



See how the women's basketball team did in its game against UTA. Sports, page 12



The university and a nonprofit partner launch a drinking and driving campaign. Tuesday in News



Harris College produces the largest number of army nurses in the country. Tuesday in News

Wind energy research focus of partnership

By Melissa Hawkes
Staff Reporter

TCU's Institute for Environmental Studies and Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute in England are leading an international research project focusing on the impact of wind power development.

"Our goal is to provide the scientific data and information to deploy and site wind farms responsibly," said Mike Slattery, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies.

The research started last spring and will

take five years to complete. The teams are now fully staffed, and research is off and running in England, said Nick Eyre, leader of the team of researchers at Oxford.

The research focuses on three areas: wind turbine impact on birds and bats, wind turbine ecological and carbon and the socioeconomic impacts of wind projects.

Amanda Hale, assistant professor of biology, heads the "bird and bat team." The team consists of three associates and is looking to hire undergraduate field technicians to help in the study, Hale said.

She said the team is focusing on collecting data about the mortality rates of flying animals. By next spring, it will be able to have a clear breakdown of how many bird and bat deaths are caused by wind mills, Slattery said.

Kris Karsten, postdoctoral research associate, said the bird and bat team is on the forefront and the team is the first project in Texas to look into wind turbines impact on birds and bats. He works full time on the research project with Hale.

"We are trying to come up with a method

that is efficient and scientifically robust," Hale said. "The research won't be applied exclusively to Texas but to all of North America."

Slattery said the goal of researching wind impact on birds and bats is to develop guidelines for how wind turbines can have minimal impact on them.

The research is being conducted at the Wolf Ridge wind farm in Munster, which is about 80 miles north of Fort Worth.

The second research team is looking at the

SEE WIND · PAGE 2

TOP DVD SALES

- 1 Get Smart
- 2 Tinker Bell
- 3 Kung Fu Panda
- 4 Journey to the Center of the Earth
- 5 Shrek the Halls
- 6 Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull
- 7 The Incredible Hulk
- 8 Iron Man
- 9 Kung Fu Panda- Secrets of the Furious Five
- 10 Futurama: Bender's Game — Billboard

TODAY'S HEADLINES

News: Economy prompts immigrants to leave U.S., page 5
Opinion: Small animals deserve better treatment, page 3
Sports: Football team to take on Air Force at home, page 12



Google's 'Flu Trends' is a useful tool. Opinion, page 3

PECULIAR FACT

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Police are trying to figure out who keeps leaving chunks of meat on the town common, and why. Police said residents have been finding butcher-quality cuts of meat on the common for about five weeks.

— MetroWest Daily News

TODAY'S WEATHER

53 33
HIGH LOW
Partly Cloudy
Tomorrow: Sunny
59 / 49
Sunday: Few Showers
68 / 55



ON THE TRAIL



Amy Carrigan, a freshman fashion merchandising major, scans the items Thursday at Bistro Burnett in the Library. Among the selection is Anderson Trail Granola, a product of a company started by a student who recently earned the Texas Hall of Fame Business Scholarship. For the full story, see page 2.

CHANCE WELCH / Staff Reporter

Anthropology dept. works to revamp program

By Kristin Butler
Staff Reporter

The anthropology department's move to Scharbauer Hall next academic year is one of several changes to the department, which is looking to expand after a year of setbacks, professors in the department said.

Miguel Leatham, lecturer and department director, said the department hired professor Dave Aftandilian from the University of Chicago in August, expanding a faculty team that was depleted in 2006

when three anthropology professors left in the span of a year.

Now with a full team of professors, the anthropology program is looking to expand, Leatham said.

"Our problem is our lack of visibility," Leatham said. "We are an expanding program, and I only see growth for us. I don't think we will have a lack of interest among students."

Leatham said the department enables students to be involved in other ethnographic and archeological field work in various places such as New Mexico, Greece

and Rome through campus programs.

However, the anthropology program no longer operates a field school, but in the long run the department hopes to operate its own program again, Leatham said.

When the AddRan College moves to Scharbauer Hall, the anthropology department will have a new lab with microscopes, skulls and artifacts for students to work with, Aftandilian said.

One of the main studies in the anthropology and archaeology labs will be hu-

SEE ANTHROPOLOGY · PAGE 2

Despite trend, race still on university's application

By Krystal Upshaw
Staff Reporter

Paige Zinsou, a sophomore pre-major, checked the box for Black/African-American when applying to college, but she feels that if she would've checked the box as white, she would still have all the qualifications to be admitted at TCU.

Zinsou has checked black most of her life since middle school, but occasionally she changes it up. Zinsou's mother is Caucasian and her father is of African descent. When Zinsou asked her mother about what she should choose, her mother told her about a pre-kindergarten application she filled out on

Paige's behalf.

"She said 'when you were in Pre-K I chose black because I knew you would have more advantages and opportunities that way,'" Zinsou said.

In the 2008 election, Nebraska became the fourth state to approve a ban against affirmative action in public colleges admission decisions. Voters in Washington, California and Michigan have passed similar bans in previous elections to prohibit public colleges and universities from giving preference to students based on race or gender.

The ban didn't affect diversity at Washington State University because race or gender was never a factor in ad-

mission decisions, said Wendy Peterson, director of admission at Washington State University.

TCU applicants are told on the application that information regarding their ethnicity is optional, and it will be used in a "non-discriminatory manner, consistent with applicable civil rights laws."

The academic record bears the substantial weight in admission, said Michael Marshall, assistant director of admission.

Admissions offers diversity programs such as Black Senior Weekend and Fi-

SEE APPLICATION · PAGE 2

Fall Break to move in 2009

By Courtney Ortega
Staff Reporter

Next year, Fall Break will change from Thursday and Friday to Monday and Tuesday after a decision by the University Council, a university official said.

TCU Registrar Patrick Miller said the decision was approved overwhelmingly by about 70 percent of the council, which is made up of several faculty, administrators and two Student Government Association officers. The change was prompted by a request from the engineering department.

With both Fall Break and Thanksgiving falling at the end of the school week, classes and labs scheduled those days had been canceled twice during the fall semester, Miller said.

Bill Diong, associate professor of engineering and member of the University Council, said even though he would not call it a major concern, Fall Break did pose a problem for the department.

Since the inclusion of Thursday to Fall Break, it became evident that students with labs scheduled that day would have three fewer lab days for the semester, Diong said.

"We have several courses with labs that meet on Tuesday and Thursday, and it becomes a problem when there are an unequal

SEE FALL BREAK · PAGE 2

Scammers claim TCU ties as part of act

By Travis L. Brown
Staff Reporter

Be careful when answering a call of duty for your alma mater — it might be a scam.

Two cases of door-to-door solicitation scams were reported to TCU, victimizing a TCU graduate and a former TCU professor, said Shawn Kornegay, associate director of communications.

The incident involving the TCU graduate occurred in the greater Dallas area, Kornegay said. According to a campuswide e-mail sent by TCU Police Detective Vicki Lawson this solicitor claimed to be seeking support for Study Abroad programs at TCU and also claimed to be working through Prestige Sales, a company out of Phoenix, Ariz. This company, despite having a working Web site, is nonexistent, according to the e-mail. The creator of the Web site could not be reached for comment.

The other incident occurred close to the TCU campus and involved a former TCU professor, Kornegay said. This solicitor claimed to be a TCU music student selling cookbooks and magazines in order to raise funds for the TCU Orchestra, according to the e-mail.

"Fraud occurs in societies where there are a lot of people who don't know each other because you deal with people based on reputation," said Jeff Ferrell, a sociology professor.

Ferrell said the suspects in these cases are people with skills in impression management because fraud is a crime of confidence and

SEE SCAM · PAGE 2

OPINION

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The Skiff View

Energy partnership a good investment

The university's Institute for Environmental Studies and Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute in England have joined forces to change the world in an eco-friendly way. The two institutions are leading a research program in the development of wind power. One focus of the program is to address the impact of wind turbines on flying animals. TCU has never fallen short of making a difference in society and this is just another example of its dedication.

Not only is the school working on the forefront of global advancements of wind power, it's also looking for a way to prevent the injury and harm to flying animals, such as birds and bats, that wind turbines present. They're tackling more than one environmental issue with one project.

Research development programs like this one reinforce the ideals that TCU stands for. It informs students and the rest of the community that there are greater issues in the world than a biology exam that need to be addressed. It encourages others to be responsible citizens of not just a local community, but of the global community. The teams on the research frontier are not just professionals, but graduate students and professors, who are using cutting-edge technology in ways that are breaking the mold in the information world.

What better way is there to participate in the improvement of society than to get a university involved? And even better, to unify two outstanding, well-respected higher education programs that are both eager to make a difference in the world.

Kudos to the university for working to make a positive impact on future generations.

Opinion editor Patricia Espinosa for the editorial board

The Skiff View represents the collective opinion of the editorial board.

Google's 'Flu Trends' not a breach of privacy



ALYSSA DIZON

In this age of ever-improving technology, people want fast, simple access to whatever they need. Why turn to an encyclopedia when there's Encyclopedia.com? Or better yet, just Google it. Anyone with access to a computer can type keywords in the search window, click search and find billions of hits in mere seconds. These searches could even make for a healthier nation.

Google's new Web tool, Flu Trends, uses keyword searches in an innovative way to track health throughout the country. More specifically, it is a means to monitor the progress of flu outbreaks. Words such as "cold symptoms" and other terms related to the flu are used to calculate the trends. It may not provide the most accurate information, but using computer technology to help the country's overall health and generate a better informed public is a good step. It brings trends of major disease outbreaks directly to the people who need it the most.

For the skeptics in the crowd, making a query about diseases doesn't necessarily mean that those individuals have them. It is very likely for people who are suffering on a certain illness to search for information on the illness and how to treat it.

According to a Nov. 14 New York Times blog by Miguel Helft, people aren't just skeptical about the tool's accuracy, but also about people's privacy. The blog states the Electronic Privacy Information Center and Patient Privacy Rights wrote a letter to Google's chief executive, explaining why it didn't approve of the way the tool operates. The groups thought using people's queries was a breach of one's privacy.

On the Google Flu Trends Web site, Google compares its findings with those of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The site uses line graphs to show what times of the year occurrences of the flu was at its peak. Both organizations had similar patterns, but Google's results were about one to two weeks faster in retrieving and publishing data than the CDC. Because the CDC's trend reports depend on reported cases of the flu only, it takes longer to process data and publish it on the Web. Flu Trends can collect information as soon as the query is made.

Patti Heaps, a nurse case manager for occupational

medicine, said, "[Flu Trends] has the potential to be helpful in cutting down flu cases in a particular area and really push that people get the flu vaccine and get enough of the flu vaccine."

Heaps, who works for Kaiser Permanente in Oakland, Calif., said the Web tool would be helpful to epidemiologists and the CDC in tracking outbreaks of disease in certain geographic areas in the United States and other developed countries. It could also tell physicians how much of the flu vaccine they will need to provide for those areas. However, she said it would be harder to do so in countries or places where the Internet isn't widely accessible.

The strength of this Web tool is not only the data, but also the overall effect it could have on public health. The Web site states the major benefit of its flu trend report is early detection which would lead to a reduction of total outbreaks. In addition, it will enable health professionals to combat new strains of the flu. Who cares if Google knows if I'm sick and searching online for treatment? The end result of Google's research (privacy breach) is far more important and beneficial.

Even with its plethora of data, the Internet should not be a substitute to a medical professional. People should still go to their doctors to ask questions and find the most effective treatment. That's why we have them. No one gets excited about a doctor's appointment, but it's better to be safe. The Internet shouldn't be the main resource for health-related inquiries. Advanced technology isn't an excuse to be lazy when it comes to health.

Heaps said a better and perhaps less controversial Internet approach to improve public health and make the CDC's tracking system faster would be creating a direct link between the doctor's office and the CDC.

It may take more time and study to see just how helpful Flu Trends will be. It certainly won't provide a cure to influenza, but it can definitely bring us closer to that goal.

Alyssa Dizon is a senior broadcast journalism major from Aiea, Hawaii.



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MCT

Nation shouldn't forget about poor

BRIAN GILMORE

With the economy in a tailspin, pundits and elected officials are talking a lot about the middle class — and hardly at all about the poor.

But during President Bush's years in office, poverty increased dramatically. In August 2002, the Census Bureau reported that the number of people living in poverty in the United States was 34.6 million. By 2005, the number of poor rose to 37 million.

In February 2007, a study by McClatchy newspapers reported that the number of individuals living in extreme poverty in the United States had increased 26 percent from 2000 to 2007. The number of "severely poor" was rising 56 percent faster than the number of individuals classified as just "poor," according to the same study. ("Severely poor" was defined in 2005 as a family of four earning less than \$9,903 — half the

poverty rate — or individuals making less than \$5,080.) This poverty brings pain and hunger.

Last year, 691,000 children went hungry, according to the Department of Agriculture, and 36.2 million adults and children didn't have sufficient food. That's one out of every eight people in America.

The policies of the Bush administration promoted poverty and denied low-income people the chance to live a dignified life.

The Bush administration for seven years refused to increase the federal minimum wage before finally relenting when the bill was tied to funding for the Iraq war. Attempts to decrease spending on federal programs that provide housing and food assistance to the poor also litter the Bush years. And Bush's veto of the Children's Health Insurance Program this year testifies to his insensitivity.

With an Obama administration coming into office, and a strong Democratic majority in Congress, this neglect must end.

In his first 100 days, President Obama should extend unemployment benefits, strengthen food stamp allotments, sign the children's health care bill and create a public works program.

This will curb poverty and will restore our economy at the same time.

A year and a half ago, well before it was clear he was a viable candidate, Obama spoke eloquently about this issue. "The moral question about poverty in America — How can a country like this allow it? — has an easy answer: We can't." Now he has the power to do something about it. He should use that power — right away.

Brian Gilmore wrote this for Progressive Media Project. It was distributed through McClatchy-Tribune Information Services.

Small animals deserve better life

DAPHNA NACHMINOVITCH

The most beloved rodent in show business — Mickey, of course — is about to get a little friendly competition. Disney's new movie, "Bolt," features a true tour de force: the plucky hamster Rhino, who heeds the call of duty to become super-dog Bolt's pint-size sidekick.

While Rhino, rolling thunder inside his trusty plastic hamster ball, gets the big-screen star treatment, his real-life cousins are all too often treated like trash.

All those "Rhinos" you see for sale in pet stores come from massive breeding warehouses — similar to puppy mills — where they are kept by the tens of thousands in deplorable conditions. Hamsters, mice, rats, gerbils and other small animals are bred and raised in filthy cages that are so cramped and crowded that cannibalism is the norm, not the exception.

Animals routinely go without fresh food, clean water, veterinary care or socialization. They are shipped to pet shops — sometimes trucked for long distances — in tiny, cramped containers, often with nothing but a slice of orange to nibble on so that they don't dehydrate and become sick or die. But not all of them make it, and those who don't are just part of the pet trade's "daily dead log": animals who have perished because the industry cuts corners to make a profit.

Regulation of breeding mills is lax or non-existent, leaving breeders to police themselves — and leaving animals to suffer the consequences. PETA confirmed this when we went undercover at a massive animal mill in Texas that supplies small animals to national chains PetSmart and PETCO. Our investigator documented routine neglect and flagrant abuse that would horrify even the most heartless Disney villain.

Animals were thrown against the hard cement floor in an attempt to kill them, and live

hamsters, mice and rats were routinely dumped into trash barrels — sometimes intentionally — when employees emptied the dirty bedding. PETA's investigator was told that employees sometimes threw loose live animals away if they didn't want to bother figuring out which cage the animals should be returned to.

Many animals were denied veterinary care, including a guinea pig with a broken hip and hamsters with potentially deadly "wet tail," which causes abdominal pain, watery diarrhea and rapid weight loss. In her more than two months of employment at the breeding mill, PETA's investigator never once saw a veterinarian visit the facility.

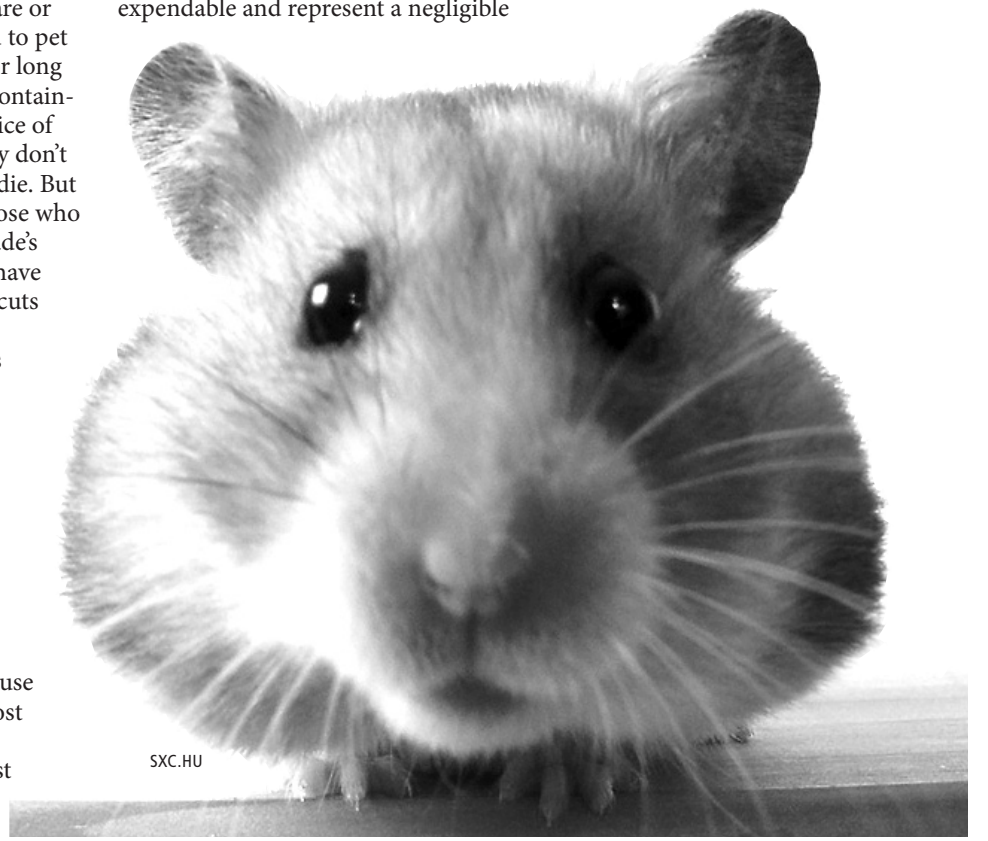
Other animals at this facility also suffered, including rabbits who were crudely neutered by an employee using a dull razor and a baby Goffin's cockatoo who wasted away for weeks and eventually died from an undiagnosed, untreated illness.

To pet shops, small animals are expendable and represent a negligible

profit. The real money comes from the accessories that go with them, such as cages, bedding and food. The animals' frequent deaths are part and parcel of the business, just a minor loss, and the appalling conditions that they are forced to endure in breeding mills and pet stores reflect this.

Hamsters and other small animals will continue to suffer unless consumers stop supporting the stores that sell them. If you share your home with an animal companion, stock up on necessities at shops that sell only supplies, not live animals. If your kids are begging for a "Rhino" or "Mickey," stick to the push-toy variety, or visit your local animal shelter or Petfinder.com to adopt a homeless hamster, mouse or other tiny friend. These simple steps will help give real rodents the chance to have a Disney ending.

Daphna Nachminovitch is the vice president of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.



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NEWS

In difficult economic times, higher ed faces cut backs

By Tony Pugh
McClatchy Newspapers

WASHINGTON — Shrinking endowments, state funding reductions and families struggling to pay tuition are forcing many colleges and universities to cut staff and spending or to delay construction and development plans.

Last week, the California State University system announced plans to trim 10,000 students across its 23 campuses in the next school year because of funding problems caused by a state budget crisis. The CSU system — the nation's largest, with nearly 450,000 students — will make the cuts by moving up application deadlines and raising academic standards for incoming freshmen.

Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H., recently announced a hiring freeze and plans to cut its budget by 10 percent, or about \$40 million over the next two years, because of the situation. In previous economic downturns, college enrollment remained steady as more people bolstered their education to help improve their work prospects.

However, the unique aspects of the current slide have made a college education harder to finance and much more difficult to obtain.

Neil Theobald, the vice president and chief financial officer at Indiana University, said recently that his staff was seeing more affluent families struggling with tuition payments.

"Based on the applications, these are families that look like they can afford college, but with the economic conditions, I think they have investments that have gone poorly over the last several months," Theobald said.

Families who would have considered an expensive Ivy League education now may opt for less-expensive private schools or public colleges.

An October survey of more than 2,500 prospective college students by MeritAid.com, a college search Web site, found that 57 percent were considering less prestigious schools because of cost.

Enrollment at Oklahoma regional universities fell by 1.5 percent this semester, while the state's community college enrollment jumped by an almost identical amount — 1.3 percent — according to the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

Community colleges, however, are facing their own economic problems. State budget cuts and declines in funding from local property-tax revenue have forced many of them to scale back popular programs.

Worried high school seniors

High school seniors who say they have done the following due to the financial crisis:

- Considered less prestigious colleges that may be more affordable

57%

- Changed focus from four-year to two-year college

14%

- Decided to get a job while in college

71%

- Increased time spent searching for scholarships

85%

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Source: MeritAid.com online survey sent to 50,000 high school seniors; 2,535 responded Oct. 3-10, 2008

Graphic: Judy Treible

In a recent survey of community college officials in 49 states, Katsinas found that nearly half expect their states to impose midyear cuts in higher education appropriations, which are typically the largest discretionary items in most state budgets.

In Texas, community college enrollment is up 6 percent this year, an increase of more than 34,000 students, said DeJuana Lozado, a spokeswoman for the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

At four-year schools, slowdowns in charitable giving, state funding cuts and poor investment returns have forced many to circle their financial wagons after nearly a decade of solid enrollment gains, tuition increases and generally robust business cycles.

The University of Florida is slashing 430 positions, trimming

enrollment by 1,000 students and imposing a 15 percent price increase on in-state undergraduates.

Even venerable Harvard University announced that it's considering budget cuts this school year and next due to investment losses, mainly in its mammoth endowment, which was valued at \$36 billion this summer.

"We must recognize that Harvard is not invulnerable to the seismic financial shocks in the larger world. Our own economic landscape has been significantly altered. ... While we can hope that markets will improve, we need to be prepared to absorb unprecedented endowment losses and plan for a period of greater financial constraint," Harvard President Drew Gilpin Faust wrote to the university community earlier this month.



ALAN BERNER / Seattle Times via MCT
Cody Cayou, left, and Nick Clark sit across the water from "March Point" nestled between La Conner and Anacortes, Wash., on the Swinomish Indian Reservation.

Indian reservation teens turn the camera around

By Marc Ramirez
The Seattle Times

SEATTLE — For three high school boys on the Swinomish Indian Reservation, the chance to make an environmental film at first seemed like a chance to get out of drug court and hang out with friends. The subjects of their film — the nearby Shell and Tesoro oil refineries on land that once belonged to their community — were just fixtures they'd grown up with.

But as Nick Clark, Cody Cayou and Travis Tom interviewed elders and learned about their history, they discovered that generations-old tribal traditions of crabbing and clam-digging had been jeopardized by years of chemical waste. More important, the process led them to discover themselves and the far-ranging power of their efforts.

"March Point" the result of their work, will air on PBS. A project of Native Lens, which teaches digital media to youth in several local tribes, the film was named best documentary at Toronto's ImagineNative Film Festival.

Native Lens is among the programs offered by Seattle-based Longhouse Media, a nonprofit founded in 2005 to encourage youth to use film to address issues such as cultural identity, drug prevention and addiction.

"March Point" began as a short film about the effects of the refineries on the reservation, nestled between La Conner, Wash., and Anacortes, Wash. But during a Swinomish community screening, producer Tracy Rector and director Annie Silverstein realized there was a better story to be told. The screening earned a standing ovation for the boys, who were mostly too shy to take the mic.

"We realized it was the boys' story," Silverstein says.

The final, feature-length product tells that story against a backdrop suggesting connections between the refinery issue and the challenges faced by reservation youth and the

community as a whole.

The boys' questions created momentum, prompting community interest in an issue tribal officials had begun pursuing on their own. "It seems like every day, somebody's asking us about it," Nick, now 18, says in his squinty, molasses-paced manner.

In the film, he says: "If I didn't get involved with Native Lens, I don't know where I'd be. Probably out on the streets or locked up."

The three boys, friends since childhood, were on shaky foundations when Native Lens came to them in September 2005, their outlook colored by deaths in their families and discouraging dropout

"If I didn't get involved with Native Lens, I don't know where I'd be. Probably out on the streets or locked up."

Nick Clark
Native Lens filmmaker

rates among Native American kids at the high school they attend, La Conner High.

They'd found trouble in a place where, in their words, there was "nothing to do." Boredom bred smoking, and smoking turned to drinking. "After drinking," Cody says in the film, "that's where everything gets all messed up."

They moved on to drugs, but when the Native Lens opportunity arose, they made a deal with their drug counselor and arranged to get school credit. They'd hoped to make gangster movies and rap videos, but a chance was a chance: Soon they were in Native Lens' Swinomish offices, where a poster advertises "Smoke Signals," the 1998 movie based on the work of Native writer Sherman Alexie.

The boys vaguely understood that the Pacific waters bordering their lands had been a longtime source of clams, crab and fish.

A Shell Oil spokesman tells them the plant more than adheres to current safety and environmental regulations. Craig Bill of the state Office of Indian Affairs encourages them to pursue the political process. But the boys come to see a pattern of petrol facilities located on or near reservations, and they begin to question. At one point, Cody realizes the complexity of the situation, sensing the potential negatives of refineries and oil production but knowing he could never give up his own car.

Though repeated requests for an interview with Gov. Christine Gregoire go unheeded, their inquiries ultimately take them to Washington, D.C., where they interview Sen. Patty Murray, D-Wash., and Rep. Rick Larsen, D-Wash.. The trip feeds their maturity as young men as much as it does their growth as journalists, and they realize it's a life-changing occasion.

But by the time they return home, they're comfortable being themselves in a place that's as far away from home as they could ever imagine, knowing they've achieved something even if they're not sure exactly what.

Not long ago, the boys didn't like talking to anyone. Now they're doing interviews, pondering the environment and their place in it. Nick, who has his eye on the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, N.M., talks of making a film about life in high school, where cultural differences and social ills create challenges for Native youth inside and outside the classroom.

"People are seeing them as storytellers," Silverstein says. More significant, she says, is that not only are all three on track to graduate high school in January, but that Cody and Nick intend to go to college.

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CAREER SERVICES TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

As U.S. economy sours, immigrants head home

By Michael Matza
The Philadelphia Inquirer

PHILADELPHIA — Francisco “Frank” Santos, a Brazilian immigrant living in Trenton, N.J., prospered as a busy laborer pouring concrete foundations back when home builders ruled.

“I had a lot of dreams, oh, my God. To buy some house, a car, a motorcycle,” said Santos, 32, who came to the United States in 2000.

When the construction market tanked six years later, he found himself sidelined. With part-time jobs, he made \$440 a week, a third of his former pay, and struggled to meet his \$800-a-month rent.

Rather than tough it out, Santos decided to go back to Brazil. With his construction earnings, he had invested in a small car wash and an Internet cafe, which he plans to run there.

“I can’t continue here,” he said just before his recent departure. “I want to eat.”

The unrelenting blows to the U.S. economy have landed even harder on other immigrants in the region, whose low wages, lack of nearby family, and ineligibility for welfare make riding out tight times difficult — so difficult that increasing numbers of them are returning home.

The Brazilian consulate in New York, which keeps tabs on the Mid-Atlantic region, recently dispatched diplomats to the Philadelphia area to help expedite the unusual volume of passport renewals for Brazilians wanting to go back.

And they are not the only group in which experts are noticing reverse migration hastened by the economy.

Mexican immigrants tend to flow back and forth across the border as U.S. labor demands wax and wane, said Enrique Ruiz Sanchez, Mexican consul in Philadelphia.

However, Mexico City reportedly is expecting the imminent return of 30,000 more immigrants than usual because of America’s slumping economy. The U.S. Border Patrol says apprehensions for illegal crossings are down nearly 40 percent from 2005.

“So many immigrants in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania are connected to the middle-class service sectors,” said Janice Fine, an assistant professor of labor studies at Rutgers University and an expert on immigrant employment. “When executives and the middle class are affected by the downturn, they are less likely to use child care, landscapers, or go out to eat.”

In Montgomery County, Pa., the Latino population is estimated at 24,000. Most Latinos live in the Norristown area, where Adamino Ortiz is watching jobs disappear and immigrants with them.

“They say the door is closing every day more and more,” said Ortiz, interim executive director of ACLAMO — Accion Comunal Latinoamericana de Montgomery County, an agency providing employment assistance to Hispanic immigrants in the county seat.

His service-sector clients, he said, have been losing about 25 jobs a week.

In the past, “every month there were new families coming, and they were able to find jobs — sometimes two jobs — to survive,” he said. “Right now they can’t even get one job.”

Some are facing homelessness, Ortiz said, but “the ones that have the means, a great number of them are returning to their countries of origin: Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala.”

While those economies are

hard-pressed, too, he said, “at least they are with their own families there.”

Guatemalan-born Manuel Portillo, executive director of the Open Borders Project, a Philadelphia job- and language-training program, attended a community meeting where he met two Mexicans and a Cuban who lost jobs at city restaurants.

“Remember,” he said, “these are survival jobs.”

An analysis released last month by the Pew Hispanic Center found that the “economic slowdown has taken a far greater toll on noncitizen immigrants” than on the U.S. population as a whole. Median annual income for immigrant households in 2007 fell 7.3 percent from 2006 while it grew 1.3 percent for all other households.

Not only do immigrants lack rainy-day reserves, but also most of their social networks probably are inadequate for the current crisis, said Peter Cappelli, an expert on the eco-

“They tell me, ‘I have been here for five years. I can’t make ends meet these days. I don’t speak English. I’m not legal. I don’t make enough to send money back to Brazil. Why should I stay here in the U.S. with all this pressure on?’”

Celso DeSouza
head of the nonprofit
Brazilian Organization for
Social Services

nomics aspects of immigration at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

“You need to take into consideration the poverty that comes from your social capital,” he said, “not just your physical capital.”

Santos, the Brazilian laborer who went home, settled first in Philadelphia, married an American woman in 2003, and got a green card authorizing him to work, he said. For six years, the couple lived in the Castor section of Philadelphia, home to many Brazilians.

When the building bubble burst, he tried working as a paver, a landscaper and a bartender, but couldn’t earn enough. The pressure on his marriage, he said, contributed to his divorce last year.

Celso DeSouza, 59, head of the nonprofit Brazilian Organization for Social Services in Greater Philadelphia, said Brazilians were indeed leaving the region — even though

their nation of 190 million people is beginning to feel the effects of the global financial crisis.

In the last year, DeSouza said, he helped 20 to 30 families plan their return to Brazil.

“They tell me, ‘I have been here for five years. I can’t make ends meet these days. I don’t speak English. I’m not legal. I don’t make enough to send money back to Brazil. Why should I stay here in the U.S. with all this pressure on?’” he said.

For recent immigrants, the problems brought on by job loss are compounded by the unavailability of public benefits, said Jonathan Blazer, a lawyer for the National Immigration Law Center, an advocacy group.

“In order to get food stamps as an adult in Pennsylvania,” Blazer said, “you have to have had your green card, or some other ‘qualified alien’ status, for at least five years.”

Ronaldo Empke, branch president of Harvest Institute, a national English-as-a-second-language school with chapters in Philadelphia and Delran, said his clientele had fallen off because so many Brazilians had gone home.

“Most of the men used to work in construction,” he said. “Now they are not able to maintain themselves.”

Edvaldo Ferneda cannot — at least not in his preferred trade. He came to the United States from Brazil in 1998; settled in Riverside, Burlington County; and worked as a carpenter building houses. At first, his weekly pay was \$380. In the best of times, it shot to \$2,000. By 2006, he was lucky to make \$600 a week.

The burly Ferneda, 46, is a laborer at heart, so he swallowed hard before joining Cecilia Cleaning Services, which his wife, Terezinha, started and named for her mother.

Working as hard as ever, he and his wife earn just about what he used to make on his own. It means pushing a vacuum at night over beauty salon and doctor’s office carpets, a far cry from construction. But, he said, he had “bills to pay, meals to eat, kids to support,” and parents and a stepdaughter in Brazil counting on his help.

Born in Brazil, Mariza Demelo has lived in Philadelphia for 33 years. Married with children born here, Demelo has no intention of returning to Brazil to live.

But her youngest son, 23-year-old Andrew, takes a different view.

A student at Community College of Philadelphia, he works part time for an ambulance service. His mother tells him the economy will get better, but he’s not so sure. That’s why he wants to add Brazilian citizenship, in case he wants to seek work there.

“He doesn’t know which way (the U.S. economy) is going,” Demelo said. “He said, ‘I think I should have other options.’ I told him, ‘It will rebound.’ He tells me, ‘No. You’re wrong. It’s never been this bad.’”



SHARON GEKOSKI-KIMMEL / Philadelphia Inquirer via MCT
Ronaldo Empke, left, branch president of the Harvest Institute in Philadelphia, talks with Celso DeSouza, who heads the Brazilian Organization for Social Services in Greater Philadelphia on Nov. 7.



PETER TOBIA / Philadelphia Inquirer via MCT
Francisco Santos, 32, a Brazilian immigrant, stands outside his soon to be vacated apartment on Lambertson St. in Trenton, N.J., on Oct. 24. Santos worked in construction until the bottom fell out of the housing market, now he's going to move back to Brazil.

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NEWS

Scientist to bare his DNA on Harvard Web site

By Eric Ferreri
McClatchy Newspapers

DURHAM, N.C. — Here's some personal information about Misha Angrist: His blood pressure is 104 over 65. He weighs 173 pounds, has fought anxiety and depression and is very allergic to cats.

And those are some of the mild details Angrist, a Duke geneticist, has made public on the Internet. One day soon, Angrist may find out he has the gene that raises the risk for Alzheimer's disease. Or cancer. Or Lou Gehrig's disease. When he knows these details, you can, too.

Angrist is one of 10 participants in a new, well-publicized Harvard Medical School study that its proponents say will significantly change the way genetic research is conducted.

The reason: Angrist and his fellow test subjects have agreed to lay themselves bare for the world, genetically speaking.

Along with such personal information as allergies, height and weight — known as phenotypes — each participant's DNA will be decoded and made public on the Harvard project's Web site. It may look like a long line of gobbledeygook to most folks, but to some researchers, it's a road map of staggering potential.

Angrist doesn't mind being a public guinea pig for the world's geneticists. He shrugs off ethicists' concerns about how technology and commercialization of DNA sequencing might change the way his information could be used a decade from now.

"Americans are notoriously hung up on privacy, and I get that," he said. "(But) I don't think that information is toxic."

Still, he has reluctantly asked to review his sequenced data before it goes public, lest something dramatic trickle out to family members before he can tell them.

Geneticists are accustomed to working with DNA strands from anonymous donors. This new method of research may allow science to more closely link genes with lifestyle and physical characteristics. The

Harvard project ultimately hopes to enroll 100,000 participants.

If successful, the Harvard study and its leader, George Church, will have built the world's first public genome database to link genes with disease. Angrist is truly in at the ground level.

"Ten people is, statistically, not much different than zero people," Angrist said. "We have no illusions that anything from the 10 of us will

"In the unlikely event that that I carry a bad version of the Huntington gene, or Lou Gehrig's disease, that my daughters would be at a 50-50 risk of inheriting, I'd prefer they find out from me and my wife rather than the Internet or one of their precocious classmates."

Misha Angrist
Duke geneticist

be useful. The idea is to stick our flag in the ground and see if we can make this work."

Though Angrist and other advocates of this approach see a new avenue to scientific discovery, others raise ethical and moral questions about putting such personal information out there for the world to see.

James P. Evans, a genetics professor at UNC-Chapel Hill, cautions against making too much of genetic information.

Even if Angrist or one of his fellow participants learns he has the gene for a horrible disease, that is far from a guarantee that the disease will ever occur, Evans said. Even in a larger

group of donors, Evans said, it would be difficult to make solid medical decisions based on what DNA shows. A woman whose DNA suggests future breast cancer, for example, shouldn't necessarily run out and get a mastectomy.

"The information one gets is virtually all probabilistic; it's not actionable information, medically," he said. "To me, the biggest danger is that its utility will be exaggerated because people put this mystical value on DNA."

As a geneticist, Angrist thoroughly understands what he has undertaken.

The study required that all 10 participants have extensive knowledge of genetics. The study's leaders wanted donors with an interest in the science, another departure from the usual research process, in which samples are taken from random donors.

Angrist and the other donors in this study are considered collaborators. Because of their DNA donation and their willingness to make the results public, they have a stake in the study. In return, they can ask questions and see how their contribution benefits science.

Angrist likes this approach, and his decision to take part wasn't difficult. He likes the idea of knowing how his genetic donation may affect the world of science.

"When you make everyone anonymous, you impoverish the data," he said. "You may have that person's DNA, but you don't have a name or a lot of the details that you may want someday."

Angrist, 44, is married with two young daughters. A native of Pittsburgh, he came to Duke in 2003 and works primarily in the areas of intellectual property and gene patenting.

The Harvard study caught his eye for more than one reason.

Intellectually, he's curious about it.

But he also saw it as the perfect source material for a book he wants to write about personal genetics. Could there be a better way to do



TED RICHARDSON / Raleigh News & Observer via MCT

Misha Angrist, left, who is making his DNA profile public, hopes the profile will inform his daughters Stella, 9, right, and Lena, 6, center, but not cause them to worry. The family sits together at their home in Durham, N.C., on Nov. 13.

research for a book than by getting a look at the subject matter from the inside?

He agreed to take part in the study after consulting with his wife, Ann, who he says sees the issues as he does. He says he never had qualms about the public nature of the Harvard study, but he has balked at one piece of it.

The other nine participants have agreed to immediately make their DNA information available as soon as it has been decoded; Angrist alone stipulated that he must get a look at his first. Though he doesn't intend to hold anything back, his paternal instinct has kicked in.

"In the unlikely event that I carry a bad version of the Huntington gene, or Lou Gehrig's disease, that my daughters would be at a 50-50

risk of inheriting, I'd prefer they find out from me and my wife rather than the Internet or one of their precocious classmates," he said.

Angrist's reticence in this regard illustrates what some ethicists say is this Harvard study's gray area. Some argue that making DNA codes public is risky.

If, for example, an insurance agency saw that Angrist carried a gene for a debilitating disease, might it deny coverage to him or a family member?

And how might Angrist react to finding a gene pointing to future Alzheimer's?

"That's in your 70s," Angrist said. "Something that's going to happen to me 30 years from now is not going to keep me up at night."

Nancy King, who directs the

Program for Bioethics, Health and Society at Wake Forest University's School of Medicine, said participants in studies like this one have a lot to think about.

The study of genetics is fast becoming big business, as private companies that offer DNA decoding push the development of better and better technology.

In a few years, Angrist's DNA sequence might offer even more information than it does today.

And while the participants in this study are science-savvy, future donors may not be, King said, as the technology makes DNA study more affordable to ordinary people.

"You have to talk about the responsibilities of science to make things clear at a level that people can grasp," she said.

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FEATURES



Meet junior religion major Andrew Weatherford, who isn't your typical pastor. Tuesday

The Season of Giving

Despite economic woes, nonprofits optimistic about donations

By Saerom Yoo
Web Editor

As the wintry chills set in, the multicolored lights brighten the city and the red kettles make their annual appearance on the sidewalks, pangs of poverty dig a little deeper in some homes. There is no question why the holidays are a time for giving. But this year, the economic crisis has caused some giving hands to hesitate, dwelling on the bank accounts and wallets that are a little bit tighter — a little bit emptier.

Central Dallas Ministries, an area nonprofit, primarily serves the working poor with hunger relief, health care and housing. With more than 90 percent of its revenues dedicated to programs, the organization is a reputable organization in the charity world and with Charity Navigator, a national charity evaluator, which gives it four stars.

But with the recent economic downturn, even the most reputable charities fear they soon won't have enough to offer the needy.

Although nonprofits in general are on their toes about potentially losing donors to the economic crisis, charities that serve those who are most vulnerable to the economic conditions face a greater concern.

"When the economy is bad, we get hit by a double

"A lot of people have given us the heads up that they're not going to be able to give in the same capacity," she said. "We know it's coming but haven't felt the full effects yet."

Public Policy

Compounded with worries of the nation's economy are concerns of public policy at a time when nonprofits are preparing for a new president and administration in the White House.

In a survey, Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Listening Post Project found that almost 90 percent of nonprofits have seen little improvement in government policies concerning their organizations in the past two years.

The policies that are of most concern to nonprofit executives are those that would help secure private donations, according to the survey, released Oct. 22.

Delaney said a major concern for nonprofits is that even though the federal government invests billions in small businesses, nonprofits are largely ignored even though they are a significant part of the American economy. According to the Johns Hopkins survey, nonprofits employ more than nine million citizens, or about 7 percent of the country's workforce.

"We're not asking for a handout," he said. "We're asking the government to underwrite basic training and transfer of knowledge so we can do our jobs better and serve communities better."

More than half of nonprofits whose primary focus is in community and economic development support federal grants for training and capacity building for their organizations, according to the Johns Hopkins survey, and almost 60 percent prioritize restoration or growth of funds for their organizations in the federal budget.

Another fiscal concern for nonprofits is energy prices. Almost 80 percent of nonprofits reported that high fuel costs are negatively affecting their ability to deliver services.

Tarrant Area Food Bank, for example, has had to reduce food donation deliveries from places outside the vicinity of the Metroplex and the state because of gas prices, said Andrea Helms, the food bank's communications director.

As a whole, the food bank hasn't felt the impact of the economic crisis yet, Helms said, but like Central Dallas Ministries, her organization is expecting a slowdown in giving toward the end of the year. But her hope is that donors will continue to see that feeding people is a basic need that must be met, she said. Because of this perception, food banks should continue to receive consistent donations even if donors cut funds to other types of organizations, she said.

Improving Society

Barry Silverberg, president and CEO of the Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations, remains fairly optimistic that nonprofits will prevail in the midst of economic hardship. He said organizations with strong foundations should be able to withstand the pressure.

"The economy may in some cases be used as an excuse for what have been weak entities in the past," he said.

Silverberg's optimism comes from 35 years of experience in the nonprofit sector. He said historically, people who give to nonprofits continue to do so even during difficult times. Although there might be dips down the road, and organizations might have to restructure their budgets, nonprofits will persevere overall, he said.

Instead, Silverberg said nonprofits should take this opportunity to refocus their goals and vision. Charities should also involve donors and volunteers in problem solving so they feel a sense of ownership over the nonprofits' goals and in turn volunteer more time and money, he said.

One thing to watch out for, however, is across-the-board reductions, such as firing employees, Silverberg said. Nonprofit employees are in higher demand at times of economic crisis, and the organizations would continue to struggle even after the economy has been restored because of the workers they fired in a knee-jerk response.

"I'm less inclined to push the panic button," he said. "When one does that, one almost creates a free fall."

Silverberg said that although public policies such as tax incentives for individual giving are legitimate factors, most people contribute because they want to improve society. He said instead of fiscal policies, he would focus more on policies that promote mutual responsibility and connectedness among the citizens.

Delaney said when people's wallets feel lighter and their budgets look strained, they should realize how much of their lives have been influenced by nonprofits.

"I was actually born in a nonprofit hospital," he said. "In high school, I took the PSAT and SAT — both sponsored by nonprofits. I'm drinking cleaner water and breathing cleaner air because of the American Lung Association, the American Heart Association and the Sierra Club. I got married at a nonprofit and went to university at a nonprofit. Nonprofits are all around us, and we don't respect this American gem."

“
When the economy is bad, we get hit by a double whammy.”

Tim Delaney
president and CEO of National Council of Nonprofit Associations

whammy," said Tim Delaney, president and CEO of the National Council of Nonprofit Associations.

While charities are asked to provide more services at a time when more people lose jobs, portions of their salary or health insurance, corporations and individuals have little to give to support those services.

"We're trying to do a whole lot more with a whole lot less," Delaney said. "Basic math shows us this can't go on."

Katie Goldberg, manager of donor relations at Central Dallas Ministries, said her organization is seeing a 30 to 40 percent increase in demand compared to last year.

And although donations, while slower, have been on par with demand, it's too early for sighs of relief, she said.

Fifty percent of individual giving occurs between Thanksgiving and New Year's because of tax incentives, said Sandra Miniutti, vice president of marketing for Charity Navigator. Nonprofits see especially huge spikes in giving on Dec. 31, she said.

Central Dallas Ministries is staying hopeful but not optimistic, Goldberg said.

Americans traveling abroad for critical surgery

By Carrie Peyton Dahlberg
McClatchy Newspapers

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Before getting two artificial disks to ease the grinding pain in his back, Wayne King asked prospective surgeons where they trained and how many disk replacements they had done.

Then he flew to Malaysia for the operation.

Rising health costs and dwindling insurance coverage are driving hundreds of thousands of Americans to travel far to avoid potentially devastating medical bills.

Among them are King, an insurance adjuster who lives in east Sacramento, as well as a Sacramento City firefighter who underwent ma-

said. "I had no life."

Standing or sitting for more than a few minutes were equally tormenting. Painkillers fogged his mind. He withdrew from friends and snapped at relatives.

A standard treatment would be spinal fusion surgery, to immobilize a section of spine. An emerging alternative is disk replacement. Both have flaws, failing to cut pain in up to a fourth of the people who get them, said Dr. Serena Hu, an orthopedic surgeon at the University of California-San Francisco who has researched disk replacement. But there is some suggestion that disk replacement may put less strain on nearby disks.

King was convinced replacement would give him better mobility and less risk of other disks degenerating.

Although European surgeons have replaced two neighboring disks for well over a decade, many U.S. insurance companies will only pay for single disk replacement because success of two-disk surgeries — what King wanted — haven't been tracked as long.

He appealed his insurance company's denial. He changed jobs to try to improve his coverage. He was told yes, then no just days before Hu would have operated.

"I said screw it, I'm just going to do it and file bankruptcy, but the hospital wanted \$50,000 down" on the \$105,000 treatment, King said.

Ultimately, after months of Internet research and hiring MedRetreat, a medical travel organizer, he traveled in January to Gleneagles hospital in Malaysia.

The bill — surgery, hospitalization, hotels and airfare for himself, his partner and his mother — came to \$27,000. King borrowed from relatives and his 401(k).

Gleneagles is among dozens of hospitals in the developing world racking up international accreditations or affiliations with prestigious U.S. universities. Many boast English-speaking and highly trained doctors, and nursing ratios that

outshine U.S. care.

It isn't just lower pay for all those doctors and nurses and hospital construction workers that keep costs low in places such as Malaysia. Even supplies are cheaper. The exact same two disks that were placed in King's spine, at a cost of \$3,200 each, are priced at \$11,000 each in the United States.

"It's an unfortunate statement of the cost of health care here," Hu said.

Ten months after surgery, King is almost pain-free. The twinges are so slight he is off pain medication. "I can go out with my friends. I can go on a drive. I'm coherent again."

His post-surgical X-rays and mobility are about what a doctor would expect in someone who had had the same surgery in the United States, said Hembd, who has treated King since 2005.

No one knows how many overseas procedures go bad, or even how many Americans are making trips like King's. Estimates range from 60,000 to 70,000 annually who spend at least a night in a hospital, to hundreds of thousands seen as outpatients.

Data on outcomes are so scant that consumers often can't make good comparisons among U.S. hospitals and surgeons, let alone ones overseas, said benefits expert Milstein.

He suspects heading abroad might be slightly less safe, just because "people who need major procedures are not the world's best candidates for 20-hour airplane flights.

"But," the doctor added, "if you were to say to me, 'I'm not insured, I don't have a lot of money, it's this or health deterioration,' I'd say, 'Go.' "Much the same is true with dentistry — but only if the choice is between a well-researched locale or neglecting things so badly you could lose your teeth, said Roseville dentist Dr. Firas Nassif.

"If you're seeking something cheaper, you can do that with clothes, not with your health," Nas-



CARL COSTAS / Sacramento Bee via MCT
Paula Peter, shown with her son, Justin, is going with her husband to Mumbai, India, where a fertility clinic will assist them in having a surrogate carry their baby to term. The total cost will be \$30,000 to \$35,000, she said - about half of what it would cost in the U.S.

sif said before acknowledging that Sacramento City Fire Capt. Ford Davies came to him with a mouthful of first-rate dentistry from Tijuana.

"It looks really, really good. It's a lot better than some of the dentistry I've seen in the U.S.," Nassif said.

Davies, a lifelong tooth-grinder, needed caps and crowns on more than 20 teeth, plus extensive gum surgery. He'd been quoted close to \$80,000, but his dental benefits topped out at \$2,500 a year. Getting the work done at home would have meant taking out a second mortgage — a disheartening thought for a 53-year-old firefighter.

"It just got to the point where

my jaw was hurting and I had a couple of teeth falling out. ... I was absolutely desperate," the Roseville resident said.

When research and a travel planner called Planet Hospital led him to Mexico, Davies was initially so wary he took a cell phone photo of the license plate of the driver who picked him up, and sent it to his wife in case anything went wrong.

Ultimately, he went for repeated appointments, taking tranquilizers to endure six to 12 hours at a time in the dentist's chair. The lengthy appointments cut costs, but Davies' final tab was \$32,000, including travel.

Similar savings have Paula and

Kevin Peter of Elk Grove traveling to Mumbai, India, later this month. There, a fertility clinic will combine her egg with his sperm and implant the embryo in a surrogate.

The trip, treatment and return trip to pick up their baby — perhaps their twins — will cost between \$30,000 and \$35,000. That's less than half the price of a U.S. surrogacy, Kevin Peter said. And it will protect his wife from another risky pregnancy and pre-term birth.

"I can actually have kids, but the risk is much greater that I would die," Paula Peter said. She suffered eclampsia and pre-eclampsia carrying her two children, now 12 and 19.

"If you're seeking something cheaper, you can do that with clothes, not with your health."

Dr. Firas Nassif
dentist

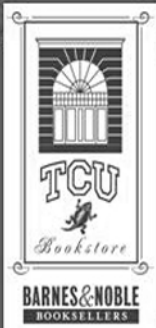
dentist reconstruction in Tijuana, and an Elk Grove couple heading to India for fertility treatment.

Other than organ transplants, there's little data on the safety of medical travel, but "there is no question that it is increasing," said Dr. Arnold Milstein, chief physician at Mercer Health and Benefits, a firm that advises companies on medical insurance.

"In the U.S., it's getting to be pretty Darwinian in terms of who lives and who dies," Milstein said. Or who hurts and who doesn't.

King was driven by a steady, intense pressure on his midsection caused by one collapsed and one partly collapsed disk. It's like having an arthritic joint, but in the spine, said his rehabilitation specialist, Dr. Michael Hembd of Sacramento.

"I was absolutely miserable," King

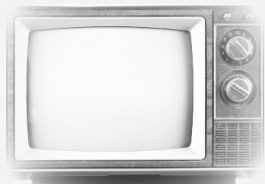


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<p>14</p>	<p>8</p> <p>New Release: Treasure By Iris Johansen</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Meet the Music with DR. Punch Shaw</p> <p>A Classical Christmas 7:30pm</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Meet Author Jennifer Skiff - who will be signing her book God Stories 6:30 pm</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Children's Polar Express Celebration</p> <p>Crafts and Fun For ALL! 10:00 in the Reading Room</p>	<p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>3 for the price of 2</p> <p>Buy two boxes of holiday Boxed Cards and Get the third box FREE</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Meet Author/Sportswriter Mac Engel— who will be signing his new book Texas Stadium: America's Home Field 4:00 p.m.</p>
<p>15</p> <p>Visit our website at: TCU.bkstore.com</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Warm up with a steamy hot Peppermint Mocha Twist</p> <p>Only in the Barnes & Noble Café</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>18</p> <p>Only 6 shopping left until Christmas</p>	<p>19</p> <p>Feelin' Froggy Private Label Clothing</p> <p>Only at the TCU Bookstore</p>	<p>20</p>	
<p>21</p> <p>First Day of Chanukah</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Bookstore Hours Today are 10 am—6 pm</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Book Store Closed</p> <p>Merry Christmas</p>	<p>26</p> <p>Bookstore Hours Today are 10 am—6 pm</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p> <p>New Release: I Can Make You Thin By Paul McKenna</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Bookstore Hours Today are 10 am—6 pm</p>	<p>A HAPPY NEW YEAR</p>		

ETC.



Today in History
 On this day in 1980, 350 million people around the world tune in to television's popular primetime drama "Dallas" to find out who shot J.R. Ewing, the character fans loved to hate.
 — History Channel

Joke of the Day
 Q. What did one strawberry say to the other?
 A. "If you weren't so fresh last night, we wouldn't be in this jam together!"

Bliss by Harry Bliss



"Sir, there are no waitresses or menus — this is Crate & Barrel."

MoreOn TV by Jay Schiller and Greg Cravens



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SUDOKU PUZZLE

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FOOTBALL VS. AIR FORCE @ 2:30PM
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD
WOMEN'S BASKETBALL VS. SAM HOUSTON STATE @ 5PM
 GOFROGS.COM

		2						
	1		4		5	7		
7	8	2						6
9				6				
		5			3			
			7					8
5			7		8			9
	4	6		3		5		
					1			

Directions
 Fill in the grid so that every 3x3 box, row and column contains the digits 1 through 9 without repeating numbers.

See Tuesday's paper for sudoku and crossword solutions.

Thursday's Solutions

9	1	3	6	4	5	8	7	2
8	5	7	9	1	2	4	6	3
2	6	4	8	3	7	5	1	9
5	8	9	2	6	4	1	3	7
1	3	2	5	7	9	6	8	4
4	7	6	1	8	3	9	2	5
6	4	5	3	2	8	7	9	1
3	9	1	7	5	6	2	4	8
7	2	8	4	9	1	3	5	6

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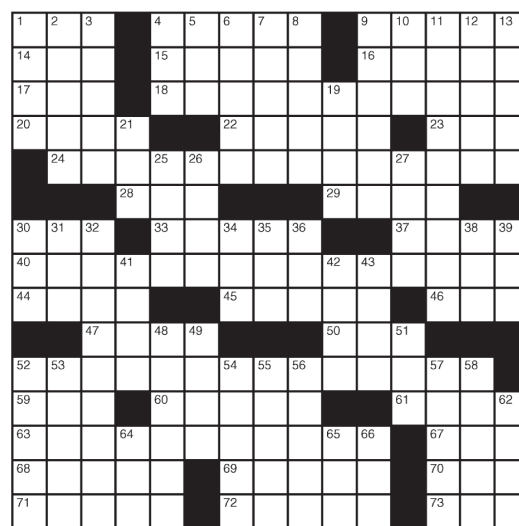
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ACROSS

- 1 Moon buggy
- 4 Hops kiins
- 9 Frozen rain
- 14 Clare of "Bleak House"
- 15 Disney's Little Mermaid
- 16 Isle in the Bay of Naples
- 17 ATM number
- 18 Barbra Streisand sequel?
- 20 Kind of crazy?
- 22 African river
- 23 Pioneer filmmaker Browning
- 24 Adam Sandler sequel?
- 28 Ryan or Tilly
- 29 Shut with force
- 30 Affirmative action?
- 33 Overwhelming defeats
- 37 Metric meas.
- 40 Lee Marvin sequel?
- 44 Pueblo dweller
- 45 Church table
- 46 Dawn goddess
- 47 Take five
- 50 Saturn model
- 52 Molly Ringwald sequel?
- 59 Thing, in law
- 60 Aired again
- 61 Sports group
- 63 Dennis Hopper sequel?
- 67 Type of whiskey
- 68 Whiffs
- 69 Basketry willow
- 70 Dyeing tub
- 71 Funeral arrangements?
- 72 Counts (on)
- 73 _ out (barely get by)



By Edgar Fontaine Dighton, MA

11/21/08

Thursday's Puzzle Solved

M	O	P	S	O	L	G	A	S	T	A	B
E	C	R	U	R	O	U	G	E	I	D	E
A	T	O	P	A	R	E	A	S	N	O	N
N	E	V	E	R	T	E	S	T	H	E	
S	T	E	R	E	O	S	H	E	A	T	O
B	A	R	A	A	T	L	A	R	G	E	
E	D	S	C	I	T	E	V	O	L	T	
D	E	P	T	H	O	F	T	H	E	W	A
I	L	I	A	C	A	P	O	S	S	R	O
C	O	R	S	I	C	A	S	I	R	S	
T	S	E	D	A	D	O	S	T	O	R	M
W	I	T	H	B	O	T	H	F	E	E	T
F	I	L	E	N	E	I	L	L	T	A	R
E	C	O	N	A	R	T	I	E	E	D	G
Z	E	S	T	P	E	S	O	S	R	Y	E

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Religion Directory

<p>Episcopal</p> <p>Trinity Episcopal Church welcomes TCU students. Sunday services are 8:00 Holy Eucharist 9:15 Holy Eucharist with Choir 11:30 Eucharist with contemporary music. 3401 Bellaire Dr. South at Stadium Dr. 817.926.4631</p>	<p>Catholic</p> <p>Holy Family Catholic Church Pastor: Rev. Joseph Pemberton Mass Times: Saturday: 5:00 p.m. Sunday: 7:45 a.m.; 9:15 a.m.; 12:00 Noon 6150 Pershing Ave Fort Worth, TX 76107 817.737.6768 www.holyfamilyfw.org Young Adult Ministry: Contact Amy at HFSAYAM@gmail.com</p>	<p>United Church of Christ</p> <p>First Congregational Church, UCC 4201 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth Sunday Services 9:00 a.m. Jesus Justice and Joy! Contemporary Service 10:00 a.m. Sunday School All Ages 11:00 a.m. Traditional Service www.fwccucc.org Open and Affirming, Welcoming All!</p>
<p>Bible Church</p> <p>TCBCCollege (Trinity Chapel) Sundays @ 11am - 6610 Southwest Blvd, 76109. Relevant, biblical teaching/discussion, worship, events, etc. This Fall: "TRUTH: Basic Christian Beliefs" www.tcbccollege.com Need a ride? benc@trinitychapelbc.org, or 817.377.8222</p>	<p>Disciples of Christ</p> <p>South Hills Chrisitan Church (DOC) Rec Dottie Cook Minister Worship 8:30 and 10:50</p> <p>Young Adult Sunday School with breakfast 9:45 3200 Bilgade Road 817-926-3281 Call for directions</p>	<p>Presbyterian</p> <p>St. Stephen Presbyterian Church 2700 McPherson Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas 76109 817.927.8411 office www.ststephen-pcusa.com Service Opportunities Abound...Go to our website for more information Worship 8:30 a.m., 11 a.m. Sundays</p>
<p>Baptist</p> <p>Southcliff College Ministry: Sundays - Church-wide Worship @9:20, Free Breakfast @10:30, Radius @11:00a.m. in the Loft for College Worship and Biblical message. See www.radiusworship.org or Spencer Plumlee, College Minister - 817-673-8999</p>	<p>Christ Fellowship</p> <p>We love Jesus! Join us Sunday 10am at the Fort Worth Academy of Fine Arts at 3901 South Hulen. Life Groups meet weekly for info call 817.922.8333</p>	<p>Church of Christ</p> <p>Make your life count! Join God's mission at Southside Church of Christ 2101 Hemphill St. Fort Worth, Sunday worship at 9:30 a.m. college class at 11:00a.m. Evening worship at 6:00p.m. Wednesday Bible Study at 8:30p.m.</p>
<p>If you would like to advertise your church and its services please call the advertising office at 817.257.7426.</p>		<p>Methodist</p> <p>Arborlawnumc.org 5001 Briarhaven Worship: 8:45, 11:00, 11:11</p>

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<p>BARTENDER APPRENTICE WANTED. Showdown Saloon. 4907 Camp Bowie Blvd. 817.233.5430</p>	<p>FOR LEASE</p> <p>1-1 \$625 a mo. 2-2 (condo)\$1,175 a mo 4-2 \$1,795 a mo 5-4 \$2,200 a mo(2 kitchens) All properties have W/D & fridge Agent 817.881.0008</p>	<p>CONDO @ HULEN & BELLAIRE</p> <p>2/2 Royal Orleans corner unit in premier location. Nicely updated and ready to move in. \$127,500 contact: bradogle@gmail.com</p>
<p>FASHION GARAGE SALE</p> <p>NY Socialite and Charleston Deb clean out closets! Name brand suits, cocktail dresses, sweaters, slacks, skirts, shoes and handbags. Also small home</p>		<p>2.5 MILES FROM TCU</p> <p>Gorgeous remodeled historic home. 3 Bed/2 Bath/2 Living. Priced to Sell \$139,900. NO MORE RENTING! 214-566-1775</p>

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SPORTS



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WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TCU 70 · UTA 45

ON A ROLL



Junior guard TK LaFleur dribbles around coverage in the paint Thursday during TCU's 70-45 home victory over UTA. LINH DANG / Staff Photographer

Lady Frogs blow out Mavericks

By Reese Gordon
Staff Reporter

The No. 24 Lady Horned Frogs used an 18-0 scoring run to help the team secure its third straight win to start the season as TCU de-

feated University of Texas-Arlington 70-45 Thursday night.

With TCU trailing 21-17 with 4:00 to go in the first half, sophomore forward Rachel Rentschler made a 3-pointer to kick-start a Lady Frogs' offense that missed its

first 11 shots from the field. The team would score 12 unanswered points, giving TCU a 29-21 lead at halftime.

"We ended the first half very

SEE BASKETBALL · PAGE 10

FOOTBALL



A group of Frogs, led by junior safety Corderra Hunter (19), tackle a BYU player during TCU's 32-7 win Oct. 16. JASON FOCHTMAN / Staff Photographer

TCU vs. AFA pairs strengths

By Billy Wessels
Sports Editor

Saturday's game between the No. 15 Horned Frogs and the Air Force Falcons will pit strength

"One thing you know when you face Air Force is that they are going to come out and play hard for 60 minutes or until the last whistle."

Gary Patterson
head coach

against strength.

The Falcons and their triple option rushing attack is currently No. 4 in the nation, averaging 279.9 yards per game.

But the Frogs have made their name stopping the run, leading the nation in rushing defense allowing 39.5 yards on the ground per game.

"Their offense is a pretty run influenced offense and you know they are going to come out and try to establish the run," junior defensive end Jerry Hughes said. "So we are just going to try to slow them down for the most part of the game."

But no matter how well the Frogs' defense will contain the run, head football coach Gary Patterson said the Falcons don't know the meaning of the word quit.

"One thing you know when you face Air Force is that they are going to come out and play hard for 60 minutes or until the last whistle," Patterson said. "Anytime you can build a football team like that, you are always going to have a chance to compete and win. They were 9-4

Football Game

What: No. 15 TCU vs. Air Force
When: Saturday, 2:30 p.m.
Where: Amon Carter Stadium

last year and now they are 8-3, so they have won a lot of ball-games."

Patterson said the team has practiced well this week and Hughes said they are preparing for the triple option by working on different defensive schemes with coaches.

"We have a tough Air Force team to go against. They have really been in every game," Patterson said. "They led BYU at halftime and were tied with Utah in the fourth quarter, so we've got to be ready to play."

Patterson also said the running game isn't the only thing

SEE FOOTBALL · PAGE 10

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