

TCU DAILY SKIFF

Vol. 86, No. 17

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1986

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What goes up... The elevator shaft at Amon G. Carter Stadium offers an interesting view. The old manually-operated elevator, which was installed when the stadium was renovated in 1956, is being replaced by a new electrically-operated one. Photo by Brian McLean

President seeks \$100 million in aid to Contras

WASHINGTON (AP)— President Reagan, saying Nicaraguan rebels cannot fight the Sandinista government with "Band-Aids and mosquito nets," opened a campaign Tuesday for \$100 million in aid to the Contras.

In a meeting with top Republican congressional leaders, Reagan belittled the \$27 million in "humanitarian" aid approved for the rebels, known as Contras, and urged an end to restrictions on military support.

Although the president said that the humanitarian assistance has helped "maintain the pressure of resistance" to the Sandinistas, he added that "more effective" aid is necessary.

"You can't fight attack helicopters piloted by Cubans with Band-Aids and mosquito nets," Reagan said in a statement read to the lawmakers.

Congress in 1984 banned military aid or ammunition for the Contras and required that the money approved be used exclusively for medical supplies, clothing and transport trucks. From the end of 1981 until the spring of 1984, the United States provided about \$80 million in covert aid.

Reagan repeatedly has asserted that the Sandinista leadership is fomenting revolution and communism in Central America, backed by Cuba, the Soviet Union, Libya and North Korea.

Manuel Cordero, minister-counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, called Reagan's decision to seek a resumption in military aid "a slap in the face" to eight Latin American nations that have urged the United States to back peace talks in the region.

During his remarks on Nicaragua, Reagan was flanked by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., and House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, R-Ill.

After the session, which involved some 20 members of Congress, Sen.

'You can't fight attack helicopters piloted by Cubans with Band-Aids and mosquito nets.'
RONALD REAGAN, U.S. president

Richard Lugar, R-Ind., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that Reagan had called for \$70 million in military assistance and \$30 million in logistical and other non-lethal aid.

"I think it's a good program," Lugar told reporters.

"We have to decide whether we are going to have a Soviet base on this continent or not," he said. "Essentially we are going to have one if the Contras are not successful."

Lugar, noting that the current funding for humanitarian assistance to the Contras expires March 31, said he thought Reagan's formal aid request for the rebels in Nicaragua would be made in the near future.

Michel told reporters Reagan asked the \$70 million in military aid be administered "at his discretion," or secretly.

"There's some things that frankly ought to be done that can't be all that open and be effective," Michel said in defense of handling the military aid in a covert manner.

The GOP House leader acknowledged that Reagan faces an uphill battle to win congressional approval. Michel said he told Reagan, "We have to do a much better job of laying the groundwork for the public's perception of what the problem is here."

Reagan, questioned by reporters following his statement, refused to say how much aid he intended to request.

Bill addresses campus discrimination

By Denise Van Meter
Staff Writer

A bill supporting non-discrimination in campus organizations was submitted to the Student House of Representatives Tuesday by Brian Lawe, Bruce Capehart and Mike Craig.

As submitted, the bill calls for all organizations applying for funds from the Student House of Representatives to "submit to the House a statement of non-discrimination that will represent that organization's commitment to integration on the TCU campus."

"The bill is not saying that we have a problem with bigotry or segregation

on our campus. What it is saying is that if we can get more integration, our campus would be a better place for everyone," Lawe said.

"I can't see any problems with the bill. It is just so crystal clear. Anyone who votes against it, well, it will just say a lot about their personality," Lawe said.

"This is just a piece of paper, but I signed my name to this and that's a commitment to what these words represent and what I believe," Lawe said.

Craig said he believes the only reason anyone would vote against the bill is that they see its passage merely as a way for organizations to give lip service to the whole idea.

"(The bill) is a small start, but it will get people to think on those terms," Craig said.

"This does give us legal recourse, if the bill passes. If these organizations make that commitment and then somewhere down the road they are found guilty of discrimination, we have legal recourse for suing and getting those funds back," said Craig, House parliamentarian.

House member Todd Stafford sees a problem with the proposed bill.

"It can't be enforced and it can't be monitored. There is no way of knowing whether or not the selection process is being carried out without discrimination," Stafford said.

"I agree with the intent of the bill; it is well-meaning. But status quo lives on," Stafford said.

"I would not be a sponsor of the bill if there were some strong enforcement clause on it, saying yes, we want to sit in on all your meetings and watch how you pick members. I would not be a party to something like that," Capehart said.

"What we are trying to accomplish through this bill is something that must be done voluntarily. You cannot force integration or even cooperation. The way the bill is written, everything is voluntary," Capehart said.

The bill has been tabled for a week and will be voted on Tuesday.

Texas' mandatory seat belt law is preventing accidents

By Alea Cooke
Staff Writer

With the costs of living and education rising each year, very few TCU students need unnecessary expenses added to their lists.

But some may face having to shell out an extra \$25 to \$50 if they fail to comply with Texas' mandatory seat belt law.

Texas lawmakers passed the law in an effort to lessen tragedy on the roadways.

It was estimated that one person was killed every two hours and 15 minutes in car accidents on Texas roads in 1984, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

Of the 3,913 people killed in Texas car accidents in 1984, reports show

that over 97 percent of these people were not wearing safety belts.

Now, two months after law enforcers began issuing citations for seat belt violations, Texas is seeing positive results.

Fatalities are decreasing, said NHTSA Program Director Robert Weltzer of the regional office in Fort Worth.

"Roughly, there was a 27 percent decrease in all fatalities during the first month (December) of the full law with penalty," Weltzer said.

The Texas safety belt law requires all front seat passengers to wear safety belts. Drivers are held responsible for seeing that passengers up to age 15 are buckled.

A driver can be exempted from wearing a seat belt for legitimate medical reasons or if the driver is a United States Postal Service worker.

The National Safety Council said a one percent increase in usage translated to about 140 lives saved for the occupants of passenger cars, light trucks and vans.

With statistics showing more Texans buckling up, the majority of local drivers are also abiding by the new law.

"I would say the majority of the drivers are complying," Fort Worth Police Sgt. G.W. Steele said.

Steele said he thinks the seat belt law is good for private citizens, but can sometimes be a hindrance to police officers.

"I guess I'm like everybody else. I really don't care for it (the law)," Steele said.

"In our line of work, we are getting in and out of the car constantly. If we need to get out quickly a seat belt hinders this," he said.

Steele added that officers attend numerous tactical driving schools and know how to handle cars better than the majority of citizens.

TCU Dean of Students Libby Proffer said, from her own personal observation, she would estimate about 75 percent of drivers in the area are obeying the law.

"When the law started being enforced, I was watching other drivers," Proffer said. "I was really surprised at the number of people complying."

Proffer said TCU students will probably start being reminded of Texas' seat belt law when they register their cars at the beginning of the year.

She said since many students are from states without such laws, new

students will need to be advised of the law.

"I was one of those who had to get into the habit of buckling up," Proffer said. "I was not one of those people who used a seat belt regularly until the law was passed."

Karen Oleson, a freshman pre-major, said she thinks the seat belt law is good and hopes her home state of Wisconsin will follow suit.

"It doesn't bother me," Oleson said. "I've had people down here refuse to start their cars until I buckled up."

"It's a little hard to get used to, but if it's going to save lives it's worth it," she said.

Patricia Lee, a sophomore finance major, said she is also supports the seat belt law.

"I think it is good because of the number of accidents and tragedies that are prevented just by people wearing their seat belts," Lee said.

The NHTSA estimates that about half of the fatalities on America's roads could be prevented if people would just take the time to buckle up.

Steele said the most common excuse for not wearing seat belts is "I just don't want to."

"I don't think a seat belt is going to save you 100 percent of the time, but I just think there is too much evidence that you've got a better chance with it on," Proffer said.

"If there is something we can do that is fairly simple and it reduces our chances of being involved in a serious accident then we should do it," she said.

U.S. Embassy in Portugal is target of bomb attack

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — A car bomb exploded Tuesday night on the grounds of the U.S. Embassy, sparking a smoky fire in the garden and flames a story high. Embassy guards and other witnesses said there were no injuries.

A Portuguese security guard employed by the Embassy to check all vehicles entering the area said a man drove into the compound, jumped from the car and ran out the gates in a matter of seconds.

"I realized there was a bomb in the car, so I backed off," said the guard, who did not give his name. "No, no one was injured," he said.

The burning car, a twisted wreck, was about 20 feet inside the compound gates. There was no apparent damage to the guardhouse, located about 10 feet from the vehicle, or to other cars parked nearby.

The Embassy building, a brick and concrete structure formally dedicated last year, was more than 100 yards

away and was apparently untouched by the blast.

The U.S. Embassy, which is headed by former U.S. Information Agency director Frank Shakespeare, is on the northern outskirts of Lisbon. Under construction for over four years, it replaced a downtown apartment building that was considered a security risk.

The new structure was reported to have been built with such strict security standards that window panes were thick enough to prevent potential spies with telescopes in a nearby hotel from taking long-lens photographs of documents on embassy diplomats' desks.

It was the third time in two years that the new embassy had been the target of an attack. In the first of the other two attempts, a bazooka shot was fired at the embassy walls. In the second, a passing car sprayed the walls of the heavily guarded compound with bullets.



Landscaping - TCU groundsman Nelson Keene cuts down a cherry laurel tree in front of Beasley Hall. Several trees were removed to make way for a new landscaping plan. Photo by Cheryl Phillips

INSIDE

Much controversy has risen since the Student House of Representatives passed an ambiguous bill supporting Chancellor Tucker. The bill was worded in a way that has made some people wonder if the House voted to support the chancellor or to support divestment. See Page 2.

High school athletes are opposing Proposition 48, which stresses academics. They say the rules can't be changed in the middle of the game. See Page 4.

WEATHER

Skies will be clear today with the temperature reaching into the mid 80s and wind out of the northwest at 10 to 15 miles per hour. The unseasonably warm weather will continue tomorrow with the high in the 80s and the low in the 40s.

OPINION

Good grades, 'partying' not mutually exclusive



Hap Klinefelter

Students of economics are familiar with the "guns vs. butter" dilemma; the reality of limited production resources necessitates difficult, painful choices—more "guns" means less "butter" and vice versa.

Students experience a similar quandary when faced with the competing goals of getting good grades vs. "having fun." Values and priorities ultimately determine how each student chooses to manage a finite amount of time and energy. Effective study skills promote efficient time and energy management, which then enables students to work toward academic success and still have time for fun.

Some students react to this predicament by becoming extremists. Selecting the "bookworm" or "library rat" route may provide a greater margin of safety in the good grades department, but such a narrow focus often precludes a well-rounded approach to personal growth. Acquiring better study skills will enable these overly conscientious students to free up time for pursuing non-academic interests.

More visible, if not more numerous, are those students whose primary interest at TCU is having a good time. At best, studying occupies a distant second place on their list of priorities. Sooner or later, academic probation usually enters the picture.

Research shows that being placed on academic probation produces a negative impact. In other words, most students put on academic probation do not become more motivated. Instead, the majority indicate that this disciplinary, probationary status has a damaging effect on their self-esteem and interpersonal relationships.

A 1983 study found the following seven factors cited most often (by students on academic probation) as interfering with academic performance:

- poor study habits and skills,
- failure to keep up in coursework,
- lack of discipline or motivation,
- lack of interest in required courses,
- poor time scheduling,
- unclear career goals,
- difficulty concentrating.

In light of these findings, the Counseling Center is offering a self-help group designed especially to address the special concerns of students on academic probation. The group meetings will be held in Room 203 of the Student Center on Monday afternoons from 3 to 4:30 p.m. Group size will be limited to 12 members.

The group's purpose is to support students' efforts to get off academic probation by helping them pinpoint the factors responsible for their scholastic difficulties and take appropriate measures to remedy the situation. Potentially relevant areas for group consideration include stress management, problem solving, time management, attitude adjustment, social skills, responsible decision making and study skills.

Presumably, improved effectiveness in any one of these dimensions will help alleviate the excessive anxiety that inhibits academic progress.

Good academic work habits enhance productivity and efficiency, which will save valuable time.

Faced with the above line of reasoning, most students can appreciate the advantages of improving their study habits; paradoxically, however, few students translate this need into action. For a better understanding of why this is the case, let's look briefly at three major categories of student attitudes toward developing better study skills.

First, there are many students who are satisfied with the results of their present level of study skills. Their perceptions, coupled

with the law of diminishing returns, convince them that the prospective gains are not worth the cost of learning better habits. Lacking motivation to improve in this area of relative strength, they elect to not try to acquire even better academic work habits—a rational choice.

Second, there are students who know their study skills need improving. The vast majority also know how to go about acquiring better work habits, but they fail to convert their wish to action.

A typical profile of this type of student includes poor self-esteem, low energy level, and little past successful experience in self-motivation. The student feels trapped in a non-productive, self-blaming and self-perpetuating cycle. In addition, these students are likely to attribute their lack of motivation to congenital personal defects or to external factors.

Third, there are students who are dissatisfied and change their habits as a result. These students want to form more effective study habits, and they are successful in converting this wish into willful action. They are not handicapped by blocks to their effective use of will or else have managed to understand and overcome whatever motivational barriers were in their way.

Some of the students have benefited from using the personal counseling services available at the Counseling Center to assist them with this process.

Armed with self-motivation, these individuals find the necessary energy and make time to learn better academic work habits. They then feel better about themselves, and a positive, productive cycle begins an upward spiral. Better grades and more guilt-free time are rewards.

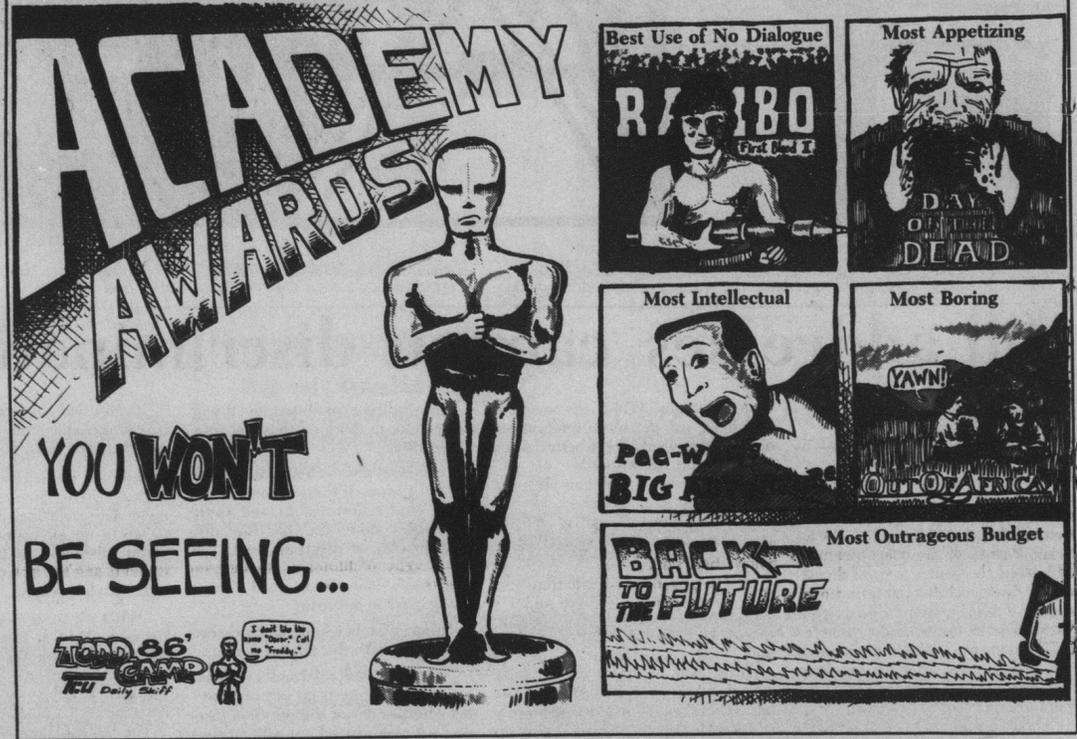
Effective study skills are like good eating

habits. Most people have an idea about what they are and how to acquire them, but very few maintain them on a regular basis.

The universally human wish to "have your cake and eat it too" makes us ever-vigilant for shortcuts to reaching goals that require hard work. It explains why easy-answer merchants such as peddlers of fad diets keep exploiting consumers for millions of dollars each year. It also accounts for the tendency among some students to practice self-dishonesty when assuming personal responsibility for academic progress.

An honest self-appraisal of academic work habits will help students target relatively weak areas. Then the decision as to whether or not to actively pursue change is up to the student.

Hap Klinefelter is a staff psychologist at the TCU Counseling Center.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Let's be careful out there

College students, I don't understand you. You worry about world hunger, nuclear holocaust and sexist language. Then you put on dark clothing, and walk unconcerned across University Drive at night in a badly-lit place, against traffic which has the green light. When honked at, you continue to walk across, without even a glance at the oncoming cars.

You put a lot of faith in total strangers. As one of the oncoming drivers, I think it's unjustified. I try to drive with concern for others, but—well—if you don't care, why should I? (I do. That's why I didn't hit you.)

When I have a green light and the sign says "Don't Walk" for pedestrians in the crosswalk—which you weren't—I don't really know

who has the right-of-way. But I do know which one of us is going to survive the debate.

I used to teach school. One year, I had a delightful little girl in my class who grew up to be a lovely young woman. She went to Stephen F. Austin State University and did very well her first semester.

The time came for finals. After finishing one, she came away feeling good about her performance on it, and, paying no attention to traffic, walked out in front of a truck.

She was a long time dying, and every time she breathed, she hurt. Her bruised lungs gave out in the end.

It was a waste.

—Ann Chambers
Secretary, Brite Divinity School

Learn from history

You would think that people would understand, by now, how important it is to learn from history's mistakes.

TCU investments in South Africa only serve to support apartheid, which discriminates against the majority of the South African people. It is not a question of how profitable our investments are in South Africa. TCU's money can be placed in other companies which have clean slates and are just as profitable.

History has shown that when a revolution takes place, more often than not, the new

government chooses to nationalize all holdings, whether foreign or not. South Africa is on the brink of a bloody revolution.

It will happen because the injustice must stop. It is likely that any corporation TCU's money is invested in will be nationalized and thus our investments will be gone.

Business sense says take our investments out and put them elsewhere, where they will be equally profitable for TCU. Moral sense says take the investments out because they help keep an immoral and unjust condition such as apartheid in place.

—Lise Smith
Senior, International Affairs

TCU DAILY SKIFF

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House resolution confuses issues

Most people connected with TCU have a great deal of respect for Chancellor Bill Tucker. Under Tucker's leadership, the University has grown in both size and reputation.

In the recent controversy over TCU investments in South Africa, people on both sides of the issue have expressed their respect for Tucker and his handling of this volatile issue. Tucker deserves that respect and our support.

But E. Keith Pomykal's House of Student Representatives resolution in support of Tucker and the Board of Trustees, passed last week, was put forth in such a way as to make divestment proponents seem like opponents of Tucker.

It is true, as Pomykal said, that the resolution did not address the pros and cons of investment in South Africa—at least, not directly.

The resolution stated that the House supported Tucker and the Board of Trustees for "not politicizing the University's endowment." One observer called the resolution "kind of a monument to vague wording." We agree.

What exactly constitutes "politicizing"? It seems to us that it could refer to the efforts of Students for a Democratic South Africa. But do only divestment proponents "politicize"? No.

Whatever stance Tucker and the Board of Trustees take on the divestment issue—pro or con—has political implications. The actions of Students for a Democratic South

Africa are no more "politicized" than Tucker's stance on the issue.

Most House representatives took the resolution at face value, believing it to be just a statement of support for the Chancellor, and it was approved by a 32-12 vote.

But if the resolution was solely centered around Tucker, then why did 12 House representatives vote against it? Does that mean those 12 are opposed to Tucker? That is doubtful.

Rather, it seems more likely that those representatives saw Pomykal's resolution as having political undertones of its own—i.e., that Pomykal offered the bill because he agreed with Tucker's stance and wanted official House support of that position.

If so, that is unfortunate. If Pomykal wanted official House support of Tucker's position on the divestment issue, he should have offered a more straightforward bill. Of course, such a bill might have been too controversial to pass.

But if, in fact, Pomykal simply wanted to support Tucker, that is fine. The fact that a recorded vote was called for on the resolution, to avoid non-House members voting, casts a degree of doubt on this possibility, however. Surely a simple vote of confidence in Tucker would not require such procedures.

Certainly Chancellor Tucker deserves our support. But supporting Tucker and divestment are two completely different matters, not to be confused. Unfortunately, Pomykal's resolution succeeded in doing so.

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by Berke Breathed



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By Susie Go Staff Writer

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By Karee Ga Staff Writer

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Teachers in demand; gaining respect, money

By Susie Goepfert
Staff Writer

Five years ago society looked down on the teaching profession.

Today teachers are gaining new respect and advancing in both the social and economic worlds, said Dale Young, director of teacher placement for the TCU School of Education.

"The market for teachers right now is very good and improving," Young said.

The increase in the market, he said, is a result of student population growth, increase in salary, new benefits of teaching, and recent reforms.

With Texas House Bill 72, which requires in kindergarten through second grades one teacher for every 22 students, the need for teachers is

increasing rapidly, Young said.

This policy is moving up through the grades every two years until it reaches high school level, he said.

Due to the growing birth rate, movement of people to the Sun Belt area and advances in reform, Young said that by the year 2000 there will be a million more students in the classroom than there are now.

"Texas and California are desperate for bilingual teachers," he said. One reason more bilingual teachers are needed is that many more universities are requiring a certain amount of foreign language courses for admission.

"Also, knowing a foreign language is becoming more and more beneficial in the business world," Young said.

Because there are so many teaching positions available, Young said the "teacher recruiters" must be able to

present an excellent job packet that will interest education majors in the recruiter's school.

Unlike three years ago, when students were being turned away from teaching jobs, today students are able to "shop around" and examine what the school has to offer them, Young said.

He added that because of the high level of competition between schools to acquire good, qualified teachers, the type of job packets are continuing to improve.

For instance, schools will offer starting teachers increased salaries, health insurance packets, personal benefits, and tuition grants to enable them to take college courses.

Some schools even offer housing to married teachers and assist spouses at finding near-by jobs, Young said.

The increase in salary seems to attract graduating seniors the most, Young said.

On the average, a student hired right out of college with no experience and no master's degree can earn up to \$19,100 a year.

"Some students who graduated this past year from TCU with only a degree in teaching and no experience are making up to \$22,500 per year," Young said.

Along with the increase in salary, new benefits and protections for teachers have been established, he said.

For the first time—beginning in the fall—the school system will have a state-wide teacher evaluation system that will be explained and enforced by every school, Young said.

Those who administer the tests, he said, will be trained on how to give the

evaluation.

Also for the first time, teachers will have laws protecting them at work, he said.

"Due process of the law states that a teacher must have hearings and be able to present his or her case before they can be fired," Young said.

The Texas retirement system is one of the best in the nation, Young said.

"It used to be 30 years before a teacher could retire and begin receiving benefits. Now you must teach only 20 years to begin receiving retirement pay," Young said.

"Today, students are able to choose the school they want to teach at. This helps increase the number of teachers entering the profession," he said.

The one thing that happens socially, Young said, is that now more students are able to get into the profes-

sion because they enjoy people and want to help students grow.

Businesses are beginning to recognize the need for teachers and are rewarding them with plaques and other items to show their appreciation for the increase in number and quality of teachers, Young said.

"We have made a big step in the improvement of public education," he said.

Young said many administrative problems still need to be worked out. The main problem Young foresees is the funding needed to run schools and pay teachers' salaries.

"If the economy—mainly oil—goes down, it might put a damper on immediate action," Young said.

"The future for teaching right now is terrific for someone going out into the public education system," Young said.

Relations, not segregation, the issue

By Karee Galloway
Staff Writer

Although racial segregation is basically not a problem at TCU, racial attitudes are.

This was the consensus of participants in an "express yourself" forum held in the student center Monday evening.

The forum, sponsored by Kappa Alpha Psi in honor of Black History Month, was designed to improve race relations at TCU by initiating communication among students and campus leaders.

For more than two hours, students debated a lack of minority leadership and role models, segregation of black and white fraternities and sororities in the Greek system, lack of minority involvement in campus activities, and divestment from South Africa.

A panel of nine guests briefly addressed a racially mixed crowd of students on their views of race relations at TCU.

The audience then had the opportunity to direct comments and questions to the panel.

While none of the panel members addressed the controversy of divestment during their presentations, many of the audience's questions were directed to that issue.

'If they don't participate, they can't gripe that the majority is against the minority.'

JOHN HURST, InterFraternity Council president

Chancellor Bill Tucker, a member of the panel, fielded most of these questions, reiterating his stand that he cannot let TCU endowments become a political tool of individual groups "no matter how noble the cause."

Cindy Russell, a senior religion studies major, challenged the idea that "TCU could be inclusive to blacks and at the same time support an exclusive government."

Much discussion of apartheid and divestment followed, and the panel eventually asked the audience to hold back comments on the issue in the interest of time.

Peggy Barr, vice chancellor of student affairs, responded to a question concerning segregation in regard to white and black fraternities and sororities.

No group is registered at TCU that does not have an open-membership policy, Barr said.

"The segregation is due to tradition and not to constitution," she said.

Barr challenged students to commit

themselves to changing traditions like these. However, she cautioned that issuing statements demanding integration would do more harm than good.

A student from the audience backed Barr, saying that issuing such statements would be "instituting a quota system that would be superficial and harbor resentment on both sides."

John Hurst, president of the InterFraternity Council, said much of the segregation in fraternities and sororities stems from a reluctance of black students to go through rush.

"They gripe that there is no way they can get in it," he said. "If they don't participate, they can't gripe that the majority is against the minority."

"All fraternities would give a shot at letting everybody in," Hurst said, and pointed out that every fraternity has some type of minority, though no blacks.

One member of the audience, Johnathan Carter, a resident assistant

at Brachman, said blacks need to challenge the system before criticizing it.

"I am living example that the system works," Carter said. "When blacks get involved, the white community is going to change their attitudes."

Many members of black fraternities and sororities complained there are no specialized facilities on campus for them such as Worth Hills.

Barr said the administration has not yet received a formal request for the facilities.

At the end of the forum, panelist Hickmon Friday, a former student, commented privately on his disappointment that the forum did not accomplish its goal of helping blacks at TCU improve their status with faculty and other students.

"The overwhelming discussion of apartheid and Greek life took away from the forum," Friday said. "Most blacks are not even a member of the Greek community."

Friday said issues such as the one-to-one relationship of black and white students and the lack of black professors, coaches, counselors and administrators were not given enough time.

Prince Charles' visit kicks off celebration

DALLAS (AP)— Britain's Prince Charles toured a high-tech industrial plant and ate lunch with city officials Tuesday as a prelude to presenting the Winston Churchill Award to a Dallas billionaire computer magnate.

The heir to the British throne received a yellow rose—symbolic of Texas—from Billye Chandler of Fort Worth, the wife of a contractor involved with Electra Communications Corp., after he toured the fiber optics manufacturing plant.

His trip to the Lone Star State is billed as a kickoff for the Texas Sesquicentennial, the state's 150th anniversary celebration of its independence from Mexico.

"I am most touched to be asked to come here during your 150th anniversary celebrations," he said during a luncheon speech at City Hall. "I seem to be becoming a professional Sesquicentennial celebrator, that is Western Australia, Victoria, and others. What have I done to deserve it? Am I that prematurely aged?"

Prince Charles was due at a dinner Tuesday night at the posh Anatole Hotel to present the Winston Churchill Award to H. Ross Perot, chair-

man of Dallas-based Electronic Data Systems.

He intended to come to Dallas primarily to present Perot with the Churchill award, which is bestowed to those who epitomize Churchill's spirit.

But after hearing of the Sesquicentennial, he extended his trip to include three other cities and Sesquicentennial-related events.

Before meeting about 90 Electra employees lined up outside the plant Tuesday morning, the Prince of Wales visited with company officials.

After the tour, he met with company board members and was presented a plaque bearing the Sesquicentennial emblem and a company logo.

During his speech, Prince Charles emphasized the importance of trade and business between the Texas and Great Britain.

He said he sympathized with Texans "with your present predicament" over plunging oil prices.

"But being Texas, I am sure someone will make some money out of this situation," Prince Charles said, drawing laughter from the crowd.

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SPORTS

Standard unfair, coaches say

Editor's Note: This is the first part of a series on the effects academic requirements have on high school athletes.

By John Paschal
Staff Writer

Any high school quarterback who amasses 2,139 yards offense and 29 touchdowns in one season will have college recruiters camping on his front porch.

Michael Miller, a senior quarterback at Fort Worth Trimble Tech High School, had exactly that kind of season. His play earned him Fort Worth-area offensive player of the year honors. What it did not earn him, however, was a herd of college recruiters unrolling their sleeping bags on his doorstep.

Michael Miller has not made good grades.

"He'd have probably been recruited fairly well if it weren't for that," said Trimble Tech assistant football coach John Naylor.

But Miller wasn't recruited well. He's currently playing basketball for Tech, hoping to catch a basketball recruiter's fancy. But things are going to be a little different for the Michael Millers of high school athletics.

This year—unlike years past—history means just as much as a hook shot, a jump shot means no more than geography. And the "three Rs" are still readin', writin', and 'rithmetic; not readin', writin', and reboundin'.

The same holds true for athletes involved in any Texas high school sport, including football. And in Texas, high school football is slightly less important than breathing.

That, according to many who are stressing the importance of academics, might be the root of all the ignorance. There has been too much emphasis on athletics, they say, too little on the books. Thus the rationale for the NCAA's newest rule, Proposition 48. It's a rule many high school athletes don't want to accept, but a rule many are forced to accept.

The proposition mandates a 2.0

grade average in core curriculum courses and a score of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a score of 15 on the American College Test. A student-athlete cannot participate in Division I-A athletics if he does not meet these minimum standards.

At least two area high school football coaches think minimum requirements are necessary. But, they say, Proposition 48 is unfair.

"All the sudden they have jumped up and said 'We've got to reform this, we've got to make sure the kids get their education.' They said it was gradual. That's not true," Naylor said. "Nobody was sure when they first introduced (proposition 48) in 1983. The kids weren't ever sure about the rule."

Trinity High School football coach John Reddell agrees.

"It all fits in the same category of excellence in academics. It's decided upon and then thrown before the public, and they think it's great. Once again, they mean well. Whether their knowledge is such that the rule is fair is a question."

"To all of the sudden jump up and say 'You have to do this and that to get into college,' to me it's like they're saying, 'OK, we didn't tell you about it before, but that's the way it is,'" Reddell said. "It's kind of after the fact."

That's a key phrase, "after the fact." Because it is a fact. Reddell's own linebacker, Ron Spence—a 6-3, 200-pounder who was voted defensive player of the year in the Fort Worth area and to the Class 5A all-state team—felt the cold shackles forged by the NCAA rule committee.

Spence signed a letter-of-intent with North Texas State University, a Division I-AA school. He visited only one Southwest Conference school, Texas Tech.

A 200 pound all-state linebacker visiting only one SWC school. Why? "It might have been grades," Reddell said. "I would guess that would give them reason to."

There is good reason for recruiters to shy from academically suspect athletes. A college doesn't "want to spend \$10,000 on someone they might lose," Reddell said. In other words, why give a guy a full scholarship only to have him give it back to you on his way home? Or on his way to a junior college, where many top-notch high school football players will be playing because of the new standards.

"The good Lord blessed them with speed and strength but marginal mental capabilities," Reddell said. "Well, there needs to be a place for them, too."

"But maybe the place is the smaller colleges," he said.

But Reddell said the proposition is unfair because it hurts many students, helps very few, and doesn't affect most. "We are discriminating against the marginal student. We're doing nothing for the upper percentage, but at the same time we may be hurting the marginal students. Some are working as hard as they can and are still failing," he said.

Some are, some aren't. "It's the study habits," Naylor said. "They think, 'Oh, they'll let me play. They can't keep me from playing.' Well, they can and they are."

They sure are. House Bill 72—better known as "no pass, no play"—has made it possible for the tough to get tougher and the lazy to be left out. Teams across Texas have been ravaged by the storm. Some have even been forced by sheer lack of numbers to discontinue their seasons.

It's all in the name of tougher standards, the "let's buckle down" theory. Naylor and Reddell agree with the theory, not the means or the consequences.

"It's a little too strong," Naylor said of the standard. "I also feel like the tests are culturally biased."

Toward the white culture? "Damn right!"

Naylor, who is white, said he grew up "knowing white heritage. I'm no damn intellectual, but I'd have no

trouble banging out an 11- or 12 hundred. There's a literary caste to it," he said.

Naylor coaches at a school, where students are predominantly of minority groups. He said Proposition 48 is more devastating at schools like Trimble Tech than at schools whose students are mostly white.

Glenn Mandivale, principal of Fort Worth Southwest High School, said he hopes any color barrier will become non-existent.

"I think we should get to the point where we're color blind," Mandivale said. "If you're capable of doing a job, then you should be given the chance to do it."

Reddell agrees, but he said he's not sure that all students are getting that chance.

"I agree they should not be given a chance to receive a college education if they don't perform, but they should still be educated well enough to not be a detriment to society."

He said that some student-athletes may be declared ineligible and may completely lose the little desire for academics they had in the first place. "Sometimes there's very little concern for the individual," he said.

But sometimes there is concern, admit both Naylor and Reddell.

"Academics is the first reason for them being there," Naylor said. "They've got to get the education."

If new standards hadn't been made, could high school academics have continued its downhill slide?

"Yeah," Naylor said. "The pendulum might have gone the other way."

Naylor, however, was still optimistic. He said the rule will help junior high and young high school students.

"You know, in a few years we're going to catch up. You have to have incentive. There's got to be something to work for," Naylor said before leading Tech football players through their off-season weight workouts.

"But the change," he said, "needs to be gradual."

Texas Dangers; nachos, beer and bad baseball

ARLINGTON, Texas (AP)— Don Quixote's team is off to the healing sun-and-surf of Florida for another shot at learning the art of major league baseball.

The Texas Ranger bats soon will be flailing the trade winds at Pompano Beach just as vigorously as the mythical chivalrous hero Quixote jostled windmills in 1605.

Some cynics calculate Quixote's triumphs against the elusive windmill blades would just about equal the prowess of Ranger batsmen against American League pitching.

The Rangers packed up their equipment and motored out of Tarrant County for the sunshine state and spring training without fanfare.

The Dallas-Fort Worth area is currently in the grip of the Dallas Mavericks and anticipating college basketball's Final Four in late March. They are still talking about the recent NBA All-Star game and Texas Christian Horned Frog basketball.

The Grand Prairie man-on-the-street probably has forgotten the Rangers lost 99 games last year. Who remembers they finished TWENTY EIGHT games behind the World Champion Kansas City Royals in the AL West?

The Rangers drew 1,112,461 fans in 1985, the 11th consecutive full season the club has drawn over a million. Rangers' fans come out for the nachos and cozy ballpark atmosphere. Any victory is an unexpected bonus like a prize in a Crackerjack box.

Bad ball isn't condoned but it's expected. Rangers' fans basically are a patient lot. Boos ARE heard but it's usually too much beer talking rather than hard feelings toward the team. The Rangers do not have 10 cent beer night anymore.

In 13 years, the Rangers have no pennant to show for all the wear and tear they have put their fans through. Bobby Valentine says he is going to change all that.

If Valentine is not the original eternal optimist, he is a close second.

However, he may also be the original eternal realist. Valentine replaced the fired Doug Rader last summer, leaving the New

York Mets organization for his first big league managerial job.

The Tommy Lasorda protege soon discovered he was in the salt mines of major league hardball.

Rangers' pitching was 12th in the AL with a lofty 4.56 earned run average. Texas was 10th in batting and 12th in homers. The Rangers were 11-27 in 1-run games and 1-8 in extra-inning games.

Valentine is not about to try to hoodwink the Rangers' fans.

"What would be a good season? 'I'd like for us to become the most improved team in baseball,'" he says. "At the end of the year I want people to say the Texas Rangers are the most improved team in baseball."

A modest goal, but certainly realistic. It wouldn't take a lot for the Rangers to claw away the spider webs and take a few steps out of the AL West cellar.

Also, there's a confidence in young Bobby that shouldn't go unnoticed. What Valentine believes down deep inside his Dodger blue veins is that eventually he's going to knock some people's hats off with this team.

He's got some young pitching arms and he's very enthusiastic about to go with veteran knuckleballer Charlie Hough. Valentine hopes Ed Correa, Jose Guzman, Jeff Russell, Matt Williams, Mitch Williams and Greg Harris can surprise.

Valentine also daydreams that such veterans as Larry Parrish, Gary Ward (if he's not traded), and Toby Harrah can have career years and that Darrell Porter can teach the team some winning ways while he's playing backup catcher.

The energetic Valentine, ramrodding his first spring training show, will expect more of himself and his team than they will probably be able to deliver.

The Rangers are 75-1 pennant longshots in Las Vegas for a reason. They haven't looked good on paper or on the field.

It's the kind of underdog deal that Valentine, the Rangers' Don Quixote, relishes.

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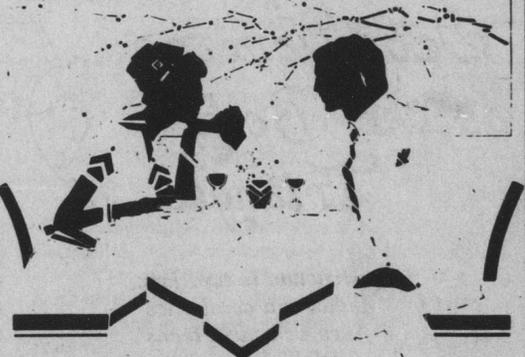
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By Craig W...
Staff Writer

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The next eve Gala is the ALL- which is schedu the banquet.

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