

The Seventies

Two Hunted
In Killing
(See Page 3)

The Skiff

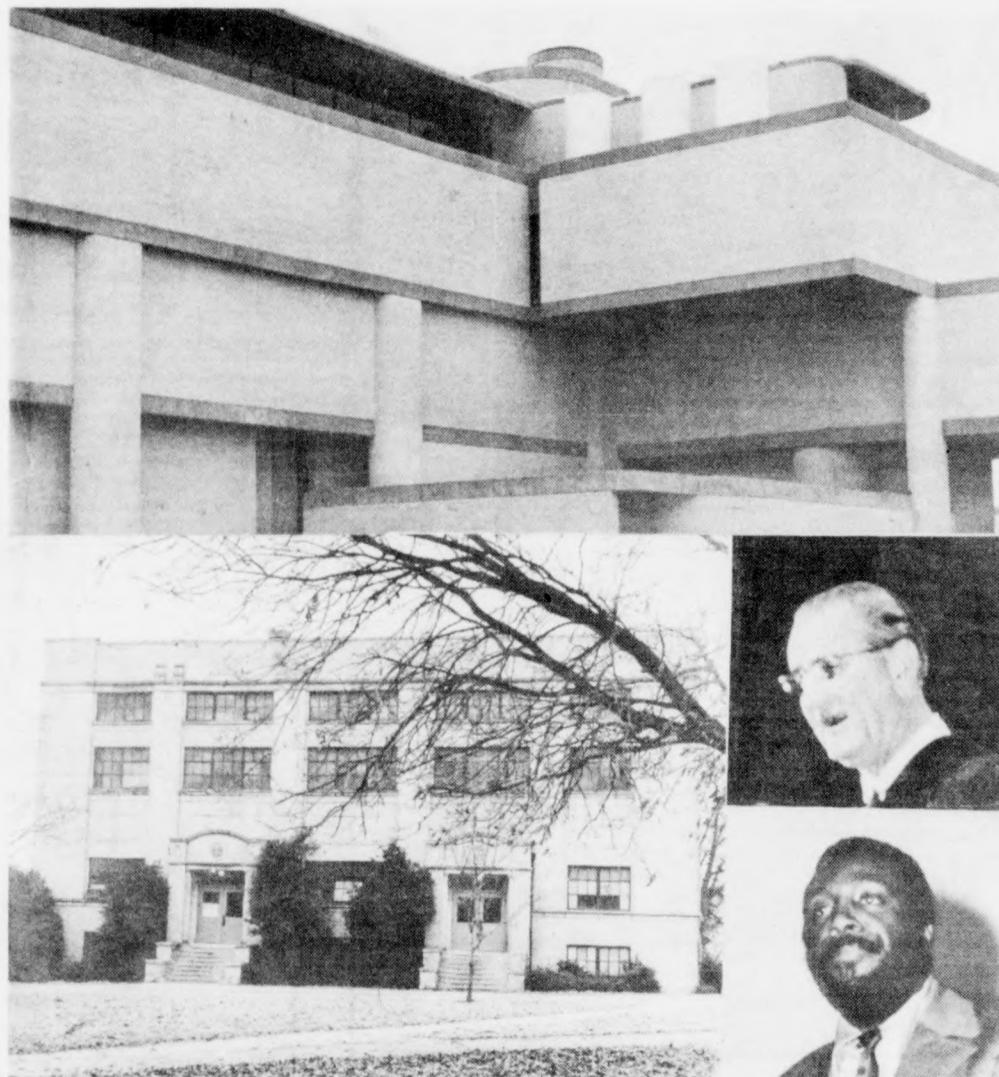
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY ★ ★ ★ FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Policy Talk
Below Expectations
(See Page 3)

VOL. 69, NO. 28

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1970

12 PAGES



Groping, Hoping Marked 60's

The decade of the 1960s was one of great events, and a period of involvement and questioning.

Nationally, the decade began with the rise of Camelot. But three years later the country began a period of assassination, rioting and major disorder. And the decade ended not just with the fading of Camelot, and a war no one seems to want to fight or to lose, but it ended with a hope for a new understanding of man and his smallness and closeness as he leaves this planet to travel through space.

At TCU the change might be personified by the change in chancellors from Dr. M. E. Sadler to Dr. James M. Moudy. Or it might take the form of a \$7.8 million research center facing a decadent old gym across the street.

Or it could be then-President Lyndon Johnson and black

comedian Dick Gregory on the TCU campus over a period of a year and a half. Or it might be lack of faculty involvement early this decade versus later faculty participation in the Faculty Senate, on the Future Planning Commission and in Fort Worth politics.

Or it might be students relegated to a passive role and not seeking a really active role during the Fifties and early Sixties, then seeking more involvement with University affairs and being appointed to University committees this last year.

The decade was of course all of this and much more at TCU. In short, a decade of change here—and The Skiff examines that change beginning on page six.

Economists Disagree On Poverty, Welfare

Is there an issue of poverty in the U.S., except that resulting from laziness?

Dr. Robert Theobald, British socio-economist, said yes, and added that agreement with this belief is necessary as a starting point for any discussion of the best way to eliminate poverty.

Dr. Yale Brozen, professor of business economics at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, disagreed, and said jobs are available for everyone who is willing to work or train.

Despite the absence of a "starting point for discussion", as indicated by these two views, the public symposium on guaranteed annual income in Ed Landreth Auditorium on Jan. 13 did bring to light a number of the problems inherent in federal

programs designed to eliminate poverty.

Pay The Loafers

Theobald argued in favor of a guaranteed annual income. He said the welfare system is bad by any standard, because it minimizes incentive, breaks up families, and requires an ever larger bureaucracy. Because of cybernation (computerized automation) he said, the ranks of the unemployed will one day be greatly increased, thus bringing a like increase in the number of persons on welfare.

It would be better, he said, to pay the loafers who wouldn't work if they could find a job, through a guaranteed annual income, than to put up with the inequities and expense of the burgeoning bureaucracy which

would accompany such an increase in unemployment.

"Two per cent of the work force in all fields, from students to the jet set are unemployed," Dr. Theobald said. "It would be better to support that two percent which is poor through a guaranteed annual income than to remain under the bureaucracy of the present welfare system."

"It is desirable," Dr. Theobald said, "to have the same guaranteed annual income in all states and cities. Since the cost of living is higher in the cities, and since the residents of cities would receive no higher payments, migration out of the ghettos to rural areas would be encouraged."

Needed Reforms

The British socio-economist added that our society can no longer continue on the basis of financial incentives. It is the job of the educational system, he said, to provide "meaningful incentives" which will motivate persons to productive lives.

Dr. Brozen argued against a guaranteed annual income. He said the welfare system we now have, once some needed reforms are enacted, will continue to provide for the needs of the poor and also be better for the national economy.

"Automation has had two decades now to wipe out jobs, as it was forecast long ago it would," he said. "But it hasn't. Automation creates as many new jobs as it eliminates."

Cost Too Much

Dr. Brozen said the two main arguments in favor of a guaranteed annual income are its administrative simplicity and the lack of the disincentive affects characteristic of welfare. "But," he added, "there is another side to the coin."

A guaranteed annual income would simply cost taxpayers too much, he said. And there is nothing that acts more as a disincentive than taxes. The professor of business economics said poverty would actually be increased by providing a guaranteed annual income, because of the effect the heavier tax burden would have on the economy.

Both economists agreed on one point: agricultural assistance programs should be abolished. They said such programs aid the rich farmers, not the poor ones.

Century Campaign To Spend Millions

The plans and goals for TCU's New Century campaign will be released by the committee organizing this campaign next Monday night.

The financial aspects of the campaign, which is expected to reach multi-million-dollar proportions, according to Vice Chancellor C. C. Nolen, have already begun with the funding of the science building.

The goals of the campaign, which is to end in 1973, will be adopted from "The New Century Program," a compilation of recommendations reached during two years of study by the Future Planning Commission and various faculty, administrative, and trustee committees.

Vice Chancellor Nolen said that all annual gifts received since Sept. 1, 1969, will be counted toward the goal and that the Annual Sustaining Fund will also be incorporated into the larger campaign.

The New Century Campaign chairman is Beeman Fisher, former board chairman of Texas Electric Service Co. Vice chairman of the campaign is Theodore Beasley, Dallas, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Republic National Life Insurance Co.

The Sustaining Fund is made up at the TCU Research Foundation and involves more than 8,000 former TCU students who live in the Fort Worth area.

The formal announcement of the New Century Campaign will be made at a Hotel-Sheraton din-



GOV. JOHN CONNALLY
Principal Speaker

ner at which former Gov. John Connally will be the principal speaker.

Other persons actively involved with the campaign include Steering Committee members H. B. Fuqua, Murray Kyger, William C. Conner, Charles Tandy, J. Lee Johnson III, Lorin Boswell, and M. J. Neeley. Also Mel Dacus, George Peck and Roy Bacus of the Sustaining Fund are active.

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Current Issues Peg for Program

Encounter, a five-part current issues program sponsored by the Student Congregation has been underway this week at 7 p.m. in the Activities Room of University Christian Church.

The program included the film "The New Morality," Wednesday and "Where is Prejudice," Thursday, followed by discussion. Friday night an examination of the "War, Draft, Moratorium" will be held. The program for Saturday evening is "The Nature of Education" and Sunday "Communication in the Church."

In hope of greater understanding between the campus and community about these common concerns, U.C.C. has urged a wide student participation.

Coffee House Folksinger

The campus entertainment vacuum will be filled for three nights next week by folksinger David Bradstreet. Bradstreet will perform next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the campus coffee house, Student Center room 206-207. The two nightly performances are scheduled for 8:00 and 9:15 p.m.

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Effective Jan. 23 thru Jan 29



NEW OFFICERS TAKE OVER FROM OLD
Charles Thompson, Nancy O'Neill, Bob Craig, Rusty Werme

House Retirees Win Plaudits of Cohorts

By JOE KENNEDY

It was out with the old and in with the new as the House of Representatives, in its first meeting of the semester, said good-bye and thanks to its retiring officers, welcomed the new administration and attended to some minor business before adjourning.

The outgoing executives—Rusty Werme, Bob Craig, Jackie Davis, Jeremy Main, Mike Walker and Mike Wagner—received plaques commending them for "a job well done."

The most important business of President Charlie Thompson's first official day concerned the appointment of a temporary House treasurer. Hank Erwin, who won the position in last November's election, has since

completed his schooling. Erwin had planned to attend graduate school on campus, but is now working instead.

Thompson sought and received permission from the House to appoint a temporary treasurer until another election can be arranged. The election is tentatively scheduled for Feb. 11, with filing to be held from Feb. 2 to 6.

Mike Walker, treasurer under Werme, will continue in that capacity until a successor has been chosen.

In other business, Student Affairs Committee Chairman John Gabel reported on the opinion poll taken during the general elections. His lengthy and somewhat confusing presentation was followed by a promise of action on the items drawing highest student response.

By KELLEY ROBERSON

Fort Worth police Thursday were looking for two Negro youths involved in a scuffle Jan. 14 in which Barry Lynn Leatherman, 18, TCU freshman, was killed by a gunshot wound at close range.

Louis Ivory, 18-year-old Como High School senior, who earlier told police he fired the fatal shot, told police Wednesday that one of two other youths involved in the fight had fired the shot.

Leatherman, freshman football player, and his roommate, David McGinnis, 18, also a freshman football player, were assaulted by three youths when leaving Public Schools Gymnasium after a basketball game between Carter-Riverside and Como, McGinnis said. He said the two had gone to the game "to break the monotony before school starts."

Earlier, Ivory said he had left the game for a friend's car and saw some "guys fighting." Ivory said he had almost reached the car when he was grabbed. "They must have thought I was part of it (the fight)." He said two of his friends pulled off one of the two persons fighting with him. Then, Ivory said, he saw two more persons approaching him. He then pulled his gun, "I shot twice," Ivory said.

Pulled Trigger

Detective V. T. Commers said, "One of his companions may have been the one that actually did the shooting." The police, Sommers said, had been looking for the two other youths since the night of Leatherman's death, but did not have their identities. "We know who they are," Sommers said after Ivory identified them, "but we don't know where they are." That day Ivory told police one of his companions, not he, had done the shooting. "Neither one of them is a student," the



BARRY LEATHERMAN
Killed over break

detective said. Police had been unable to find either at home or elsewhere.

McGinnis said Leatherman "went with me to get counseled Wednesday night. We went to the basketball game about nine," he said.

When asked what happened, McGinnis said, "I don't really know. All I know is we walked outside and we were jumped by three guys. I don't know what for." He was walking to the car a little ahead of Leatherman. McGinnis said, when he turned and saw Leatherman stopped, looking at the three youths.

Friend in Need

"They got to Barry before I started," McGinnis said. "When you see a friend in trouble you go to help him."

Len Goldstein, assistant director of athletics for Fort Worth Public Schools, said he and about eight other school officials broke

up the fight when they saw McGinnis struggling with someone. Witnesses said the three attackers fled, but no one heard a shot or saw a weapon, police said.

The incident occurred about 10 p.m. Leatherman was pronounced dead on arrival at St. Joseph's hospital at 10:35 p.m. "I didn't even know Barry had been shot until I got to the hospital," McGinnis said.

Medical Investigator T. R. Harris said Leatherman had been shot at close range. "The blast knocked the lining off the inside of his mackinaw coat, indicating the shot was fired at close range," said Harris. Leatherman, who had apparently quit breathing when he fell to the ground, was given mouth to mouth resuscitation and was breathing before he was placed in the ambulance.

Threatened Before

Leatherman was an all-district lineman for Carter Riverside in 1957 and 1958. He was starting guard for the TCU freshman team last season. A campus spokesman said he had been expected to be a starting guard next season. "He was an exceptional athlete with a very bright future," the spokesman said. He was attending TCU on football scholarship and made a 2.5 grade point average his first semester.

Leatherman's stepfather, Clarence Cagle of 3755 Yucca, said his stepson had been threatened last year after a Riverside-Como basketball game.

He said Leatherman and some friends were taunted after leaving the gym. The driver of a car pulled a gun from the glove compartment, but three youths in the back seat pulled him back. Leatherman had told his stepfather the youths were excited about some play in the basketball game. Leatherman also played basketball at Carter-Riverside.

Policy Talk Less Than Expected

By SHIRLEY FARRELL

The delivery of Chancellor James M. Moudy's address on decision-making, labeled previously the "White Paper," can now be called the "Green Paper." Whatever title is given to the address, it was different from what had been generally anticipated.

Dr. Moudy himself said in his remarks preceding the speech that the paper was "not nearly as dramatic and secret as has been inferred. When The Skiff dubbed it "White Paper," a term I had never used, I asked it be printed on colored paper." It was printed on green paper.

Dr. Moudy said the paper was written, in part, in order to clear up any difficulties or misunderstandings about the nature of student, faculty, administration and trustee roles in decision-making. He said it dealt with the "how and who in decision-making."

The 12-page paper documented trends at TCU which have led to a concern with the decision-making process, especially after the TCU AAUP chapter's approval of the national AAUP's statement on student rights.

Dr. Moudy outlined the definition of a university, and its traditional concepts. He also added that standards developed which placed the limitations found in decision-making at any American university.

Dr. Moudy also emphasized the uniqueness of universities, saying, "Each institution can be individual, different and self-determinative. TCU has and may continue to have a uniqueness." This uniqueness includes, according to Dr. Moudy, point of view.

Church-Related

The point of view which is implicit in the history of TCU, and continues, was described by Dr. Moudy as "church-related, striving to provide here a Christian context which is beckoning but not explicitly persuasive. For no institution can be really Christian; only individuals can be Christian."

Dr. Moudy then made his administrative statement regarding decision-making at TCU. His first reference was to the role of the trustees. He discussed their legalistic role, that of the ultimate

decision-making body of the University. He outlined also, however, the delegation of duties and decisions, what he termed "administrative concurrence."

Dr. Moudy stressed that no absolute delegation of power is made to any person or group in the University, but that these distributions are made with recourse to retrieval in the case of a bad decision, or the contemplation of a decision which would be harmful to the University.

Dr. Moudy said, "'Administrative concurrence' is the phase that I think best describes a situation in which decisions that are largely, practically and day-by-day made by others, are nevertheless decisions of the University, for they have administrative concurrence, and the administration will accept the responsibility for them. This includes the decision-making performed by faculty and students and all levels of administrative decision-making."

Intervention

Dr. Moudy also outlined the possibilities of "intervention, of overriding, or of withdrawal" of delegated decision-making. He

voiced the opinion that "the overwhelming preponderance of TCU decisions are made quite well. The few difficulties we have encountered point up the need for better guidelines so that the delegated decision-makers have a better background on which to operate."

The next portion of the speech dealt with general examples of the implementation of "administrative concurrence."

Publications

Dr. Moudy said, in relation to speakers from off-campus, that "all must be guided by the knowledge that every such invitation implies an honor bestowed by the University, that such honors should not be inconsistent with the ideals and traditions of TCU, and that there is no way to dissociate the University from any such visitor."

In regard to publications, films and other student presentations, Dr. Moudy said, "In all cases the good name of the University is on the line to some degree, and those who make the decisions must make every effort to make all presentations of as high a quality as possible."

Finally, in dealing with procedures used in student discipline, Dr. Moudy emphasized the fact that no power to compel witnesses exists in the University, and, therefore, analogies from civil and criminal law can be deceptive.

He said the administration reserves the right to put a student out of the community, but that this power has been used rarely.

The address concluded with the fact that these are not new policies, but were just being stated for clarity. Dr. Moudy said, "My purpose has been exposition, not innovation."

The address was followed by questions and comments from several of the faculty members present. Several directed their comments to the appearance of Dick Gregory and its repercussions. Other comments from faculty members concerned which particular Christian ethic we are to honor and objectivity on campus.

The meeting concluded with the passage of a motion to establish a Faculty Senate committee which would study the principle of "administrative concurrence."

Freedom a Must In Great University

Like most TCU administrative pronouncements, the significance of Chancellor Moudy's "green paper" depends not so much on what he said in it but how it is interpreted when applied to specific situations.

His doctrine of "administrative concurrence" will be only as good as the specific rules which govern it, but the basis of administrative concurrence is one that can be very easily misused and abused. It can stifle initiative by making lesser faculty and administrators unsure of their authority, causing them to go more and more to the top for decisions on activities that should and could be made better at a lower level, especially regarding student activities.

The University is unique among institutions in that it must serve not only the interests of the public, but it must also serve its students.

It bears the responsibility of educating them and preparing them for life. In so doing, it offers a protected microcosm of society from which to work and participate in the University and the community.

The University has the resources and the audience to bring the best speakers and films to campus and to have the freest of expressions and discussions by taking advantage of these speakers and films.

All Points of View

The University is not the place to have but one point of view presented. It should be open to all points of view—not necessarily to accept but to hear. It should be free to accept or reject any idea. But there should be a freedom to have it expressed and discussed.

If this freedom can't exist on the University campus then there is little chance it can exist anywhere else.

When specific policies are fixed for films and speakers these policies should contain safeguards against any unwarranted restraint of the full expression of differing points of view.

The University should not attempt to restrict or limit views but should endeavor to see all sides presented. It should not attempt to tell the students that they can't have one speaker because he does not uphold the Christian doctrine. Instead, it should take steps to see that that speaker is balanced with another speaker of a differing point of view.

The University might insist that the sponsoring group provide a balanced program over a period of time, or the University itself might sponsor other speakers. Any one program need not be balanced, but over a period of time differing points of view should be expressed.

This way, the administration will not stifle the expression of opinion on campus but help expand it.

Such a course of action will allow students rights balanced with responsibilities.

Responsibility of Editors

With regard to student publications these rights and responsibilities are even more important. Editors should be held responsible for and be responsible in what they print.

But the doctrine of "administrative concurrence" quite possibly, in one context or another, could be turned into one of "prior censorship" of University publications. This would again destroy the purposes of free expression of opinion at a university.

The doctrine of administrative concurrence is fine—if it is limited. Allowed to get out of hand it can be used not to help expand the University but to restrict its intellectual growth and retard its development.

Dr. Moudy said that black comedian Dick Gregory may well have been the most expensive speaker TCU has ever had in terms of possible financial commitments lost. To deny him and other responsible speakers access to the campus, when invited by a University group, might well prove more costly to the students, faculty and University in terms of growth and experience and knowledge.

A truly great University must have freedom as well as financial resources. Indeed, it owes its moral responsibilities to the former and not to the latter.



'BY THE DAWN'S EARLY SMOG...'

Preconceptions Vital In Output of Columnist

By LARRY CROWDER
News Editor

Any editorial writer expresses little more than personal opinions. Regardless of the amount of research done or the number of hours of thought devoted to formulating his finished work, the printed piece still represents a value judgment, which may be either accepted or rejected by his readers.

The judgments rendered in a column do not simply spring full blown from some fountain of wisdom deep in the writer's grey matter. The opinions expressed in print are rather products of the interplay of previously held beliefs and new stimuli.

Understanding the role of these preconceptions in influencing opinion formation is vital, not only to the writer, but also to his audience. The writer must realize why he thinks as he does, and his audience should be aware of his prejudices in order to have a fuller understanding of his work.

Realizing this, a number of this writer's preconceptions are here listed, in the hope that subsequent columns may be more easily and accurately interpreted.

Cause Hurt

President Nixon is taking the only feasible course in attempting to end our involvement in Vietnam. He has accomplished more in one year than President Johnson did in six.

Those demonstrators who would have ROTC removed from the university curriculum must suffer from some sort of delusion of simplicity. That would not help stop war; it would only prevent

the infusion into the military college men educated to think.

Those southern states which adopt tactics of delay in an effort to prevent the integration of their public schools hurt their black residents. The chaos which is resulting from the Supreme Court's immediate integration order will soon work similar hardship on the

whites who continue to fight it by opening inferior private schools.

Vice President Agnew does say some intelligent things, but his numerous blunders generally obscure them.

The Frog Fountain is beautiful—at night—when it works.

Letters

Class Attendance Focus of Complaint

Editor:

I have recently received my grades for the fall 1969 semester. They were hardly as good as they should have been according to the results of my tests, class-work, etc. It seems that class attendance at TCU is more important than performance.

I am a transfer from a California college which has a seemingly sophisticated attitude toward education. This attitude is reflected in their policy of class attendance. The theory is that if a student has something more important to do than to go to class then he should not be in class at that time because the time will be lost.

At the outset of each semester the professor advises the class of its responsibility to itself to learn; whether it be in the classroom or out. There is no daily roll call and grades are based on

performances on tests and other proofs of progress and knowledge. There is no forced class attendance as there is no forced learning.

In my particular case I feel that my grades were terribly unjust in light of my performance on tests, etc.

I may be cutting my own throat but I am compelled to say that the Education Department of TCU has taught me nothing that I did not already know.

In closing I would recommend that the policy-making board of TCU review their educational values and that the professorial staff reconsider their self-impressions as oracles of truth and knowledge.

Don Watson

Students Thanked

Editor:

During the Thanksgiving recess my husband, Billy Bob Johnson, a graduate student and teaching assistant at TCU, was killed in an auto accident. I received many messages from his students, and I would like to acknowledge them with the following message.

I would like to thank the many students who extended sympathy to me after the death of my husband. You were special to him and he loved you.

Most sincerely,
Mrs. Billy Bob Johnson

The Skiff

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'Concurrence' Aim Voiced

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are excerpts from a paper delivered by Chancellor James M. Moudy to a faculty assembly on Friday, Dec. 12, 1969. The paper concerned "Decision-making, Delegation, and Administrative Concurrence." It is reprinted here because of its significance.

In the first section of his speech, Dr. Moudy explains that the viewpoint of the current TCU administration on the topics of student and faculty rights should become better known before student and faculty thinking takes complete form.

(He then describes a nationally formulated "Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students" which was recently approved by the TCU chapter of the American Association of University Professors.)

I shall not take time here to detail the widening involvement of students and faculty in decision-making at TCU in recent years, lest it appear I am saying this trend, having come far, has gone far enough. Maybe you think it hasn't come far. "Far" is relative, isn't it? For myself, I think it has come far, and can and will go farther. I have assisted it in the past, and will continue. I do, however, want to make it clear that the administrative oar is still in the water and will remain there.

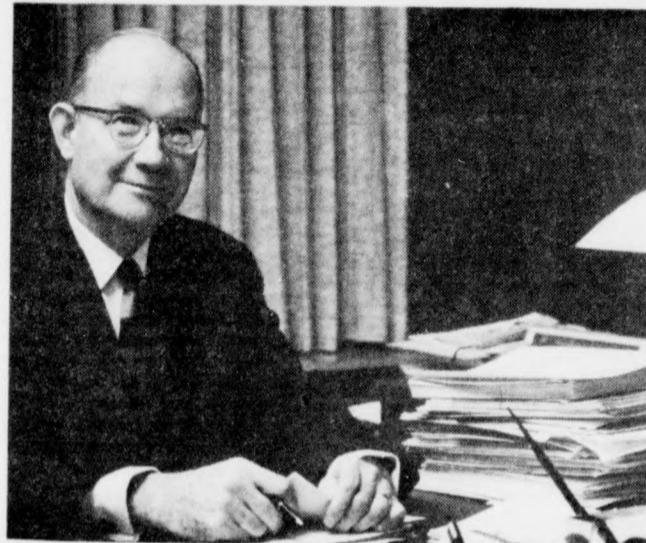
I agree with those who say that decision-making roots in the nature of the university...

Self-Imposed Ethics

Despite what some critics now charge, a university is not a place where "anything goes." Standards for the gathering of evidence arose, as did standards for handling evidence and the drawing of conclusions. In time a set of real if vague professional ethics also arose. These standards of treating evidence and of treating each other were self-imposed, it should be noted, and they are a distinct limit on the "anything goes" idea.

Another limitation is found in one of the unique ways in which the American colleges and universities deviate from their European forebears. Only in the American-style university is there a largely separate and professional "administration." The purpose of its introduction was efficiency. The technique was division of labor and differentiation of role. A willingness to accept this differentiation of role is critical to the success of these uniquely American institutions...

(When Dr. Charles Frankel was on our campus recently, he described some of the trends at Columbia following its upsets of last year and the departure of its president. A large faculty-student



HOW AND WHO IN DECISION-MAKING
Dr. James M. Moudy's "White Paper" turned into a "Green Paper."

administration Senate has been set up. It is charged with most policy decisions. He predicts it will be tried hard, found largely unworkable, and that re-delegation back to administration will come gradually. Meanwhile Columbia can't get a president, for no one will take the job when he finds he will not have presidential

powers.) The role of "administration" is thus one that has derived from experience, not being original. It represents a practical if somewhat begrimed self-limitation on the original idea of the university.

Ape and Fawn

There is one other limitation... I refer to the limitations imposed by the necessity of public acceptance. Any institution must have public acceptance to long survive. This is because the university gets its customer support from off-campus, and it also gets from off-campus the support needed above what the customer pays. Both types of support are critical, for the scholar is one of those types of producers who cannot eat their products, and even scholars must eat...

Charges were filed shortly before 6 p.m. when the youth, John Russell Kincaid, was brought to Pecos County courthouse by an uncle. Earlier that day, a maid found the bodies of J. Bert Kincaid, Jr., prominent rancher and businessman, and his wife, Ann. Both had been shot in the head.

Kincaid's body was found slumped in the front seat of his automobile, according to Sheriff's deputies, who theorized that the slayer waited on the floorboards of the back seat.

The body of Mrs. Kincaid was found in a bedroom, where she was apparently shot as she slept.

Kincaid, a biology major, is enrolled for spring semester at TCU. He is a Delta Tau Delta pledge.

Justice of the Peace L. M. Fielding ordered the youth held without bond and bound over to the grand jury which is scheduled to meet Friday.

This is a fact of institutional existence, like it or not.

Sum of Its Past

Yet each institution can be individual, different, and self-determinative. There is no reason or way all could be alike, and there is every reason for each to be itself... TCU has and may continue to have a uniqueness.

The uniqueness of any institution may include a point of view. Indeed, each institution, even though it pretend neutrality, has a point of view... Differences between institutions do persist. At each there is a unique history of founding, a non-reproducible chain of leadership, strongly different teacher personalities, and unique local conditions. What an institution is today is the sum of its past.

What about TCU today? It is the product of its own history. So it too is different. And each year finds it different from the previous year. Each year it shows a wider outlook, which to

some tends to indicate a change in purpose as well. Its purpose can never be static, of course.

A Name to Honor

But I think TCU would lose much if it turned its back on its name, its traditions, and its church affiliation; and I think it will gain much if it retains these. Thus it is that by name and by continued intent of trustees, ad-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Changes Keyed 60's



WHAT GOES UP and up and up must come down and down and down. The maxi dress was not very well accepted in the 60's, but many fashion-conscious coeds at the end of the decade were seen wearing the full-length maxicoat as a cover-up for bared ankles, legs, knees, thighs etc.

Staff Photo by Jim Snider

Change at Summit Midway of Decade

By KELLEY ROBERSON

Half a decade ago, a 24-year-old regime heaved a sigh, and McGruder Ellis Sadler retired from office but not from duty, departing as TCU chancellor and taking a new seat as executive chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Sadler's retirement to the office down the hall left M. J. Neely and the selecting committee with the task of finding an administrator to fill the large vacancy he left. The committee screened 61 men, and when the last pile of five was sifted, James M. Moudy remained and was named the seventh chief admin-

istrator of a 92-year-old institution.

Two Points

Dr. Moudy had been Dr. Sadler's chief deputy as executive vice chancellor, and was the first Texan and first TCU graduate to become his school's chief executive. When a February heart attack forced Dr. Sadler to announce retirement in April, 1965, the Board of Trustees chose Dr. Moudy to serve as interim chief if a new chancellor had not been chosen by June 30. But, the Board worked quickly, and Dr. Moudy became permanent chancellor before he could take over as interim chief.

(Continued on Page 7)

Involvement for All Aim for 70's

By COMER CLAY

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Clay is president of the Faculty Senate and a professor of government.

The Sixties at TCU were years of increased involvement in politics, some protest, differences of opinion, and negotiations for political rights. Political attitudes among the faculty and student body ranged from liberal to conservative.

A majority of students came from homes with conservative backgrounds and were conservative in their own outlook. Some of the most active students were independent politi-



cally. Many of the students grew cynical during the last half of the decade. The charge was leveled by them that present political institutions were not accomplishing necessary social and economic changes.

LBJ and TCU

The last decade showed some change in political attitudes. For example, some of the faculty did not vote for Kennedy in 1960 saying they feared he would be controlled by the Pope in Rome. After Kennedy's election, these fears did not materialize. Some of these early opponents said they would vote in the future for Catholic candidates if they were thought to be the best qualified.

The assassination of President Kennedy in November 1963 was a severe shock to the campus com-

munity. Kennedy had been in Fort Worth the night preceding the assassination.

Lyndon B. Johnson was elected President in 1964 and was at his height of power and influence that year and in 1965. President Johnson delivered the address at the TCU graduation exercises in May, 1968.

United States involvement in Vietnam was a matter of much debate and disagreement on the TCU campus as elsewhere. In the early years of the conflict many professors supported U.S. policy. Some opposed. By 1966 and 1967 some professors and students who had supported the Vietnam policy in the beginning had changed to uncertainty or opposition. Others favored our national policy throughout the closing years of the decade.

In the fall of 1967 the faculty

adopted a Constitution which created a Faculty Assembly and a Faculty Senate. The TCU Board of Trustees approved the Constitution in the spring of 1968. Shortly thereafter the faculty elected the first members of the Faculty Senate.

AAUP and TCU

With most of the early leadership coming from the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, a fairly large group of the faculty worked during the last three years of the decade to obtain a change in TCU policy on political activity by members of the faculty. The aim was to permit faculty members to become candidates for elective political offices.

The Faculty Senate created a committee on Faculty Political

rector, is proposing to pertinent curricular divisions an experimental program to meet the university core degree requirements. The Honors Council instituted an annual Honors Convocation, and provided for honors awards to students and recognition to the professor of the year.

A revised core of required work for all degrees was adopted in
(Continued on Page 7)

Dean Notes Physical Growth

By JEROME A. MOORE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Moore is now dean of AddRan College and has been named to become the second dean of the University in the fall of 1970. As dean he will write the last quarter history of TCU's first 100 years.

The most obvious addition to TCU in the Sixties was the completion of M. E. Sadler Hall, Daniel Meyer Coliseum, five residence halls and a cafeteria in Worth Hills, the Brown-Lupton Health Center and the TAGER television tower and class building.

Sadler Hall was rebuilt and the Brown-Lupton Student Center was expanded. Six smaller units were built for the Ames Observatory, the Institute of Behavioral Research, the Institute of Cognitive Systems, Computer Aided Instruction, ROTC, and Maintenance. The much publicized fountain became a reality. Structures begun in the Sixties which will be completed this year are the Sid W. Richardson Physical Science Research Center, a new dormitory in Worth Hills and new tennis courts.

Revised Core

Heading the list of academic advancements in the Sixties was the inauguration of Doctor of Philosophy degree programs in physics, psychology, English, mathematics, chemistry, and history. A total of 121 doctor's degrees were awarded in the decade. This hastened related events such as the creation of the TCU Research Foundation, the Computer Center, and massive research projects which resulted in hundreds of publications, many of which derived from the Institutes of Behavioral Science and Cognitive Systems. The normal teacher's assignment was reduced from 15 to 12 semester hours. TCU became an institutional member of TAGER, GURC, IUC, and Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Inc.

TCU was awarded a chapter of Sigma Xi, national honorary physical science society, and be-



MOORE

came a candidate for Phi Beta Kappa. The M. J. Neeley School of Business and the Journalism Department gained additional accreditation.

The Honors Program, inaugurated in 1952, is high on the roster of academic advances. It provided courses and colloquia which challenged participating faculty and students alike. Currently the Honors Council, through the di-

Integration Put Campus in Step

The 1960's, or swingin' Sixties as some call them, characterized by the mini skirt, the pill, and the Beatles, was the time of the greatest domestic social revolution in the history of western man.

The words, "Civil Rights" were the rallying points from which this revolution evolved. Integration was considered a virtuous concept that could right a century of wrong. Every institution of modern man, including marriage, housing, and education was affected by the resounding echo of the words, "Civil Rights." Of course, there were those who were not in favor of perpetuating this revolution, but they were the exception rather than the rule.

None Applied

TCU followed this rule. In line with the trend of the times, Harris College of Nursing opened its doors and accepted its first black students in 1952. Soon afterwards, the Board of Trustees voted to accept black students to all schools of the University. And in 1954 the school had a single standard for admitting students to the University.

According to James Lehman, director of Public Relations, there was nothing sensational about the early years of integration, unlike the scene at the universities of Mississippi and Alabama.

Before total integration some black students, notably military personnel, attended special courses. Lehman said.

According to Registrar Calvin A. Cumbie, no black student was

Very Token

According to Cumbie, all other available attendance figures were taken by "visual observation," a method that could prove to be highly efficient. According to these estimates 73 Negro undergraduate students attend the school this fall—a total of 118 black students including the evening college, the graduate school and Prite Divinity School. The Registrar's office has no figures for 1954 but Cumbie said that early enrollment was "very token, probably no more than a half dozen."

The 1959 figures represent our most "impressive increase," according to Cumbie. We estimate that 34 black freshmen entered last fall.

Rights and after two years of work and some negotiation with a similar committee from the TCU Board of Trustees succeeded in November, 1959, in obtaining a modification of the previous restriction. Many of the faculty feel that the new regulation on faculty political activity is still too restrictive and hope to obtain further modifications during the decade of the Seventies.

On December 22, 1969, the writer of this article filed for election to the Board of the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1.

The Sixties were years of reevaluation, change, protest, and some growth. Possibly the Seventies will show greater participation by faculty and students in community, state, and national social and political activities.



DR. M. E. SADLER
First Chancellor

Sixties Bring Switch in Chancellor

(Continued from Page 6)

Before a Board meeting June 29 of that year, Dr. Moudy cited two things he and his wife were particularly proud of: "One is that I am the first TCU alumnus chosen as its chief executive officer. The other is the chance to succeed Dr. Sadler . . . Certainly his great achievements over the last 24 years have made the work of his successor easier for which I am most grateful . . . His accomplishments have opened wider the doors of opportunity for his successor."

Dr. Sadler was a young minister of 44 when he hung his hat on the administrative post in the old administration building on a hot day in the summer of 1941.

The outfit he ramrodded totaled assets of \$3 million, and his budget was fixed at \$550,000. Enrollment for all sessions in 1940-41 summed 1,734 separate students (1,104 for the fall semester). Physically, the college boasted "eight modern, fireproof buildings" on a campus half the size of the present one.

80 on Faculty

There were 80 full-time faculty members, teaching courses leading toward eight degrees, including three master's and Brite's B.D. A \$1,500,000 building program "to care for 2,500 students and no more" was underway.

Structurally, TCU had gone from eight buildings to 34 major

buildings, all of which were erected, acquired, renovated or enlarged under Dr. Sadler except the old gymnasium. Enrollment for 1963-64 reached an all-time high at 9,863 (6,963 fall students). The University awarded over 1000 degrees during calendar year 1965, the first time ever. In 1941, there were around 60,000 volumes in the library. By 1965, the enlarged library passed the 500,000 mark.

Statistics make simple and sometimes misleading yardsticks, and, in this case, they cannot tell the whole story. Amos Melton, TCU graduate, in an article about Dr. Sadler, wrote, "There is no evidence he ever entertained the

possibility of slowing down TCU's development."

Academic Head

In 1932, Dr. Moudy became vice chancellor for academic affairs. Two years later, he became executive vice chancellor.

Dr. Moudy took the reigns of leadership at TCU while still a student. He won election as vice president of the student body by 251 to 97 votes. Mary Charlotte Faris, TCU reference librarian, and then secretary-treasurer of the student body, recalled, "Because he was older than most of the others in the class we all felt a big-brother attraction to Jimmy. We respected his maturity in aiding in making decisions, feeling that his would be the right ones."

Dean Recalls Campus Growth

(Continued from Page 6)

1962, which was followed by additional changes in major and degree requirements.

"Promises, Promises"

TCU co-eds were in the public eye. Linda Loftis (now Mrs. O. J. Tobias) was Miss Fort Worth, Miss Texas and third runner-up in the Miss America Pageant of 1961. Janet Kirby, Marion Wilkinson, Betty Buckley, Linda Varley, Molly Grubbs, Dorothy Lou Perkins and Phyllis Bisch were Miss Fort Worth. Linda Varley, Sharon McCauley, Molly Grubbs and Dana Dowell were Miss Texas. Judy Hill was Maid of Cotton. Sandra Sundberg was Miss Arlington, and Johnnie Kay Johnson was Miss Wool of Texas. Betty Buckley went to Broadway in the play "1776" and later to London to appear in "Promises, Promises."

TCU remained in competition for four successive weeks in 1961 on the nationally televised G.E. College Bowl.

Sad Week

Many distinguished speakers appeared at TCU. A greatly abbreviated but representative list includes President L. B. Johnson, Associate Justice Tom Clark, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Governor John Connally, Senator Paul Douglas, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Julian Bond, Dick Gregory, Arthur Schlesinger, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Edward Teller, Dr.

S. I. Hayakawa, and Thomas J. J. ("God is dead") Altizer.

The School of Fine Arts made TCU known nationally almost as widely in the Sixties as the Horned Frogs had done in previous decades. Outstanding performances included the annual Fine Arts Festival, the "Golden Cockerel," concerts by Madame Lili Kraus, and sponsorship of the Quadrennial International Van Cliburn Piano Competition. The fame of TCU was spread also by the choral and instrumental groups, the forensics program, the division of Radio-Television-Film, and the creative works of faculty and students in the visual arts.

In 1964 TCU began admitting students on a university-wide basis regardless of race, and assisted Jarvis Christian College to gain accreditation. Summer orientation programs were devised for incoming freshmen and their parents. The admissions staff widened the geographic distribution of enrollment. Student government was restructured.

Under the leadership of Chancellor Moudy, the administration has been restructured as to function and personnel. A Faculty Senate and Assembly were created. The TCU Press was formally established. Foreign Study Programs were expanded. The fall semester ended before Christmas under a new calendar. The future planning commission became operative. The New Cen-

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Dr. Moudy Restates Policies

(Continued from Page 5)

ministration, and, I think, much of its faculty and students, not to overlook its alumni, TCU continues to be church-related, striving to provide here a Christian context which is beckoning but not explicitly persuasive. For no institution can be really Christian; only individuals can be Christian. Yet this institution can honor its ideal, and we also have a name to honor.

The charter of TCU states simply, "The purpose for which this corporation is formed is the support of an educational undertaking, to-wit: The establishment and maintenance of an institution of learning, of University rank, for the education and training of students in the arts, sciences and languages, and in all branches of learning, under Christian influence, so that such education shall include due regard to moral and religious development and competent instruction in the Holy Scriptures."

And A Quiet Challenge

This statement is stated with remarkable restraint considering the date of its writing. I find in it a quiet challenge. I hope it is to you...

Let me now make an administrative statement regarding decision-making at TCU, with several applications in the students' rights matters mentioned earlier.

This subject must begin with the Trustees. By law, they are the ultimate decision-making body of the university. Their duties are those required by law for preserving the corporation. Their most particular responsibilities include custody of the assets, providing for their successors, and appointing a chief executive.

They take periodic interest in various policy matters, and their way would prevail in any contest for authority. But for the most part they delegate the operation of the institution to the Chancellor, and through him to others, including faculty and students. Trustees do not engage in administration, nor do they engage overmuch in policy-making, choosing to operate largely through delegation.

Custom and History

What they delegate they can withdraw. I have no contract, serving at their pleasure. They cannot to the Chancellor delegate absolutely, for this would be to abdicate ultimate responsibility. Unless they delegate something directly to others, which up to the present they have not done, all is delegated through the Chancellor. What I delegate to others in turn, is partly a matter of custom and history, and thus most day-to-day decisions and many policy-formulations have come to be delegated to others.

Yet because nothing has been absolutely delegated to me, I can delegate nothing absolutely; I must be able to retrieve, just as they must. The nearest to absolute delegation is that given to the faculty in the twin matters of (1) how they conduct their classes and (2) how they evaluate their students.

In all decisions delegated to others, there is an implied administrative concurrence. This doctrine of "administrative concurrence" is the central point I want to make today.

Source of Delay

For example, in the discovery and employment of faculty and



DR. JAMES M. MOUDY
Presents Green Paper

staff, the decisions are, for all practical purposes, made by the department chairmen, deans, and vice chancellors. I no longer enter into most of these decisions, because I was frequently the course of delay. Yet the concurrence of my office is implied and my lack of concurrence could without question block any appointment.

As I do not impose my choice of faculty on departments, so they do not on me; we share the responsibility for the appointments. Later decisions regarding salary, promotion, and tenure are analogous: I do not initiate or impose these, and no one imposes them on me. Until we concur, nothing happens...

"Administrative concurrence" is the phrase that I think best describes a situation in which decisions that are largely, practically, and day-by-day made by others, are nevertheless decisions of the university, for they have administrative concurrence, and the administration will accept responsibility for them. This includes the decision-making performed by faculty and students and all levels of administrative decision-making.

Avoid Embarrassment

We would push this back even further and say that every decision also implies "trustee concurrence" for they bear the ultimate responsibility.

The system must provide for a possibility in which I would take an action, or concur in one, which the trustees cannot agree with. What to do? If the action were complete, it could hardly be undone. They might "resolve" something they might counsel me against something to ward off a repetition, further misjudgments, or they might get rid of me. Or if the action were only contemplated and not complete, they might warn me off, counsel me against it, or even formally instruct me.

The same possibilities must be and are open to my position; that is, I must have a way to provide against repetitions in the case of unacceptable completed actions, and of altering directions in the case of incomplete matters (subject only to contractual and other matters of fair play, avoidance of embarrassment, etc.).

I am stating here the theory of "administrative concurrence" and the necessity of providing a means and an expectation of the possibility of intervention, of overriding, or of withdrawal of delegated decision-making. It would be wonderful if such intervention were never necessary. I hope it never becomes necessary

for the trustees to intervene, or even to correct me, or to discharge me. I have a similar hope for all decision-makers. If we do our work responsibly and thoughtfully, it will usually go well—very well—as it has up to now.

A Never-Ending Task

Decision-making has been increasingly dispersed in our organization and I have no intent nor desire to pull back into my hands any of the powers currently delegated. Let this be very clear. Further, I think that the overwhelming preponderance of TCU decisions are made quite well. The few difficulties we have encountered point up the need for better guidelines so that the delegated decision-makers have a better background on which to operate; and we old-timers must remember that new generations of students and faculty sometimes do not have the familiarity with the things many of us have thought implicit in our situation.

All of us owe toward each other a better articulation of who we are, what we hope, and how we operate. The revision and updating of our procedural statements, a never-ending task, must be one of our next priorities. These revisions are a group task, and I do not mean to offer such here, but rather to remind that our procedures must not fail to observe limits.

Sharp Differences

It is with these things in mind that I affirm the administrative interest in all things which happen at this university and a sense of responsibility for the same. I also affirm that this administration cannot agree with certain portions of the above-referenced Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students, particularly in the following:

(1) **Speakers from off-campus.** The administration welcomes the interest and activity of students in enriching the learning experience by bringing in outside speakers. The vast majority of their wishes and decisions have been acceptable in the past and will continue to have administrative concurrence.

But all must be guided by the knowledge that every such invitation implies an honor bestowed by the university, that such honors should not be inconsistent with the ideals and traditions of TCU, and that there is no way to dissociate the university from any such visitor.

Students should be as thoughtful for the standards of the university as faculty are, for example, in recommending the appointment of new associates. Yet this realm, like all others, cannot be a matter of absolute delegation or immune from the doctrine of administrative concurrence, for the reasons previously stated.

(2) **Student press and publications, presentations of films by student groups, and other student presentations.** All presentations by students — publications, drama, music, athletics, etc.—will reflect upon the university which furnishes the vehicle for the presentations. If students and their faculty advisors make decisions based on the nature and purposes of this institution, and not of institutions in general, their work will be well done and as free from intrusion in the future as in the past.

In all cases the good name of the university is on the line to

some degree, and those who make the decisions must make every effort to make all presentations of as high order as possible. If the administration signifies administrative non-concurrence on any item, it will be with this point in mind.

(3) Procedures used in student discipline.

This is a very difficult topic. Analogies sought from procedures used in civil and criminal law can be deceptive. Remember that a university has no power to compel witnesses, and that students are notably reluctant to take the stand against each other. Remember that the university has no tax funds to operate a system of courts to handle long drawn-out cases.

Procedures which would have the effect of indefinitely immobilizing the university until some possibly lengthy process had been completed cannot, for obvious reasons, be satisfactory to a university community. Remember that the university has no power to imprison or to levy major fines, but only to put on probation or to suspend from the learning community.

The disciplinary procedures used at a university should fit these limited possibilities of punishment available to it. I do not discount the severity of suspension from a university. But procedures for safeguarding a student's enrollment must be such as to protect the university community's interests at least as much as the individual's.

It is for these reasons that we reserve the power to put a student out of the community. He cannot stay without administrative concurrence. This power has been used very rarely in the past. Such action is never unilateral or quick, but always seconded, deliberate, and with possibility of appeal. This is "process" if not "due process," the latter being impossible in an unfunded court that has no power to compel witness.

As Old as TCU

This policy of "administrative concurrence" and the administrative viewpoint toward its use in matters of speakers, publications, student presentations, and student conduct, really represents nothing new. It is as old as TCU. My purpose has been exposition, not innovation. And while it may

have an element of newness in it to some, most will find the ideas familiar.

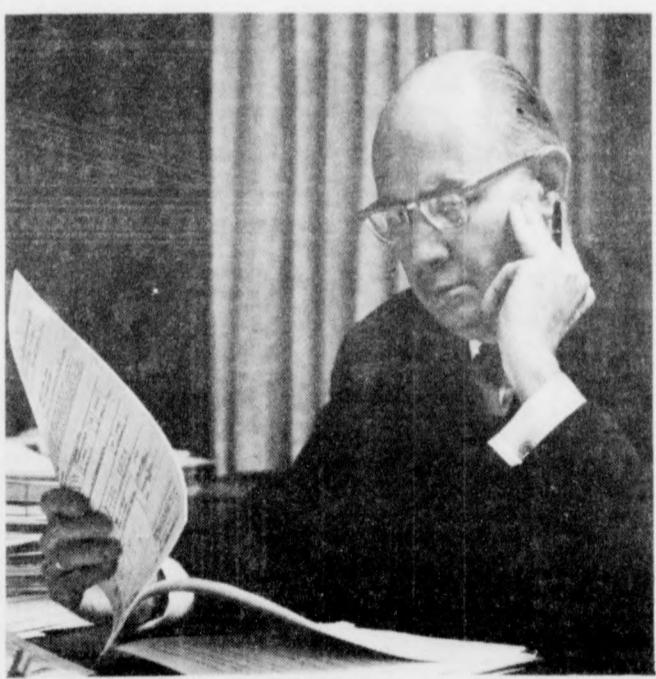
Most will also find familiar the hope that the standards observed here will be not only in the highest traditions of the best universities, but also will be consistent with the Christian context implicit in the long history of this institution. The world's educational enterprise has never found an ally in religion more wholesome than the Christian faith. The only great university movement since the ill-fated Islamic universities stems from the Christian world. The only difficulties have stemmed from efforts of the Church to control the educational institutions, which has not been the case here.

It is unfortunately true that the continuing Christian connection with universities in any institutional sense has been greatly strained and attenuated in recent decades. Perhaps it will become increasingly difficult in the future. This can be a challenge to us at TCU. I see no basic flaw in our church-relatedness, considering the free form in which we practice it.

And it does my heart good to see so many continue to join us in willingness to offer a university setting which strives hard to maintain both a university standard and a higher standard. TCU is one of the few institutions of any size that still attempts it. I am far from discouraged or willing to give it up, and my attitudes toward all we do will have this added element in it.

I would think that the management principle of "administrative concurrence" would work better here than anywhere else, because each of us is under an extra mandate to bring to its operation a sweet temper and mutual concern which seeks to understand people before it attempts to use authority.

It is my intent to do this myself; and when I fail I want to know it. And I hope it is or can become your intent to join in the same, for institutions like TCU are greatly needed today, and we have thus far only opened slightly the door of opportunity to empower the lives of uncounted generations of young people—body and soul, mind and heart—toward the Kingdom of God and of His prime creatures, the sons and daughters of us all.



STATES THEORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONCURRENCE
"My purpose has been exposition, not innovation."

Long Break Real Boon For Many

By DOTTIE HOWELL

If you didn't like the holiday semester break, you don't fit into the majority on campus. Professors and students alike readily praise the month-long vacation that provided opportunities for travel, study, catching up—and best of all—rest!

Of the 250 students from TCU and SMU who flew to Switzerland, Jimmy Yeary chose to travel, rather than ski, for the ten days.

The language barrier was the main problem for his party. While driving all night from France to Rome, they stopped at a truck stop to refuel their Volkswagen. Unable to make the attendant understand them, they decided since the tank said "gas oleo" it must mean gasoline. Luckily, the diesel fuel didn't do much damage to their car.

A mechanic was found to take off the carburetor and drain the tank after the smoking started a half mile later.

Longer Term

Dr. Karl Snyder of the English Department emphasized that the professors weren't gaining extra vacation time, but he was glad for the shift of time from the end of the summer to the winter break. He feels the long break after the semester is more profitable than the old system.

Miss Ina Bramblett's objection was that the semesters are getting too short. The math teacher would like to see the terms lengthened by one week. The terms are now 16 and 17 weeks long; they were 18 when she began to teach. She would like to have time to put finishing touches on subjects she's had to hurry over.

Dr. M. Jack Suggs conducted a tour of the Holy Land for a group of Brite Divinity School students. The tour carried a three-hour credit.

On a geology expedition to Honduras with Dr. W. Earl Waldrop, Carlo Rivera visited the ruins of the Maya Indian tribe which became extinct around 1400. The two cut through vegetation to find an ancient temple, learning later it had been found ten years ago and had only become overgrown with vegetation again.

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Finance Debate Extensive

By JOE KENNEDY

The House of Representatives, often-maligned campus legislative body, last semester succeeded in a number of its endeavors. As usual, the most noteworthy accomplishments occurred in the area of finance.

The major appropriation of the semester—a total of \$1,500 from the Student Programming Board and the Permanent Improvements Committee—was used to purchase sound equipment for the coffee house and other recognized campus organizations.

The subject of extensive debate, the expenditure bore fruit as the coffee house presented two performers, both of whom received plaudits from their audiences.

Next semester TCU will belong to the coffee house circuit. Four shows are planned.

Both the freshmen and varsity cheerleaders received money for

equipment. The varsity squad, again after lengthy debate, was granted some \$340 to purchase new sound equipment. The freshmen received \$160 for miscellaneous items such as pompons, megaphones, travel and meals.

Turnabout

Dick Gregory received virtually full support as the administration's veto of his appearance was voted down by 41-2. Following an administrative turnabout, Gregory appeared without incident.

Former President Rusty Werme miffed by what he termed "a lack of direction" in the government, presented an Executive Proposal to representatives. The proposal sought student reactions to issues such as coeducational living, the meal ticket system, campus drinking and placement of recent graduates on the Board of Trustees.

In presenting the document, Werme said "We want to know

what the students want." Sent to the Student Affairs Committee, the list was pared somewhat, then presented as a poll during the executive elections.

Student Sentiment

The Student Affairs Committee announced the results Tuesday, and current plans call for the circulation of another poll later this year. President Charlie Thompson expects the combined results to give the House and the administration a clear indication of student sentiment and priorities.

One of the longest meetings of the semester produced a stu-

dent rights bill which thus far has had no noticeable effect. Spawned by a Skiff article in which a professor admitted banning long-haired students from his classes, the bill sought to guarantee each student "the right to register for and attend any class for which he is academically qualified."

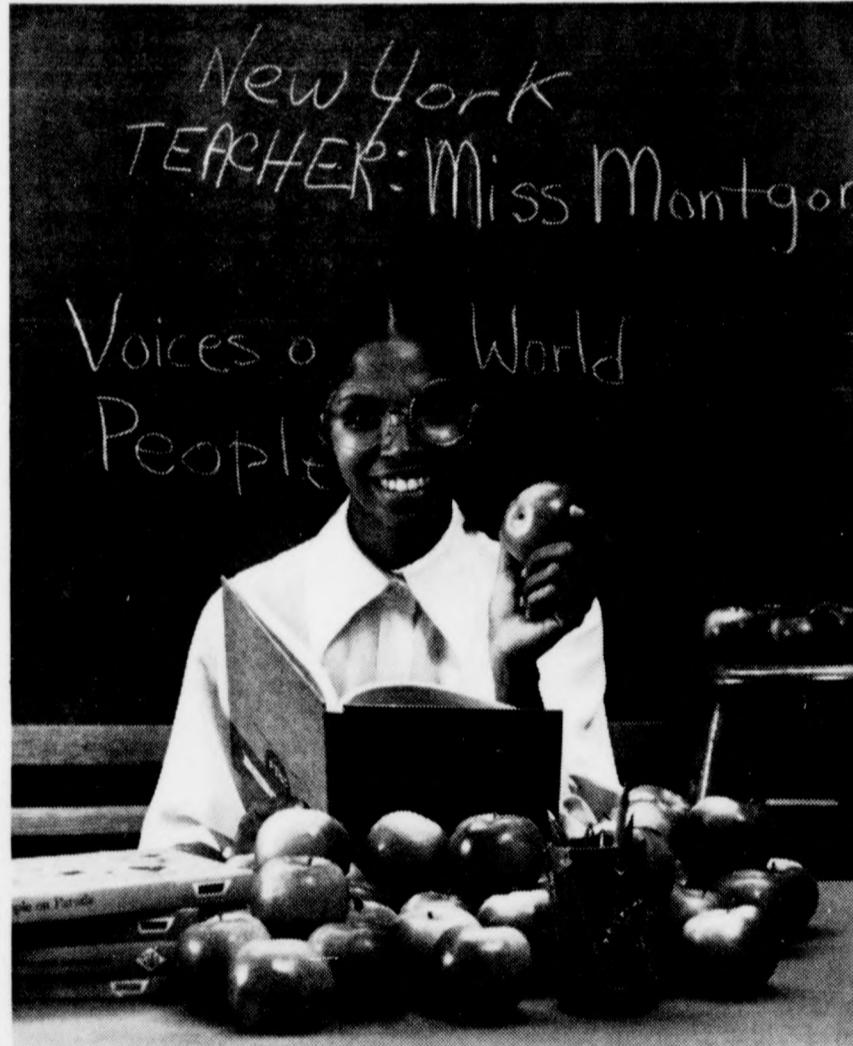
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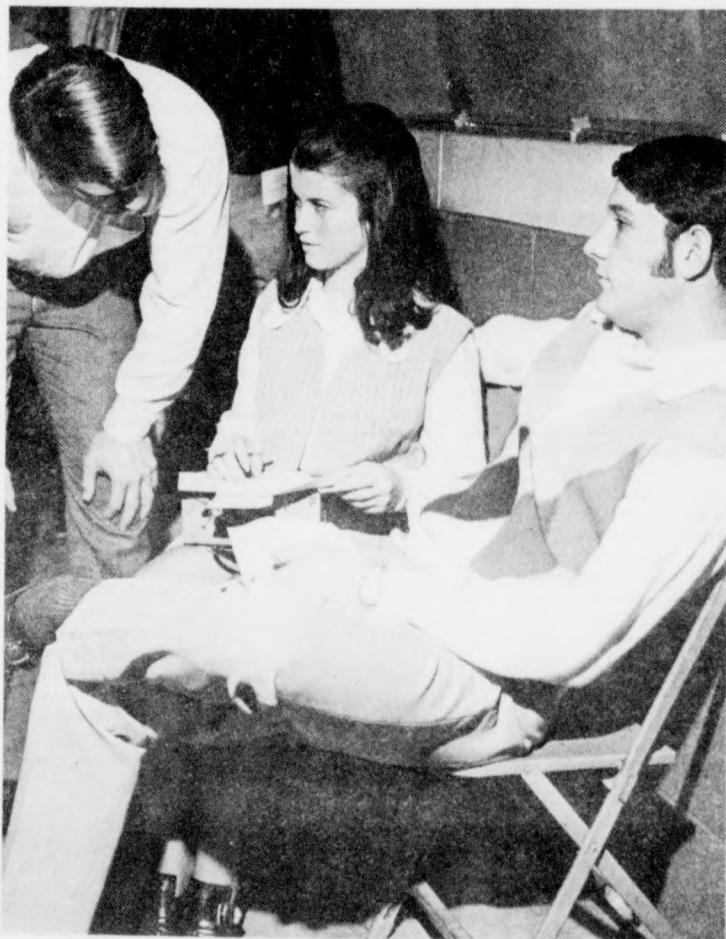
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Registrant's Lot Is Not a Happy One

Registration is seldom a happy time for anyone involved with it.

For students it can mean standing in line for 15 minutes only to be told the section with your favorite professor is closed.

To other students, it is the feeling of being caged up and signing away their hours of life at \$30, \$40 and \$50 for each.

For faculty and staff it often means two or three days lost to sitting at a table.

In any case, 5,673 students were processed through Daniel-Meyer Coliseum in a three-day period for this spring semester's registration.

For now it is all over until next fall. For those on this page, it is recorded for eternity.



"Now, Let's see . . ."



"How did I get three 12 o'clocks on MWF?"



MARK STONE (44), STEVE MASTERS HARASS TROJAN
Wogs upset number two juco team in nation

Cagers Axed Giants

(Continued from Page 12)
ketball in the sixties is that it kept getting better. Of course, when the Frogs started the decade they were terrible.

With all five starters from the 1959 Southwest Conference champs gone, the 1960 team nosedived to seventh place and a 4-10 SWC record. TCU spent the next three years there, then fell to last in 1963 and 1964.

After losing all their league contests in 1964, the Purple cagers finally started the long climb back up to the top.

Age of McCarty

High scoring Gary Turner, Wayne Kreis and Rich Sauer pulled TCU out of the cellar in 1965 to sixth place with a 3-11 record. Then came "The Big Mick"—Robert Michael McCarty, the 6-5, 250-pound giant who made the Frogs a power not to be lightly regarded in the SWC.

His senior year McCarty teamed with another great big man, James "LeRoy" Cash to lead the Frogs to the Southwest Conference championship.

The Purples had to come from fourth place with three games to go to do it. After beating Texas, Texas A&M and Baylor, the Frogs went up to Wichita, Kansas to battle mighty Kansas State in the NCAA Regionals.

Nobody gave the Frogs a chance against the Big Eight giants, but TCU's zone press chopped them down as the Frogs came from 13 points behind to win 77-72.

The next night number-one ranked Houston stopped the Frogs 103-68. Still, it was the farthest any TCU basketball team had ever advanced in the national playoffs.

Injuries hurt the cagers last season as they slipped to a 12-12 record and lack of material is hurting this season. But prospects are good for the 1970's with the top quality material off this year's freshman team coming up.

Baseball Great

A revolution occurred in TCU baseball in the 1960's. In no other decade since the Frogs joined the conference have they won the league baseball crown more than once. But in the 60's Frank Wunderger's Wonders tied for it three times (1963, 1966 and 1967) and finished second twice (1968 and 1969).

Some of the best hitters, pitchers and fielders TCU has ever had played during the 60's. In 1963 the stars were all-American pitcher Lance Brown, infielder Bill McAdams, and outfielders Bob Bigley and Jay Warath.

In 1966 and 1967 the stars were shortstop Parke Davidson, outfielder Mickey Yates, third baseman Richard Hooper, catcher Bill Ferguson and pitchers Tommy Gramley and Mickey McCarty.

While the 1960's weren't the greatest, the outlook for the 70's is good. Hope for improvement can be seen in all three major sports and even the omens are good.

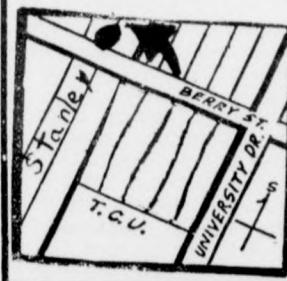
After all, look at the record. TCU won its last football game of the 1940's and the 50's turned out to be possibly the Purples' most successful decade ever. But the Frogs lost the last game of the 50's in the Bluebonnet Bowl to Clemson and anyone can see what's happened. This year, though, the 60's were closed by a victory as TCU edged Rice 21-17. What better sign could one ask for?

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Gene Henderson Joins Football Coaching Staff

Gene Henderson, a defensive coach at Texas Tech for the past three seasons, became TCU's newest assistant football coach over the Christmas break.

Coach Fred Taylor announced Henderson's joining the TCU staff January 8. A former halfback for Bear Bryant at Texas A&M and later a successful high school coach at Refugio, San Angelo Lakeview, Odessa and Nederland, Henderson became a member when new Texas Tech head coach Jim Carlen displaced former coach J.T. King's staff.

Henderson was the first member of the old staff to secure a new position. Several other schools, including LSU, wanted to hire him. But Taylor moved faster.

"We've admired Gene and his work ever since he's been at Tech," said Taylor. "I believe he will add to our staff both in talent and experience."

Taylor noted that Henderson is an addition to the TCU staff, not a replacement.

"We've been running one man shorter than anybody else," he said. "This will bring our staff up to nine counting me. That's a big help, particularly in recruiting."

Henderson talked to Taylor in Dallas soon after he was released by Carlen. He knew immediately the TCU job was the one he wanted.

"I had talked to another school," said Henderson, "but after I talked to Coach Taylor I knew I wanted to go to TCU."

Henderson becomes the second

member of TCU's coaching staff who is not a former Frog. (Ted Plumb of Baylor is the other.) Henderson played two years at Angelo State, then transferred to Texas A&M where he played under Bryant in 1955 and 1956.

At Texas Tech Henderson was secondary coach and King's overall defensive coordinator.

"Gene has done a great job for us," said King, "and I'm glad to see him get an opportunity at TCU."

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The 60's

Decade Not So Hot For Fightin' Frogs

By PAUL RIDINGS

The Horned Frogs didn't exactly sizzle in the Sixties. In fact, a lot of times they fizzled.

Baseball was the only sport during the 60's in which the number of losing seasons didn't outnumber the winning seasons.

In football, the Frogs owned winning records three times out of ten (1960, 1962 and 1966); in basketball, two of ten (1968 and 1969).

Still, don't get the impression the 60's were all bad for the Purples. Perhaps the best title one could find for Frog sports in the past decade is that of the Clint Eastwood oater, "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly."

There were good moments (like the 6-0 upset of Texas in 1961 and the basketballer's play-off win over Kansas State in 1968); there were bad moments (like the injuries that plagued the Purples in 1968) and there were ugly moments (like 62-0 and 69-7 against Ohio State and Texas).

Football Disappointing

Football-wise, the sixties were disappointing. Since TCU joined the Southwest Conference in 1923, a decade has ever past without the Frogs winning at least one conference crown—that is, until the sixties.

The Purples came close in 1965, trying for second with Texas Tech with a 5-2 SWC mark. TCU finished third in 1962, 1967 and 1969. The rest of the time they spent in the second division. That's the bad.

The good consists of a bundle of upset victories. TCU knocked off some pretty important people in the 60's—Southern Cal 7-6 in 1960, Kansas 17-16 and Ohio State 7-7 in 1961, Florida State 13-0 in 1963, Texas 25-10 in 1965 and Texas Tech 16-0 in 1967, to name a few.

These victories were important, but five triumphs have to stand above all the others as TCU's five most important football victories of the 60's.

Five Top Victories

They are:

TCU 6, Texas 0, 1961 in Austin. The Longhorns were undefeated, the number one team in the nation, called by some unbeatable.

But, in the second quarter Sonny Gibbs lofted a 50-yard pass to end Buddy Iles to score the only points in the ball game. Then,

the TCU defense gutted up and by some.

held the likes of Mike Cotten, Ray Poage, Jimmy Saxon and Pat Culpepper away from the goal line the rest of the day.

This upset was ranked the upset of the year in 1961 and was listed as one of the top ten upsets in college football's first 100 years by Football News last fall.

TCU 28, Baylor 26, 1962 in Fort Worth: Losing this one meant getting kicked down to the second division, but Sonny Gibbs connected with Jim Fauver on a crucial fourth down play at the Bear 39 to set up Tommy Crutcher's winning TD with just minutes left.

This wild passing duel between Gibbs and Baylor all-American Don Trull paved the way to a third place SWC finish for the Frogs and a 6-4 season record, the Purples' best mark during the 60's.

TCU 25, Texas 10, 1965 in Austin: Bruce Alford's golden toe powered the Frogs past the Horns in this upset victory which started the Purples on their way to their only Bowl appearance of the 1960's.

Alford set a conference record kicking four field goals (of 19, 27, 41 and 31 yards). The victory was number two in a string of four which ended when the Frogs fell to Texas Western in the Sun Bowl.

The Frogs finished tied for second in the SWC in 1965, TCU's best finish of the 1960's.

TCU 29, Baylor 7, 1967 in Waco: Ross Montgomery scored four TD's as an offense which had been dormant for five straight losses awoke to give new coach Fred Taylor his first victory, UPI Coach of the Week honors, and start the Purples on a four-game winning streak.

TCU 35, Texas Tech 28, 1969 in Fort Worth: Linzy Cole's two long kick returns, one for a touchdown, Steve Judy's passing and Norman Bulaich's and Marty Whelan's running wrecked Texas Tech's Cotton Bowl plans and gave the Purples the momentum to streak to a 4-3 SWC record and a third place finish with a team picked to finish last by some.

The Frogs had to come from behind twice to win showing here at end of the decade they could still come through in the clutch as they could at the start.

The good thing about TCU bas-

(Continued on Page 11)

McCarty Named Frog Player of Decade

By PAUL RIDINGS

Mickey McCarty, the 6-5, 250-pounder from Pasadena, Texas, has been chosen by The Skiff as the Outstanding TCU Athlete of the Decade for the 60's.

McCarty was all-Southwest Conference for two years in both basketball and baseball (1967 and 1968). As a forward in basketball he lead TCU to a second place SWC finish in 1967 and to the championship in 1968. He finished his career as the third leading scorer (1137 points) and fourth leading rebounder (795) in TCU history.

As a pitcher in baseball he led the Frogs to a tie for the SWC title in 1967 and to a second place finish in 1968. His 1.19 earned

run average in 1967 still stands as a conference record.

McCarty, after finishing his career here, was drafted by the Kansas City Chiefs professional football team. He has spent the past two years on their taxi squad.

McCarty is the only player out of 40 TCU athletes who has been selected to The Skiff's all-decade team in two different sports.

Following are the lineups of the best athletes who played football, basketball or baseball for TCU in the 1960's.

The TCU all-60's football team:

Offense

QB—Steve Judy, 1969

RB—Tommy Joe Crutcher, 1961-63

RB—Ross Montgomery, 1966-67-68

FL—Linzy Cole, 1968-69

E—Jerry Miller, 1967-68-69

E—Buddy Iles, 1960-61

T—Don Jackson, 1960-61

T—Norman Evans, 1962-63-64

G—James Ray, 1967-68-69

G—Steve Garmon, 1963-64-65

C—John Ruthstrom, 1968-69

Kicking Specialist—Bruce Alford, 1964-65-66

Defense

T—Bob Lilly, 1960

T—Danny Cross, 1965-66-67

G—Ronnie Nixon, 1964-65-66

G—Larry Adams, 1966-67-68

E—Larry Perry, 1963-64-65

E—Joe Ball, 1963-64-65

LB—Robert Magnum, 1960-61-62

LB—Andy Durrett, 1968-69

The 70's

Purples Seeking Second Victory

Two victories in a row is what the TCU Horned Frogs will be after Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. in Daniel-Meyer Coliseum when they meet the red hot Red Raiders of Texas Tech, in a regionally televised game.

The Frogs ended a seven-game losing streak Tuesday night with a 97-88 victory over Rice. Doug Boyd was the big man for the Frogs for the second straight game as he pumped in a career high of 33 points and pulled down 20 rebounds.

In TCU's opening SWC game last Saturday in Dallas in an 84-86 loss to SMU Boyd scored 25 points and got 22 rebounds (his career high in that department).

Five In Double Figures

Five other Horned Frogs hit in double figures against the Owls. Coco Villarreal had 17, Jeff Harp 13, and Ricky Hall, Rick Wittenbraker and Norm Wintermeyer 10 apiece.

TCU took the early lead, but Rice soon caught up. The lead changed hands 11 times during the first half before TCU finally took it to stay with only two minutes left before the intermission.

In the second half, Rice twice cut the margin to one point but could never get any closer as the Frogs' defense toughened when it counted.

The victory put TCU's Southwest Conference record at 1-1 and the Frogs' season record at 3-7. It was TCU's first victory since Dec. 13, when the Purples downed Oklahoma City University.

Bass's Debut

Saturday's game marks the first appearance of new Raider head coach Bob Bass before a TCU home audience. Bass, formerly coach of the ABA's Denver Rockets, has built the Raiders into quite a power in a scant two months. Tech compiled a 6-4 non-conference record and last Tuesday blitzed SMU 90-60.

Junior college transfers Gene Knolle and Greg Lowery paced the mighty Tech scoring attack with 26 and 22 points, respectively while Jerry Turner swept the boards for 19 rebounds.

Both teams winning Tuesday put the pair's SWC record at 1-1. Tech lost a squeaker to Rice in their opener 85-86.

Rice Coach Don Knodel had nothing but praise for the Raiders. "Tech has a fine basketball

team. They'll run with it if they have the chance. If not, they'll just hold the ball, come down and work offense. They push that ball well. They've got three tremendous shooters—Steve Williams, Gene Knolle and Greg Lowery."

Williams is a 6-0 returnee who started as a sophomore last season. Knolle, 6-4, transferred from Ranger Junior College while Lowery is from Oklahoma Military Academy.

The game Saturday is being televised regionally, Frank Fallon doing the play-by-play and Harry Kallas doing the color.

TCU's starting lineup (with their SWC scoring averages) Saturday will be Boyd (29.0), Villarreal (16.5), Harp (12.0), Wittenbraker (11.5) and Hall (8.0).

Wogs Upset Undefeated Juco Power

Norman Bacon's 25-foot jump shot with two seconds left in the third overtime of play gave the TCU Wogs a fantastic 98-96 upset victory over Christian College of the Southwest Tuesday night.

The Trojans of CCSW came into the game ranked as the number two junior college team in the nation, having won 19 of 19 games this season.

They were matched against a TCU frosh unit which had won only one game in three starts and had not played since Dec. 13.

Still, the Wogs hung with the visitors all the way. At half, TCU led 46-41, but CCSW surged ahead early in the second period.

But behind the shooting of Bacon (who scored 23), Snake Williams (who scored 20) and Gary Roberson (who scored 17) the Wogs caught up and, at the end of regulation play, the score stood knotted 82-82.

The first overtime ended at 88-all; the second, at 94-94. By this time, all but two of the Wogs' starters, Bacon and Roberson, had fouled out.

The Wogs scored first in the third overtime, then Christian College tied it. Both teams turned the ball over twice. Back in possession with two minutes left, the Wogs stalled until just two seconds were left. That's when Bacon took his long shot. It swished through for the victory.

Frogs are listed on the all-60's hardball unit. Head Coach Frank Windeger rates Tommy Gramley, Mickey McCarty and Bill Ferguson among the best he's ever seen.

The TCU all-60's baseball team P—Tommy Gramley, 1965 P—Lance Brown, 1963-64-65 P—Mickey McCarty, 1966-67-68 C—Bill Ferguson, 1967-68-69 1B—Larry Peel, 1968-69 2B—Ronnie McClain, 1963-64-65 3B—Jeff Newman, 1968-69 SS—Parke Davidson, 1966-67 UIF—Richard Hooper, 1966-67 OF—Jay Walrath, 1962-63-64 OF—Bob Bigley, 1961-62-63 OF—Roger Williams, 1968-69 UOF—Eddie Driggers, 1966-67-68

Several of the best baseball players ever to play for the