price. Frequently he works out in the morning when he doesn't have class and then he works out in the afternoon with the team."

This type of effort is nothing new to Banducci. As a youngster growing up in Benoni, South Africa, about 15 miles outside of Johannesburg, Banducci would hit balls against the wall his neighbor's tennis court. He didn't play he just hit the ball.

Eventually he got coaching from his neighbor's wife. He progressed to another coach and then started playing tournaments.

"I used to play all the junior tournaments in South Africa," Banducci said. "After I got out of high school, I came straight here (TCU)."

Banducci found out about TCU by reading in the local newspaper and from friends, in particular one from South Africa who also played on TCU's tennis team.

"There was a guy on the tennis team, Neil Broad, from South Africa. I knew him pretty well. People from Dallas came and took me on a tour here. They spoke to the coach at SMU and he said this was a really good school to go to for tennis. And they had a pretty good academic program as well."

"Because they had a good tennis program I wanted to come here," he said. "It made my parents happy that

it had good academics."

Academics. Banducci said he can still remember the school system in Benoni and how it and the students compare to life and school at TCU.

"I'd say life growing up there is more conservative. You lead a more sheltered life. American kids are much more open. I don't think they (South African kids) are as open with people as American kids are. I'd say maybe that's the way we're brought up. You go to school and you've got to be in uniform. If you say anything wrong you go to the office and you get caned. You've got to bend over and the guy's got a cane and he whacks you. You don't get out of line. But here it's more open. People can do what they want."

Everybody participates so much and they don't care what other people think," he said. "There, you don't want to answer a question unless the teacher chooses you. The teacher asks and nobody answers. You're hiding your head back there. The guy looks around and he'll say, 'Hey Banducci, you're hiding your head back there what do you think?' It makes you feel stupid. If you give a stupid answer people are going to laugh at you. Here it's like who cares."

**"He's a very hard worker on the court and he takes it seriously. He's pretty intense in practice. He's not a cocky number one player. He's not cocky towards other people."**

GARY BETTS,  
TCU tennis player

A different type of school system is not all Banducci had to adjust to in America. College life meant learning some new American jargon.

Some of the terminology is different," Banducci said. "Back at home you call an eraser a rubber. You come here and say 'Where are your rubbers' and they say 'We don't have rubbers.'"

Banducci also said that back home traffic lights are called robots.

With his new American jargon in hand, Banducci said when he gets the chance to return home, roughly once a year, he finds that in ways, a little too much of America has rubbed off on him.

"The funny thing is when I'm back in South Africa people think I'm American," Banducci said. "South Africans think I sound American. They'll say, 'Where you from in America?' I'll say 'I'm South African. I'm from down the street, from Benoni.' It's weird."

In a few short months, Banducci may get a weird feeling from the fact that he no longer will be spending all his time in America. He will have ended his tennis career at TCU and will have graduated with a degree in business finance. For Banducci though, nothing would be better than ending his stay at TCU by going out on top.

"I'd like to see if we could win the Southwest Conference again," Banducci said. "And do well in the NAAs. I'd like to do well in the NAAs, myself in doubles and singles."

And once he is out of school, Banducci said he hopes to continue playing tennis professionally, starting out with the lower prestige and money tournaments, then, after building up enough tennis points on the circuits, moving up to the Grand Prix tournament.

"I'm going to play the circuit," Banducci said. "I'm going back to Europe. I might play Wimbledon, I'll just have to see. I'm going back to South Africa and play a couple of challenges and I'm not sure what I'm doing from there."

I still have to go to the army for two years," he said. "That's mandatory. Everybody has to go. I might go next January. When you're in the army now they do so much for tennis. They give you a great deal. You play in all the tournaments in South Africa. You have to go in before you're 25."

But at age 20, Banducci still has time on his side. He said he forward to the challenges ahead, be it saluting and serving tennis balls or just serving. Bartz agrees that Banducci's best days could be ahead of him.

"I think he'll definitely get better as he devotes full time to it," Bartz said. "He's very competitive and intense."



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# News

## National social work month targets homelessness problem

By **MONICA LANDERS**  
Staff Writer

Homesick students may mournfully chant "there's no place like home; there's no place like home," but even they cannot fully understand what it's like to be without a home.

TCU's Social Work Club is aiming for increased awareness of the problem of homelessness during March, which is national social work month, said Vice President Liz Kasperek, a senior social work major.

The club's biggest project is its Community Connection Day, for which 39 non-profit organizations have been invited to set up information tables in the Student Center on March 15, she said.

"These are places where people can volunteer or where they can go for

help," Kasperek said. "We're trying to get the TCU community acquainted with what's out there as far as resources."

The National Association of Social Workers chose "homelessness" as this year's theme because they report that there are as many as 3 million homeless in the United States, a number that is increasing an average of 25 percent each year.

"We can't push it aside anymore," said Cynthia Franklin, field coordinator for social work. "People need to be made aware that it's not a few poor, lazy people who don't have homes."

Families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population and currently constitute one-third of all homeless people, according to a report released by the association.

Decreasing federal funding for low-income housing programs is one reason given for the increasing number of homeless.

Susan Negreen, the executive director of the Texas chapter of the association, said federal funding for these programs has been cut by 70 percent during the Reagan administration.

The Social Work Club, which is open to all students, is planning to volunteer this month at Loaves and Fishes, a program to feed the homeless, Kasperek said. Many students also intern at various non-profit organizations.

Jamie Lanier, a senior social work major, works with the homeless about 20 hours a week at the Salvation Army.

Lanier said the Salvation Army has both long and short-term programs. The Emergency Room program is for people who come in off the street needing a place to stay. They may stay only 48 hours or talk with a social worker to discuss a six-week program, she said.

To qualify, the homeless must find full-time employment within 10 days,

she said. They are given three meals a day and medical assistance free of charge.

"We try to provide the basic necessities," Lanier said. "The whole emphasis is on helping families become self-sufficient. Families should be able to save enough money to pay a first month's rent."

When families are ready to leave

the program, Lanier said the Salvation Army helps the people find low-income housing, and Kroger Grocery Store supplies food vouchers.

"It was hard at first - being exposed to that kind of life. It's hard to make the transition between there and school without feeling guilty," she said. "But they're just like you and me. They're just having a hard time."

## Immigration topic of talk

By **PAUL MOUNT**  
Staff Writer

An immigration lawyer will speak to TCU international students about important immigration changes and regulations in a public service seminar at 4 p.m. today in Moudy Building Room 141N.

Sam Tidwell, of the law firm Samuel M. Tidwell & Associates, P.C., of Dallas, will discuss some of the legal requirements for international students who come to this

country to pursue a degree - what regulations they should be most aware of, what changes in the laws might affect them and what steps they can take to remain in the United States after graduation.

"The seminar is a good way for students to get acquainted with lawyers," said Ken Bus, assistant director of International Student Affairs. "It allows them to become aware of what they have to do to stay here after graduation."

Tidwell will talk about the 1986 Im-

migration Reform and Control Act and how it has changed immigration laws, said Barbara Nelson, director of office operations at Tidwell's office.

"Students need to attend so they will have an understanding of the new laws," she said. "If they have decided to return home and then come back to the United States, they will be informed of the changes, and their status wouldn't be jeopardized."

Tidwell, a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin, has been practicing immigration law since 1977.

## Mayan fiesta begins with art

By **BRENDA WALLACE**  
Staff Writer

A representative from the Mayan area will discuss how the ancient Mayan calendar can be used to predict the future tonight at 7 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom.

Carlos Villanueva, the director of Merida's Center for Mayan Area Studies, said he will discuss the 20-year cycle of the calendar and how it has been used to make a prophecy.

"Every event of the Mayans has gone by this calendar," he said. "Maybe in 20 years the Mayan culture will be reborn."

Don Frischmann, assistant professor of Spanish, was responsible for inviting Villanueva to speak. It will be Villanueva's third year to lecture at TCU.

The first year Villanueva gave one lecture, but he and Frischmann talked about arranging a large-scale Yucatan/Mayan event for TCU.

Frischmann said Villanueva arranged for the artists and scholars from the Yucatan to come to TCU while Frischmann found support.

"He's done an outstanding job of coordinating and bringing together a group of people who usually know each other but are not close friends," Frischmann said.

The International Student Office did not directly arrange the event but did help sponsor the Mayan culture week both this year and last.

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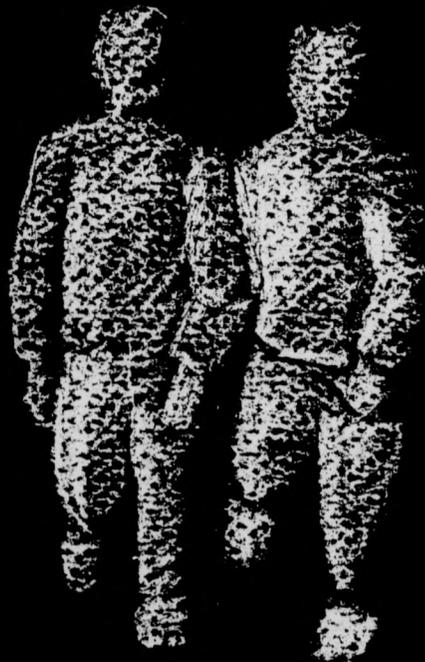
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"For a number of reasons I believe that our longstanding policy of excluding Negro students from Texas Christian University has served its purpose and that in the future we should rely on an admissions policy which excludes only persons who are judged to be unable to profit from curricula at TCU. Since there are many persons of contrary opinion . . ."

# Full integration achieved in phases

By SCOTT HUNT  
Staff Writer

Racial tension in the inner city explodes after an incident between a black man and a white police officer. This could be a scene from Detroit in 1964 - or Miami in 1989.

It seems today as if racial issues are re-emerging as a prominent social problem. The recently released movie "Mississippi Burning" brings further attention to the way things were and perhaps still are.

It seems fitting that, in an atmosphere of renewed concern for racial issues, TCU remembers the 25th anniversary of its integration.

The official date given for the integration of TCU is Jan. 23, 1964.

That is the day the TCU Board of Trustees voted by a 5-to-1 ratio to adopt the following resolution:

"That from this day henceforth students be enrolled at TCU without reference to race, creed or nationality, and that the Board of Trustees trust the administration to carry out this responsibility."

Shortly after the decision Allene Jones became the first black undergraduate to attend TCU.

This event, however, was only the culmination of a process that dated back at least to the 1940s.

The book "100 Years of TCU History" summed up the process.

"Though the charter and bylaws of the University never precluded the admission of black students, their enrollment before 1964 was restricted to three units of the University. Since 1942, Evening College classes for military personnel included black students, and integration of Brite College of the Bible occurred in 1952 and of Harris College of Nursing in 1962."

"The grounds for the TCU movement (to integrate) in '64 had been laid carefully," said Jack Suggs, dean of Brite Divinity School. "When integration came to the university, it came as a thing people thought should happen."

Integration took its first tentative steps during World War II, when TCU cooperated with the U.S. government in offering specialized training to servicemen.

The *TCU Daily Skiff* reported in its



May 23, 1961, edition that these classes were held on the TCU campus and were taught by TCU professors.

None of the servicemen received college credit for the classes or were considered students of the university.

However, the event was important in the eventual integration because, as the *Skiff* reported, a "limited number of these students were Negroes."

The cooperation between the government and TCU continued after the war.

From World War II and continuing through the Korean War, the university contracted with the government to offer a limited number of classes for college credit to servicemen. TCU, like the government, did not make a racial distinction regarding the teaching of black servicemen.

The classes were taught by TCU faculty at Carswell Air Force Base and at Camp Wolters in Mineral Wells.

In addition to instructing servicemen in off-campus night classes, TCU also offered classes to black teachers in the Fort Worth school system. The classes met in the Gay Street Elementary School building.

Despite these efforts, TCU was a long way from integration.

When the story of TCU's instruction of black teachers and servicemen first

appeared in the Nov. 2, 1951, issue of the *Skiff*, TCU President M.E. Sadler issued the following statement:

"There has been no fundamental change in the policy of Texas Christian University concerning the admission of Negro students to our school.

The offered courses allowed black teachers to receive additional certification, receive credit for classes that could be applied toward a master's degree and become more proficient in their profession.

The 1961 *Skiff* said two black teachers actually received their master's degrees in education from TCU as a result of the program.

The program ended in 1957 when interest dwindled to the point that the university no longer considered it feasible to continue the project.

A major step in including minorities in the TCU community came with the integration of Brite College of the Bible, now Brite Divinity School, in 1952.

Suggs, who was an assistant professor of the New Testament at the time, said the ability of Brite to integrate before the rest of the university lay in its unique relationship with TCU and the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

"Brite is church-related in a way the other (schools of TCU) can't be," Suggs

said. "We prepare church leadership. The church was tender in regards to segregation."

The Christian Church began to feel it "couldn't have a part of a situation" like segregation, Suggs said.

Brite integrated, giving blacks a path to church leadership.

Brite was able to integrate 12 years before TCU as a whole because of its charter as a separate organization with a separate board of directors.

Harris College of Nursing took another step toward complete integration when it integrated in 1962.

Meanwhile, the students of TCU expressed their opinions on the subject.

In February 1951, the TCU student congress voted 16-0 to let black colleges send delegates as observers to the Texas Intercollegiate Student Association.

It might not have been a giant step, but it was a beginning.

"I believe we could understand more of how Negro colleges work if they were admitted to TISA," said Harold P. Alderman, a senior at the time.

Reports in the *Skiff* seem to indicate that, for TCU students of the 1960s, integration was then what the divestment issue is today.

"Racial discussion has risen at TCU in recent months, and it seems likely that debate may intensify before it dissipates," said a 1961 *Skiff* article.

Students and trustees met together that spring semester to discuss the racial policy of the university.

The Board then met in a special session Jan. 23, at which time the decision was made to officially integrate the entire university.

The Board said in an official statement that it had noticed that other universities "with which we have wanted to compare ourselves have already made this move: Emory, Vanderbilt, Tulane, Baylor, SMU, (and) Rice University is now in the midst of litigation in an effort to make it possible . . . to enroll Negro students."

Students and faculty in general were happy with the Board's decision.

"I celebrated the fact that it had been (integrated)," Suggs said.

## Races still don't truly mix, Proffer says

By ROBIN NOBLE  
Staff Writer

Allene Jones, the first black undergraduate admitted to TCU after integration, remembers a religion professor who wanted her to sit in the front of the class to feel more comfortable.

"He was a very nice gentleman, but I just wanted to be another student here," said Jones, a faculty member of the Harris College of nursing.

Jones remembers almost no problems in being a black student at a virtually all-white school. Being a faculty member here has also posed no difficulties for Jones, she said.

She is comfortable and has been since 1962, she said. But being comfortable is not the only criteria in judging integration.

Dean of Students Elizabeth Proffer, who has worked at TCU since 1954, said that although black students, faculty and international students might feel comfortable enough at TCU, the goals of integration still have not been met.

TCU is not segregated, which she defined as forced separation of racial groups. But integration, or a true coming together of racial groups, has not been achieved

to its fullest potential on campus, Proffer said.

"If you go to the cafeterias and see the way students socialize - black students eat together, white students eat together, etc. - you see that people like to be around others who are like themselves," she said.

"When we do that - limit ourselves to our own little groups - we cut out some of our avenues of education," Proffer said.

Much of the TCU student population is homogeneous: white, middle class, Protestant people who, if they're not careful, tend to forget the rest of the world, she said.

"It's easy if you're in this category to forget about homeless people, the problems in Beirut or the conflicts in Afghanistan," she said. "But by sincerely trying to integrate, we expose ourselves to others and others' cultures and get a better understanding of our world."

"Introducing ourselves to the cultures and lifestyles of others is a part of what being an educated person is about," she said.

"If you grew up with pre-conceived notions about the roles of people in other cultures, then you may have some problems later in life," she said. "Exposure to different kinds of people is so important."

"For example, if, when you were young, you always

saw blacks in menial roles, and you get out of school and go to work for a black editor, this might pose some problems for you," she said.

To achieve the goal of integration, Proffer said, the dominant culture needs to take the lead to make those in the minority cultures feel more comfortable.

"Sometimes we don't take the time or the effort to learn about others," Proffer said. "This is to our own disadvantage."

Proffer cited students who complain when they have foreign professors who speak with an accent.

"These professors have so much to offer students, not only in the area of their expertise, but in cultural areas as well," she said.

"American students are very concerned with American things," she said. "Many foreign situations have a direct effect on the lives of Americans."

Jones, who is involved in a campus effort to recruit minority faculty, said that many of the minority candidates TCU has interviewed and offered positions have had better offers from other universities.

"There is a big demand for minority faculty now, and many times these Ph.D.s just get better offers," she said.

## Black student percentages going down

By **ANGIE COX**  
Staff Writer

The percentage of blacks at TCU in the fall 1988 semester was the lowest it's been in 13 years, according to Institutional Analysis statistics.

Changes in educational funding, a decrease in athletic scholarships at TCU and higher minimum SAT scores have contributed to the decline, said Janet George Herald, associate dean of admissions.

In 1975, blacks made up 4.68 percent of the total enrollment. Today, that percentage is 3.66. In the last five years, the percentage has decreased each year.

The percentage of blacks at TCU in 1970 (the first year such statistics are available) was 1.13, the lowest in the next 17 years. It grew to 3.2 percent by 1973 and peaked at 4.69 percent in 1976. Since then, the percentage of blacks has not fluctuated more than 1.02 points.

These small increments are significant, Herald said, only in that there was no significant increase.

"I believe that before those numbers will show a significant increase, there must be a high level of commitment. But then, who's really going to say that minorities aren't important?"

"You have to keep in mind the relatively large proportion of blacks that are athletes," she said. "Then take into account the NCAA probation restricting the number of scholarships."

TCU was put on probation for three years, 1985-1988. As part of the penalty, the number of scholarships was reduced from 30 to 15.

Carolyn Dixon, assistant athletic director, agreed with Herald, but added that an NCAA rule put into effect in 1986 requiring all college athletes to meet the minimum academic requirements, such as an SAT score of at least 700, has also affected black enrollment.

"I think that probably has had more of an effect than reduced scholarships. At least that's what the all-black schools have been telling us," she said.

Herald also suggested that TCU is following a national trend of reduced numbers of black men enrolling in colleges.

A 1986 study by the American Council on Education found that college enrollment for black men decreased from 4.3 percent to 3.5 percent from 1976 to 1986.

Another reason for lower percentages may be the lack of primary education preparation.

"The problem has to be addressed first in our own back yard. The quality of Texas public schools has decreased and it will be a while before current efforts to better the schools trickle down to the enrolling college students," Herald said.

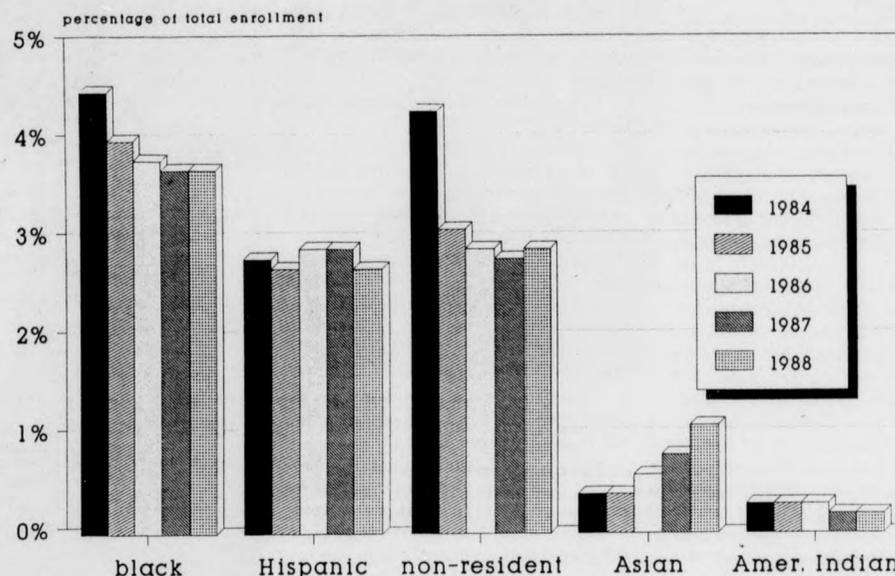
The recruiting process for blacks is different only in that there are specialized mailings to remind minority students of deadlines for admissions, she said.

The Black Student Caucus and the Organization for Latin American Students also make calls to prospective students, she said.

But Herald believes the commitment to recruiting and keeping minority students at TCU is not just the job of the admissions office, but one for the whole campus.

## TCU minority enrollment

fall '84 to fall '88



Graphics: Brenda Welchlin  
Source: Institutional Analysis

## Balance not seen at TCU

Societal problems cause trend, Hampton says

By **JULIE PALM**  
Staff Writer

After a quarter of a century of integration, TCU still lacks a student population with the same percentage of minorities as the general population.

"In society, in general, there is a shortage of ethnic minorities attending college. TCU is an example of that national shortage," said Logan Hampton, student activities minority and programs adviser.

"The ideal, what we should strive for, is having the campus mirror society," he said. "Society is 13 percent African-American, 10 percent Hispanic. Ideally that's what TCU would be."

Today, white students make up 89.4 percent of the student body. Blacks constitute 3.7 percent, Hispanics 2.7 percent, Asians 1.1 percent and American Indians 0.2 percent, said Mary Kincannon, assistant registrar. The remaining 2.9 percent of the students are classified as non-resident students, a category that includes international students.

Students voluntarily submit information concerning their ethnic origin, so figures may not be entirely accurate, Kincannon said.

Hampton said the low number of minority students is the result of societal problems and failures and not a result of a lack of recruiting on the part of TCU.

"There are a number of causes. Much of it is a family thing," he said. "In many families it is a question of whether or not a college education is practical.

Hampton said that in many minority families, children are not expected to go to college because no one in their family has ever done so.

"I would bet that we still have a lot of people here today who are first-generation college people. A large number of minorities go into the Army, junior college or trade school instead of a four-year college," he said.

Financial restrictions keep many minorities from attending four-year colleges and universities, especially private ones, said Libby Proffer, dean of students.

"We're at a private school, and for many minorities it can be too expensive. Despite the gains in equality, many minorities still haven't achieved equal financial gains," Proffer said.

"TCU is at a disadvantage when recruiting minorities because of economics. When we're in a recruiting war with Texas A&M or UT, it makes it tough. They can give above-average students four years of free education. We can't compete with that," Hampton said.

An extensive minority recruiting program by the admissions office is not the way to increase minority enrollment, Hampton said.

"Increasing our recruiting is like giving someone with the flu a handkerchief. It solves their immediate problem but doesn't get rid of the flu," Hampton said. "We can start a marketing program and get a large number of minorities for a while, but that doesn't solve society's problems."

"Society needs an intervention program. We need to start early, with the family and church, to get minorities into college. Short-term, antidotal remedies won't do it," Hampton said.

## Recruiting an admissions priority

By **CHUCK HENDLEY**  
Staff Writer

Minority recruitment has been an area of special interest at TCU for the past 15 years, said Janet George Herald, associate dean of admissions.

"Today, every college has increased efforts to attract minority students, but they have been a target population at TCU since I have been here," Herald said.

The Admissions Office sees minority recruitment as such an important part of the admissions process that everyone is responsible for recruiting everyone, unlike other universities where there is a

designated minority recruiter, Herald said.

"It is one thing to generate a lot of applications, but it is still another challenge to get them to enroll," she said.

Herald said that if TCU was going to be represented at a high school that was predominantly made up of minority students, most students would feel more comfortable with a minority admissions staff member, but it did not require one to make those presentations.

Institutional Analysis statistics for the fall semester show the minority population composed of 3.7 percent blacks, 2.7 percent Hispanics, 1.1 percent Asians and 0.2 percent American Indian.

"Our primary concern is that all students who get accepted to TCU have the ability to succeed, so we are facing a great challenge when we go out to recruit these students, because we are trying to figure out what is appropriate for both TCU and the student," she said.

TCU Admissions has established links with several minority groups such as the Black Student Caucus and the Organization of Latin American Students, and it has used these groups to help phone minority students and answer their questions about TCU.

"We have also established networks

See Herald, Page 9

# Brite blazed path toward openness

By BETH ELEY  
Staff Writer

Brite Divinity School became integrated nearly a decade before the steps to ending TCU's segregation were officially taken.

Vada Phillips Felder was the first to benefit from the integration policy.

Felder was living in Fort Worth in 1952 and noticed a story in one of the local newspapers that Brite was going to admit minorities.

Felder said she went to enroll for classes on the last day of registration in September 1952. She said she was shocked when Brite offered her an academic scholarship based on her grades in her undergraduate work at Wiley College.

"Though I was there the last day of registration, and I didn't go out there thinking I would get a scholarship - that said to me they were trying to be helpful," Felder said.

And she found both the faculty at Brite and her peers were supportive of her from the day she enrolled until the day she graduated in 1954.

Felder was not the only minority to enroll in 1952, said Jack Suggs, dean of Brite Divinity School. James Claiborne enrolled in 1952 and was awarded a bachelor of divinity degree four years later.

Only two faculty members at Brite today were there in 1952. Suggs, who was then professor of the New Testament, and Glenn Routt, assistant professor of theology, remember the integration.

Suggs said neither he nor Routt were on the Brite Board of Trustees when the decision was made to integrate. In fact, nobody at Brite today was at that particular meeting, Suggs said.

Suggs said there was no tension on the TCU campus after the decision to integrate, and little tension outside the campus.

There were no demonstrations, Suggs said.

Felder said one of the reasons she believes there was little attention paid to her when she enrolled was because she wasn't enrolling to make any kind of a social statement about racism.

"I didn't go out as a crusader," Felder said.

"My purpose was to go as a Christian to gather appropriate and use additional tools with which God could build his kingdom," she said.

Felder admits she kept a low profile while attending Brite. She never tried to eat in the Student Center Cafeteria.

Suggs said the two areas not fully integrated by Brite in 1952 were housing for minority students and eating on campus.

Felder said neither of these non-integrated areas deterred her in any way because she already had her own home in Fort Worth, and she never had a desire to eat in the cafeteria on campus.

Suggs said that in 1959 Brite reported that the one area not thoroughly integrated was housing. Brite housing was not totally integrated until the early 1960s, Suggs said. TCU became officially integrated in 1964.

A 1959 self study of Brite Divinity School reported that, "During this entire period there has been complete freedom from criticism or inharmonious incident as experienced by the university and the seminary since 1952."

Felder said that although she never experienced a negative incident as a result of being at Brite, she did sometimes feel



Jack Suggs

like she was being shielded by faculty and friends from any bad situation that might occur.

She told of the time in her first year at Brite that a general university assembly was called in Ed Landreth Hall. All students and faculty were expected to attend. However, she said she had no intention of going.

Felder said she was leaving her class and found one of her teachers waiting outside to escort her to the assembly. She told Harry Munro she had no intention of

going to the assembly.

After a few minutes of debate, Munro won and escorted Felder to the assembly, where his wife, Dorothy, was waiting for the two of them, Felder said.

During her time at Brite she never felt ill-at-ease because she could relate to her peers' academic and socioeconomic backgrounds, Felder said.

"Brite worked for me. If I had gone out as a crusader to test a number of things, I am sure my reaction would have been different," she said.

# Principal opened door to black education

By MICHELLE RELEFORD  
Staff Writer

She could be anybody's great-grandmother.

The neat white house with burglar bars is filled with warm glow that builds body as late afternoon sunlight enhances ancient upholstery on furniture from the '40s. The familiar smell of seasoned timbers and aged plaster permeate the entryway. Oprah Winfrey introduced a guest from the TV in the back room.

Its light glowed into the hallway.

Most TCU students' great-grandmothers don't live on the other side of Evans Avenue. It is considered the "black side of town" because of the unbalanced ratio of blacks to whites.

The small, 92-year-old black woman from Tyler doesn't question this any more than she questioned her right to obtain a degree from a fancy, private, all-white university.

In 1951, a decade before TCU would be officially integrated, Lottie Mae Hamilton asked the administration at TCU if a few professors could come to her elementary school after hours to teach some education classes to her teachers.

Hamilton, a large-minded, strong-willed principal of an all-black elementary school in south Fort Worth probably didn't realize then that she was opening the door to an era that would go down in TCU history.

"I asked them if they could give us a teacher. They were very nice about it," she said.



Lottie Mae Hamilton

"The professors, three of them, would come out at 6 p.m. and we had class until about 9 p.m.," she said.

Even though the students didn't meet on the TCU campus, they paid full tuition for the professors.

Hamilton said it was more convenient for her to stay at Gay Street Elementary School for her college courses.

"We couldn't get out and go (to the TCU campus) anyway, because we were

in school until 3 (p.m.)," she said.

The principal was so thrilled that the professors were going to give her teachers some much-needed skills that she didn't despair about being off-campus.

"I didn't ask (to come to campus)," Hamilton said. "I had a feeling I wouldn't get to."

Practicality overruled equality.

"All I wanted was my degree, and I got it," Hamilton said.

"The big thing we were after was reading. People were always telling us that the kids were so backwards about reading," she said.

Hamilton earned her master of education degree from TCU in 1956 but was not allowed to be recognized at commencement exercises.

She made it clear that she wasn't out to ruffle any feathers.

The room she was sitting in was spotless lending credibility to the saying, "a place for everything and everything in its place."

This is indicative of Hamilton's philosophy.

"There are so many ways you can be happy if you just take the time and if you stay where you belong," she said.

"When we got to TCU, that was it. I saw to it that the professors were treated with proper respect. The teachers in the classes were all handpicked by me," she said.

"I didn't want to send trouble to TCU," she said.

After Hamilton gave up her post as principal of Gay Street Elementary to be

*"All I wanted was my degree, and I got it."*

LOTTIE MAE HAMILTON,  
alumna

principal at a school named in her honor, the program at Gay Street was discontinued.

The new principal wasn't interested in continuing the program, she said.

But the story of the Gay Street Elementary school and the frontier of integration at TCU didn't end there.

Gay Street was later used as a code name to distinguish race on transcripts when TCU was finally integrated in 1964.

"When I was trying to check some names given to me of some early students, a person at the registrar's office said that every one had Gay Street by their name," said Elizabeth Proffer, dean of students.

The registrar asked what it meant, and apparently it was a designation of the black students, even after TCU classes were no longer held at Gay Street Elementary, she said.

"How long it continued, I don't know," Proffer said.

It seems in some ways it's hard to believe people were so bigoted so recently, she said.

"Within one generation, the designation of 'Gay Street' has come to have no meaning," Proffer said.

"I can say we got ours - they didn't owe us anything," Hamilton said.

# Board vote led to trustee resignation

By LEANORA MINAI  
Staff Writer

Although it took 91 years for TCU to open its doors to black students, little opposition followed the Jan. 23, 1964, decision to fully integrate the university.

But one member of TCU's Board of Trustees, William M. Sherley, did resign from the Board in 1964 after the Board's resolution breaking the last barrier of segregation. However, the Board put him on honorary status at the November trustee meeting in 1964. Sherley died in 1977.

"Sherley grew up in a different age and preferred things the way they were. He was nice about it (resigning)," said Emeritus Chancellor James M. Moudy.

"My point is he was a good man, but could not make a change others were making at that time," Moudy said.

"I'd have to give you the history of the South to give you an answer to why Sherley opposed integration," said Granville Walker, retired University Christian Church Minister and honorary member of the Board.

Walker said Sherley was reared into believing and acting the way he did.

"At that time, there were many people living in another era that was changing rapidly, and he was not able to change, and I think that's sad," said Erlene Walker, wife of Granville Walker.

Granville Walker said Sherley's resignation was a big mistake and added that he did not make a big deal out of it and just did not show up at the next meeting.

"There were a lot of people who thought races ought to be segregated, and he (Sherley) was just one of them," said Glen Routt, who was a professor of theology at Brite Divinity School during integration.

Elizabeth Proffer, current dean of students, said she believes Sherley grew up in a culture where blacks and whites were



James M. Moudy

separate and academic opportunities were unequal.

"Sherley is a good name in TCU history. I still have a place in my heart for Bill Sherley," Moudy said.

Moudy said he was asked by Chancellor M.E. Sadler to prepare a proposal for integration in 1963 explaining the history of segregation and the reasons why TCU should proceed to full integration.

"It's my guess that Sadler read the proposal to the Board, but that was such a long time ago, and I don't keep notes," Moudy said.

According to Moudy's June 7, 1963, written statement to the Board, he said, "While it is easy to understand how the policy of excluding Negroes arose, it is difficult for me to find a convincing reason for its continuation beyond the present."

Moudy said he was not at the Board meeting when the trustees voted to integrate, but knew there were several members who either abstained or voted negatively.

"Their main fear was the social process, not the educational process. I doubt that

anyone who opposed it opposed integrated classrooms," Moudy said.

Moudy said in his written statement, "I believe the whole thing rests upon our fear of the intermarriage of whites and Negroes."

Moudy said last week that he still sees intermarriage as an issue.

"The social and moral fears of mixed marriages was and still is a major concern. This is typified in 'All in the Family.' Archie Bunker exaggerates the fear but is very indicative of human feelings and fears," Moudy said.

"I would still stick with my belief that marriage between blacks and whites is still a major concern and perhaps the major concern of whites and many blacks," he said.

He said that segregation was a natural thing in the '60s and that separate water fountains for blacks and whites also seemed natural.

"It was not a happy time. Change is not a happy time. The 1960s were very difficult times. It was a time for riots in the cities, speeches and the Vietnam War,"

Moudy said.

John Wortham, who was chairman of the economics department at the time, said it takes a lot of education to move people from where they are at a point in time to accept changes.

Granville Walker said as far as he could remember, there were no demonstrations against integration and that students and faculty were in favor of desegregation.

"I think we (TCU) had a good transition without any hatred or disturbances of any kind. If there was any, it was kept under cover," he said.

According to "TCU: A Hundred Years of History," 262 faculty members voted in favor of integration while 16 opposed.

"Name me anything you get 100 percent agreement on. You just don't get anything," Moudy said.

Mark Wassenich, who was president of the House of Student Representatives in 1963-64, said there were no protests at TCU because integration went quietly and smoothly.

"It was through Sadler's careful leadership that he got integration to happen with very minimal damage to the school," he said.

Wassenich said three groups of students embodied the university during the time of integration. They were those who were either for TCU's and society's integration, against it or indifferent.

"The majority of students were indifferent, but clearly the energy and momentum was with the pro-integration group," he said.

Wassenich said he only vaguely remembers Sherley's resignation because he was working at the student level of integration concerns.

"The old segregated system was just so totally unfair to people of dark skin. It was absurd in America and had to be stopped," Wassenich said.

# First black graduate recalls days as student

By MELINDA HARTMAN  
Staff Writer

In 1962 Allene Jones enrolled at TCU, but she was not a typical student.

She had already attended three institutions, she was a registered nurse, she was married and she was black.

"I heard that TCU had integrated, so I just decided to come here because of all the gas and time that I would save," Jones said.

Jones came from Texas Woman's University to TCU to get her bachelor's degree in nursing and graduated as TCU's first black graduate.

Now as a TCU faculty member, she looks back and says that it was not difficult being a student here because she had never attended an all-black university.

Jones was grateful to find white students at TCU friendly, she said.

"I'd rather someone be smiling at me than throwing rocks at my head," she said.

"At the first university I attended, it was a little different to go to school with all whites, but I think what eased the transition was that the nuns, teachers and faculty at St. Joseph's went out of their way to welcome the black students," Jones said.

Jones did not look to TCU for a social life because she was married, she said.

"I guess that's why I didn't have as many problems. Some black students experienced problems in terms of socializing," Jones said.

During college, the only blatant incident of discrimination Jones recalls happened while she was attending the University of Dallas in 1957, she said. Her class had made plans to have a picnic at Burgers Lake and "the gentleman who owned the lake did not want blacks there," Jones said.



Allene Jones

This upset some of the black students, Jones said. "I hadn't planned to go anyway - first of all, it was too cold," she said.

Jones, an only child, grew up in Giddings, Texas, which then had a population of about 2,600, and she attended an all-black high school.

Her father farmed, and both her parents expected her to attend college, Jones said. She graduated with 10 classmates, who did not all apply to college.

"It was not something that was drummed into me, because I wanted to go," Jones said.

Jones met her husband, who works for the General Service Administration, at a bus stop in Giddings. They

were married in 1953.

Jones said she regrets never having children, but she and her husband sponsor a child in Ethiopia through World Vision.

"She's really become a very important part of our lives now. My real goal is to go to Ethiopia and visit her," Jones said.

After Jones completed her graduate work at UCLA, she returned to TCU in 1968 to join the faculty.

"I wanted to go into teaching, and I liked it here when I was a student, and I found everybody fair," Jones said.

"I made myself a promise early in my life that I would not work on a job and be harassed, and not just racial harassment, any type of harassment. It isn't worth it," Jones said.

Jones, who teaches theory and in the clinical area at Harris College of Nursing, said TCU has changed since she studied here.

"There are more blacks on campus," Jones said. "I think you see more black students interacting with white students. I think the racial issue is addressed more often, but not necessarily enough. And it seems as if black students feel freer to speak out against any injustices that they are experiencing."

TCU needs more black faculty, though, Jones said. "Percentage-wise we don't have enough, and for role models for students, we do not have enough black faculty members," Jones said.

Voluntary segregation exists in several organizations at TCU, Jones said.

"By clinging to archaic traditions and ideas, sometimes we can really limit ourselves in organizations," she said.

Today, Jones is working on her doctorate at Texas Woman's University in addition to teaching at TCU.

## In 1963,

Chancellor M.E. Sadler asked James Moudy, then future chancellor, to draft a statement explaining why he thought TCU should remove all bars to full integration. The text of that statement is printed in full below.

Also captured here are snatches of memories from the people who were on campus when the Board eventually voted to remove those bars Jan. 23, 1964.

By **JENNIFER ROMERO**  
Staff Writer



*"It affected the whole university - it gave us the diversity we needed. You learn from people who are different. It broadens your horizons."*

*"We deluded ourselves into believing that blacks would come rushing into our great white university, but it took a lot of courage for them to come. The majority who came, came because they wanted an education, not because of the social interaction that occurs."*

*"When we become colorblind, we have reached integration - when we pick friends because of the character they have."*

**ELIZABETH PROFFER,**  
dean of students



*"Until the newness wore off, the white students were oversolicitous of the blacks. They tried to be so over-friendly that they almost pestered them to death."*

**MALCOLM ARNOULT,**  
professor of psychology



*"To me, it wasn't a big deal, and I don't remember other faculty members having it on the tip of their tongues as being awesome or anything of that nature."*

*"It was a trend across the nation. It didn't cause TCU to be out of step, but caused TCU to be in step."*

**HOWARD WIBLE,**  
retired professor of business

For a number of reasons I believe that our longstanding policy of excluding Negro students from Texas Christian University has served its purpose and that in the future we should rely on an admissions policy which excludes only persons who are judged to be unable to profit from curricula at TCU. Since there are many persons of contrary opinion whose opinions and friendships I prize highly, let me go into a small amount of detail to show the basis of my point of view.

(1) **Our present TCU admissions policy is not self-consistent.** In recent years we have admitted larger and larger numbers of foreign students, some of whom are as dark in skin color as many Negroes. As a result we have arrived at the position where we seem to admit persons of almost any color providing they are foreigners; and although we have not knowingly admitted any persons from African Negro nations, it is nonetheless true that we have admitted persons of practically every color, nationality, and religion, while turning away a relatively few dark skinned American citizens, usually of the Christian religion. In my opinion, we are not presently consistent in our policy and practice.

(2) **Our present policy has no scientific or educational basis.** There is absolutely no creditable scientific or educational evidence to indicate that the Negro people are incapable of profiting from educational experience or that their potentials are lower than those of any other people.

(3) **Our present policy is outdated.** While it is easy to understand how the policy of excluding Negroes arose, it is difficult for me to find a convincing reason for its continuation beyond the present. This judgment seems to be shared by most other educational institutions, including those three private southern universities which are recognized as the leaders in southern education: Vanderbilt, Duke, and Tulane. All three of these institutions until recently maintained a segregated policy. Recently, all three removed their color bars entirely. I think we should not overlook the experience and decisions made on this subject by these extraordinarily reputable southern educational institutions whose excellence we ourselves have often men-

tioned as a goal we should strive to equal.

(4) **Our present policy is unscriptural.** The only possible scriptural grounds for our exclusion of Negroes is a passage in Genesis 9. That is awfully far back in the Bible! There is nothing else in the Old Testament and absolutely nothing in the New Testament which would warrant such an exclusion. In fact, the Christian scriptures are very positive in their recognition of all persons as being of equal concern in the sight of God. If there is any kind of segregation taught by the Bible, it is only the segregation of good and evil. Our present policy simply cannot be squared with the scriptures.

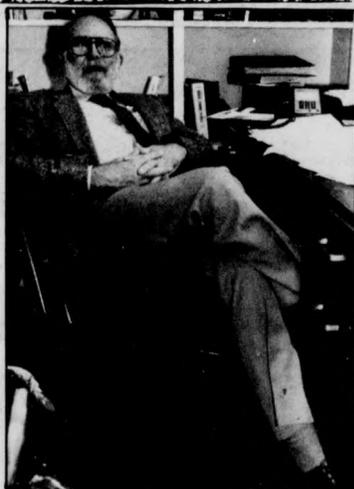
(5) **Our present policy leaves us open to ridicule by the communists.** We are all aware how communism has exploited racial difficulties in this country. And while the communists have done this in ways which are unfair and often untrue, the fact remains that the position of the Negro can be singled out as a point on which we have not lived up to our Declaration of Independence or to our constitutional documents.

(6) **Our present policy is apparently based on a fear which has not been put into proper perspective.** What is this fear? Is it that we fear the competition of the Negro people? In a country where we have long depended on competition in an open market, do we fear that whites will be outdone by Negroes in open competition? No, I know of no person who is fearful at this point. Then what is it that we actually fear? I believe the whole thing rests upon our fear of the intermarriage of whites and Negroes. Let us look at the implications of this fear very frankly. Have we so little influence over our own children that we fear that, thoughtless and thankless of our opinion, they will rush into marriage with Negroes? Do we think so little of our children as to believe they are so unperceptive on the point of what makes a good marriage, and would not see for themselves, even if we did not tell them, that **marriage is for persons who are very much alike**? Are we so afraid of the faculty and the administration of this school that we fear that they will put it into the heads of our students to marry persons of a different race? I would



*"The student body was ready for it. TCU is like that anyway — their tolerant and Christian influence attracts students who care more about what is happening in the outside world."*

**NANCY DOHERTY,**  
alumna



*"It was a matter of course, and I was very pleased that it was occurring."*

*"I don't remember a protest statement in any way. It was accepted among the students."*

**EDD BIVIN,**  
vice chancellor for administrative services



*"Blacks have a disadvantage in a place where there are so few blacks because they have fewer close friends, and they may tend to feel a little more ill at ease because they are outnumbered."*

*The students were open-minded — there was not a lot of opposition."*

**COMER CLAY,**  
emeritus professor of political science

*"Back during the '60s, there were civil-rights marches, and a lot of faculty participated. The majority felt you couldn't be segregated and have 'Christian' as your middle name."*

*"Everyone (on campus) was not a redneck. The majority (of students and faculty) were for integration because they thought it was the right and moral thing to be for."*

*"One of the interesting things today is that segregation has increased as more blacks move to the city and more whites move away. There's an island of blackness surrounded by a sea of white."*

**FLOYD DURHAM JR.,**  
professor of economics

hate to think that we have so little influence upon our children, or that our children are so unperceptive, or that our university faculty and administration are so untrustworthy, that we can only expect the worst. If this were so, no Jewish families would send their young people to this institution, because Jewish people want their young people to marry within the Jewish faith. If this were so, no Catholics would send their young people to TCU, because Catholic parents prefer that their children marry within their faith. Indeed, if we are so afraid of what will happen when unlike persons occupy the same classrooms, then we better send boys to boys' schools and girls to girls' schools and maintain a strict segregation of the sexes as well as of religions and of races. With all respect to those who hold different opinions, I think this fear of intermarriage should be seen in its proper magnitude: that it is a possibility much more remote than intermarriage between religions, or intermarriage between nationalities, or intermarriage between cultures, or intermarriage among other colors.

In conclusion, let me say that I have a daughter in TCU and that I believe in her ability to make a wise choice in marriage as influenced by her family, her church, her teachers, and her friends. I similarly believe in all of our young people at TCU and the kinds of choices they will make under the total guidance of their homes, their churches, their teachers, their friends. I believe in the faculty and counselors of TCU and in the wisdom of their teaching and example in all matters affecting the welfare of our students. Finally, I believe in our Chancellor and other administrative officers and their consuming interests in the present and long-range welfare of every student who has or will enroll in TCU, and in their ability to direct the overall educational program of the university in such a way as to bring credit upon the institution.

What would be the immediate on-campus effects of the admission of Negroes at TCU? Let me attempt to answer under three headings: numerical, educational, and social.

Numerically or quantitatively, the effects would be very small upon our

student body. Our present tuition rates, and the higher tuition rates which soon must be imposed, will prevent most Negro applicants from applying to TCU. Of those who can afford to attend, a significant number would be excluded by our educational requirements, since Negroes tend to rank lower on the admissions tests, due probably to social and educational disadvantages which they incurred earlier through their homes and schools. It is also probably true that Negro applicants will tend to go to those institutions where there are significant numbers of their own race enrolled, a prospect which is unlikely at TCU for the reasons already given. In total, I doubt that the Negro student body would be increased by more than ten students in any one year during the indefinite future.

Educationally, those Negro students which were admitted would probably tend to do about as well as our white students. They would be under considerable pressure to do well, and therefore give us very little reason to believe that they would cause any deterioration of classroom performance or total academic achievement of our student body.

Socially, there would be some problems, of course. But time and wisdom and the use of the voluntary principle in our social groups would probably handle each problem as it arose. The situation might cause us to de-emphasize the social aspects of university life in favor of greater emphasis upon the educational, which in the eyes of many people would be a distinct gain. However, we should not and cannot close our eyes to the fact that the university is a "living" experience as well as a "learning" experience. We would have to face up to the social aspects of our responsibility in a forthright manner. Yet the problems encountered here would only be slightly greater than those we already encounter in varying degrees, since we already have a large number of non-white foreign students on our campus; that is, the problems would not be of a different kind than we have already faced.

James Moudy  
June 7, 1963

## Segregation still plagues black athletes

By REGINA ANDERSON  
Staff Writer

James Cash grew up playing basketball on one end of the court with his black friends. The white athletes played on the other.

In 1965, Cash crossed that segregated half-court line when he became the first black athlete to play at TCU, an all-white university, and only the second in the Southwest Conference.

"It was a challenge on the road trips we made," said Cash, who is now a professor of business administration at the Harvard University graduate school of business and is on the TCU Board of Trustees. "(But) it wasn't as bad as some of the stuff that was going on. To my understanding, if someone had a problem with it they were kept in the corner."

Cash said that being a minority at an all-white school was lessened by the fact that he was from Fort Worth.

"Having grown up in Fort Worth and spent a lot of leisure time there, it wasn't quite a challenge as it would have been if I hadn't grown up here," Cash said.

Cash said he had no problems academically in the classroom, but he did have to get used to the scholastic lingo.

"It was like being bilingual," he said. "I was a typical teen-ager. I spoke in slang."

Cash spent a year as the "only one." The next year a junior college player transferred to TCU.

Now the majority of players on collegiate teams is black.

Statistics from the American Institute for Research's national study of intercollegiate athletes show that 36 percent of all football players at Division I schools are black, and 52 percent of basketball players at Division I schools are black.

About 50 percent of the 128 black men currently attending TCU are on athletic scholarships.

One TCU athlete, who requested anonymity, said racism still exists in athletics, but the blacks aren't unified against it.

"In the lunchroom, whites sit with whites and blacks sit with blacks," the athlete said.

"Blacks must come together and speak their minds," he said. "It's a mental thing. You can't let them get to you."

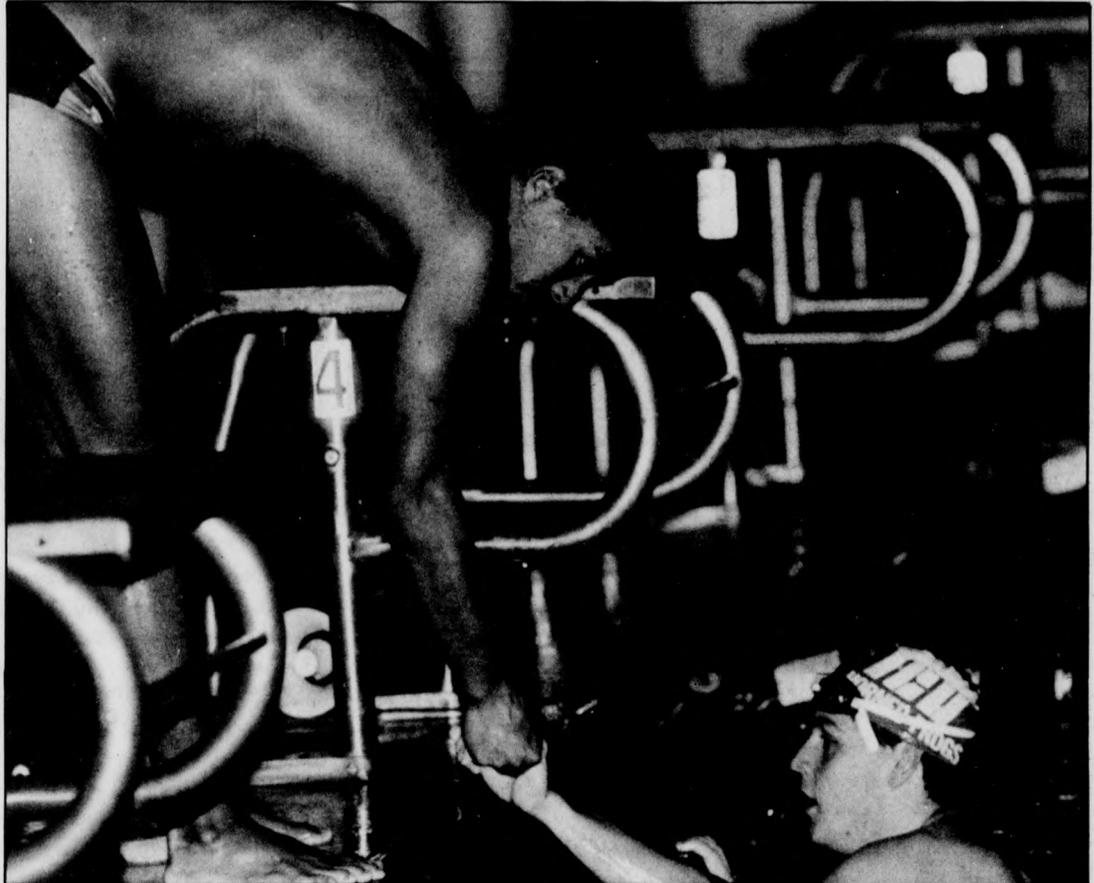
Cash agreed that racism is more prevalent now than it was in the '70s.

"The general level of racism in our country is much higher than in the mid-70s," Cash said. "(You) can look at any social measure and there is just an incredible number of things that spell (it) out clearly."

The Skiff would like to extend special thanks to all those who contributed to this project. It grew from an idea planted by Elizabeth Proffer, dean of students, who also deserves thanks for putting up with endless streams of reporters.

It was planned in consultation with Paul Haral of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Skiff staff members Andrea Heitz, John Moore and Brenda Welchlin and adviser Mark Witherspoon, who worked all-night pasteup and copy editing; Jim Winn, who shot almost all the photographs; Matthew Guest, who designed the cover, and all the contributing reporters, especially Kelvin Anderson, deserve recognition for their efforts.



TCU Daily Skiff / File photos

But racism isn't the only problem that athletes face.

In an article published in August 1988, *Ebony* magazine reported that 65 to 75 percent of the black athletes who receive scholarships never graduate from the institution they represent in sports.

Cash, who is a member of several committees at TCU, said his main goal now includes raising the graduation rates of athletes.

Cash said he wants to help TCU "drive up to 100 percent the attainment of degrees of all the athletes on campus."

"A very large number (of athletes) don't play after college and of those that play most don't play but three years," he said.

Cash also said that 99 percent of all basketball players finish their professional careers by the age of 24.

"If their life expectancy is 70 years old, what will they do between 24 and 70?" he asked.

Moving into the coaching ranks is not a viable option for many, because few blacks hold coaching jobs in the NCAA.

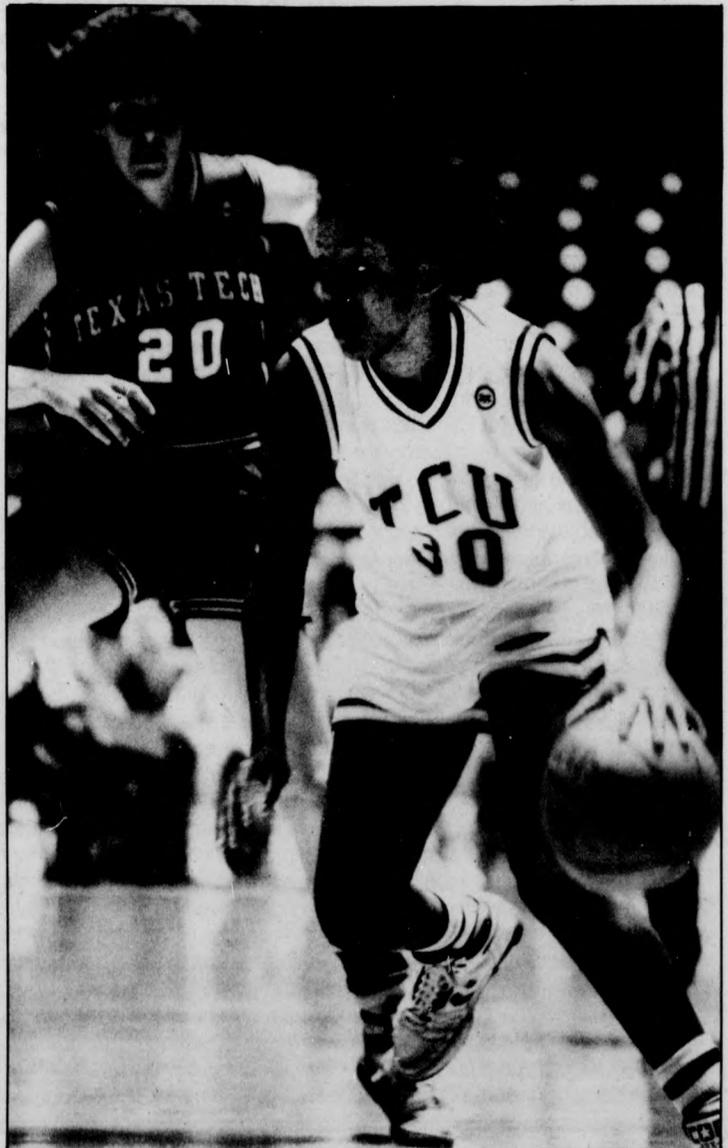
There are only two black athletic directors, three black head football coaches and fewer than 30 black head basketball coaches at major Division I, NCAA colleges and universities. There are no black head baseball coaches at such institutions today.

"It's absurd to have all-white coaches with 30 to 40 black kids," said Darron Turner, a former football player at TCU. "You must have different people to deal with different ethnic groups. There needs to be communication in the group to deal with the kids and their programs."

Turner, who obtained his degree from TCU, and other former players feel that changes should be made in the athletic program.

"Students need to set goals and coaches must motivate you," said Billy Oliver, who played football under former Coach F.A. Dry before he graduated.

"I think it (motivation to succeed in the classroom) should come from the athlete."



# Double standard

## Students express concern about TCU's dedication to racial equality

By **ALFRED CHARLES**  
and **REGINA ANDERSON**  
Staff Writers

Since TCU fully integrated in 1964, it has been a university that stated it admitted "qualified students without regard to race, color . . ."

But increasingly, black students are voicing their concerns about a university that they say has double standards.

Many say the standards favor the white culture.

Total enrollment continues to hover around the 7,000 mark. Percentage-wise, 89.4 percent of the student population is white, and 256 students, or 3.7 percent, are black.

Many black students feel the main problem at TCU is a lack of acceptance — not only of them but of their culture as well. This non-acceptance manifests itself in several ways, including a lack of programming aimed and planned especially for blacks.

This non-acceptance often feeds the flames of racism and discrimination for both white and black students.

Logan Hampton, coordinator of minority affairs, said many of the students experience culture shock, which inhibits them from interacting.

"Initially, I think for the majority of black students who come TCU, the experience is one of culture shock," Hampton said. "Most of them come from backgrounds that are largely black centered, coming into an environment that is largely European centered. This may cause some challenges."

Hampton stressed that these feelings are initial and that many students overcome this shock.

Jarrad Carter, a freshmen marketing/management major from Arlington, said racism at TCU flourishes, but more subtly than overtly. He said it is most noticeable when he is "sitting in a class and everybody sits to the far right, left, front or back of me."

He said he definitely perceives racism, however subtle.

Carter, like many black students at TCU, mainly associates with his "black peers."

"I am drawn to people who are basically like me and who understand me," said Carter, who attended a predominantly



Students rally in support of divestment in South Africa in front of the Student Center recently.

white high school.

Carter said there is "too little programming for blacks except for special occasions like Black History Month."

Robin Marve, a freshman pre-major from Baton Rouge, La., said she has an uncomfortable feeling at TCU that she attributes to racism. She said she never experiences real racism at home.

Marve said whites on this campus don't welcome friendly acts from blacks like they do in her hometown. She said she does, however, consider herself a friendly person who has a few white friends.

"TCU is like the high school I went to as well as the elementary school. Being in a predominantly white school is the way I grew up," Marve said.

Marve said she decided to come to TCU because the university offered her the most financial aid, but she is now considering transferring to Tulane University in New Orleans.

Todd Mitchell, a senior marketing major from Houston, said black students shouldn't complain about not seeing programming geared toward them because, when the university does sponsor events for minorities, they don't turn out in large numbers.

"When the university caters to the black students, turnout is low," he said.

He did, however, say there should be more programming for blacks and more black representation on the various student committees.

Carter disagreed, saying the committees should support minority programs even though committee membership is predominantly white.

"For the most part, the people here are fairly cordial," said junior Derrick Rodgers, a finance major from Dallas, who is also Black Student Caucus president.

Rodgers said, however, that he detects hostility from blacks, but the hostility isn't blatant.

Rodgers said he would like to see more black involvement on committees. He said blacks probably choose not to get involved because of fear of assimilation or

the desire to stay in closed groups, although he said blacks on this campus are not apathetic.

Tisha Coleman, a sophomore political science major from Fort Worth, who is secretary of the House of Student Representatives, said she was pleased when the Films Committee agreed to show *School Daze*, a film depicting life on a predominantly black college campus.

She attributed the lack of programming on this campus for blacks to ignorance on the part of different committees that are unaware of black artists.

All the students interviewed for this story expressed a certain degree of affection for TCU, but said they were disappointed and angry at TCU's lack of black faculty members.

Most said they would see black faculty members as role models if more were present, but they aren't certain about TCU's commitment to hiring black faculty.

"TCU is talking that talk but not making that walk" when it comes to true dedication to racial equality, Coleman said.



Dionne Bagsby is honored at a speech during Black History Month.

## Herald/ from Page 3

with organizations like Upward Bound and the National Hispanic Institute to try and encourage minority students to come to college," Herald said.

TCU never has had a quota of minority students to fill, but Herald said there has been an increase in the number of applications from minority students in the last several years.

"Because the topic of integration has become so hot nationally, we really have to struggle, due to the fact that there are a lot of schools that offer a lot of money to these students," Herald said.

She also said that one of the biggest

issues in Texas is the number of Hispanic students in the state, which creates still a bigger challenge for admissions.

In athletics, the only role the admissions office plays is in the application process. The recruitment comes from the athletics department and the coaches themselves.

Although it has only been 25 years since the first minority student enrolled at TCU, Herald said a lot has changed since then.

"We're very much aware of the situation," she said, and TCU plans to keep minority recruitment a priority.

# Brotherhood

## A young black man relates his own experience with fraternity rush

By **KELVIN ANDERSON**  
Staff Writer

Call me naive.

As a young black man of the '80s, I had never experienced any form of racism, either overt or covert.

I don't remember ever being denied anything because of the color of my skin, even though I have lived in basically white neighborhoods and attended predominantly white schools.

The people who have been a part of my life have fought for something positive, something I took for granted. The color of my skin or theirs didn't matter.

I knew that racism existed. I knew that it was out there. But I took comfort in the fact that it had never touched me. And I thought it never would. I really did.

That belief – and that comfort – died last year during fall rush.

It began in the summer with the phone calls and letters to my house in Grand Prairie. I received invitations from fraternities at TCU wanting me to attend their summer rush parties.

I didn't want to go.

I didn't know if the people who wrote those letters and made those calls knew I was black. And even if they did, it wouldn't have mattered. I thought all incoming minority students received the same information. I thought the fraternities and sororities were only trying to show the university that they were trying to recruit non-white students.

I had never considered becoming a member of a fraternity, either black or white.

My thoughts, however, changed.

Last spring, a good friend became one of six blacks to pledge historically white, Greek social organizations, a first in the history of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

Alpha Delta Pi, Kappa Alpha Theta and Pi Beta Phi sororities along with Sigma Nu, Alpha Tau Omega and Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternities secured bid confirmations from black students at Vanderbilt University.

I also saw blacks – all outside of Texas – join Sigma Chi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternities.

Most of these fraternities had chapters at TCU.

So I decided to go through rush.

After my decision, I received one more phone call, this time from an off-campus fraternity, inviting me to a pre-rush party.

I told them no. I was afraid. I really didn't know what to expect at a big rush party. However, I met with a few of the members in a more informal setting. I wanted to meet some fraternity members – any fraternity members – so I would have some idea of what to expect during fall rush.

The meeting helped. I was no longer scared.

I knew I would be facing men who would tell me that "some of their best friends are black." But I hoped that I would also meet one or two who could eventually say that I was one of their best friends, and they wouldn't have to tell other blacks later the color of my skin.

**"I knew I would be facing men who would tell me that 'some of their best friends are black.' But I hoped that I would also meet one or two who could eventually say that I was one of their best friends, and they wouldn't have to tell other blacks later the color of my skin."**

I was the only black out of about 270 rushees in the fall.

That thought made me nervous. I wasn't as optimistic, especially after I was told by friends that members in a few fraternities had said "that no matter what the content of his character, if he's black, he's not getting in." I also was told about another black who had deacti-

vated because of racial tension after being a member of a predominantly white fraternity for almost four years.

I decided not to visit that house, even before the man who deactivated confirmed what I heard. I regret that move, because now I realize that I was just as guilty of prejudice as any racist on campus.

To this day, I don't know why I participated in fall rush. Curiosity, maybe. I knew what the outcome would be, yet I persisted.

I signed up only a few hours before rush orientation. I was nervous again.

By the time I walked into Ed Landreth Hall Auditorium for rush orientation, I was scared. This would be the worst part of my whole rush experience.

Eyes widened, jaws dropped. No one – not rush counselors, not faculty members – would look me in the eyes. I felt many wanted to look, but not be caught looking.

I had no support. I was alone.

I didn't feel ostracized, yet I didn't feel welcomed.

I listened to the speakers; we were divided into groups of about 25; I learned the rules of rush. But my mind was elsewhere.

**"I wanted to go into the first fraternity house I saw and just yell, 'Blacks aren't any different emotionally from whites. We all feel the same pain. We need to concentrate on what we have in common and not our differences.'"**

It was the first time in my life that I felt so negative about white people. The fraternities and the faculty were totally unprepared to deal with a black in fall rush. I wasn't expecting to be given special treatment. All I wanted was to be treated like any other rushee – and given the same chances.

After the first day of rush, I had lost a little bit of my naivete, but I still didn't know it. All I knew was that I was confused.

I had met the men who had friends who were black. They all asked if I knew Paul so-and-so, the black who had deactivated after four years. I didn't know if things would change, but I still had hope.

I thought about home. I thought about Mom and Dad. I wanted to be comfortable. I called my parents. I talked about everything except rush. I needed security.

I didn't want to deal with the second day of rush, but the sun came up anyway. Before my rush group went into the first house of the day, I thought about the day before. I realized that my expectations for the fraternity system at TCU had been too high and that I had been let down.

There was more to come.

So many rushees and fraternity members thought they were giving me the ultimate compliment when they said, "You're not like all the other blacks. You're different . . . more of an intellectual . . . like you're white."

I was sure they meant well, but I was insulted.

They were looking at me as an exception to my race, which did nothing to remove prejudices. Conditional acceptance is not acceptance at all.

I was losing all hope. I wanted to leave this school. I wanted to go home, and this wasn't home for me. I realized that my expectations for myself had been too high, and I was becoming depressed. I thought I could handle rejection, for whatever reason, and I was finding it difficult.

I wanted to go into the first fraternity house I saw and just yell, "Blacks aren't any different emotionally from whites. We all feel the same pain. We need to concentrate on what we have in common and not our differences."

I wanted to yell all of this and so much more.

But I couldn't do it, I couldn't open up. I knew these people wouldn't understand anyway. My thoughts

were at an impasse. I wanted to get the whole thing over. I had become just as pretentious as the next rushee.

The off-campus fraternity was having a party that night. I had decided not to go. I intended to go back to my room and call my parents to let them know I would be transferring to a different school – one that considered minority enrollment just as important as white enrollment.

I didn't know whom I pitied more, myself or the school. I knew I had to get out.

My rush group was now moving on to the final three houses. After the first hour, I was tired of fighting this system. I saw no future or promise.

I was told by one fraternity active not to worry. If I didn't get a bid this time around, I should go through rush again. If I went through again, he said, "It wouldn't be such a big deal."

No way. Why should any black have to go through rush twice before receiving a bid just because of his race? I started to resent the other rushees because they were not black, because they couldn't relate to my feelings about racism.

My naivete had died. I had become a victim of racism, something I did not want to believe.

I said a prayer, asking for strength. I wanted back that sense of unending and uninterrupted naivete that once made life seem so ideal. I wanted to feel like I could change the world. I wanted to believe I could make people see and understand aspects of life they had never thought of before. I thank God my attitude began to change.

We were outside the second house when I mumbled, "These guys are not known for being open-minded people."

It was strange, but out of nowhere came this fellow rushee named Burk. He said, "If they mess with you, you come and get me."

I was amused, because Burk didn't appear any heavier or stronger than I. But the guy was serious. It meant a lot to me because he didn't even know me, yet he was willing to help.

I had made a friend, and color didn't matter.

**"It wasn't until later, much later, that I realized this could be that dream of racial brotherhood becoming reality."**

This small exchange gave me the strength to look for something I had lost. I felt revitalized.

I knew I had to finish rush, looking at all the fraternities TCU had to offer, including the off-campus fraternity.

Maybe I was fighting the odds. My only defense was to be the best I could be and to be honest with myself, recognizing that racism existed on this campus.

It's not easy for any minority to walk through the doors of a traditionally white organization, not knowing which is being reviewed first – the color of his skin or the content of his character.

I wanted to protect the faith – in myself, in mankind, in God – that I had just regained. I discarded my expectations completely so I could not be hurt again.

I went to the last three houses. I went to the off-campus fraternity's party. I finished rush. I was relieved.

The next day, I did not intend to go to the scheduled luncheon, but a fraternity member stopped by and asked if I would, so I decided to go. During the luncheon, I was taken away by a few fraternity members. I knew this was it. I was being told thanks, but no thanks. I was calm.

When they extended the bid to become a member of their traditionally white fraternity, I was surprised and shocked. Hope returned. There was promise and possibility. Maybe I could make a difference.

Without thinking, I accepted.

**"I had no choice but to face my fear. I spoke with everyone and anyone I knew who had ties to the Greek system here at TCU. I continued my inquiries until I had the answer I needed."**

It wasn't until later, much later, that I realized this could be that dream of racial brotherhood becoming reality.

I felt good. For the first time, I had begun to recapture all that had been lost during rush.

And I have since learned that my greatest mistake was denying what had happened during rush. I didn't want to believe that I had been touched by racism. I couldn't admit to myself or others that I had been denied a chance because of my ethnic background.

I couldn't confess to something that depicted me as being the victim, a lesser human being, because my rights were denied. I didn't want to feel violated. In most aspects of rush, I felt I had failed.

So I tried to forget rush. I tried to look at it as nothing major, nothing important. Explaining what had happened would only jeopardize my pride. I refused to think about rush.

Soon, however, I recognized that I couldn't deny the problem because I was part of it. It was like a cancer

eating away at me. It was my first encounter with racism, and I couldn't let it die. It wouldn't die.

Friends in other fraternities came up to me and asked how I felt about rush. It was nothing but a rhetorical question. Of course, they knew the answer. They knew how I felt because, in some regard, they could relate. I could see it in their eyes, the critical-evaluation look, their hand-to-chest gestures.

I had no choice but to face my fear. I spoke with everyone and anyone I knew who had ties to the Greek system here at TCU. I continued my inquiries until I had the answer I needed.

Racial prejudice was a part of it all.

The collective rights of many denied the rights of one. Thanks to my experience of going through rush, I now could identify with any minority who had been refused an opportunity because of racial prejudice.

I began to re-evaluate my own reasons for joining a traditionally white fraternity. I didn't know if I was mocking the past, I didn't know if my pledgship was a hypocrisy, I didn't know if I was trying to deny who I was, I didn't know if I could say I was any different from those other blacks who join traditionally white fraternities and sororities because they see it as a means of negating their own African-American heritage.

I didn't know how I felt anymore.

**I** called Dad. I told him there were personal conflicts about my pledgship I couldn't resolve. I wasn't really sure if blacks and whites could be fraternal brothers and sisters. I thought for sure he would tell me to depledge, to leave because it wasn't meant to be.

But he didn't say that. He told me I had to continue. He said if I believed in something, I had to work at making it become reality.

I remember hanging up the phone. It was a strange feeling. My father - who grew up in the '60s, the product of segregation, never having any close friends who were white - wanted me to continue that dream of racial brotherhood.

I knew at that moment, if Dad, given what he has seen in his lifetime, could find faith, surely I could.

Our importance doesn't lie within our cultural differences, but in the confines of our heritage, the positive strengths and weaknesses, the positive beliefs our parents have given us.

**"I have found that acceptance doesn't have to involve agreement. It requires work, a struggle for genuine understanding, a struggle for the right perspective. The problem is never more important than the person involved."**

**D**uring pledgship, no matter how uncomfortable a few experiences may have been in regard to race, they could not be ignored. Attitudes, no matter how unconscious, must be dealt with. The acceptance of minorities cannot be conditional.

I talked with my fraternity brothers openly about racial differences. No matter how uncomfortable it was, I did it - we did it. The conversation may have generated tension, but inevitably, a much stronger friendship was created, a security in knowing that we (my fraternity and I) fully accepted each other for who we are.

I have found that acceptance doesn't have to involve agreement. It requires work, a struggle for genuine understanding, a struggle for the right perspective. The problem is never more important than the person involved.

I joined my fraternity because I felt a positive, emotional response. My fraternity brothers are a part of me and I am a part of them because there is fraternal regard - there is love.

Everyone has the potential to be a friend. Racism falls within the bounds of traditionalism. It can be broken by faith and a willingness to understand.

I don't know. Call me naive.

## Black Greek organizations offer culture, service

By **KELVIN ANDERSON**  
Staff Writer

The low number of black students at TCU poses some problems for black Greek organizations, but such organizations continue to promote maintenance of African-American culture and service to the community.

"The membership numbers are not ideal," said Regina Hatcher, member of Delta Sigma Theta. "But we strive for quality, not quantity. As long as we have a few good members, we can accomplish the things we want to do."

Byron Ferguson, president of Kappa Alpha Psi, said, "Black students are given something to identify with nationwide. The (fraternities and sororities) help with the integration of blacks and whites as far as university activities are concerned."

But there is always room for improvement, he said.

The Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity is working to build its membership and to get a house on campus, Ferguson said.

"That would help in the process of getting us closer to other fraternities on campus," he said. "It will help in the integration process."

"Our numbers are small, because there are not that many blacks on this campus," said Randy Parker, alumnus of Alpha Phi Alpha.

"We don't have the numbers needed to get a house," he said.

Hatcher said the bond she has with her pledge sisters developed because of their power to reach goals.

"The goal of black fraternities is service-oriented," said Logan Hampton, coordinator of minority affairs. "They do

service projects for the university community and the larger community."

"Delta Sigma Theta isn't a social organization," Hatcher said. "It's a public service organization."

Ferguson said TCU provides the real-world experience "because students are able to get involved with different people from a lot of different races. You get to experience their culture."

"The black fraternities should be used to help better understand the plight of black Americans," said Derrick Rodgers, president of Alpha Phi Alpha.

"I think they (all fraternities and sororities) are really good organizations to learn leadership skills, social skills," said Susan Batchelor, director of student activities. "To have an organization that you're a part of is real important, because it helps people feel comfortable, make friends and do better academically. TCU benefits from fraternities and sororities, and the students benefit from those organizations."

The Greek system is not ideal as it is because "by definition, you're putting groups of people together," Batchelor said. "But I think they strive for ideals - very high ideals."

Hampton said, "I think it is positive when fraternities celebrate the history of their fraternity, not being concerned about whether it's black or white. Black fraternities are geared toward service. That's their first goal."

Black fraternities give minority students a reference point, he said.

"It ties (black) people directly to their history," he said. "That's probably something we haven't done enough of - talk about black history. For the person who



Logan Hampton

feels he is about to be lost in the majority culture, it (a black fraternity) can give that person a sense of identity."

"A person is able to clarify 'who I am as an Afro-American,'" Hampton said. "It is something uniquely out of the African heritage, something positive they can tie onto and feel a sense of belonging."

"Afro-Americans need cultural support, a sense of community," said Correlia Allen, a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha. "The university itself doesn't offer that support."

But, Hampton said, "we try to create a positive environment here at TCU, a situation where all students can be happy. It's our duty to re-educate students who come here with small-world views."

"Each black Greek letter society has its own purpose," said Alfred Charles, member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. "Most

black fraternities were created because white fraternities once were not letting black individuals become members.

"I don't think a white fraternity has anything to offer the black individual," Charles said. "Blacks understand the same things. We're going through the same trials and tribulations in terms of racism and prejudices. We have a common bond, a common knowledge."

Hatcher said her sorority has helped her better understand the awareness of being black.

"Because we're in the minority, things don't often go as we would like," Charles said.

"Most white people on TCU's campus aren't interested in what the black fraternities or sororities are doing. A lot of black organizations aren't even invited to events like Derby Days," he said.

"It's frustrating because we are a Greek organization, just like every other fraternity," Charles said. "We should receive a lot more recognition."

Low membership is an obstacle, Parker said.

"Although we are a recognized fraternity, some people on this campus don't even know we exist," Parker said.

"We're known where we should be known," Hatcher said. "Delta sells itself."

While some universities have mandated that fraternities and sororities integrate, TCU has not.

"I don't think TCU should make Greek societies integrate," Charles said. "I think TCU should talk to all the Greeks, have seminars about the valuable assets that persons of other backgrounds can bring into an organization."

25

years

