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The Daily Skiff

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A thousand days later-Nixon in the news



There's nothing like spending a warm afternoon sitting outside, dreaming about those things which are so much fun—final exams, sunburn and premature graying.

Other schools with a 'C' don't have the big 'A'

By John Brooks

"Misconduct for which students are subject to discipline falls into the following categories: (1) The use or possession of alcoholic beverages of any type on the TCU campus."

With those words in the Student Code of Conduct, alcohol of any kind is forbidden at TCU. In part one, we talked about the six Disciples-related schools that do allow alcohol. But TCU is one of 10 affiliated institutions which does not permit alcohol. The "dry" schools are the subject of part two.

The Skiff was unable to contact three schools: Midway College in Midway, Ky.; William Woods College in Fulton, Mo.; and a major school, Butler University in Indianapolis, Ind.

Friday we said the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) doesn't control the colleges it's affiliated with. Yet it is clear the three schools that receive the most funding from the Church do not allow alcohol.

According to Focus 1977, a publication of the Church, about 7.8 percent of the Disciples' 12.5 million dollar budget for 1976 went to undergraduate education. That amounts to \$980,000. More than one-third of this money was split between TCU, Jarvis Christian and Phillips. All are dry schools.

The two other characteristics are evident. First, most of these dry schools are located in the South. And second, the four schools with

"Christian" in their names do not permit alcohol.

One of these is Atlantic Christian College in Wilson, N.C. Its statement on student conduct clearly says: "Atlantic Christian, as a church-related college, is committed to honorable and seemingly standard of conduct . . . possession or use of intoxicants on premises under its control, or at college functions are inappropriate to this standard and will not be tolerated."

Jarvis Christian College is the only other Disciples-related college or university in the state. Evies Cranford, dean of students, said in a telephone interview, "the policy here states alcoholic beverages are prohibited." Cranford said there wasn't any formally organized move by students to allow alcohol either.

Cranford referred to TCU as "our sister school. If alcohol is allowed at TCU, which as a major Disciples' school, it is likely some person would point to that as a precedent," he said.

On the West Coast is the other school with "Christian" in its name—Northwest Christian College in Eugene, Ore. It has perhaps the most extreme conduct rules of any Disciples-related college. Some excerpts:

"The basic rule of conduct is that each individual conduct himself as a Christian gentleman or lady . . . Area of Concern: (1) Use of alcoholic beverages. (3) Use of tobacco. (6) Profanity, obscene acts, attitudes and

use of pornography."

Missouri has the largest concentration of Disciples-related colleges in the nation, with a total of four. Dr. Allen Fogers, dean of students at Columbia College said no alcohol was permitted at the school.

"There has been some general discussion about changing the rule," he said. "There was a group looking at the regulation. Their idea was to encourage responsible drinking. Well, that went strong for a while, but they lost interest. No concrete proposals came out of it."

Another Missouri college related to the Church is Culver-Stockton, located in Canton. "Alcohol is not allowed here," John F. Tripp, director of Student Services, said. "There have been several pretty disorganized movements to change. Recently here really have been any."

Eureka College in Eureka, Ill. has harsh conduct rules. Regulations at Eureka prohibit not only use of alcohol, but intoxication as well. The rules even go so far as to say intoxication and use of alcohol is grounds for misconduct "when representing the college in any capacity."

Nearby Phillips University in Enid, Okla. is a major Disciples of Christ college. It does not permit alcohol, yet its code of conduct speaks of individual responsibility: "Under the honor system, students are expected to conduct themselves with the highest degree of personal honor and integrity . . . The primary responsibility is with the individual student."

But Phillips doesn't allow its students to decide on alcohol for themselves. "There is no alcohol allowed here," said Dr. William Donahue, vice-president for Student Affairs. "Some have surveyed our sister institutions for coed dorms, alcohol and visitation policies. But alcohol has never been a consideration here. It never has."

What if alcohol suddenly became a consideration at these schools? Are these schools ready to allow alcohol? Many here at TCU think this school should allow alcohol. Tomorrow, in the third and final part of this series, a talk with a Disciples of Christ minister who thinks TCU should allow alcohol, within certain limits.

By Harry F. Rosenthal
Associated Press Writer

New York (AP)—One thousand days after his resignation, Richard M. Nixon, Watergate and secret tapes are before the American public again for a revival of yesterday's scandals.

Transcripts of unpublished tapes, showing Nixon's involvement in the scandal in hush money payments earlier than was known before, blossomed Sunday in two leading newspapers and two weekly news magazines.

The new accounts added only small pebbles to the Watergate Rockslide that forced Nixon's resignation in August 1974. But they served to focus interest in his first television interview on the subject since then.

The interview, paid-for and conducted by television personality David Frost, airs Wednesday over 145 stations. Nixon reportedly received a large sum of money plus a share of the profits for his participation.

The same tape transcripts that surfaced in the New York Times, The Washington Post, Time and Newsweek magazines were used by Frost when the interviews were taped last month in California. Nixon expressed surprise that Frost had them.

"It hasn't been published yet?" Nixon asked when Frost quoted from one taped conversation.

"No," Frost replies. "I think it's available to anybody who consults the records."

Time magazine, in a lengthy account of the nearly 29 hours Nixon answered Frost's questions, quotes the former President as saying his immediate actions after the burglary June 17, 1972, at the Watergate offices of the Democratic party were designed "not to try to cover up a criminal action" but to contain the scandal for political reasons.

"We weren't going to allow people in the White House, people in the re-election committee at the highest levels who were not involved to be smeared by the whole thing," Nixon is quoted.

Time concedes "some brief crucial moments of this taping have been kept in strictest secrecy by Frost." Indeed, one question surely asked—why Nixon didn't destroy those damaging tapes—is mentioned nowhere in the magazines' account.

Sun power

Tax breaks increase interest in solar energy

By Louise Cook
Associated Press Writer

President Carter's proposed income tax breaks for homeowners who use solar energy has prompted new interest in the sun as a source of power. But consumers will find the field full of complications and potentially expensive risks.

There are three basic uses for a residential solar energy system: providing hot water, heating a swimming pool and heating the home.

Solar energy also can be used for air conditioning, but government experts say that such systems generally are very expensive compared to conventional operations.

All solar systems include a collector to capture the sun's energy, a storage device, a distribution system and controls. Heat from the storage system is distributed in two basic ways: through hot water which circulates in radiators or baseboard units and through a forced air duct system.

The logical starting place for owners of existing houses, however, is with a solar hot water heater. It is cheaper than a complete solar heating system and usually can be installed without major remodeling.

Total costs vary from unit to unit, with many systems ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,000. According to the Federal Energy Administration, a solar system can cut water heating costs by 50 to 80 percent, depending on the unit and location.

The solar hot water heater must be used in conjunction with a conventional system to serve as a back-up when the sun does not shine. The regular heater also is used to boost water temperatures higher than the 90

or 100 degrees provided by the solar system.

The federal government has several publications available on solar energy. "Solar Energy and Your Home," by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, answers basic questions about solar energy and is available, free, from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo., 81009. A more complete booklet, "Buying Solar," prepared by Office of Consumer Affairs and published by the Federal Energy Administration, costs \$1.85. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents and write to the Pueblo address, making the envelope, "Dept. 122E."

Because of the complexity of solar systems, the government recommends that an expert install the devices, although there are some do-it-yourself kits available for hot water heaters. To find a solar engineer, try calling a local university and ask to speak to one of the professors about solar energy. He or she may be able to put you in touch with a reliable workman.

Other sources include the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006; the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, E. 47th St., New York, N.Y., 10017; and the Solar Energy Industries Association, 1901 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036.

The FEA admits that solar energy "is not suitable for everyone's house."

Among the things you will have to check is whether your house or lot can

The interview, first of four to be aired in succeeding weeks, is sure to regenerate some Watergate passions. Newsweek, which also devoted this week's cover story to Nixon-Frost—but apparently not with the same access to the taping sessions as Time—announced former Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski has agreed to write a "factual response" in next week's issue.

The newly published tapes were prepared by the Watergate prosecution team for the 1974 cover-up trial of Nixon intimates John N. Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman. They were routinely supplied to defense lawyers, but not used at trial because similar material was found in other tapes. Frost's people and the current Watergate prosecutor deny making them public.

One tape is of a conversation Nixon had with top aide Charles W. Colson, on June 20, 1972, three days after the Watergate burglary.

"It doesn't sound like a skillful job," Nixon told Colson. "If we didn't know better, I would have thought it was deliberately botched."

That was on the same day that Nixon talked about Watergate with Haldeman—a conversation lost because of an 18½ minute erasure. Haldeman's notes of that vanished conversation had said "what is our counterattack? P.R. offensive to top this." Nixon told Frost much the same thing. He said he told the chief of staff to launch "a public relations offensive on what the other side is doing."

Also to Frost, Nixon admitted he lied when he made his oft-stated claim that he derailed the FBI investigation into Watergate for fear of upsetting CIA operations, Time said.

"It was a grievous mistake to have gotten the CIA involved in this thing," Nixon is quoted.

But he insisted it was not a criminal act; that he did not know at the time that his aides and his re-election committee were embroiled in the burglary.

Frost pursued the matter, saying "you knew that, in fact, criminals would be protected."

Nixon protested: "Now, just a moment. . . ."

"Period," Frost replied.

It was Frost's quoting of the transcripts of Feb. 13 and 14 tapes that surprised Nixon, who later told aides "I'm sure I never heard that tape before," according to Time.

Please turn to page 3

Cheerleaders elected

Four women and three men cheerleaders were chosen in the run-off election held Friday.

The women chosen were Sheree Coleman, Suzy Hull, Elizabeth Strother and Jan Tucker.

Dave Harnet, Brewster MacFarland and Steve McKim were the men elected in the run-off. Paul Lucas won a majority in the first primary held Wednesday.

Gretchen Gazley, was elected Addie the Frog Wednesday. She was officially unopposed, however, there were some write in votes cast. Women candidates who were not chosen include: Jane Costello, Robin McCalom, Jan Osier and Debra Purviance.

Chris Groff and E. Ross Richardson were the men not selected.

Outgoing women cheerleaders are Joe Beth Reasch and Dinah Joyner. Ronnie Moss is the only male cheerleader who will not be returning.

Weather

Mondays weather at 4:00 p.m. Sunny, 71 degrees, winds southwesterly at 13 mph. Humidity 76 per cent, barometer at 29.29 inches and falling.

Today- Partly cloudy, mild with temperatures in the mid-90s. Southeast winds 5-15 mph. 20 per cent chance of rain.

Things never change

Some things never change... Back in the Middle Ages, when universities were a really fun place to be, students and their masters were usually above the law—no matter what the offense...

In England, the lower courts had no jurisdiction over Oxford students, for example. Students accused of committing some minor offense—such as rape, murder, assault, etc.—were instead tried by the University's ecclesiastical court. This court was not well known among the townspeople for its fair administration of justice. The chances of a student being convicted of murder (if the murdered was a townsman rather than a fellow student) were about as good as the chances of a TCU student being convicted of a marijuana possession—slim to none.

For some reason, the townspeople of Oxford resented the University's high-handed ways. Many actually thought that students would be responsible for their acts just like anyone else, an opinion viewed with amusement by both students and masters of Oxford.

On St. Scholastica's Day in 1354 the townspeople of Oxford decided to reach a constructive solution to their problem.

It all started in a tavern near the University. Several students had called for good red wine, but were not pleased with the quality of the liquid they received.

They conveyed their displeasure to the host by pouring the liquid in question on his head. The host's friends considered this an outrage and ran to ring the bell of St. Martin's Church. Soon a mob of townspeople gathered, armed to the teeth.

The students who had instigated the incident had in the meantime discreetly disappeared.

The townspeople were not to be deprived of their quest, and they began attacking every Oxford scholar who was unfortunate enough to be out on the street.

The Chancellor of the University, dressed in his finest, came out to calm the sea of troubles threatening to wash away his beloved university.

But the mob was not impressed with his academic stature or dress, and the Chancellor saved his life only by running very quickly.

The students, though supposedly forbidden to carry arms of any kind, poured out into the street armed and ready to battle. University officials were reportedly not concerned that the students were disobeying the arms ban on this day.

Citizens from surrounding villages, upon hearing about the festivities, were attracted to Oxford like iron filings to a magnet.

For two days the mob had a wonderful time, killing and pillaging, tearing down whole buildings until the University had vanished.

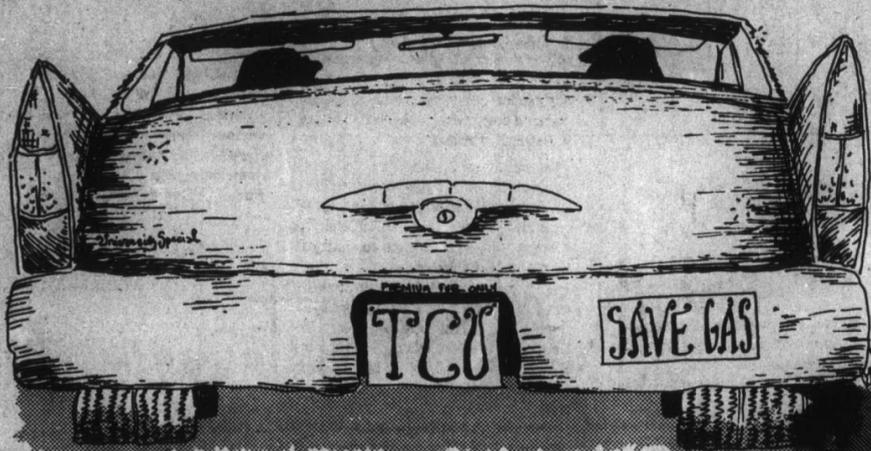
But never underestimate the power of alums. The surviving students and masters of Oxford soon spread the tale of the academic Alamo, and all of England rang with outraged cries for revenge.

From that day on, Oxford became a hostage of the University, the chancellor having more power than the council and mayor of the town.

The mayor, bailiffs and 30 of the chief businessmen of the town were forced to appear as humble penitents each St. Scholastica's Day in St. Mary's Church to attend a mass for the souls of the dead scholars. The town's leaders were forced to go through with this ritual well into the nineteenth century, when the University finally decided it was no longer necessary.

Beware, administrators of TCU, when you try to intimidate the citizens of Fort Worth into zoning an area for your parking lots. Beware, students who protest in front of the houses of councilmen. And beware, ye visitors to the local establishments which mete out warming beverages in such profuse quantities—never tell the bartender at the Stables you don't like his soggy corn chips.

History has a habit of repeating itself. TCU is on the brink of disaster. The illiterate populace of Oxford and surrounding villages were able to destroy a whole university and most of its student body in a matter of days. Think what the better educated populace of Fort Worth could do, given the incentive.



Prof Arthur Berliner

Leaders educated men

The American revolution, the bicentennial of which was celebrated last year with much fanfare and not a few self-congratulatory flourishes, may have reflected the aspirations of common men and women. However, it was led, as are most revolutions, by educated men. In the case of this revolution, the leadership was superbly educated.

The colleges most of the founding fathers attended required a knowledge of the classic tongues, the uses of language, mathematics and logic. A bachelor's degree meant one had the ability to speak and write coherently, persuasively and with precision. It meant also one could listen and read with understanding.

This signified a capacity to be reasonable, i.e., the ability to think things through and comprehend the reasoning and thought processes of others.

Such rigorous disciplining of minds helped make possible the documents espousing and defining the rights of man-in-society. Achievements of such majestic stature (the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, etc.), although secular in intent and focus, has assumed a quasi-sacred character, so perfectly they reflect the noblest of human strivings.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century these "mind skills," so integral a part of earlier learning, increasingly gave way to numerous branches of "knowledge." These were taught in separate departments, usually by specialists with Ph.D.'s. A memory for "facts" tended to replace the acquisition of intellectual skills.

The courses offered in these various fields of knowledge were characterized by what Stringfellow Barr has called a "plethora of data... and a dearth of ideas." What most undergraduates in most modern universities want to know is THE ANSWER, in order to cope with the ever-present "exam."

The students are not to be blamed for this. It is their professors who have defined the nature of learning. Instead of encouraging a healthy skepticism, a respect for inquiry, the pursuit of the right questions rather than acceptable answers, the emphasis too often has been on "you (the student) must learn what I (the professor) know." Only through demonstrating the ability to regurgitate "the facts" can the student satisfy course demands and earn the grades for admission to still higher (?) education.

It would be unfair to leave it at that. First of all, one must recognize the importance of a knowledge base. Intellectual speculation may be fun (for some) but a respect for data, for "stubborn facts," as Emerson called them, is also necessary for the achievement of some coherent understanding of one's discipline. Upon this one may build one's own contribution.

Facts may be viewed, perhaps, as necessary but not sufficient for the achievement of intellectual competence, i.e., for preparation for leadership. The indictment, rather, is against that lazy or indifferent attitude toward learning which may exist among some teachers and some students who mistakenly equate the acquisition and retention of a "mental data bank" with the ability to think.

Thinking is hard work (harder, probably, than storing up names, dates, places, quotations and formulas) but it has the advantage of being a creative act. It takes "what is" and transforms it and at the same time nourishes and exercises that most marvelous of creations, the human brain.

The outcome may be something unique and unprecedented, as when Beethoven took banal country tunes (the "data"), thought about and transformed them, or Shakespeare reworked what he found in Plutarch's Lives, or, to return to the American revolution, the founding fathers took some ideas which had agitated various European intellectuals and reworked

them (re-created them) into imperishable statements about human freedom.

It seems to me a special challenge confronts those of us who teach professional or vocationally oriented subject matter. Our mission is to help people prepare for "doing", practitioner roles. The temptation to rely primarily upon "nuts and bolts" teaching, the "how to do it," can be compelling.

But the "idea of the University," the awareness of what it really means to be truly "educated," the need for people with the broadest possible perspective, with the ability to think and to feel, and capable of developing a coherent set of values should prevent us from cranking out mere technicians adept at manipulating people (we already have enough advertising geniuses).

Students themselves may be our greatest allies in our attempts to keep education a creative, not rote, process. Students are inclined to be idealistic so they care about values, and they can see through the vanality of teaching which fails to challenge or demand. If they but care enough, they can expect more from us and thereby help us better serve their needs.

Hays-Harris Rights

Part Two
Beyond this critique of the legal adequacy of these standards of conduct, there is also a problem of definition. Determining what the standards of taste of the University community are would be dubious at best.

There are as many standards of taste as there are members of the University community, assuming that "community" itself could be defined adequately. The phrase itself is a mistake of language and can be found nowhere in reality. To seek to define it would be to try to define something that does not exist.

Further, these same faults exist in the phrase "the philosophy and objectives of the University." Just as it is impossible to define the "standards of taste of the University community," so is it impossible to determine the meaning of "the philosophy and objectives of the University."

The University is a community of many parts and thousands of people. The number of philosophies and objectives is just as great. The phrase used in the present Bill of Rights is an abstract expression that has no base in reality and, hence, no proper place in the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.

Neither of these phrases, crucial to a number of sections in the present Bill, can be truly defined. They are ambiguous abstractions that exist only in terms of language. As such, they are out of place in the Bill and should be removed from it.

Editor:

Your April 21 editorial on Cuba is a most distressing example of parochial and chauvinistic moralizing. In what follows I comment on only a few of your statements and judgments, but would welcome a more complete dialogue on the subject.

You ask why the U.S. should halt its embargo against the Cuban regime and extend diplomatic recognition. You frame the question in a cynical and jingoistic fashion by asking "What's in it for us?" This is an approach the Third World has come to associate with American attitudes generally, that we care only about "what we can get" in our dealings with others.

Since we are more powerful economically and militarily than any Third World country, we are accustomed to getting what we want and take it as our due no matter how exploitative our actions may be. When we don't get what we want, we display the petulant and stridently bullying attitude your editorial reflects toward Cuba.

The answer to your question is this: the possibility of normalizing relations with Cuba affords us an opportunity to show the Third World that we are not implacably hostile to indigenous liberation movements in the poor nations, that we will not endlessly oppose efforts within such nations to throw off the imperial yoke and engage in a process of social transformation on independent footing.

It's a chance for us to show that equality and self-determination are not just pompous, empty abstractions in our vocabulary but values we applaud and support in the poorest nations of the world.

The misunderstandings and distortions in your editorial suggest that you do not know enough about Cuba to judge whether it has become a "quagmire" under Castro's rule. Before judging it, I suggest you inquire into the quality of life there for ordinary people and compare what you find with life under the regimes we have befriended and assisted in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile.

Michael Dodson

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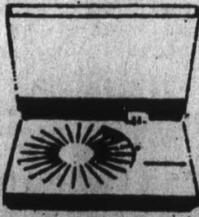
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To Be Continued



Busy prof ready for retirement years

For Dr. Marguerite Potter, professor of TCU's history department for 33 years, retirement doesn't mean sitting back in a rocking chair with a pair of knitting needles. It means more traveling, reading, tours, cooking, embroidery, research and more time to do them all in.

A Phi Beta Kappa, Potter received a B.S. in Education from Central Missouri State College, a Master of Arts from Columbia University and a Ph.D. from the University of Texas. She served as acting chairman of the history department from 1972-1974 and was selected Honors Professor at TCU in 1959. In 1968-1969, Potter was on sabbatical for research work in London and Edinburgh.

"I am not one who faces retirement reluctantly—I'm looking forward to it," she said. Although she feels she is doing a better job of teaching now, "some people in the profession lose their facility to teach and never know it—and I don't want that to happen to me."

Potter's interest in British history has not been short lived. She spent

several summers doing research in England as well as traveling abroad with student tours.

"I always liked all kinds of British history; since I majored in English and History I was widely read in English history and literature," said Potter.

Potter is presently in charge of the Orientation of Travel program which is designed to familiarize the student with the countries, backgrounds and history before they go on a summer tour.

"I am fully convinced if travel is to mean what it is supposed to mean, or what you are to get out of it, you've got to be prepared in advance. The more knowledge you have, the better," Potter said. Orientation begins in the spring and tours last for approximately one month in the summer.

An "Intuitive Cook" as she calls herself, Potter likes to experiment in gourmet cooking. She also enjoys embroidery and has completed "her masterpiece," an embroidered love-seat. Traveling abroad and reading poetry are also among Potter's many hobbies.

Marijuana law reforms sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Possession of small amounts of marijuana would not be a federal offense and innocent victims of violent crimes could be eligible for compensation up to \$50,000 under a comprehensive restructuring of federal criminal laws.

In addition, the far-reaching revision in federal law would provide for federal prosecution of Watergate-type dirty tricks and would make it less traumatic for women to testify in court against rapists.

The proposed changes in federal criminal laws are contained in legislation being offered today by Sens. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., and Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., with the support of Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell.

The bill would consolidate federal criminal laws into a simplified code for the first time and is designed to adapt federal laws to current conditions while eliminating inconsistency and duplication.

The measure is a compromise of earlier versions that stalled in the last two congresses. As such, it appears to stand a better chance of passage. The most controversial provisions of the previous bills, which were known as S1, have been dropped.

Among deleted sections were provisions to restore the death penalty on a limited basis and to tighten laws against the disclosure of information the government considers classified.

McClellan, a conservative who has labored on the project for 10 years, and Kennedy, a leading liberal, reached agreement on the measure after falling in efforts last year to reconcile their differences.

ASSISTANTS—Hal Frazier, (left) son of Assistant Football Coach Charlie Frazier, and Mike Junko, son of Assistant Coach Bob Junko, both had serious looks before Saturday's Purple-White game. For more on the game, see page 4. Photo by David Bennett



Nuclear protestors arrested

SEABROOK, N.H. (AP)—Despite the arrest of about 1,200 persons at a protest against nuclear energy, the group behind the protest vowed Monday to return for another sit-in at the Seabrook nuclear power plant construction site.

"If the Public Service Co. continues building that plant, then eventually we'll have to be back with 18,000 people," said Robin Read, a spokesman for the Clamshell Alliance, which sponsored the weekend demonstration.

The excavation work for the \$2 billion plant's giant nuclear reactor continued Monday when more than 250 construction workers returned to work.

Police had estimated that as many as 2,500 persons had camped out on the

715-acre Public Service site when the peaceful demonstration began Saturday.

State police moved in on Sunday and began arresting the demonstrators, charging most of them with criminal trespassing.

Armories and jails were used to house the demonstrators after most of those arrested declined to post bail, which ranged from \$100 to \$500. Police said that about 1,200 were arrested, but the organizers put the number at between 1,500 and 1,800.

The arraignments of those arrested continued Monday afternoon with up to four judges processing the cases at various times.

Court authorities said hearings would be held for those arrested as soon as they could be arranged.

Gov. Meldrim Thomson went to the site at 7 a.m. Monday and congratulated the more than 300 state troopers stationed at the site during the weekend.

As the troopers had breakfast, Thomson walked from table to table shaking hands. He told one trooper, "You are to be commended for your comportsment during this weekend."

However, Read criticized Thomson for interfering with the legal process. He said that those arrested initially were freed in their own custody but that "once Thomson showed up at the Portsmouth armory, they started setting bail."

Read also said authorities were arbitrary in deciding whom to jail and whom to free and that some of the demonstrators waited up to seven hours in busses and te armories to be booked.

There was no immediate comment from the governor.

Read said those who were arraigned "are maintaining bail solidarity," determined to be jailed until court hearings on the trespass charges had been completed.

Thomson, who was at the demonstration at various times during the weekend, had said there would be no arrests unless the demonstrators breached a 40-acre, fenced-in compound where equipment and two warehouses were located.

Under a court injunction, the demonstrators were subject to arrest at any time on any part of the property.

But to avoid a violent confrontation, police allowed the protesters to spend the night on the property as long as they did not cross into the fenced-off area guarded by the troopers.

Sunday afternoon, police urged the demonstrators to leave peacefully. When they ignored the request, Col. Paul Doyon ordered the arrests, saying the protesters had had a "fair amount of time" to demonstrate.

Police, dressed in normal uniforms rather than riot gear, moved into the peaceful crowd and methodically began making arrests.

Some of the protesters fell limp and were carried or dragged to buses or trucks.

Cover-up the main ingredient

continued from page 1

On that tape Nixon is heard telling Colson "the cover-up is, is the main ingredient. . . that's where we gotta cut our losses. My losses are to be cut. The President's losses got to be cut on the cover-up deal."

That transcript, Frost repeatedly tells Nixon, shows Nixon knew a cover-up was under way a month before counsel John Dean's "cancer on the presidency" speech on March 21. Nixon has maintained he learned of the cover-up at that time.

The Nixon-Frost exchange ends with the former president saying: "You could state your conclusion and I've stated my view. So now we go on to the rest of it."

The New York Times said the new tapes show Nixon was preoccupied with the Watergate matter and with

awareness that he could be impeached, that he spent days on end trying to extricate himself.

The transcripts showed Nixon used the word "stonewall"—which later became a catchphrase for remaining silent—in the June 20 conversation with Colson. But Colson said the reference was in a conversation of how the New York Times would react to attempts to learn the sources of a political advertisement.

"I'm appalled," Colson said Sunday of the publication of the new tapes. "This whole thing today to me is a puff job for the Frost show. This is regurgitated stuff."

He said news organizations had allowed themselves to be manipulated with inaccurate, very misleading transcripts.

The new tapes show that on April 26,

1973, after Dean had begun making insider disclosures to prosecutors, Nixon expressed concern about the secrecy of the White House taping system, whose existence was not yet publicly known.

Haldeman assured Nixon the few people who knew about it were trustworthy. But Nixon continued with a "scenario"—the practice posture so familiar in other tapes.

"We only taped the national security, uh, information. All other information is scrapped, never transcribed. Get the point?" Nixon added. "You never want to be in a position to say the President taped it, you know, I mean taped somebody."

Nixon also told Haldeman in the late April conversation that he had paid insufficient attention to the Watergate cover-up because he was busy running the nation.

"I didn't do it, I didn't handle it," Nixon said. "I was just too God-damn busy. Actually I really had an excuse."

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To that Haldeman said: "Yeah." "Not a justification," Nixon added. "But I had an excuse."

Four days after that conversation, Nixon announced that Haldeman and Ehrlichman had resigned. But on that April 26, Haldeman still was being supportive of Nixon:

"There's no forum for going into presidential, uh, guilt, except an impeachment," he said. Nixon: "I know."

Haldeman: "And they have got to impeach you first before the proceeding starts and they aren't going to impeach you."

To that, Nixon said, ". . . My God, what the hell have we done to deserve being impeached?"

Clark residents don't like paint

Several Clark Hall residents are complaining about having their rooms painted.

Charles Anderson, a sophomore resident, feels students weren't given a long enough notice by the school on the paint job. He also said painting the rooms is a problem to the students studying.

Anderson said having the rooms painted causes an inconvenience because of the time spent taking everything off the walls and putting it back up.

On April 11, Jack Arvin and Edd Bivin, residential living, met with 45 of Clark's residents on the problem. They told students Clark Hall cannot be painted during the summer because it will be used by students in

the Upward Bound program attending summer school.

During the program students recommended a six month advance notice should be given to students before starting a painting project.

Arvin admitted "time was a little cramped."

The painters average five rooms a day and will get as much done as possible before finals, Arvin said.

Students are allowed to schedule the time they would like their room painted. A choice of six university selected colors for their rooms is another advantage for returning students.

Currently all dorms at TCU are painted in approximately a three year rotation period.

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Summer class schedules are available at the Registrar's Office, the office of your dean, and the Division of Continuing Education (Sadler 212). Check out possibilities with your faculty adviser. Three-Week Mini Term — May 23-June 10 First Five-Week Term — June 13-July 15 Second Five-Week Term — July 18-Aug. 19

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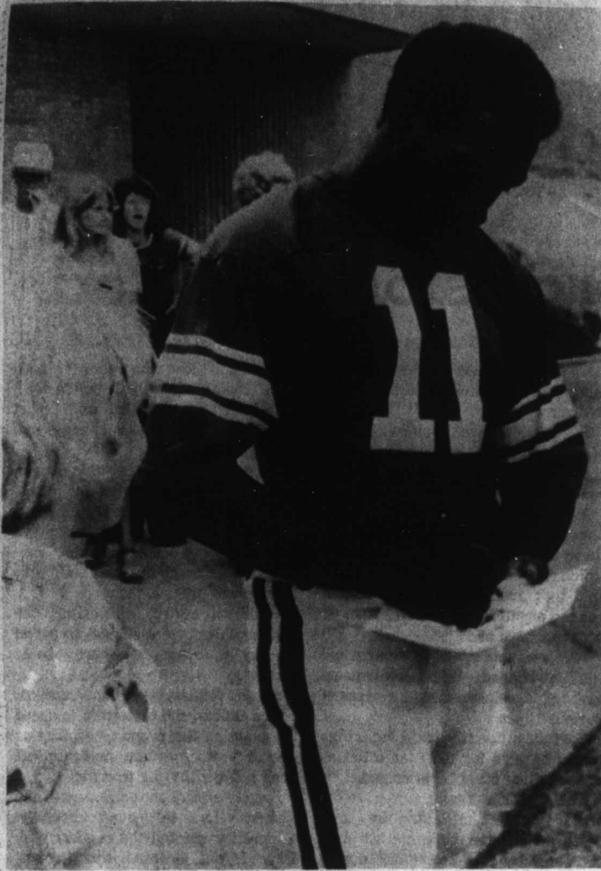
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Horned Frogs win football game!



Neal Davis signs an autograph for a young fan.

By Chuck Ault

The TCU Horned Frogs finally won a football game. Now, granted they played themselves, but nonetheless they won. In the annual Purple-White game played last Saturday the Purples defeated the Whites 24-3 at Amon Carter Stadium.

The Whites struck first on a 27-yard field goal by Tony Biasatti in the first quarter. Biasatti tied the score with another 27 yarder in the second quarter.

After that it was all Purple.

Strong safety Steve Barnes, a sophomore-to-be, intercepted two Don Harris passes and returned both for touchdowns of 40 and 54 yards.

Lorance Wills was very impressive with his strong inside running all day, racking up 99 yards on 17 carries.

"Lorance has had a real good spring," said Greg Williams, offensive coordinator and Saturday's winning coach. "He's put it together the last two or three Saturdays."

Fullback Duncan Still scored the only offensive touchdown, bulging over from one yard out after the Purples pounced on a Harris fumble on the White 28 yard line.

Harris completed only seven passes out of 17 for 105 yards, while Steve Bayuk threw for 7 of 12 for 141 yards, and Jimmy Dan Elzner 5 of 10 for 58.

Elzner appeared to be running lot better over last season. "Elzner has made good runs in practice," Williams said. "And he's not that bad a runner everyone thinks he is," Williams added.

After a two-week lay-off recovering from an injury, All-America candidate Mike Renfro returned to his familiar wide receiver spot and grabbed five catches for 99 yards.

Renfro's brother Mark snared five receptions for 58 yards and showed signs of becoming a top-notch pass catcher.

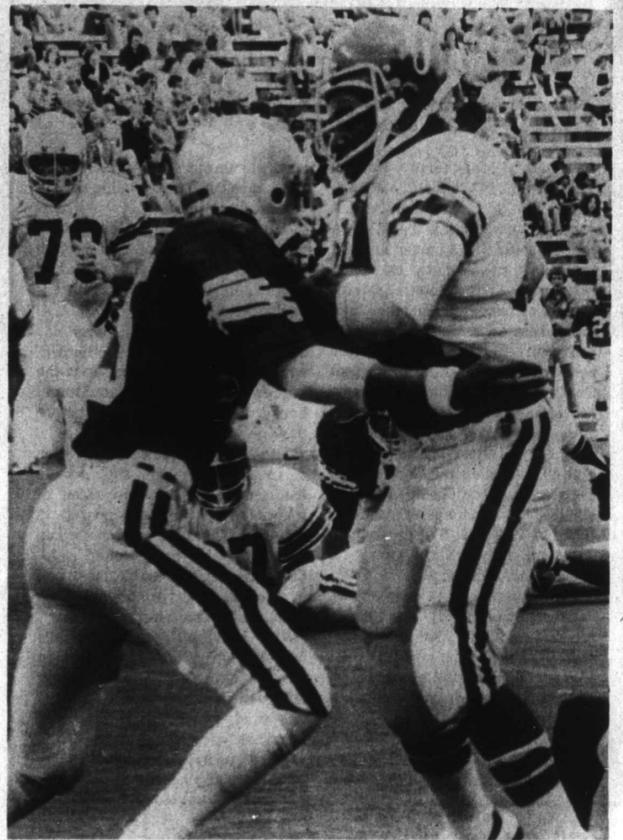
Overall, Williams and Head Coach F.A. Dry were pleased with the performance. Said Dry, "we've improved our quickness on defense and our ability to run on offense." Dry said that while the running game was consistent inside, the Frogs didn't show the outside speed that is needed.

Williams looked at game films Sunday and told the Skiff, "on the films, the kids weren't doing it well, but they were doing it. And that's what is important."

"All and all I was very pleased. The guys have come along way this spring," Williams pointed out.

Williams thought the Frogs may have been a little nervous during the game. "I really think so, to tell you the truth. I was a little nervous myself," he said.

"There were so many people there and the kids were asking for autographs, well I think it threw them some," Williams said.



Running back Duncan Still loses his helmet on a bone-jarring tackle from an unidentified player.

Intramurals

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Hilton Doctors vs. Brite Bombers
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Executioners vs. winner of 3:00 game

THURSDAY
3:00 Field 1
Winner of Wednesday 4:00 game vs. 2nd place Greek

3:00 Field 2
Winner of Wednesday 5:00 game vs. LXA
5:00 Field 1
Losers of 3:00 games for 3rd place All-School
5:00 Field 2
Winners of 3:00 games for All-School Champs!

TRIVIA NOTE:
In a powerful display of batting, the Daily Skiff staff blasted KTCU 44-3 in a Sunday afternoon softball game.
Eli Jung, assistant ad manager for the Skiff, clobbered 17 hits and stole 13 bases.
The most consistent player for KTCU was Elmo Nerd, who struck out 19 times and 154 errors.

Editor's note: Don't waste your time asking KTCU personnel what the score was. Everyone knows that the print media is more believable.

NCAA:

On the trail of the conference champs?

By David Bennett

Southwest Conference President Kenneth Herrick told the Skiff yesterday that he "feels certain" that the NCAA will investigate recent allegations that Odessa High School's All-America quarterback Darrell Shepard received a \$9000 Pontiac two days after signing with the University of Houston.

In a copyrighted story last Sunday, the Dallas Times-Herald said that the "car's purchase was financed through a small bank in Brazoria, Tex."

The Times-Herald story went on to point out that the chairman of the Brazoria bank, Charles Marino, is an active Houston Cougar supporter.

Brazoria is located 60 miles south of Houston and over 500 miles from Odessa.

stitution to recruit a particular prospect or has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution. Once a person is identified as a representative it is presumed that he retains that identity.

Specifically prohibited under the rules are "financial aid, benefits and arrangements include, but are not limited to:

- arrangement of employment of the relatives of the prospective student-athlete;
- gift of clothing or equipment;
- the cosigning of loans;
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TRIM'S ARENA

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Herrick, a professor of insurance in TCU's School of Business and president of the SWC for the past two years, said that "the NCAA will undoubtedly investigate it and then it will probably be discussed next weekend at the SWC spring meeting."

"All that I know so far is what I've read in the papers," Herrick added.

Herrick did point out in the 1977-78 NCAA Rule Book, Bylaw 1-1-(a)-0.1.102, which states: "If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the in-

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