

# Prof Explains Gold Predicament

By ROBERT G. LIMING

The creation of a dual-price system for gold and the recent run on the world's gold supply have little immediate effect on the U.S. consumer, although the long range effects could create a very serious world economic crisis, according to Dr. C. Richard Waits, TCU professor of economics.

Dr. Waits explained why he believed last weekend's action by the U.S. and six central world banks (Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Great Britain) to maintain the official price of gold

at \$35 an ounce and limit the buying and selling of gold on the open market was taken.

He said that through increased U.S. investments overseas the flow of dollars out of this country was greater than the amount of dollars returning to this country.

This has come to be known as what economists call "a deficit in our balance of payments." Simply stated, the U.S. is spending more dollars abroad than it is getting back home.

Dr. Waits said he felt recent events, such as the run on the free world's gold markets by "get rich quick" speculators and the creation of a dual-price sys-

tem for gold by the U.S. and six other nations, would have little if any immediate effect on the average American consumer.

He cautioned, however, if the U.S. is not firm in its policy to maintain the price of gold and the value of the dollar in the free world market the results could be more than tragic to the world's economy.

According to Dr. Waits, "The purchasing power of the dollar, as unstable as it is, is still the most stable currency in the world."

He said that the U.S. must stick firmly behind the new dual-price

system in an effort to stem the outflow of dollars that have increasingly been turned into gold by the speculators during recent months.

## Effects of War

He explained that U.S. deficit spending, or the outflow of dollars, has come about through increased American investments in foreign nations in recent years and through a failure of U.S. exports to rise in direct proportion to the number of foreign imports to this country.

He said that one possible reason for the failure of U.S. exports

to rise in proportion to those of other nations might be related to current U.S. policy in Vietnam.

He explained that U.S. policy in the way, in many instances, is not readily accepted or respected by other nations.

Therefore, many of the individuals in these nations chose to buy goods manufactured in nations other than the U.S.

He noted that action taken since 1965 by French President Charles DeGaulle in an effort to spurn U.S. investments in France has made a serious dent in the world's gold market.

He said that the French in an effort to regain control of domestic investments have turned \$1.5 billion into gold since 1965.

This action and recent buying sprees by "gold hungry" speculators caused a serious drain on the free world's gold supply and threatened reduction of the total volume of world trade forcing the U.S. and the other nations in the gold pool to create the dual-price system in an effort to curb the flow of gold.

## Run on Gold

The run on the world's gold supply came about because speculators were afraid U.S. dollars would not be able to buy gold at \$35 an ounce.

They felt it would be a great deal safer to exchange their dollars for gold which they could resell at a later date making a sound profit.

Dr. Waits said that with the newly created two-price gold system, foreign investors would be dissuaded from turning dollars they hold into gold.

He noted that, "It would be worth more to the average Frenchman to turn dollars into francs than it would be to turn dollars into gold."

He said this holds true because by the current rate of exchange a foreign investor could get more of his own nation's currency in exchange than he could by turning the dollars he holds into gold.

The action taken last weekend, although temporary in nature, was the only proper course the U.S. could take in accord with its present foreign and domestic policies, according to Dr. Waits.

If, as it seemed Tuesday afternoon, the gold price continues to drop back toward \$35 an ounce the U.S.-supported dual-price system will be successful in halting increased gold speculation in world markets.

## Markets Rushed

The speculators, who last Friday were buying up all the gold they could get their hands on at \$44.36 an ounce, were rushing to markets in Paris, Zurich and Frankfurt and selling their gold back for cash at between \$41 and \$38 an ounce Tuesday as a result of the establishment of the U.S. supported dual-price system.

Dr. Waits delivered an address on this topic Thursday at a Forums sponsored program in the Student Center.

A native of Amarillo, Dr. Waits has been at TCU since 1962. Prior to that time, he taught at Texas Western College in El Paso, and was a member of the faculties of Northwestern State College of Louisiana and San Antonio College.

The holder of a B.A. degree from Trinity University in San Antonio, Dr. Waits earned both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Texas.

He is a member of the American Economic Association, Southwestern Social Science Association and Southern Economic Association.

# Food Woes Viewed

By FRANK LEWIS

It has been almost two school years since TCU employed what was then known as Slater Food to run the TCU dining service.

Slater now has a new name; it now has a new manager at TCU. And the administration is pleased with its service.

Disagreements and complaints have arisen from time to time. But for the first time a Foods Committee is present and active to handle these problems with the dining service.

Communication is good between the Committee and the dining service, said Terry Simmon, chairman of the Foods Committee.

Most of the problems that students have raised this year have been taken care of satisfactorily, she added.

Slater Food Co. was bought six years ago by Automatic Retailers of America (ARA) which changed the Slater name last December to the School and College Division of ARA Services.

## New Manager

Last month ARA appointed a new manager at TCU, Lester C. Aiken, who had been a "trouble shooter" for several years for the company.

L. Cecil White, vice chancellor for fiscal affairs and the manager of the food program at TCU, indicated that the university is very pleased with the work of ARA and the new ARA manager.

From extensive travel for ARA, Aiken has concluded that TCU has a much better program than almost any other school he has seen. The facilities are excellent, he added.

White said that since ARA was employed by TCU, sanitation, appearance, employee attitude, quality of service and variety of food have improved.

The biggest problem with the food service is monotony, the vice chancellor stated. Students get tired of eating at the same place day after day. Students often confuse monotony with low quality, he added.

White said that ARA has done a much better job in taking steps to relieve monotony than TCU ever was able to do by itself.

There are only so many basic foods, the ARA manager said. What you have to do is try to spread these out and try to come up with something new.

Two new foods that are being tried are ham-muffins and Mediterranean salad. The ham-muffins have been very well received at breakfast, Aiken continued.

Buffets, special dinners and decorations are also used to help relieve monotony.

Students have had other complaints about the food service.

These have been dealt with by the Foods Committee and ARA.

Miss Simmon said that most of the problems raised by her committee with Aiken had been pointed out by him to the ARA before he accepted the job as manager here.

One complaint has been that food should be served hotter.

In the snack bar this problem was solved by having the line personnel not prepare the food too far in advance, according to Miss Simmon.

## Old Equipment

In the Student Center cafeteria much of the equipment is about 13 years old. Food warmers on the lines need repairs, Aiken said, to help them maintain a constant temperature. He indicated the equipment had been kept in good condition, but like anything else, is in need of

repair occasionally.

White said that repairs are to be made as soon as possible.

After a complaint of greasy food was brought to his attention, Aiken said that he took steps to cut down the grease as much as possible. Cooks in the snack bar now use turkish towels to remove grease from meat they cook.

He added that any time food has to be mass-cooked it is hard to drain off all the grease. Food that sets on the line on the hot plates for a few minutes, because of the temperatures involved, will tend to become greasy, he continued.

TCU has always been "extremely cautious" regarding sanitation, White said. The sanitation is fine; there are no defects, he added.

Under ARA regulations the din-

(Continued on Page 3)

# To Enforce The Law— Overview

Probably no area of local government touches more lives—sooner or later—than does that of law enforcement and the judicial processes that follow.

As a public service—to fill in Skiff readers on the operations of these governmental arms in their own home bailiwick, Tarrant County—The Skiff offers with this issue a supplement devoted to this aspect of government.

No catalog of Tarrant County practices has been attempted—rather an overview of various phases of the complex relationship between Tarrant crime on the one hand, and Tarrant crime-fighters on the other.

# The Skiff

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY ★ ★ ★ FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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12 PAGES



WAR AND PEACE confronted each other in the Student Center last week when the Students for Peace protested against the Army ROTC's armaments display by setting up their own display.

They also petitioned against the Army's display in the House of Representatives (see page 9).

—Skiff photo by Jim Keefer

# China Debate Chief MUN Issue

By J.D. FULLER

Debate, drama and decisions highlighted the Model United Nations conference at the University of Texas last weekend.

The biggest controversy arose over the question of admitting Red China into the United Nations in action that saw heated debate in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Leslie Rowland, chairman of the Council on International Re-

lations and United Nations Affairs, said that Red China applied twice for admission to the General Assembly, but was blocked on those occasions by the U.S., represented by TCU students.

## Procedural Techniques

Twenty-three TCU students represented not only the U.S., but also Argentina, Indonesia, Iraq and Venezuela.

Miss Rowland, a history major

from New York, said a thorough knowledge of procedural techniques is essential to any efficient delegation's strategy.

She emphasized that this knowledge enabled the U.S. delegation to block Red China's admission into the General Assembly.

By declaring the admission of Red China as an "important question," the U.S. raised the ratification standard from a simple majority vote to a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

Although Red China failed to gain admission into the General Assembly, it succeeded in obtaining a chair in the all-important Security Council.

Miss Rowland said the French delegation raised a question of legality over the credentials of Nationalist China.

She explained that the French delegation then moved to acknowledge the Red Chinese regime as the legitimate government of that country.

## Red China Admitted

Despite U.S. attempts to block the measure, Red China was admitted by a vote of 11-4 into the MUN Security Council. Miss Rowland candidly remarked, "The Security Council debated the entire three days we were in session and we only passed two resolutions."

One resolution that caused considerable amendment, but very little debate was introduced by Indonesia.

It enumerated the five points for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam situation outlined by President Johnson earlier this year. The resolution passed by a General Assembly vote of 74-0.

George Henderson, chairman of Iraq's delegation, was involved in a measure to bring relief to the refugees of the Israeli-Arab war.

The resolution included a continuation of the U.S.'s Nation Relief and Funds Agency in these areas.

It also provided for the relocation of displaced persons, and

set up negotiations through the U.N. to settle Middle Eastern border disputes and navigations rights.

The measure passed the General Assembly by a two-to-one majority.

## Trade Resolutions

Bill Hubbard, a member of the Venezuelan delegation, worked on the trade and payments resolution that was pushed through by his delegation. He explained the measure creates special drawing rights for developing countries in the International Monetary Fund.

He said certain countries have surplus accounts in the I.M.F., but most developing countries have deficit accounts.

This resolution frees surplus funds and makes them available for developing nations, added Hubbard.

Other resolutions included multilateral aid, disarmament, colonialism, peace-keeping financing and apartheid.

Miss Rowland said "The MUN attracted students from as far away as South Dakota and Vanderbilt, but it was mainly made up of students from Texas colleges."

She added, "On the whole, the TCU delegation did very well."

## Campus News in Brief

A seven week course in speed reading will begin Monday, offered by the University's Special Courses Division.

The non-credit course is designed to develop a rapid rate of reading and to improve concentration and memory.

The course beginning at 7 p.m. will continue every Monday and Wednesday through the spring semester.

Registration may be completed by calling the Division of Special Courses, WA-6-2461 Ext. 388. The course costs \$50.

All work in the course will be done during the class periods which will be held in the Reading Improvement Service room in the Bailey Building.

Instructor for the course will be Dr. Earl Rankin Jr., professor of education and director of the reading service.

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Kenneth Schanewerk, assistant professor of violin and theory, will be presented in the Faculty Recital Series next Monday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Carolyn Rankin.

The recital will include works by Schubert, Roque Cordero, and Beethoven.

Schanewerk earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees at TCU. He is an instructor of theory for the U.S. Air Force bandsman's indoctrination course and a former instructor at Rocky Ridge Music Center in Estes Park, Colo.

He also conducted special violin study at Colorado College.

Schanewerk is active in the American Federation of Musicians and is a member of the local music teachers association. He also participates in the local

symphony and civic opera groups.

As a faculty member at TCU, Schanewerk teaches a string ensemble class and private lessons in violin and viola. He is also faculty sponsor for Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, national society for professional musicians.

The free recital will begin at 8:15 in Ed Landreth Auditorium.

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The Chessmen and The Throckmorton Street Rescue Mission Band will furnish music for the University Spring Dance being held Friday in the Commercial Exhibits Hall at Will Rogers Coliseum.

Sponsored by the House of Representatives and the Interfraternity Council, the dance begins at 8:00 p.m. with the dress being casual. The price is \$3 per couple if purchased prior to the dance, \$4 if purchased at the door. Tickets are on sale at the Student Center.

\*\*\*

Five TCU Coeds will participate in a panel discussion of the University's Home Economics Department on KTVT-TV Saturday.

Produced for the "This is TCU" show, at 11 a.m., the discussion will be led by students Dona Brewster, Mrs. Lynde Kirkley and Sheryl Stanford, Fort Worth; Mrs. Mary Fleet Rine, Arlington, and Diane Wehner, Houston.

Discussion topics will be child development, interior design, foods and nutrition, fashion and vocational home economics.

The show is run every third week on channel 11, and is a project of TCU students who are in a special problems course.

The program will be produced by Mike Wallman, and directed by Tricia Bates. Associate producer is Laura Linda Greene, and Larry Lauer, speech instructor, is executive producer.

\*\*\*

The 17 1968 Froget's Beauty finalists minus three will participate in the final round of judging Sunday.

The finalists were selected Nov. 19 on the basis of looks, poise and personality.

Three finalists will not participate in the final judging. Mary Kay Alberts, junior, and Seree Scott, sophomore, and Demra Meyer, sophomore, is not attending school here this semester.

Judges for the event will be Mrs. Jim Eagle, 1967 Outstanding Woman of the Year in Fort Worth, Mrs. Charles Bedford, national president of Camp Fire Girls, and Perry Stewart, entertainment columnist for the evening Star-Telegram.

Senior finalists are Vickie Zima, Jacque Rogers, Dorothy Pickins and Janie James. From these will be selected Miss Horned Frog and two senior beauties.

Junior finalists are Marlana Reiners, Julie Martin and Peggy Aars.

Sophomore finalists are Cherry Overton and Leslie Watkins.

Freshmen are Paula Jay, Linda Coleman, Trisha Triesch and Kasey Cox.

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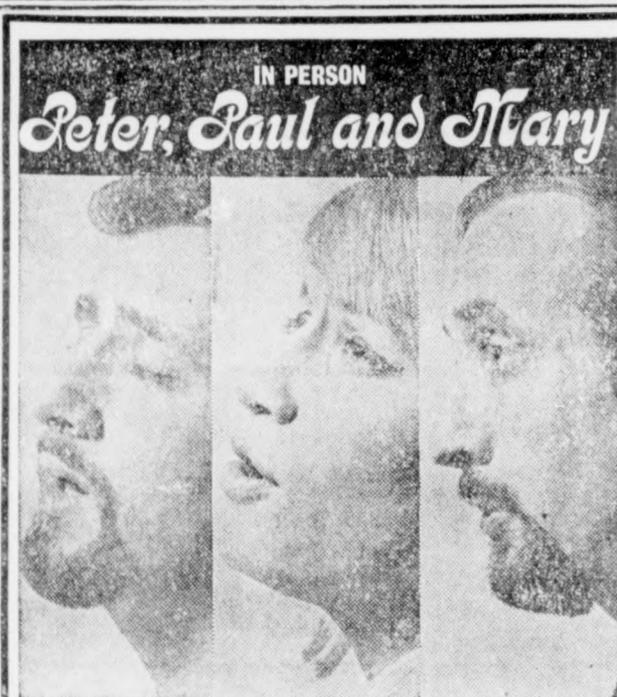
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# Service's Food 'Grade A' Quality

(Continued from Page 1)

ing service must maintain a Grade A rating with the state and county health agencies, according to Aiken.

The agencies grade restaurants on three levels—A, B and C. Their checks are made on an unannounced spot basis unless specifically requested.

Aiken added that the ARA district manager also inspects the TCU dining facilities. The ARA standards are more strict than the state or local standards.

### No Dysentery

White added that TCU has never had an outbreak of dysentery, as some other schools have had.

Recently suggestions have been made that the Foods Committee should do more than just handle student complaints.

Miss Simmon said that the committee originally did not intend just to handle complaints. But for all practical purposes, this is what the committee has limited itself to doing.

Aiken has said that he feels the committee should do more than it is now doing.

The committee is now trying to expand its activities, Miss Simmon stated. It will work on special projects and provide more communication for ARA with the students.

Food menus at TCU are based on a master menu prepared by a group of 88 dieticians at ARA's Philadelphia headquarters. The

staff at TCU "edits" the menu in order to provide foods that students in the Southwest will like, Aiken said.

Many of the food choices at TCU are based on survey results. Both ARA and the student government conducted food preference surveys early last semester, the ARA manager continued.

### 'Best' Available

"Nothing but the best" foods are bought by ARA, according to Aiken. These include "choice" cut meats, "standard" canned goods, "fancy" frozen vegetables and other "Grade A" quality goods.

Aiken added that all food prices are set by TCU. The prices have not been increased since ARA came to TCU in September, 1966.

No price changes are being considered at this time, he said.

The dining service program is much cheaper here compared to other schools, the vice chancellor commented.

The University must charge a minimum fixed rate for its meal tickets to insure adequate financing for the schools programs.

The present system was developed jointly by students and administration in the late 1950's, White explained.

He added that one of the reasons for the present system is that it allows most students to eat off campus occasionally without losing the money they now pay for meal tickets.

Aiken said that students at schools like TCU that have free choice of food are "much better off" than at schools that have a flat board plan.

Students at free choice schools can use their meal tickets at any time during the semester they want to. At flat board schools, if a student misses a meal, he cannot make it up.

The TCU dining service has had an unusually high rate of turnover of personnel in the last few weeks, Aiken said.

### Upgrade Service

ARA is trying to upgrade service here by hiring "more efficient" workers.

"We are trying to weed out the more inefficient workers," he continued.

ARA wants to satisfy its client, TCU, according to Aiken. The way to satisfy the client is to satisfy the students, he added.

One problem the food service is having with the students is that some are not returning their trays after eating in the Student Center cafeteria, Miss Simmon said.

If the problem is not corrected soon, the school will be forced to act.

Aiken said that at present ARA can't afford to hire additional workers to clear the tables.

If students think they are "getting back" at the dining service, they are not, he added. They only keep other students from using the tables.

The food service, with its present budget, can't hire employees to pick up trays without cutting back employees and service in other areas, Miss Simmon explained.

The TCU dining service serves over 30,000 meals a week in the cafeterias. No attempt is made to determine how many meals the snack bar serves.

Some 150 persons are employ-

ed by ARA at TCU; 29 work in the snack bar, 28 at Worth Hills, and the remainder in the Student Center-Reed Hall complex.

ARA is the largest company in the food service field in the world. It has more than 28,000 employees and is expected to earn more than \$4 million in 1968.

ARA and TCU have a "very fine" relationship, vice chancellor White stated.

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## Real Battle Shaping Up In Parties

This year's battle for the presidency is shaping up as one of the most interesting in history.

The cohesion in the Democratic party is such that now Sen. McCarthy and Sen. Kennedy are at each other's throats and President Johnson is against both of them.

Meanwhile, in the Republican camp, Gov. Rockefeller has entered the race and does not seem too sure about what he's doing.

Gov. Romney, master of the electrifying statement, has withdrawn, and in his absence the remaining candidates — on both sides—appear determined to surpass him in the art of jeopardizing one's own position.

### Nixon Promise

Nixon has blandly promised to end the war, but staunchly refuses to say just how he's going to do it. It apparently doesn't bother him, but it bothers the hell out of a lot of people who might vote for him. Most of the comment from the Rockefeller group comes from his aides, not from the candidate himself.

These advisers are "divided over what he should say about the war." They have urged him to picture himself as a "moderate dove" and to describe the war as "a grave crisis which demonstrates that the nation needs new leadership."

Rockefeller himself has expressed concern about committing himself on the war because he believes that President Johnson may begin peace negotiations, before November.

While the Republican leaders are either making rash statements or doing nothing, action on the Democratic side is fast and furious—with some rather strange results.

### Unethical Behavior

LBJ and RFK are now trading charges of unethical behavior spiced with phrases like "presumptuous," "arrogant" and "political blackmail."

The fascinating sequences of events last week which resulted in the Johnson forces firing charges of political blackmail at the Kennedy camp—and the latter retaliating with charges that the Johnson group betrayed a White House confidence—served to illustrate the disunity among leaders of the democratic party. As to which side is right, that is something that may never be known, but experience suggests that both sides are probably telling a bit of the truth—and leaving a bit of it out. Such is the way of national politics.

In any case, it appears that if Kennedy envisions an alliance with McCarthy, after leaving the latter to his own devices in the New Hampshire primary and offering no aid and comfort, he is due to be sadly disillusioned. At least that's the way it looks for the moment.

Once the Democratic nominee has been chosen, the party may face a serious problem in trying to reunite the opposing factions. Both parties have faced this problem before—and handled it—but now there is a war going on (regardless of what some congressmen think) and the hawks and doves do not appear inclined to reach any sort of agreement, now or in the near future.

No word yet from Harold Stassen.

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I JUST DON'T FEEL LIKE GOING TO CLASS—LET'S DO SOMETHING WORTHWHILE LIKE CIRCULATING A PETITION OR PICKETING THE ADMINISTRATION."

## Education Stressing Style Over Content

By CAROL SHUMATE

A current distortion of an old Greek adage indicates a prevailing mood among the pace-setters: Originality in all things. A quainter term is faddism.

The quest for amusement has overreached its home territory, that is, the wealthy class' leisure time, and now penetrates every backwater. Even school.

That's right. Education is no more a grinding endurance test (or at least, that's what they're trying to tell us); now it is a phenomenon to be experienced for its own sake.

In an effort to keep students from fainting away in sheer boredom, educators are performing all kinds of acrobatics, which are opening everyone's minds to the possibility that education could be better.

### UT Course

The University of Texas announced a new course called "Omnibus" termed by the "University Daily" an "Anything Goes" course. It is taught by two students and sponsored by two professors who seldom attend class meetings.

Each class meets in a new place, with members trying to relate to their environment. There are no quizzes and no final examinations.

At first glance it looks like a snap course. But appearances are deceptive. To spend an hour and a half in concentrated relating-to-one's-environment must require some kind of training of the mind.

Especially in a spring semester course, it could be difficult, what with contending with spring fever, trying to prevent the eyes from wandering and the mind from hallucinating.

Perhaps, however, such spontaneous activities count as relating to the environment.

### Attractive Feature

If so, then the course annuls its most attractive feature—that of originality. Contending with spring fever is a fairly common human pastime.

Other bizarre course plans are being tried with increasing frequency. Some colleges are playing with the idea of lengthy discussion periods rather than lectures.

One sociologist, apparently intrigued, performed the feat of interviewing 210 students, at the rate of 30 per day about their everyday informal discussions.

He concluded that bull sessions are devoid of content and value. We could have told him that a long time ago.

For the most part, everyone is enthusiastic about the new methods of education, but the situation could develop into the old power struggle between style and content.

Style has gradually been growing in esteem lately. The word to the in-crowd has been, "Whatever your game is, play it cool," emphasizing the superiority of medium to message.

Soon, students may learn that what they learn does not matter, only how they learn it does, which may be all for the best.

### Allows 'Fresh Air'

The concept is different, anyway, and certain to let some fresh air into the curriculum.

Somehow, though, the heart warms to see an occasional reactionary naively ignoring style, modus operandi and such.

For example, the graduate of the film of the same name who fumbles beautifully along. He does not blow his cool because he has no cool to blow.

The latest issue of Perspective also deserves some kind of "Can't Judge a Book by Its Cover" award with its many-stapled, aboriginal layout, beneath which beats a heart of pure content.

How wonderful to be young and relating to one's environment in the springtime!

Extended beyond its appropriate season, however, spring fever begins to bear a startling resemblance to mononucleosis.

Hopefully, the experimental college courses will discover topics as original in nature as their methods are.

# Frogs Thanked; Apathy Charged

Editor:

We are four loyal Frog fans who are privileged to be writing this letter from Wichita, Kansas, where we watched the Frogs beat the Kansas State Wildcats last night in the Wichita State Field House 77-72. No words can express our feelings of pride for our "Fighting Frogs" who won the game by sheer guts against a tall and powerful team.

We feel that we have never seen our team play a finer game, especially since the odds seemed to be so much against us. The only factor blighting our victory was the obvious lack of school support. The other three participating teams, two of which traveled twice as far as TCU, were backed by cheerleaders, mascot and band.

We hope you were all proud—faculty and administrators—watching our victorious Frogs on television. However, the fact that TCU has loyal and enthusiastic school support was demonstrated quite effectively by the few of us who were there.

We do not know the facts concerning the absence of our cheerleaders and mascot, but we feel this to be irrelevant. The fact is that our team had no organized support behind them. Again, we say everyone knew Frog fans were there, but that does not excuse the apparent apathy of those who should have been there and were not.

We know that arrangements could have been made for them some way, because those of us who came—faculty and students alike—did so by our own resourcefulness.

We love our school and we love our Frogs, but we regret having to say that we were embarrassed at the apathy demonstrated by the lack of support for a championship team.

### CONGRATULATIONS, FROGS!

Angela Teeter  
Kathy Goodpasture  
Darlene O'Brien  
Sammye Smith

Editor:

The TCU students who attended the Model United Nations at the University of Texas carried a spirit that should be appreciated and emulated by the entire student body. Since school spirit is a matter of considerable concern on campus, this contribution should be publicized. The students who made up the delegations from Argentina, Indonesia, Iraq, United States, and Venezuela performed exceptionally well. They demonstrated in a very useful way the ideals that all of us express by their abilities to define significant objectives and to make useful applications of their energies to achieve those objectives. Their success in the

Model United Nations testifies to this.

When ideas are being considered "to raise the level of school spirit," I hope sincerely that this effort and many others like it will be considered. The answer to apathy is involvement and athletic programs involve so few of the student body that it cannot possibly provide an alternative to apathy. Athletics are a part but certainly not the entire sum and substance of a University. Recognition by all of us that involvement in academic activities like to M.U.N. represents the highest expression of school spirit would be the greatest contribution of students, faculty, and administration committed to pursuits that lead to intellectual growth and involvement. Our spirit has found its most lasting expression in these M.U.N. delegates and similar expressions in academic involvement will mean that TCU will be known as a whole University.

C.R. Waits  
Department of Economics

Editor:

The TCU basketball team did something no other TCU basketball team had ever done before in winning the Conference Championship and placing second in the NCAA Midwest Regional Tournament. In the process, they gave basketball fans some thrilling games, and all of us who followed their progress took pride in their accomplishments. They got behind on several occasions, but they never quit. It was their "never say die" spirit more than anything else that accounted for the ultimate successes mentioned above.

When they returned home Sunday afternoon, the throng on hand to greet their plane consisted of Chancellor Moudy and his family. Would you believe not even one cheerleader?

Professor Kenneth W. Herrick

Editor:

In this time of peril in which a nation finds itself torn by the issue of war we witness men employing sensationalism where logic fails to attain their objectives. The Army's display of arms early last week is such an example. After being consistently defeated in discussion and debate, the only alternative remaining open to this force is a display of fire-power.

I would like to salute the Army for its two accomplishments attained through the use of its display of arms, 1) its admission of defeat; and 2) its violation of the philosophy of education.

In distress,  
John J. Checki Jr.

## The Skiff

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# Felony Rap Hangs On

By ROBERT G. LIMING

Someday after you graduate you may seek a civil service post in your state or nation. On your application form you will find this terse question: "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?"

Many people think of a felony, defined by the dictionary as "a serious crime punishable by a heavy sentence," as some crime that may result in a stiff jail sentence and then be forgotten with the convicted party returning to society a reformed man.

A felony, however, is not that easy to forget, according to John J. Pempsell, court clerk for J.E. "Dutch" Winters, judge of Criminal District Court No. 2 in Fort Worth.

He said, "The law is very clear in limiting the rights of any person convicted of a felony." No foreign country will allow you to set up residence and there may be some difficulty in obtaining a passport if you have been convicted of a felony. You will not be allowed to vote in any election or hold any form of civil service position if you have been convicted of a felony.

## Casting Doubt

Pempsell said a person convicted of a felony who is asked to appear in court is often asked by one of the lawyers, "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" He explained, "The question will be asked for the sole purpose of casting doubt on a witness and his testimony."

The court clerk, who is kept busy handling records of between 25 and 35 cases a week from Judge Winters' court, noted that a person charged with a felony is given every opportunity under the law during his trial because of the "extremely serious" effects a conviction can have upon a person's life.

A person is arrested by a law enforcement officer and advised of his legal rights, such as the right to remain silent or the right to stop any interview or questioning at any time, and be taken before a criminal court magistrate where a warrant is issued for the accused and he is again advised of his rights. Then the person charged with a felony is placed in jail if it is necessary—allowed to make a statement—and post bond, he said.

## Advised of Rights

Pempsell stressed the point that throughout all criminal court procedure the defendant is advised of his legal rights and if he is unable to afford an attorney to represent him the court will appoint one in his behalf.

The next step is grand jury indictment to decide if evidence warrants bringing the charges to trial. The defendant has the right to waive this stage and agree to answer the charges against him in a court which has the jurisdiction to try him.

Following the indictment the defendant is brought before the court for an arraignment and allowed to make a plea of guilty or not guilty to the charges made against him. According to Pempsell the accused can plead guilty and receive a sentence from the judge or enter a plea of not guilty and allow the court to set a trial for the case.

## Pre-Trial Hearing

Prior to the beginning of the trial a pre-trial hearing is held for all parties concerned with the case. At this time motions of discovery can be made by the defendant's attorney in an ef-



Criminal District Courtroom No. 3 is typical of most courtrooms in austerity—or serenity—depending on the reasons for your presence therein.

fort to get a look at the evidence to be presented during the trial and the names of witnesses who will appear during the course of the trial.

Pempsell explained that after the pre-trial procedure is completed the case is sent to the court for trial. A jury is selected, testimony is given by witnesses and both parties present their cases to the jury. After summation by both parties the judge gives his instructions to the jury and they leave the courtroom to deliberate until they reach a verdict.

When they reach a verdict they return to the courtroom and present it to the judge and the court. If the defendant is found guilty of the charges against him he may accept the verdict or make

a motion for a new trial on the grounds that some application of procedure during the trial was unfair to his case. He can also request a new trial on the basis of new evidence.

## New Trial

Pempsell said the defendant has 10 days after the trial in which to file for a new trial and 20 days to amend his first request.

If, however, the defendant accepts the verdict he is sentenced on the basis of the jury's findings. The defendant then is given the right to file up to three appeals of his sentence before the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas or accept the sentence given him and waive his right to appeal.

# Many Offenses Draw Fines

By BECKY GARDNER

Are you between 18 and 25? Well, watch out!

And especially watch out for flashing red lights.

More Fort Worth traffic tickets are issued to persons in that age bracket than in any other, said John Southard, local Corporation Court supervisor.

"I'm not sure exactly why," he said. "Maybe it's because there are more of them driving."

Whether you fall in the "lucky" traffic ticket group or not, you could wind up in one of Fort Worth's two corporation courts.

With jurisdiction over criminal cases in which fines are \$200 or less, the corporation courts also handle all cases involving violations of city ordinances.

The number one charge is speeding, Southard said, explaining that most court cases deal with traffic violations.

## \$1 Per Mile

"Fines for speeding," he continued, "usually are set at \$1 for each mile above the speed limit. "But if a person wishes to take

his case to court, pleading 'not guilty,' the regulation fine goes out the window, and the judge has the privilege of raising or lowering the amount if he finds the accused guilty."

Probably the second most frequent cause for someone appearing in corporation court is negligent collision, the supervisor said.

Fines for this offense are set depending on the circumstances of the accident. Such causes as following too closely and illegal backing usually result in \$15 fines.

Twenty-five dollars or more is a frequent punishment for collision due to failure to heed a signal light or stop sign or for failure to yield the right of way.

During January, Southard said, 20,000 traffic tickets were issued in Fort Worth—about 5000 a week.

"And of that number, 17,650 were disposed of in some way—either the accused paid the fine, or his case was settled in court. "The others still are pending."

## January Revenue

Gross revenue for January was \$161,772, which goes into the city's

# Cooperation Keynote For Police, Security

By WALTER BASSANO

"We work hand in hand," said Chief Wesley H. Autry of the TCU security office as he explained how his force and Fort Worth police patrol the campus to make it as safe as your hometown.

"The University's department is responsible for protection of all property owned by TCU," Autry continued, "including R. M. Means Apartments."

"We are, however, commissioned by the City of Fort Worth to arrest persons seen committing crimes on public streets," he added.

"This is a rare incident," he recalled, "and has been reported only once in past years."

Security officers handle all investigations of crimes occurring on the campus. Facts from the case are later sent to the Fort Worth department, when necessary.

## Tape Thefts

One example Autry cited involved the theft of stereo tape players, a recent common occurrence. A description and serial numbers of the machine are relayed to the city which adds them to lists distributed among local pawn shops, where many stolen goods are recovered.

In cases involving arrest, TCU patrolmen hold the subject until Fort Worth police arrive, and transfer him downtown where formal charges are filed.

"Our men investigate all automobile accidents occurring on the campus," Autry said, "except in cases involving fatalities, or if the parties request a Fort Worth patrolman."

Under Texas traffic laws, all accidents occurring on private property must be reported to local police. Campus parking lots are exempt from this law, since students pay for use of the space.

University accident reports however, are turned over to the Fort Worth records division.

Autry emphasized that mishaps on shopping center lots, for example, must be reported.

## Six Full Time

The security force is composed of six full-time patrolmen and one part-time officer, with Autry as chief.

Autry recently attended a meeting of all school security chiefs at Texas A&M. During the session, he studied the latest techniques in campus protection and law enforcement.

Communications play an important role in any security system and the University maintains two short-wave radio-equipped cars. This enables patrolmen to answer calls immediately from any point on campus.

Parking lots around dormitories are hard to protect because of the constant traffic to and from buildings during the night.

Since TCU officers cannot be everywhere, they are again closely assisted by city lawmen.

The patrolling city cars do not issue any type of citations on the lots, Autry added; they are merely backing the TCU force to give more adequate protection.

During the night two security cars are in operation. Another officer also patrols the campus on foot with a walkie-talkie so he may be in constant contact with patrolling vehicles and night base in the Health Center.

Autry concluded that Fort Worth police are called to aid investigations only in cases of shootings or other more serious crimes.

He added that students needing a security officer should contact the department's office, Ext. 311, in Sadler Hall. After 5 p.m., calls should be placed to Ext. 434-437 at the Health Center.

"general fund" and is used for operating and upkeep of municipal facilities.

Even though the courts convene five days a week at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. and at 1:30 and 3 p.m., the dockets are crowded, Southard pointed out.

"We stay about 45 to 60 days behind because of the volume of work," he said. "More than 6000 cases were pending trial as of Jan. 1."

Located in the old civil courts building in downtown Fort Worth, the courts are presided over by Judges John VanMeter and Glenn Mace.

Common among corporation court charges are driving with no operator's license and violations such as parking vehicles in no parking zones, overparking at a meter, parking too close to a fire plug, parking in loading zones, double parking and alley parking.

## Hazardous Driving

Hazardous driving, driving with no lights or with defective lights or going the wrong way down a one-way street were all charges

on the docket during February.

In all, 90 different violations are in the records for February.

Other common traffic charges were leaving the scene of an accident, driving with a defective muffler, failure to stop before leaving private property, excessive exhaust and contest for speed.

Some of the non-traffic fines were for such things as walking red lights, drunkenness, abusive language, simple assault, trespassing, theft under \$5.

Storing refrigerators with locks intact, discharging firearms within the city limits, possession of liquor by minors, littering public streets and leaving keys in parked cars are things which may result in fines.

Violations which are in the records less often include stopping and backing up on a freeway, driving under the minimum speed limit, having mutilated license, driving on the median and driving straight from a right turn lane.

Others are collecting trash in uncovered containers and failure to obey a policeman.

# Reardon Report--Two Views

## Jurist Disagrees With Compadres

By CHUCK COLE

Freedom of the press and the newspaper's right to gather and publish information has long been an important part of the American way of life. So also has the right of the individual to a fair trial.

As separate entities, these principles are to be admired. But what of the two at the same time and the same place? Recent court rulings in the cases of Dr. Samuel Sheppard and Jack Ruby have tended to magnify the conflict which many authorities of both the press and the judiciary seem to think exists between the two principals.

Is there really a conflict? In the opinion of Judge Byron Matthews of Tarrant County Criminal District Court No. 1, there is no conflict. At least he did not think so until the American Bar Assn. adopted the controversial Reardon Report Feb. 19.

The report is the result of three years' work by a special ABA trial-press committee headed by Justice Paul C. Reardon of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. It contains new guidelines which will limit what the public will be told about pending criminal trials and arrests. Basically it will prevent the disclosure of information about prior criminal records, confessions or admissions of guilt and results of tests such as fingerprinting and lie detecting.

### Meager Info

The only information the public would receive would be the name, age and family status of the accused and a description of the arrest and formal charge.

"These guidelines will curtail pre-trial coverage considerably," said Matthews. "The press will certainly be unhappy and disturbed by these guidelines.

"Personally, I think the report is too stringent and I believe the press has more integrity than the ABA is giving it credit for. I don't think it will apply in Texas."

Matthews said if the press and other news media approach the problem of crime coverage properly, there is no doubt that the free-press and fair-trial systems can be completely compatible.

The problem of incompatibility, according to Matthews, enters when the press publishes statements of witnesses who say they saw a crime committed by a particular person, or the papers come out with a flat statement saying an accused person "killed, raped or robbed."

### Not Reliable

"Often it turns out that witnesses really did not see what they thought they saw," he said.

He cited the case of Dr. Samuel Sheppard as a prime example of the mass media overstepping the bounds of common sense and good taste. "The case is an extreme example in which the press completely mishandled the situation. The news media were completely irresponsible."

The British system of reporting crime and trials is much like the Reardon guidelines. It involves a statement that a crime has been committed, the nature of the crime and the fact that a suspect has been arrested. Nothing more is published until after the trial and then anything goes.

When asked if he would like to see this system used by the American press, Matthews replied, "Not really. The present system is sufficient.

"It is fine as long as the press restricts pre-trial coverage to statements of the basic facts involved in an incident. The press errs when it fails to make the distinction between the accused and the convicted."

### Jury Selection

As to whether pre-trial coverage has any effect on the selection of a jury, the judge said he did not think so if the coverage was handled along the lines he described.

Nor could he cite any cases in his own court in which justice miscarried or his ruling suffered on appeal as a result of pre-trial news coverage.

"For the most part I've received 100 per cent cooperation from the press," said Matthews. "All I have to do is urge the press and other news media to go easy until after the jury has been selected. After that they can come out with just about anything and it won't matter because the jury will never see it."

He noted the big problem with jury selection comes with trying to qualify jurors on the death penalty.

Another phase of the supposed conflict is the matter of photography in the courtroom.

Matthews said, "I don't allow photography in my courtroom. Outside is fine, but inside it amounts to a form of intimidation. Photography affects what the jury, the witnesses and defendant think about.

### All Concerned

"The jurors and witnesses think about what might happen if friends of the defendant see pictures of the jury. It can hurt the defendant, especially one who is acquitted, because he worries about what people are going to think once he gets back into public life."

When asked to be more specific about how he felt about the rights of the individual as opposed to the right of the public to know and whether one is more important than the other, the judge replied that both are important.

"A man has every right to a free and fair trial, but it is also important for the public to know the person is on trial." He said publicity is important because the public needs to know a criminal will be punished, and because punishment of a criminal acts as a deterrent to other criminals.

The newspapers in Tarrant County take his approach, Matthews said, and print for the most part only what common sense, good taste, and the libel laws will allow.

## Space Need, Not Help

By PAULA WATSON

The proper personnel is essential in keeping any organization going, especially the eight Tarrant County district courts.

But, according to Charles J. Murray, 17th District Court Judge, personnel is no problem. "We have the personnel; what we need is more courts," he said.

This need for more courts has been felt in the county for about 25 years, he estimated.

"The average civil case (in Tarrant County) has been on the docket for one year, the same as in Dallas and San Antonio," Judge Murray revealed.

### Reason for Delay

One reason for the delay is that there is a large volume of cases on the courts' dockets. Litigation has increased by 50 per cent, the district judge said.

Also, according to our population and the number of district courts we have, Tarrant County is behind two district courts. (Supposedly, there should be one district court for every 50,000 persons in a community.)

"We are to gain two new district courts through judicial re-districting in the state," Judge Murray said.

The state legislature creates the courts, and the governor appoints judges.

However, the county may not be ready for such progress, for "there is no space in the new building (courthouse) to put the new courts," the judge said.

It's quite a job keeping the five civil and three criminal district courts going. Key personnel whose responsibility this is are the court clerk, the court reporter and the court bailiff. In addition, a briefing lawyer is required in criminal district courts, but not in the civil courts.

In the civil district courts there is only one bailiff per court. In the criminal district courts, there are three bailiffs per court.

### Good Right Arm

Their duties include keeping order in the courtroom, taking anyone to jail that the court orders there, keeping up with witnesses and answering the judge's phone while he is on the bench.

The court reporter is also essential to the court. He maintains the records, or minutes, of anything said in court, taking notes by hand (he is required to take at least 250 words per minute).

The district clerk of Tarrant County serves all of the Tarrant courts. This individual has 35 or 40 deputies, allowing a specific clerk for each court.

The court clerk is, according to Mrs. Peggy Levitan, 17th District Court clerk, a "general flunky."

She acts as the judge's secretary, maintains the records of the court actions, sets all cases on the docket, issues subpoenas, records court costs and keeps minute books (Mrs. Levitan has minute books, handwritten, dating back to 1875).

In order for the court clerk to carry out her duties, individuals "behind the scenes" are required. These include file clerks, citation clerks (who issue writs), record clerks and a general accounting department, or bookkeepers.

## And Top Newsmen Pledge Finish Fight

By BETTY BUCKLEY

With the adoption Feb. 19 of the Reardon Report, the American Bar Assn. has formalized a code that may prove a threat to freedom of the press.

The new ABA guidelines may severely limit what the public can be told about pending criminal trials and the accused principals.

Although they are merely recommendations, they are liable to cut down what police will tell the press about criminal cases and certainly will limit what lawyers and judges say outside the courtroom.

The bar and the press are in for a long siege of controversy over the American Bar Assn.'s adoption of the Report.

According to Jack Butler, editor of the Fort Worth Star Telegram, "These stricter and stricter controls are wrong—they're absolutely wrong!

"We of the news media are not going to stand still for this—personally, I'll do everything in my power to see that such restrictions don't go into effect and that the Reardon Report shall not become the judicial rule of the land. We may not win, but they'll know they've been in a fight!"

Walter Humphrey, editor of the Fort Worth Press said, "Here in Fort Worth, the problem the bar is attempting to attack has not been a problem. Relations between the courts and the newspapers have been almost uniformly cordial. The same is largely true of radio and television.

### Innate Conflict

"In this whole controversy, there has been a conflict between two amendments to the Constitution in the Bill of Rights, one guaranteeing a free trial and the other freedom of the press.

"There is a great danger that the rights of the public will be impaired and that crimes, at the time they occur, will get a cover-up to which they are not entitled."

Butler added that, with crime on the increase, people need to know what's happening in law enforcement. "The Reardon Report will give people in public offices a chance to hide wrong . . . I prefer to let newspapers be edited by newspapermen, not policemen and judges!

"When judges have asked for our cooperation they've gotten it," he said. "The essential thing is that newspapermen are good citizens—we're not out to undermine a defendant's chance for a fair trial."

In the main, the Reardon Report prevents the disclosure of information about prior criminal records, confessions or possible admissions of guilt, and the results of such tests as fingerprinting and lie detection.

The public would be told the name, age and family status of the accused, given a description of the arrest and the formal charge.

Judges in a criminal proceeding might bar reporters from the courtroom anytime they think disclosure of certain information would hurt the defendant's rights.

Judges could order reporters

to withhold certain information relating to a case or trial if the judges thought the resultant publicity would be prejudicial.

### Contempt Power

If a newspaper obtained information on its own, and printed it, the judge could find the paper in contempt of court if he thought the item was "willfully designed . . . to affect the outcome of the trial."

Lawyers violating the Reardon Report provisions after state or local adoption would be subject to suspension from practice or disbarment.

Law enforcement officers, reporters and editors as well as lawyers would be subject to contempt-of-court charges.

"In this area the free press serves the public interest in a way that it should be served. The public deserves to know the details and circumstances of crimes, for its own protection as well as its own interest," said Humphrey.

"It is easy to imagine how a crackdown on all sources of information from investigating officers will leave the public with nothing more than a story that a crime has been committed. And how many times crimes have been solved promptly by thorough, investigative reporting!

"Put a curtain of censorship over the truth and you encourage crime—in so much of our legal procedures, it seems at times that the victim and his or her family are forgotten. This should not be," Humphrey said.

"A complicating factor is television coverage. It is now possible for an entire nation to watch a man shoot another man," Butler said.

"The Bar Association is letting a few glaring examples like the Kennedy Assassination, the Sheppard case and a few others dictate our entire judicial system, and that's ridiculous.

"It comes down to whether they want fair jurors or ignorant jurors," he said. "I'm for the preservation of fair and just judicial procedure, but they can't set up a cloak of secrecy that interferes with the public's right to know just what is going on."

Humphrey added, "We agree with the premise of the bar that the problem of trying a case in the newspaper at the time of the trial itself is fraught with dangers.

### Common Policy

"Our newspaper and the Star Telegram have gone to a policy on this which would serve well the interest of free trial. We will not go into all the details of the crime that would prejudice the minds of people who are being selected for service on a jury.

"Here is something which judicious handling of a story by responsible editors can serve better than any form of censorship or threat of the use of the contempt-of-court powers.

"In this whole area of control, which the American Bar Assn. is in fact proposing, we face the hazard of thousands of peace officers all over the country playing God and deciding what the public should know. It will be very dangerous indeed."



Fort Worth's new police communications center is a model of electronic efficiency and plush (comparatively) comfort for patrol dispatchers. Status board at end of room displays the location and readiness-condition of every patrol car on duty. Center seats nine dispatchers.

## Police Dispatch Room Offers Best in Efficiency, Comfort

BY EILEEN O'DONOHUE

"Some nut keeps calling to report that she sees little green men," said Sgt. W. W. Wilson, one of the five police sergeants assigned to the communications division in the police dispatch room in the basement of City Hall in Fort Worth.

The calls the dispatch room receive are not always so captious. The primary function of the communications division is to receive calls from the public so police may be dispatched to help.

From the dispatch room the movement of every police car in the city is under control including coffee breaks, helping women change tires, and chases involving armed robbers and murderers.

The dispatcher sends the police unit to the scene of the crime, and since the Fort Worth Police Department uses the one-man patrol, the dispatcher is the driver's only partner. Monitors dispatch all calls to police units and take information from the police cars.

### Nine Seats

Seven patrolmen, 22 civilians, and five sergeants shift three times a day every eight hours to fill the nine seats in the dispatch room.

Sometimes there are only six men answering calls, explained Sgt. Wilson, and when more phones ring than there are people to answer, as is often the case, the monitors just do not get to answer all the calls.

Often the business gets too hectic and the dispatch room runs out of cars to dispatch to troubled areas. Police units must be held up and the most important calls must be made first. Such conditions exist when the weather is bad or on busy weekends.

"There are just not enough ears to hear during these periods," said Sgt. Wilson.

The surroundings of those working in the dispatch room are the most plush of anyone working in local government offices, according to J. C. Moore, a planning officer in City Hall.

### Homey Background

"There is so much tension in the radio room, and the dispatchers are under tremendous loads all the time," said Moore.

The dispatchers sit in the most expensive chairs in the city government surrounded by draped walls and carpeted floors. The carpets and drapes are not so much for appearance as for acoustical treatment.

The room is extremely quiet and rather dark. A lighted map of the city of Fort Worth is at the front of the room indicating where each police unit is at that time. The indirect lighting over each desk is individually controlled by the person occupying the seat.

Besides the plush appearance, the dispatch room is one of the best equipped anywhere, and it won an award from "American City" magazine which was presented to Fort Worth.

The men on duty use a planar head set, which is the same used by the astronauts, according to Moore. The head set serves both telephone and radio.

The radio is supposedly fail-safe, and would be the last radio station to go off the air in a failure.

"It would take not one but four major power failures before we would be forced to use our power generator," said Moore.

Out of nine consoles constantly in use, even one could undertake the entire operation in an emergency.

Moore explained that there are three channels of the radio, any of which can be used by all police units. If all this should fail, there are five other radio systems at work that can assume control.

"If an earthquake swallowed City Hall, there is another location away from that building that can operate all three frequencies," said Moore.

A person is always on duty at this particular location listening to all messages that come through the dispatch room.

### Intercom, Too

Other equipment used by the dispatch room includes an intercom that may be used between dispatchers and an electro-writer that writes on each dispatcher's console at the same time.

A tape recorder has been placed in each console, and every call that comes through is recorded.

Besides the woman who sees green men, Sgt. Wilson said there

are several habitual callers who are probably mental cases. One woman calls in because she believes someone is trying to gas her.

"We send a unit out to the location of the caller until we get to know the person, and from that time, we try to reassure the person over the phone," said Sgt. Wilson.

The dispatch room is a sort of "big brother" watching over the city of Fort Worth 24 hours a day, aiding citizens no matter what their problems may be.

## Last License Digit Gets New Meaning

By WHIT CANNING

Know what your driver's license number is?

Most people don't, but everyone will be checking it the next time he gets his license renewed. The last digit in the number has taken on a special importance.

As one of several changes in the Texas driver's license law, when your renewal date comes up, the new license will be good for either two years or four, depending on the number. If it's an even number, four years. If it's odd, only two. Commercial and chauffeur's licenses work on the same principle, except that it's one year or two.

### First Renewal

This applies only to the first renewal. After that, everyone gets the same treatment—four years for an operator's license, two for commercial and chauffeurs.

The staggering process for the first renewal is to lighten the work load of the Department of Public Safety and make sure that not all renewals come at the same time. There is a good reason. Now you have to appear in person to renew your license, instead of doing it by mail.

Your new license will come equipped with a color photograph. This is to insure that the person showing his license to a policeman is in truth the owner of the license, and thwart those with the annoying habit of borrowing other

## Seatbelt Rule Reveals Many Shortcomings

By PATRICK MARTINETS

If the liquor laws in Texas are outmoded, irrational and pure nonsense, they're not alone.

Here's another one to chalk up on your list—the Department of Public Safety's new "seat-belt" requirement. The 1967-68 handbook of the Texas Motor Vehicle Laws calls for seat-belts in the front seat of automobiles, and the deadline is April 15.

Here's the kicker: The fine print of the law contained in Article XV, Inspection of Vehicles, Section 140 of the Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways reads, "front seat belts are required in vehicles where seat belt anchorages were part of the manufacturer's original equipment on the vehicle."

This means a great many cars not having "anchorages" will not be required to have the belts.

### Most After '62

Highway Patrolman C. B. Culp in the Regional Safety Office said that most American built cars built after 1962 are equipped with the anchorages. Owners of automobiles older than 1962 will not be required to purchase the seat belts.

As the law reads, the seat belt requirement is necessary just for an inspection. In other words, after the inspection, you could take the seat belts off your car and not be in violation of the law—as long as you have a 1958 "sticker" indicating that you had the seat belts at the time of the inspection.

Ken Nevil, Regional Safety and

Public Information Officer for the Department of Public Safety, says this obviously was not the intent of the legislators formulating the law.

According to Nevil, framers of the law did not expect persons to remove the belts after inspection. Nevertheless, as it stands, it could be done. You are not required to use 'em or even keep 'em—after inspection.

### 'Test Case

Nevil said the law would probably require a "test case" to clear up the point.

According to the latest statistics regarding the use of seat belts, we'd all better "buckle up."

A team of physicians, sponsored by grants from the U.S. Public Health Service and General Motors Corporation, recently completed an extensive study over a four-year period on 150 fatal accidents involving some 200 deaths.

Their purpose was to find the precise cause of death in an automobile accident. They sought to answer the question, "What caused a particular injury?"

The team learned the number one cause of deaths was "ejection from the vehicle." The report says, "In all of these accidents, 40 per cent would have lived if they had used seat belts; 10 per cent more would have lived if they had used shoulder belts." This type of accident usually involves the automobile turning over—many times onto the occupants of the vehicle.

The second major cause of death in automobile accidents is what the report calls, "second collision"—the car hits an object and stops; the occupants keep going.

Officer Nevil said the old argument against seat belts, claiming them to be a potential death trap in case your auto runs into deep water or becomes engulfed in flames is not valid. He said that less than 1 per cent of all automobile accidents involve water or fire—of any type or amount.

Nevil added maybe not even a seat belt would help the occupants in automobiles travelling at very high rates of speed.

There are some million and a half automobiles in this region. By mid-March only 25 per cent had been inspected.

Nevil said then, "The lines are beginning to form. We are afraid the local retailers are going to run out of seat belts before the deadline."

### 300 Stations

Cost of this year's "sticker" is \$1.75 and some 300 inspection stations in Tarrant County have been authorized to perform the inspection.

Inspection stations make application to the Department of Public Safety to conduct the inspections. They are required to post a \$1000 bond and persons designated to inspect your automobile must pass a written examination by the Department.

The stations receive \$1.25 of the total cost of the sticker and the 50 cents goes to the Department of Public Safety.

By mid-March inspection stations had not found themselves "swamped" and generally, the public seemed aware of the requirement when they went for the inspection. Those not aware of the new law, soon learned that for from three to eight dollars, they could own a set of seat belts.

# Rangers, Scarce but Hardy Breed

By CHUCK COLE

Almost everybody has heard of them. Quite a few have read about them. But how many have actually ever seen one? To be so famous both in the past and the present, they are certainly rare.

They are indigenous to Texas where they were first identified in 1823, and their numbers have failed to change greatly since then. Despite their rarity, they form an exceptionally strong and stable species of law enforcement officer.

About as much myth and legend have grown up around the Texas Rangers as around any other group in Texas history. Serving the whole state are only 62 Rangers divided into six companies with headquarters in Dallas, Houston, Lubbock, Midland, Corpus Christi and Waco. There are six rangers located in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Five work in a six-county area from their Dallas headquarters.

## One-to-Four

Sixty-two men whose job is to cover 254 counties, or about one Ranger to every four counties. No wonder so few can claim to have seen a Texas Ranger. Well, maybe they saw one, but they probably did not know it.

Ranger G. W. Burks, who alone serves the Fort Worth and Tarrant County area from his office in the criminal courts building said, "Many times people just don't believe me when I tell them I'm a Texas Ranger. They think the Rangers are something that existed only back in the 1800's."

As for picking a Ranger out of a crowd, forget it unless you just happen to know one. There simply is no other way. The Rangers have no specific uniform. "What a Ranger wears usually depends on where he is assigned," said Burks. "Since I work in a metropolitan area, most of the time I wear a business suit."

However, on the day of this interview he was wearing a western style suit, cowboy boots and a beige Stetson. Burks' rugged looks combined with his western attire presented a picture of what most people might expect a Ranger to look like.

## DPS Division

The Rangers, who are now a division of the Texas Department of Public Safety, were originated in 1823 when Moses Austin appointed a group of men to protect settlers in the newly populated areas of East Texas. The men were told to "range" the new territory which lay between two rivers. From this came their title Texas Rangers.

Today Rangers get their jobs a little differently than they did in the days of Austin, but the work remains basically the same. "About 90 per cent of the Rangers come from within the ranks of the Department of Public Safety," said Burks. "The other 10 per cent are usually ex-sheriffs."

"To become a Ranger a man must be at least 21 years of age, but you will never find one that young because another qualification is that he has had to serve at least five years with a major law enforcement agency, preferably in its investigation department."

Burks himself spent nine years with the Texas highway patrol before becoming a Ranger, in which capacity he has served for ten years.

Once a man meets the basic qualifications he can make application to the director of the Department of Public Safety who can accept the application only

with the advice and consent of the Public Safety Commission. Prospective Rangers are interviewed by a panel made up of the Public Safety Commission and members of the Rangers.

## Training Period

When accepted, a man goes through a period of training. Those coming from the Department of Public Safety go to a criminal investigation school. Those coming from other areas first go to the Department of Public Safety Academy before going on to the investigation school. Even then no Ranger's training is complete.

"Rangers don't necessarily go

to school every year, but at least every other year they go for a week's training at criminal investigation school," said Burks. "The instructors come from the International Association of Chiefs of Police and from the ranks of university professors. Usually the professors are experts in sociology, psychiatry or other fields related to or helpful in criminal investigation."

According to Burks there are few college graduates in the Rangers. "We have quite a few men who have been around for 30 to 35 years. Retirement age is 70. So the turnover rate is not very big.

"The Rangers really have not changed much since their beginning. We do the same type work. Only the techniques have changed. "Captain, sergeant and just plain Ranger are the only ranks we have," added Burks.

## Usually Asked

For the most part Texas Rangers enter an investigation only at the request of local police investigation agencies. Burks, however, added, "We are involved automatically when the protection of life and property is part of the situation, particularly in cases of strikes, riots, mobs and other forms of group violence. Other-

wise we have no jurisdiction except as requested."

Certainly the Rangers serve an important function as an arm of the Department of Public Safety. "For me, of course, this is the most interesting job in the world," said Burks.

Myth and legend? Well, maybe a little. Strong armed and rough? Only when necessary. Scarce? Yes, with only 62 of them. But probably the best description of the Texas Rangers is a group of dedicated men who compose a formidable, methodic, superb law enforcement agency which is the oldest on the North American continent.

# Lawman Saw Many Changes

From walking the streets to an administrative job in just 27 years—that's the way Capt. R.E. Pinckard did it.

Pinckard joined the police force one day and that same day was in downtown Fort Worth with a billy club swinging from his belt.

"Quite a change from the way they do it now," the man in charge of the vice and narcotics division said.

Pinckard said he was a youngster of 18, fresh on the force and

green to the job one day and he was a patrolman "walking beats" that same day.

He was assigned to "an older man who knew the ropes."

They covered the downtown areas and before long Pinckard was on his own.

Things have changed since then, he said.

## Motorized Now

"The city has grown and encompasses a wider area. There

aren't as many beat patrolmen—they just couldn't cover the area on foot."

Pinckard explained the police force is more motorized rather than "footed."

The captain said in his climb from a walking job to a sitting job he has "worked in all areas of the force."

"I've worked traffic, burglary and theft, communications and identifications, well, just about all departments," he added.

The vice and narcotics division

is a plainclothes section of the police department. Pinckard became head of the division in April, 1963.

About his division he said, "We work mostly undercover. We may be working on a whole section of town where traffic (narcotics) is going on. We work on lots of cases before we make any arrests."

"Sometimes it might take as long as a year to close out a big case. Our men have to be accepted by the gang before we'll break something open."

## Better Trained

Pinckard cited as one of the major improvements he has noticed his 27 years on the force the increased training policemen receive.

He again mentioned his first day on the job was really "on the job."

A short time later, he said, they began requiring the new people to have a week's training period.

Now officers have 16-18 weeks training in the modern police academy before they become policemen.

Pinckard said the crime rate has increased in the last few years. He cited as a minimal reason for the increase new crime detection methods making the cracking of cases easier.

Instead he said, "A lot of the cases have been overturned by the Supreme Court and this makes the criminal think it's easy to get away with a crime."

"Those judges might take six months to decide on an issue that a policeman had to decide on the spur of the moment," Pinckard added.

## Needed Program

For this reason the improved educational and training program for police officers is a necessity.

Communications advances are a great aid to the force, Pinckard said.

"Back in '47," Pinckard reminisced, "patrol cars had no two-way radios. They just had receivers. If a policeman needed to call in, he had to stop and find a phone."

"That was bad if you didn't have a dime," he said.

About his own job, Pinckard said he had never had any "close calls."

"Although other men have been killed or wounded," Pinckard said, "I've never been shot at and I've never shot at anyone."

He said, "You run into a lot of weirdoes. If you've never had any experience in this line of work, you just don't know how the other half lives."

# Your Chance for Jury Duty Depends on How Wheel Spins

By WHIT CANNING

What are your chances of being called upon to serve on a jury in Tarrant County?

Rather slim, actually, although in certain instances fate could work against you (or for you, depending on your viewpoint).

Jury selection in this county is done through the use of the jury wheel, a fascinating little structure not particularly noted for its fairness. Each week, it is called upon to designate approximately 400 stalwart community members to aid in the pursuit of justice. If the number seems unduly high, consider that there are almost 20 courts in Tarrant County.

Who is eligible for this task? One requirement is that you must be a householder. Before you breath an "I'm off the hook" sigh of relief, it should be pointed out that the definition of "householder" in this case includes practically everyone who doesn't live on the railroad tracks. If you rent an apartment, house, room, tepee or any other form of living quarters, you qualify.

## Also a Citizen

You must also be a citizen, and you are ineligible if you have a felony conviction, although it is not suggested that anyone initiate a program to get himself eliminated on that score.

The names inside the wheel used to come from the poll tax list, and anyone who didn't pay his poll tax was ineligible. That tax has gone the way of the plains Indian, however, and now almost everyone can get in on the fun.

Selection for jury duty does not automatically mean that you will actually serve on a jury. There are still ways you can be eliminated.

In criminal cases, there is the peremptory challenge, through which both the defense counsel and the state may dismiss jurors at random. Each has 10 peremptory challenges. This means either may dismiss a juror without giving any reason for doing so. The reason could be almost anything. Perhaps the prospective juror was a bit hesitant in answering questions. Maybe he seemed too cooperative toward the other attorney.

## Reserve Panel

This procedure occasionally cuts the number of veniremen (original jury panel members) down to less than 12, in which case talesmen, or reserve panel members must be brought in. This is sometimes a rather hurried procedure, and some requirements are dropped, resulting in a rather strange collection of jury members.

Aside from peremptory challenges, there are challenges for cause, in which a jury member may be dismissed if an attorney can prove that the panel member in question is unqualified to serve. There are numerous reasons for a juror's dismissal in this case. It may be proven that his knowledge of the case is such that he has already formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Or he may be prejudiced against the death penalty, or against a proposed sentence.

## Question-Answer

Along with this goes the process of voir doir, which, loosely translated, means "to learn the truth." This is a question and answer period during which many panel members are reliev-

ed of the responsibility of serving on the jury.

The first question asked of a prospective juror is "have you formed an opinion?" If the answer is "yes" the juror is excused, naturally. If the answer is no, he is asked, "After hearing the evidence, could you set aside something you had heard about the case outside of the courtroom?" If the answer to this question is unsatisfactory, the juror may be dismissed.

Other reasons for dismissal may include displays of emotion by the juror, overenthusiasm toward a particular sentence, and knowledge of attorneys or witnesses.

## Law Relaxed

Until 1966, all felony jurors were required to stay together, free from contact with the outside world, from the start of the trial until its conclusion. The law has recently been changed to allow jurors to go home during the time period in which evidence is being heard. Once the jury begins deliberation, however, they must stay together, secluded from outside pressures, unless this requirement is waived by the court with the approval of both prosecution and defense.

During this period, the jury is housed in four dormitories provided by the county.

Approximately one of every four prospective jurors is excused due to reasons of pressing personal business. Lawyers, doctors, teachers, and the like are usually excused.

After service is completed, a juror's name is put back into the jury wheel, and when his name comes up again is purely a matter of chance.

Good luck.



THE 'PAS DE QUATRE' WILL BE THIS QUARTET'S PART IN TONIGHT'S BALLET  
This production will be one of four ballets for the evening

# Ballet Production Set

By LEE HUEBNER

The Ballet Department of the School of Fine Arts is to present its annual production starting Friday.

The production consists of four ballets to be presented at two evenings and one afternoon performances.

Fernando Shaffenburg, head of the Ballet Department said, "Every member in the Ballet Department is in some way involved in this production—from graduate students, down to freshmen."

### Practice Sessions

The dancers have been practicing for the performance since December, from 7 to 10 p.m. every school night.

According to Zach Ward, senior ballet major, this rigorous practice is going to be of a great help, come performance time.

"Many of these dancers will have to dance in more than one ballet, and that can really take a lot of energy out of a person," he said.

According to Ward, the major hindrances during the past four months of practice, were the Christmas and semester break vacations.

Ward asserted, "Even though the vacations are welcomed by the dancers, they are a period of inactivity, and a dancer will have a hard time getting back into shape when practice resumes."

The first ballet on the agenda is "Fantasia and Fugue," an abstract ballet showing the technical movements of ballet.

Second in line is "Pas de Quatre," a 19th century ballet representing, in very sophisticated humor, rivalry among the foremost ballerinas of the time.

"Prometheus," a dramatic ballet based on the legend of a Greek god will be the third.

The fourth and final ballet will be "Aurora's Wedding," Act III of "The Sleeping Beauty."

The leading role "Aurora," will be danced by Mrs. Nancy Shaffenburg, who with her husband, designed the costumes for the four ballets.

Maggie Moar, an instructor with the department, said, "The same amount of time that was put in the practice was also put in the designing and preparation of costumes and stage scenario."

Miss Moar added, "Many of the articles that the dancers will wear for the performances, such as shoes, boots and wigs, had to be made by the students."

A class in wig making was of-

### Wig-making Class

ferred as an option course to graduate ballet and theater majors. The wigs for the performances were made by students attending those classes.

The production is to be presented in Ed Landreth Auditorium Friday and Saturday.

All four ballets are to be staged for every performance.

Evening performances will begin at 8:15 p.m., and the matinee will be presented at 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

Tickets are now on sale in the Fine Arts office, \$2 for adults and \$1 for students.

# Student Group Protests Army Armament Display

By JOHNNY NORMAN

A bit of color (beard brown) was added to Tuesday's meeting of the House of Representatives.

A brown, bushy, bearded student, Charles Easton, petitioned the House, on behalf of the Students for Peace, for the immediate removal of the exposition of guns and pictures of armaments in the Student Center.

In a prepared statement, which required a dictionary to interpret, Easton made his proposal.

In the resolution to the House his organization stated that "the exposition of guns and pictures of armaments is not acceptable to the student body."

Easton's "student body" consisted of 112 signatures to a petition circulated Monday evening and Tuesday at a stand set up across from the armaments display.

The Students for Peace also demanded that those responsible for the display identify themselves and publicly apologize to the student body for their "desecration" of the University, and that the administration declare that never again will such an "outrage against morality" occur on this campus.

The proposal, after some discussion, was voted on and rejected.

Court Crow, Activities Council

chairman, again announced the date for the spring dance—Friday. Crow also urged those who plan to drink at the dance to keep themselves under control.

"The University could easily renounce its newly formed policy on drinking if it becomes too obnoxious," he said.

Final revisions to the election code were submitted by Ralph Reavis, Elections Committee chairman. Each was unanimously approved.

# Peace Tops Fete Theme

The eighth annual International Festival, March 30-31, will be co-sponsored by the International Friendship Club and the Special Events Committee of the TCU Activities Council.

This year's theme will be "Peace Among Nations."

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SEMINARY SOUTH

# Happy House



WAYNE STROMKO UTILIZES HIS SUSPENDED TELEPHONE  
Soph's room is wonder of Tom Brown dormitory

## Hangings, Random Flash Personalize Dorm Room

By LEE HUEBNER

"I'm probably the only student on campus who has such a personalized room," asserted Wayne M. Stromko, a sophomore business major who lives in Tom Brown Dormitory.

Stromko's main hobby is decorating his room so as to make it a more pleasant place.

"A person doesn't see many rooms where the bed is elevated four feet from the floor by bricks," Stromko admitted.

"Besides providing space under the bed, the bricks tend to keep down the number of bugs crawling into the spring box during warm weather," Stromko added.

### Walls Covered

The walls of the room are completely covered with vividly colored posters, pictures, political stickers and collages.

According to Stromko, "The varied colors of the posters provide diversity and character to a room whose pale green walls would otherwise lack interest."

An original feature of the room is that strategically placed colored bulbs will flash randomly when the main lights are turned off. The flashing colored lights and the bright wall posters provide a psychedelic effect.

Hanging from the ceiling of the room is a variety of objects,

ranging from a plastic model of a skeleton, to a scaled down print of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

"Every object in the room has a purpose and a meaning," Stromko said.

"The objects hanging from the ceiling, besides reflecting light and providing artistic shadows, also help in diffusing the sound from the stereo record player," the sophomore amateur decorator added.

### Appreciate Room

"To really appreciate this room," Stromko explained, "a person should be in it when the lights are flashing and the record player is tuned loud."

As to why he spent so much time in decorating his room, Stromko said, "The idea of decorating the room began when my roommate, Glenn Sammis, and I decided to make the room an interesting place."

"At the beginning of the year the theme of the room was on Peanuts, the famous comic strip character, but later in the school year we changed to the psychedelic."

"As it turned out, the room now has a little of everything," Stromko added.

Stromko said he wants to become an interior decorator—what else?

# Japanese Grad Student Has Pro Pianist Hopes

By VALERIE PAUL

Some — well a few, students study all day, and some sleep all day, but Michiko Fujinuma plays the piano eight hours every day.

Miss Fujinuma, graduate student from Tokyo, Japan, is presently studying under Lili Kraus, TCU's artist-in-residence.

Michiko first came to Texas in the fall of 1966 to compete in the Van Cliburn International Quadrennial Piano Competition. At that time she received a TCU scholarship to study under Madame Kraus.

After the competition, the pianist went back to Japan to complete her B.A. in Music at Toho University of Music. She returned to Fort Worth in February, 1967 to start the spring semester under Lili Kraus.

Miss Fujinuma is taking only piano courses because she must practice eight hours a day. "To be a good pianist it requires enough sleep and good health. If I am tired I can't play or think," she said.

### Professional Pianist

Michiko plans to study at TCU for one more year. Then she hopes to become a professional concert pianist.

At the age of three, her mother started teaching her the basic piano essentials. Her formal training started when she was seven.

"When I was a child, my parents made me practice. I liked music very much, but like all children, I didn't want to practice. I'm very thankful now that I did," she said.

Michiko has adjusted very well to American university life. She said there is really not much difference because "Tokyo is very Americanized now. The food and clothes are about the same, but less expensive."

However, she notes one big difference between the Japanese and the Americans. She said, "The Americans are so friendly and kind."

The Japanese student continued, "Here teachers and students seem to be on the same level—rather informal with one another. In Japan, a student never jokes with a teacher in class."

"Also you must bow your head when passing a teacher in the hall. This is a Japanese form of respect."

She also said that the standard of living here is much higher for the college student. "The

dormitories in American schools are much nicer, and the students seem to have more money to spend."

Michiko admitted that at times she does get a little homesick for Japan. She is going back to

Tokyo for three months this summer and will be in several concerts.

She said, "It won't really be a vacation—I'll still have to practice eight hours a day, but at least its home!"

## Religious Organization Subject of Joint Study

A variety of different opinions among members of the Activities Council, Tuesday, hindered the approval of a new proposal concerning religious organization on campus.

The new proposal originated in a study committee of four Activities Council and four Religious Activities Committee members.

The report is an attempt to summarize the sentiments of both organizations on the subject of a student-centered organization responsible for the religious activities of the student body.

The report concentrated its attention on the organizational pattern of the group, its functions and its relationship with administrative personnel.

Members of the Activities Council feel unanimously that a formal organization for religious activities on campus is definitely needed.

Whether such an organization should be subordinate to the Activities Council was a point debated by many of the members.

Truett Burke, Larry Crist,

Court Crow and Janice Peterson are Activities Council members participating in the study committee.

Olivia Brent, Dixie Cody, Emily Shepherd and Pam Webb are Religious Activities Committee members also working on the report.

The study committee hopes to outline a program of religious organization that will be favorable to both the Activities Council and the Religious Activities Council.

It will then be submitted to Chancellor J.M. Moudy for final approval.

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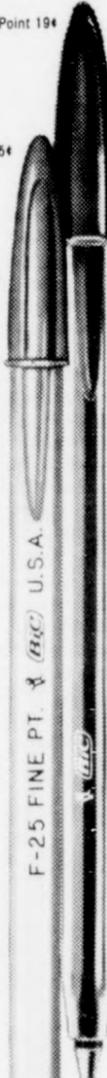


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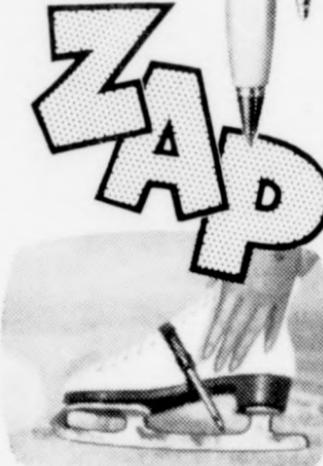
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# Nees Hits His Pace

By PAUL RIDINGS

Robert Nees loves both basketball and track. But sometimes the changeover between the two hurts a little.

"In basketball," explained TCU's championship high jumper, "you have to jump backwards and sideways a lot while in high jumping all you do is go up. The two require different muscles so when I have to change over I usually get a little bit sore."

Last weekend Robert finished basketball after playing for TCU's Southwest Conference champions in the NCAA Midwest regional playoffs. So this week the annual changeover begins again.

"It takes about a week's work to get to where I can make an adequate jump," said Nees. "The two things I work on most are getting back my timing and my spring."

### Bad Weather Hurts

That week's work, however, sometimes takes a little longer.

## Fan Notes Story Goof

Editor:

After reading Pete Kendall's recent account (March 19) of the Frogs' ballgame with the Aggies, I was reminded of one of Willie Morris' reminiscences about his experiences as a fledgling reporter on the staff of the Daily Texan:

"... Once I wrote 2000 words on a baseball game; the six veteran sports writers, gleefully, pejorative, and smelling of Lone Star Beer, pointed out for me that the only thing I neglected to provide was the score."

Chris H. Suit

**Ed.'s Note:** Just so Mr. Suit won't think the blunder was a matter of oversight (though we would like to forget the score), here for his benefit, is the paragraph that was dropped from the story set in type when the sports editor was in a hurry to close out a page.

"Last Saturday, the Frog baseballers found little in their batting order as Texas A&M managed a 4-1 win. The Aggies got all their runs in the fourth inning, then held off a punchless TCU attack the remainder of the game."

## Semi-Finals Set for LA

In Friday's semi-finals at Los Angeles, UCLA takes on Houston and Ohio State plays North Carolina.

Houston got there by beating TCU for the Midwest Championship. UCLA got by Santa Clara in the Far West Regionals, Ohio State upset Kentucky at Lexington in the Mid-East Regionals, and North Carolina defeated Davidson in the Eastern Regionals.

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"This year, like last year, we've had to cancel a lot of workouts because of bad weather. With all the rain we had last spring, it took about three or four weeks to get going."

Once he got going last year, Nees broke records right and left.

First, he equaled the North Texas Relays record by clearing six feet, eight and a half inches.

Then, in a triangular meet at Lubbock involving Texas Tech, the University of Texas at Arlington, and TCU, Nees broke the Tech stadium record with a leap of six feet seven and a half inches.

Finally, at the Southwest Conference meet in Dallas, Nees cleared the bar set at six feet, ten inches to set a new TCU school record and win that event.

He was the only TCU varsity trackster to win an event in the conference meet.

In Dallas, after setting the new record, he took three leaps at seven feet, but had to put off that accomplishment.

"I'd really like to clear seven feet this year," said Robert. "It means an awful lot to a high jumper to pass that mark."

### 6-10 His Best

His 6-10 jump in the conference meet is his highest jump ever. Robert will never forget it.

"When I make a good jump," recalled Nees, "I feel it almost from the start. After I've gone over the bar and come up in pit I know I've done it right."

But that knowledge doesn't

## NIT Finals On Saturday

Either Notre Dame, Dayton, Kansas, or St. Peter's will take the National Invitation Tournament trophy from Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

Last night Notre Dame played Dayton and Kansas played St. Peter's. Kansas is one of the strong bets in the tournament. St. Peter's after a first round loss last year, is the darkhorse.

come to Robert only on his extremely high jumps.

"Some days I don't have as much spring as other days, so I can't get as high," he said. "But even then, I can tell when I've done it right."

Robert has always been a two-sport man. That's one of the reasons he came to TCU.

"Although I signed a basketball scholarship, I came here to play both sports," said Nees. "I chose TCU because I liked the coaches and the atmosphere here better than anywhere else."

### High School Jumper

As a high school track star at Graham, Robert won many honors. But his most outstanding victory came his senior year when he won the Class 3A state high jump championship.

"That was a great thrill," he said.

Nees also played on Graham's 1965 state championship basketball team. He started and won all-district honors.

"Several of my teammates from Graham came to TCU," said Nees. "But I was the only one that came here to play basketball. The others all played football."

Those others were P. D. Shabay, starting quarterback last fall; E. A. Gresham, starting center in 1967, and Gordon Nees, Robert's brother.

A couple of Robert's other teammates from Graham went to Texas to play basketball — Mike Lochner and John Matzinger.

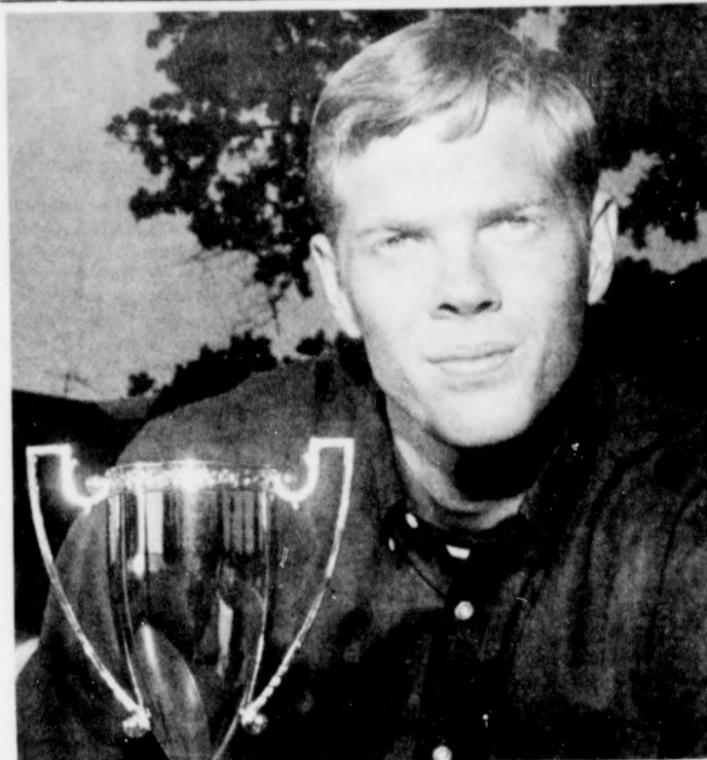
But like most people, Robert has one big dream.

"I'd love to be able to clear the world's record for the high jump," he said.

Maybe that dream won't ever come true, but one thing is certain. Nees has come closer than any other Horned Frog ever.

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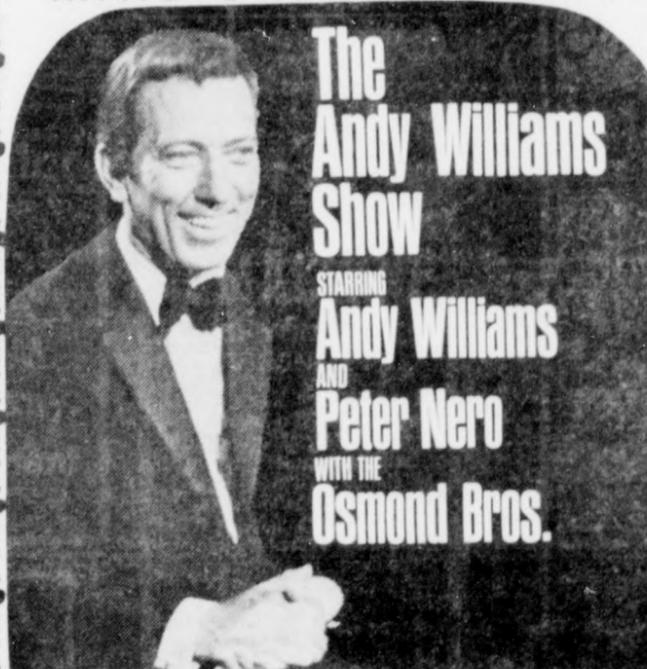
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## New Cage Tournament Impressive

By PETE KENDALL

Stan Watts, one of the more successful coaches in the basketball-strong Western Athletic Conference, was in town last week. You'd never guess why.

The Brigham Young University coach is looking over cage plants from which to pattern his new gym in Provo, Utah. The new BYU plant will reportedly seat 24,000.

Watts liked the TCU arrangement showed to him by Asst. Athletic Director Buster Brannon.

"He said we had the best seating arrangement and playing area of the 15 gyms he's toured so far," Brannon said.

But there was still another reason for Brannon's get-together with Watts. The ex-TCU cage coach is currently collecting information on talent-laden basketball teams. Object—the first Tarrant County Convention Center Basketball Classic of Dec., 1969.

Brannon, who has been in Los Angeles all week for the sole purpose of talking to college coaches about the new attraction said chances are good the Classic will become a success.

"We don't think it will be a great money-maker the first several years," he said, "but we're basically trying to build basketball interest in this area."

The convention center will seat 14,000, and teams will play on a new portable court. Brannon said two outside teams will be brought in each year to play the host teams, TCU and UT-Arlington. As opposed to a tournament, he said, in which teams compete for first through fourth places, schools will simply switch opponents for the second night. There will be no champion and TCU and UTA will not compete against each other.

Also heading the Convention sports committee is Arlington Mayor Tom Vandergriff. Vandergriff and the other members have their eyes on, in particular, BYU, Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Kansas State.

While everyone knows about K-State by now, BYU has been a basketball power for years. They missed by just a game this year of going to the National Invitation Tournament in New York. They were invited, and, in fact, won the tournament, two years ago. Star Cougars of the past include all-America guard Dick Nemeika.

Notre Dame, of course, is a top drawing card everywhere. They too have strong teams every year and participated in the NIT this week.

Ohio State once won two basketball championships in a row and have a chance to repeat this year. They are members of the Big Ten Conference and are highly regarded scholastically. Once upon a time, their coach, Fred Taylor, even played Texas League baseball in Beaumont.

Southern teams mentioned as possibilities for the Classic are Alabama and LSU.

Tarrant County officials are definitely to be commended. This project will no doubt raise basketball interest in this area. Hopefully, though, none of those deeply involved will take offense when the first go-round falls short of expected attendance. That much must be expected from Central Texas basketball fans.

# Soul Center Home of Cole

By TOMMY GOWAN

Last semester, the announcement of Linzy Cole's arrival came as good news, and it was decided that someone should take a quick look at the new recruit in Milton Daniel Dorm.

All hours of the day and night, soul music can be heard up and down the halls of I section there. "Soul Center," the home of Cole and James Cash, serves as the focal point of such blues enthusiasts as Dan Carter, Pat Walker, Steve Gunn, and Don Neeley.

Says E.A. Gresham, former football star and English major, "Under the inspired leadership of Linzy Cole and James Cash, 'Soul Center,' has pushed into new areas of cultural enlightenment."

### Cole A Flanking Back

According to football player Mike Hall, Linzy's music isn't the only thing exotic about Soul Center. "Linzy has awfully fine taste in clothes too. I've seen him in an orange turtleneck shirt and sweater with matching pants and socks. He also has his favorite pair of alligator shoes with an alligator belt. Along with that goes a way-out cloth-knif hat. And I have no idea what color it is."

But before next year's football opponents decide to take



LINZY COLE

Cole lightly, they'd better look at his credentials. Linzy is a flanker back and running back who has 9.6 speed good enough to earn him a spot on the Frog track team. He will be used as a pass receiving flanker under Fred Taylor.

"TCU seems to be in the process of rebuilding and should be back on top soon," said Cole. "One of the things that attracted me to TCU was the talent on the football team already here. I

knew a lot of these boys from high school and when I started to put two and two together I knew what a great club this had to be.

"This school was a great place for me to go also because it was close to my home in Dallas," he said. "I liked the coaches, the town, and the school, and everything seemed to fit together for me just right."

The highlight of Cole's junior college career at Henderson County was participating in the national junior college championship playoffs in Pasadena, Calif. His team defeated Pasadena City College 40-13 and became the champions of 1967. That was Cole's freshman year in the junior college ranks.

### All-America Selection

"It was a great thrill to be selected for the junior college all-America team," said Cole.

Cole had offers from over 40 universities. Some of the major ones are: Southern Cal, Miami, Houston, North Texas, Baylor, Arizona State and West Texas State. Along with Cole from Henderson came Eddie Mathews, an offensive center and linebacker.

Cole said the difference between Henderson and TCU was smaller classes and more per-

sonal attention from teachers. Henderson County, with 700 students, was quite a contrast to TCU, he said.

Henderson County has been known for its prowess in football. One Henderson-ex from last year went to Texas A&M, one to Miami and Kansas State, two went to Oklahoma and West Texas State, and three to Wichita State.

Cole set all kinds of records while at Henderson.

He holds the scoring record with 25 touchdowns in two years. He gained over 2,000 yards and led the Texas Junior College Football Federation Conference in scoring two years in a row.

Though he was a state champion pole vaulter at James Madison High School in Dallas, he did not vault in college. Since then he has concentrated on running events.

He has recorded a 9.6 100-yd dash in high school and participated in sprint relays.

Linzy likes the idea of boys going to junior college instead of straight out of high school to a major college. "Boys gain maturity and are able to pursue their studies better due to personal attention and help."

And Linzy has become quite adept at it—all definitely with a lot of soul, brother.

# McCarty Due for Pitching In Weekend Pony Series

By PAUL RIDINGS

Three shots at the leader of the Southwest Conference baseball race is what TCU will get this weekend unless bad weather interferes again.

The Frogs will travel to Dallas this afternoon for a double header with SMU and to Turnpike Stadium in Arlington tomorrow for a single game with the Mustangs. Today's doubleheader will start at 12:30 p.m. while tomorrow's will start at 2 p.m.

The Mustangs are undefeated in conference play, having won three games. All three were one-run triumphs.

TCU is tied with Rice and Texas A&M for second. All own 2-2 records.

The Mustangs have the best defensive club in the conference. In SWC play, SMU has allowed opponents only eight runs.

### Make-up Scheduled

SMU and TCU were scheduled to play each other in Fort Worth earlier this year but the game was canceled because of rain. One of the doubleheader games is a make-up for that first contest.

The Frogs had two more games rained out this week. The pair with Sam Houston have been rescheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Frog coach Frank Windegger is undecided about who he will start at pitcher today. But it's a good bet that ace hurler Mickey McCarty will see some action on the mound either today or tomorrow.

McCarty joined the baseball team earlier this week after playing in the Midwest Regional with the TCU basketball team

last weekend. McCarty was all-Southwest Conference as a pitcher last season and won the league's ERA championship with a 1.19 mean.

When the big 6-5 senior is not pitching it's likely he'll still be in the lineup, playing either in right field or at first base.

### Shake-up Due

Windegger can be expected to shake up his lineup today. The

coach will be trying to find a remedy for the loss of hitting powers which caused TCU losses to Rice and Texas A&M last week.

Only three Frogs are hitting above .300 in conference play—catcher and team captain Bill Ferguson, .467; center fielder Eddie Driggers, .385; and first baseman Larry Peel, .375.

Peel and Driggers are the Frogs leading hitters this season. The pair own .379 and .345 bat-

ting averages, respectively.

So far this season the TCU team has had 65 hits in 258 trips to the plate for a team average of .252.

Should the games in Dallas today be rained out, the two teams would try to play a doubleheader at Turnpike Stadium tomorrow.

"We might even play a triple header Saturday if that happened," quipped Windegger.



EDDIE DRIGGERS DIVES HEADFIRST INTO SECOND BASE AVOIDING CLOSE PLAY

Early innings play came against Aggies last weekend. Frogs lost 4-1.

—Skiff Photo by Pete Kendall