

Indira Gandhi arrested
for abuse of power
see page 3

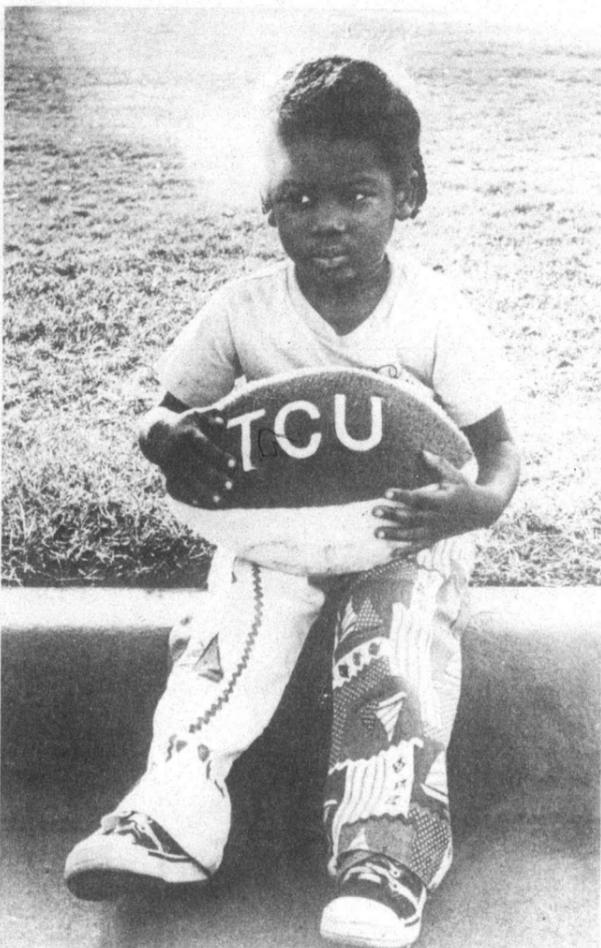
The Daily Skiff

Daily Skiff salutes
TCU's Energy Week
with a special
energy issue.

Volume 76, Number 19

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas 76129

Tuesday, October 4, 1977



Sign her up!

Parents Weekend brought more than parents to TCU's campus last Saturday. This unidentified little girl joined in the spirit of the day with her brand new souvenir—a Horned Frog football.

Abuse causes fuel crisis

By CINDY RUGELEY
Editor

In 1973, the Arab countries shocked the United States when they declared an embargo on oil. Then-President Richard M. Nixon addressed a national audience announcing that the United States was suffering from a fuel shortage and in order to survive in the future, something had to be done.

Nixon suggested a ban on Sunday driving, limited gas station hours, research into alternative energy sources and possible gasoline rationing and fuel taxes.

The energy crisis at the time left the United States more than a little bit worried.

News broadcast showed cars lined up outside gas stations, while owners paid 50 cents a gallon for fuel which in a not too far-gone time would have cost them half that much.

The crisis was not that the country did not have enough oil right then, but that the United States was a nation addicted to oil—a vanishing resource.

The addiction began in the late 19th century when the nation witnessed a deluge of inventions and technological designs spurred by the availability of fossil fuels. Many of these inventions

Interpretive

had a profound effect on the 20th century.

Energy consumption by sources in the United States changed dramatically after 1900. From 1900 to World War I, consumption was increasing one to two percent per year. Since World War I, demands for electric power have been doubling every decade. The production of electrical energy is dependent greatly on the use of fossil fuels, namely coal and natural gas.

The automobile, however, remains

the big user. Half of the oil currently being used in the United States is being consumed by the internal combustion engine.

A Ford Foundation study conducted in 1974 indicated the consumption rate of petroleum was 6.3 billion barrels per year while production was 3.3 billion. The study stated continued use of oil at that rate could deplete the United States' stock within two decades.

Prior to the energy crisis of 1973,

though, Americans were blind to these circumstances. The federal government was lackadaisical in formulating its energy policies.

Americans did receive omens of the precarious energy situation prior of 1973. The big blackout in New York City and the Northeast in 1965 and subsequent brown-outs thereafter should have pointed the finger. Further indications were the fuel shortages during the winter of 1972-73 as well as power shortages during the

February coal strike. However, the federal government played down the seriousness of the situations.

The Nationwide boycott by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries slapped Americans into realization of the energy situation.

The Arab nations accounted for only five percent of U.S. energy need and about 10 percent of oil consumed in the country.

With the boycott, Americans were forced to cut down.

As gasoline supplies dwindled, so did the businesses which depended on them.

Automobile sales declined, forcing massive shut-downs and lay-offs. Airlines were forced to reduce service and personnel. Businesses depending on tourism also suffered.

If the crisis continued, all Americans would eventually feel the crunch.

The lifting of the oil embargo in the spring of 1974 eased the crunch and America's awareness.

Last winter's energy shortages in northern and midwestern states brought the crisis back to America's eyes, but it appears for the most part

See Shortage page 3

Conservation topic of Energy Week

Energy Awareness Week in conjunction with the listed organizations will have a number of scheduled programs this week. All students are invited to attend.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| Tuesday | • Panel discussion on the pros and cons of nuclear energy | Student Center | |
| | • Dr. Leo Newland (Geology) on "The Consequences of Energy Use" | Woodson Room | 8 p.m. |
| | | Colby | 6 p.m. |
| | • Texas Electric Service Company | Waits | 9 p.m. |
| | • TESCO | Milton Daniel | 9 p.m. |
| Wednesday | • Exxon | Sherley | 9 p.m. |
| | • Dr. Richard Lysiak (Physics) on "A Study of How we Throw Energy out the Window" | Brachman | 5 p.m. |
| | • Dr. James Rurak (Religion) on "The Ethics of Energy Conservation" | TB-J (Tom Brown Library) | 7 p.m. |
| Thursday | • Dark Day | | dawn to dusk |

NOTE—Representative Bob Krueger of New Braunfels cancelled his program for Monday night due to a change in U.S. House scheduling where he was introducing legislation.

Post Office burglarized

By DAVID BENNETT
Staff Writer

If your package of cookies from home wasn't in your post office box this morning, blame it on Sadler Hall's rising crime rate.

TCU's post office, located in the basement of Sadler, was broken into and several packages and envelopes were opened and the contents taken sometime Sunday, said Ed Carson, assistant chief of TCU's Campus Police.

"Members of the housekeeping staff found letters scattered about in the men's restroom about 12:30 a.m. (Monday)," Carson said. "All of the post office doors were locked except the door by the Coke machine. Two boxes had been opened in the post office and the contents were missing in both of them. Both of the packages had contained watches," Carson added.

This is the second major burglary in Sadler Hall within the past two months. On August 26, more than \$30,000 in cash was stolen from two safes in Sadler and one in the University Bookstore, located in Brown-Lupton Student Center.

Joe Enochs, TCU's business manager, said he "doesn't really know" if there is any connection between the two break-ins. "The break-in in August was not sloppy and not destructive. On the surface there's a wide difference between the two," he said.

"We really don't have any idea what's missing," said Postal Inspector C. B. Waldrep. "The in-

See Watches page 3

Deregulation opponents end filibuster

Compiled from wire reports

WASHINGTON (AP) — Militant Senate opponents of deregulating natural gas prices announced on Monday they will end a filibuster and allow the Senate to vote on the issue.

"We will call off the filibuster effective immediately," said Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio.

The decision by Metzenbaum and Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., will allow a conclusive vote on whether federal controls should be lifted from the price of newly discovered natural gas.

On the 13th day of the Senate deadlock, the filibuster leaders said they were giving up because of Carter administration cooperation in an attempt to halt the filibuster.

President Carter wants Congress to keep price controls on natural gas while lifting the lid from \$1.46 per thousand cubic feet to \$1.75 and extending controls to now-unregulated

gas sold in the states where it is produced.

However, in a series of trial votes the Senate has shown that this plan, already passed by the House, is unlikely to be approved in the Senate.

The last key test vote, lost by Carter administration supporters, occurred on Friday. Under Senate precedents, the next vote would likely be scheduled Tuesday, although there was no assurance that tradition would be continued.

White House lobbyists have remained neutral on whether the filibuster should continue.

Even though the administration wants to keep controls on natural gas, it has joined with Senate leaders in trying to end the filibuster on grounds that the stalemate is jeopardizing passage of the rest of President Carter's energy program.

Earlier, Vice President Walter Mondale ignored senators screaming

for recognition as Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd tried to break the filibuster.

At Byrd's request, Mondale ruled out of order more than 30 of the filibusterers' amendments, one after the other, until cries of outrage from senators of both parties brought a stop to the process.

Senators clamored for recognition, but Mondale continued to recognize only Byrd.

When other senators finally managed to get the floor, member after member condemned the tactics.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, accused Byrd of "changing the rules in the middle of the game." Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., said Byrd was trying "to establish a dictatorship in the Senate."

But Byrd, his voice breaking with emotion, his hands quivering, told the Senate: "I've not abused leadership,

I'm trying to keep senators from abusing the Senate."

At the end of his speech, senators gave Byrd a standing ovation.

Mondale took the chair of the Senate to help Byrd and Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker try to kill the filibuster that has stalled action on President Carter's energy program.

Mondale's role prompted filibuster leader Abourezk to accuse President Carter of betraying those who support the administration's plan to keep price controls on natural gas.

"I never thought Jimmy Carter would lie," Abourezk told the Senate. "We have had the rug pulled out from under us by the President of the United States."

The Senate voted 79 to 13 to support the vice president's first ruling against the amendments offered by

Abourezk and Metzenbaum to prolong the debate.

It also went along with Mondale's ruling that requests from the filibusterers for quorum calls were also out of order.

But the senators balked when Byrd and Mondale decided to try to kill off the amendments in quick succession, not permitting senators to lodge appeals or to be recognized for any other purpose.

Senate Democratic leaders have said they are ready to abandon efforts to salvage the Carter plan on the Senate floor because the impasse is threatening action on the rest of the President's energy plan. They are looking to a House-Senate conference committee to revive Carter's proposal for continued price controls.

Coal listed as nation's major energy source

Carter hopes to double production, increase research

By BROCK AKERS
Contributing Editor

The time when coal will once again be the nation's major source of energy is not too far off.

Most energy planners say that without the massive coal reserves in the United States, the nation simply could not meet its energy needs in the next 50 years.

The burden will be borne by the consumer, forced to pay the billions of dollars necessary to underwrite the cost of switching electric generating plants from natural gas and oil to coal with higher utility rates.

Manufacturers will also face higher electric bills, and they will most certainly attempt to pass those expenses on to the consumer, as well.

Yet, coal is the cheapest of our energy sources, at least until other, more exotic energy sources such as solar power, can be employed. Coal presently sells for 86.6 cents per million British Thermal Unit (Btu), compared with \$2.09 for oil and \$1.11 for natural gas.

Many believe the lower price of coal will offset the tremendous switchover costs in the long-run. However, that is a point of contention.

Critics argue that costs accrued from coal usage go beyond mere dollars and cents. Some scientists believe increased coal burning will accelerate the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to severe climatological changes within 50 to 100 years.

Lester Lave, head of the Department of Economics at Carnegie-Mellon University, says he envisions new horrors from increased coal burning—acid rains from pollution-darkened skies, scarred landscapes and unacceptable increases in deaths from miner's black lung disease caused by air pollution.

Federal Energy Research and Development Administration environmental

experts James Liverman said he believes coal poses a worse threat to the environment than atomic energy.

Despite these warnings, the Carter Administration is requiring that no new electric generators be constructed to use natural gas, but should instead shift to coal.

In addition, Carter announced last spring that he is directing the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Interior to expand the federal efforts in coal research and development.

The Administration hopes to be able to expand and provide programs to double coal production, from 665 million tons in 1976 to about 1 billion tons in 1985.

Texas utilities have already begun the switchover from natural gas to coal, according to Dr. A.J. Ehlmann, chairman of the Geology Department.

Ehlmann said the U.S. government initiated the program four or five years ago when the natural gas shortage was first realized. Since then, utility companies in Texas have been gradually phasing out natural gas burning electric generators.

The shift will continue until the early 1980's, he said, when the utilities will be required to have completely shifted over.

"Natural gas is just not a very sensible way to generate electricity," Ehlmann said.

Texas is increasing its generating capacity significantly by use of lignite, a low grade coal. "Texas has great quantities of lignite which it can mine. The supply will last a long, long time," Ehlmann said.

Lignite, he said, is a very dirty substance to use however, because of the low grade, burning lignite leaves a lot of ashes, which must be disposed. "This can create a big problems," Ehlmann said.

However, lignite has a fairly low sulphur content, meaning it does not add to pollution a great deal, he said.

Outside of Texas, Wyoming and Montana also have vast supplies of lignite. The eastern coal deposits along the Appalachians, as well as the coal deposits in southern Illinois, are composed of bituminous coal, which has a high sulphur content.

Despite the nation-wide abundance of coal reserves, the task of extracting the substance will be formidable. The coal industry has been troubled for the last few years, reflected in the fact the industry had 100 million tons of idle capacity last year.

Company executives complain the desire for coal is more talk than action. "Everyone talks about what a great thing coal is but nobody wants to buy it," one coal company executive said.

The productivity of mine workers has decreased drastically within the past years, from 18.8 tons per miner a day in 1970 to 13.6 tons in 1976. Yet at the same time, the number of miners increased by 48 percent. Still, the General Electric Company estimates 60,000 additional workers will be needed by 1985.

The company officials blame the productivity drop on federal regulations covering health, safety and the environment. Efforts to restore the ravages of strip mines require extensive and expensive efforts for the companies.

Other problems include high absenteeism and wildcat strikes, which totaled 2 million lost man-days in 1976.

The industry will require \$23 billion to open mines the rate of 30 a year by 1985. This reflects a significant increase from the industry's total capital spending between 1965 and 1974 of only \$6.5 billion.

Time to conserve while time is left

The United States has always been considered a land of plenty, a place where everything is found in generous supply.

And the richness of the land is reflected in the material wealth of its populous. Radios outnumber people in the United States, appliances of every shape and size can be found in the average household and the automobile is a necessity of life.

BUT SOON WE just won't have the energy to keep going.

The world's fossil fuel resources are dwindling. Experts disagree on how many years it will be before they completely run out, but most agree on one point — there will come a time in the future when there will no longer be enough coal, oil and natural gas to provide the energy which the world runs on.

Until new resources are developed, we have two choices. Either we can continue to use what is left of our fossil fuel resources until they run out and then twiddle our thumbs while waiting for the next energy source to squander — or we can try to conserve what we have and try to make it last until substitutes are developed.

CONSERVATION BEGINS IN THE HOME and on the roads. If we make the effort to conserve energy — electricity, gasoline and natural gas — it will make a difference.

It might appear that the contribution one individual makes is insignificant.

But if every American does his or her part to save energy, the effort is multiplied over 200 million times. According to consumer advocate Ralph Nader, the United States presently has a waste factor of more than 50 percent. Cut that waste factor down and it means more energy efficiently used.

TCU STUDENTS can do their part.

Changing your bathing habits might be objectionable to anyone who has to be near you for any length of time, but few people would object to spending only enough time in the shower to get clean. Audition for your next opera elsewhere and get out of the shower. And make sure the taps are not dripping if the plumbing in your dorm makes it possible to do so.

Turn off all lights when leaving your room. Most students have mastered the technical wizardry of the light switch by the time they reach college, so use it.

Keep your use of electrical appliances to a minimum — make sure it's really necessary to have them on. Students have been known to have a TV, stereo and hair dryer going at the same time — and even the Bionic Man's bionic ear would have a hard time deciphering the sonic diarrhea.

Walk — don't drive — to class. Few buildings on campus are so distant that walking is beyond practicality. The founding fathers of TCU even had the foresight to provide small concrete streets unsuited for motor vehicles called sidewalks for just such a purpose. And walking would provide some exercise which wouldn't hurt too many people on campus either.

It's really unnecessary to create your own miniature Niagara Falls in the sink when your are brushing your teeth or shaving. A slow trickle will usually do the job — or better yet, try the plug.

ASIDE FROM THE SATISFACTION of doing your part to conserve energy, such methods have monetary advantages also.

The advantages of cutting down on gas consumption are fairly obvious when you pull into the gas station. The less you drive, the less gas you use and the less you have to shell out to fill the tank.

But conserving energy in the dormitories is a bit different. Students don't get monthly water, gas and electric bills there. But the bills do eventually get to them — in the form of increased dorm and tuition rates.

It's only a matter of time before the world's fossil fuel resources run out. How long that time period is going to be will depend on everyone who uses them.

IT CAN BE LONG ENOUGH FOR NEW ENERGY sources to be developed to the level where they can replace fossil fuel, or we can fall short of that mark and suffer in the cold and the dark without a car and wait for somebody to turn the United States back on.

Energy topic important

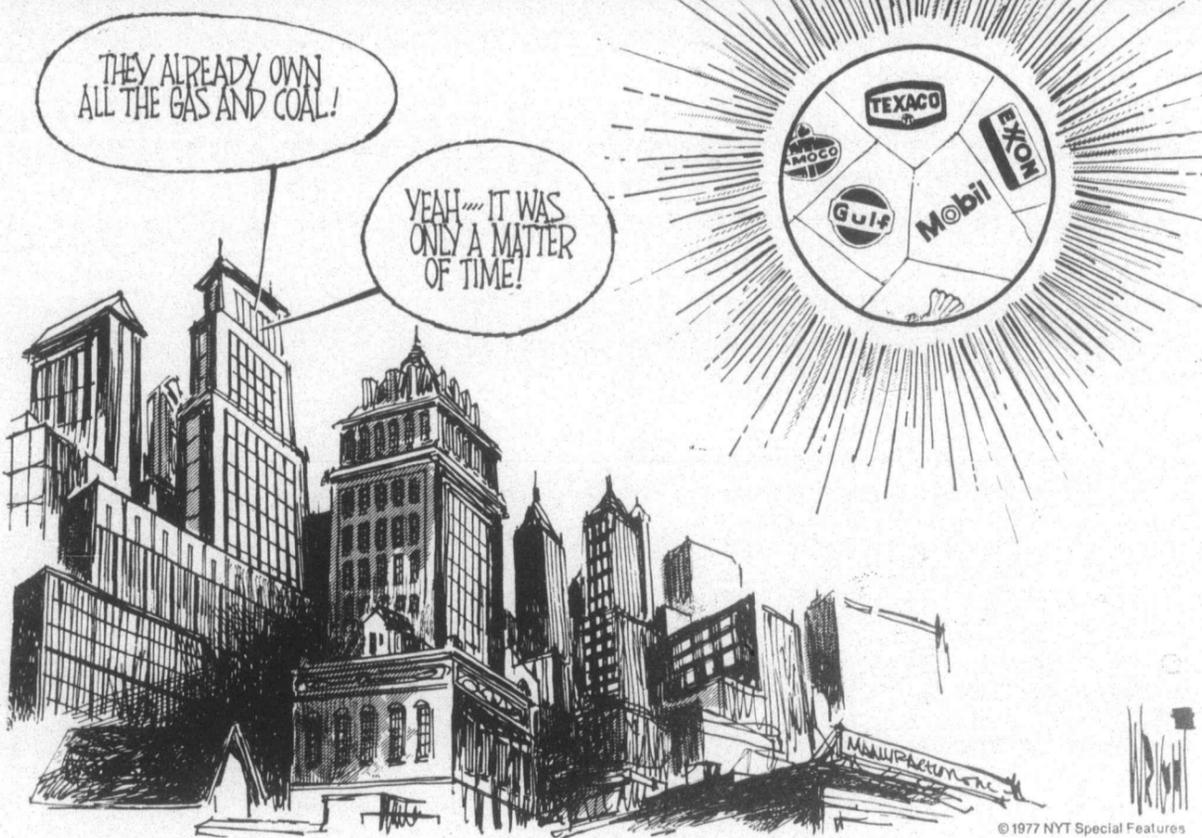
This week TCU is hosting Energy Awareness Week. Energy, or the lack of it, is a topic which affects everyone on this campus. And it is an issue which everyone should be concerned about.

This generation will probably see the end of the "Age of the Internal Combustion Engine." But there are many exciting new sources of energy in our future, both those already in the process of being developed and those yet undiscovered.

For many people, the energy crisis isn't really real — there's still gas in the pumps, still electricity and fuel for heating.

But the whole idea behind energy conservation, as will be pointed out during Energy Awareness Week activities, is to conserve what we have until something better is developed to replace it.

And an informed public needs to know with what and when present energy sources will be replaced with more lasting ones.



James White on RAs

Where have the halos gone?

Have you seen a copy of the University Housing booklet, Frog Halls, yet? If not, you have missed a good attempt at humor on the part of the Housing staff writers.

While the majority of the booklet is filled with rules, regulations and other trivia, the opening pages contain some of the richest satire I've come across recently.

Perhaps the most amusing to me was the "Welcome" page, which

contains several short freestyle paragraphs on such subjects as "community," "roommate," and "atmosphere." The best of the group, however, was one written on "resident assistant."

The RA is the embodiment of all compassion. He is dedicated to the preservation of sanity on his wing and is there solely to cater to his fellow students. Ready to sit and console any person who has had a bad case of the

"pre-final blues," this resident assistant would obviously be only too pleased to forego studying for his organic chemistry final to help his fellow student out of a rut.

Having been awakened at two in the morning to unlock someone's door, after unlocking it he would be ready to sit down and discuss the previous day's intramural defeat in depth.

What makes this account so amusing is the wide margin by which it misses the true situation.

For instance I was once locked out of my room during the early part of the semester, and had to have an RA open my room for me. That was easy enough, but since I had just arrived the day before, I had gone to the wrong RA — who after opening my door threatened to write up the RA I should have seen because he did not tell which room he was in. (This is "community," perhaps.)

A later policy is that keys to get into your room are available — for a small rental charge.

Real RAs are also students like everyone else, and do not take kindly to being disturbed during finals week — whatever the reason. It is during finals week when one must be ex-

tremely circumspect in his actions, since disturbing the RAs' study will very likely get you written up. (Just like "home," maybe?)

In fact, RAs who take difficult courses can be downright touchy at times. They will write up persons for making noise in the halls, even though the noise is being made at such a heavy study time as 6:30 p.m. on a Friday night.

The logic is of course that since the RA is bothered by the noise, others must be bothered. This is why warnings are not acceptable in such circumstances — if the noise bothers the RA — then the mere mortals on the floor are doubtless being driven up the walls by the racket and are just too polite to say so. Or so theory goes.

The point of all this is not to say that RAs are nasty beasts to be avoided at all costs, but rather to point out that their job involves more petty police work than psychological counseling. The average RA is far from immune to the stresses which plague other students, and depending on the temperament of you particular RA, you may or may not be able to engage in the "questionable" activities to which you are accustomed.

★ ★ ★ Feedback ★ ★ ★

ROTC didn't request PW dorm transfer

Dear Editor: Please consider Mr. Morris' article on "Dorm Invaded by U.S. Military Forces" and fully realize the absurd satire and incorrect facts that are abundant throughout his ludicrous article.

Mr. Morris attempts to portray an image that he misses the "colorful posters depicting the glory of battle" and the "All-American boys and girls in the basement of Sadler. I contend that he never noticed the Army in Sadler Hall until we came out of the basement with our furniture. Now Mr. Morris can notice us every day; his disappointment of not seeing us anymore has been eliminated.

Mr. Morris tries to establish in a disorganized fashion the argument that the joint ROTCs have caused cramped living quarters and noisy remodeling — and the result of this remodeling has produced the equivalent of a king's palace.

First, consider the argument of cramped living quarters. The joint ROTCs now occupy 17 rooms in PW. If you assume that Mr. Morris presents "PW being an ideal location for single rooms," you must conclude that we only delivered an impact of 17 misplaced students not obtaining a single room. However, in reality if you check the RA's list of those who presently want single rooms in PW, you find only five names.

And of these five, how many did not obtain the room because of a direct cause and effect situation resulting from our encampment. This small number of 17 persons and at the most 34 would make a small impact on the 132 students he mentions.

But if Mr. Morris would have researched his article, he would have found that it is a direct cause of Housing overbooking that caused the lack of single rooms and the 132 misplaced students, not the joint ROTCs.

Second, the joint ROTCs did not request to be moved to PW. We were instructed by higher University echelon to do so, along with eight other offices that are being shifted. The Army did not request to be moved nor did we really want to. We were just following the directives of your University echelon.

Third, the remodeling was the University's idea, not the joint ROTCs'. No, Mr. Morris, we did not move just for the new offices.

Fourth, the offices are not different or better than any other offices on campus. The furniture in the offices belongs to the Army and the "comfortable lounge with seats that don't fall apart" belong to the cadets; paid for by the cadets who use them. If Mr. Morris had bothered to look at the furniture, he would have found it worn and torn also.

Fifth, the doors which Mr. Morris speaks of partitioning off the dorm rooms do no such thing; they partition off no dorm rooms nor access to any of the rooms.

As for the ROTC equipment in the attic, this junk was stored there prior to 1965 by persons previous to those now present in the ROTC detachments. You should have checked earlier.

Mr. Morris, to be dorm president of PW, you know very little about your dorm and the facts surrounding it. And our lounge which you seem to speak so much about is open to anyone, including yourself. Come on down and listen to the few of us hardcore cadets talk about our desires to be All-American boys and girls.

Sixth and last, remember we did not put out any JUNK DORM RESIDENTS signs.

Craig Lynch
C-Cpl., U.S.A. ROTC

ENERGY AWARENESS WEEK

Nuclear Energy: Yes or No

DARK DAY
OCT 6

A voluntary dawn-to-dusk effort for the entire campus

Pass it on: The light you save today will shine tomorrow.

The Daily Skiff

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Gandhi charged with abuse of power

NEW DELHI, India—Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India for 11 years until her defeat in elections last March, was arrested yesterday on charges of abusing power and taken to a police jail.

Nine other persons were arrested in the same or connected cases authorities said, including four former government ministers under Mrs. Gandhi, two industrialists and a personal secretary to Mrs. Gandhi.

Policewomen accompanied by scores of agents from the Central Bureau of Investigation—India's equivalent of the FBI—took Mrs. Gandhi into custody at her home in New Delhi.

Before she was taken away in a bureau sedan, the 59-year-old former

prime minister charged in statement that her arrest was political, intended to prevent her from going to the people and "to discredit me in the people's eyes and eyes of the world."

Mrs. Gandhi was charged with acquiring 104 vehicles through misuse of her official position, India's national news agency reported.

A large crowd assembled outside Mrs. Gandhi's home as soon as supporters learned of the raid and while she was still inside. They chanted "Long live Indira Gandhi."

Shortly after the plain-clothesmen arrived, supporters of Mrs. Gandhi issued a statement in her name charging that the "arrest is a political one. It is to prevent me from going to the people. It is an attempt to discredit

News briefs

By Associated Press

me in their eyes and the eyes of the world."

In her statement Mrs. Gandhi said even though she lost her individual liberty for a time her supporters must be prepared to fight "the very real threat to the country's self-reliance."

She was taken into custody under Section 5 of India's Prevention of Corruption Act. First reports said the specific charge was misusing her position as the prime minister to acquire 104 jeeps from two firms for electioneering.

The arrest came as Mrs. Gandhi

appeared to be making what political sources said was the first tentative move toward a comeback after here election defeat in parliamentary voting last March.

In recent weeks, Mrs. Gandhi has paid a well-publicized visit to one of India's aged spiritual leaders, stepped up her travels to rural areas and made a few statements critical of the new Janata party government.

But while she was on the move, investigators were following the time-tested sleuthing technique of "follow the money" to unravel what they

claimed was an intricate pattern of alleged embezzlement, fraud, extortion and abuse of authority by the inner circle of the former Gandhi government.

U.S. Supreme Ct.

rules against gays

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court yesterday let stand rulings by state courts in Washington that homosexuals are "immoral" and may be fired from their jobs because of their sexual preference.

The nation's highest court refused to hear the appeal of a Tacoma, Wash., high school social studies teacher fired after nearly 13 years on the job because he

acknowledged being a homosexual.

Civil liberties attorneys representing James Gaylord had hoped his case would be used as a vehicle by the court to break new legal ground.

Gaylord taught at Tacoma's Wilson High School until 1972, when school officials learned of his homosexuality. Although no misconduct involving other faculty members or students was alleged, Gaylord was fired for violating the school district's rule against immorality.

Attorneys for Gaylord claimed that the school district's action deprived Gaylord of his constitutional rights to privacy, liberty, freedom of expression and equal protection under the law.



Duck-luck

Between those interested in environmental control and lobbyists for less governmental energy control, some folks have no place to go. Here, a duck awaits

the outcome in his temporary quarters, quietly lamenting the sad situation his homo sapiens brethren left him in.

Photo by Jane Blalock

Energy conservation stressed

By GWEN BAUMANN
Assistant News Editor

Energy Awareness Week is only part of TCU's Energy Conservation Program according to Executive Vice Chancellor H. Lawrence Wilsey. "It is a part of a series of actions taken by faculty and students because of everyone's concern about the national energy problem," he said.

"The students wanted to go beyond the dorm and do something specific," he said. That is where Energy Week started—with the students.

Public Relations Director Jim Lehman noted the week was designed "to dramatize and make people aware of the need to conserve energy." "We hope everyone will join in the spirit—students, faculty and staff alike—of the week and Dark Day in particular.

"We realize classes have to go on and there will have to be some use of electricity, but we suggest people limit it as severely as they can," he said.

Dark Day, Thursday, has been set

aside to be just that—a day without use of lights or other electrical conveniences. Students and faculty have been asked to eliminate all electrical uses that day as well as car pooling or walking to save gasoline.

All food served that day will be cold in both the snack bar and the cafeteria. In the faculty center candlelight will be used. Also in the faculty center, piano entertainment will be provided complete with candelabra, Liberatec style.

Stuart Guinn and the Energy Conservation Organization (ECO) will distribute flyers on all cars to urge the conservation of gasoline.

Certain suggestions on how students can save energy on a day-to-day basis are:

- All hall lights at half strength.
- Electric typewriters off when not in use.
- Room lights off when room unoccupied for more than ten minutes.
- Coffeepots-limited use-then unplugged. (Lehman suggested using a thermos for those using office coffeepots)
- Table lights off.
- Venetian blinds adjusted to take advantage of light and heat.
- Report leaking faucets to maintenance.
- Thermostats set at 68 degrees during heating season; 75 during cooling season.
- Warm instead of hot showers.

Wilsey stated there were reasons

students should conserve aside from the national energy problem. In 1975, TCU spent \$524,389 on utility services, including gas, water and electricity. Two years later, the utility budget has been projected at \$966,000 and Wilsey said he feels that will not be enough.

By nearly doubling in two years, costs "have to be absorbed by increases in housing costs as well as other areas." The more students conserve the more they can save.

Some steps have already been taken by the University to limit electricity costs. Building monitors have been assigned to every on-campus building and are responsible for taking inventory of "extraordinary energy consumption" by a weekly inspection, advising people how to eliminate waste and maintenance if problems occur and submitting a monthly report to Vice Chancellor and Provost Howard Wible.

Wible also noted that four energy meters had been purchased by the University to measure kilowatt hours in two women's and men's dormitories. "With these we can measure kilowatt hours and then turn off fluorescent lights and measure the difference.

"Before we couldn't measure the percentage of savings that would take place because we only have one utility bill for the whole University. Ideally, we would have a meter in every building, but at the moment this is all the University could afford," he said.

However, the success of the whole program and Energy Week in particular depends on "the willingness of each individual to conserve." Edd Bivin, Associate housing director said.

"We hope that during the week and dark day people will become aware of some things they could conserve," he said, "and will carry them on in their daily lives. It often takes something specific like Energy Awareness Week to help break the patterns we all have established.

Shortage looms in near future

Continued from page 1

Americans quickly closed them as the warmer summer months thawed the frozen states as well as the cold reality of the shortage.

Strong energy policies, though developed, have failed to become law. As a result of both public and federal inaction, oil imports have been rising to meet U.S. demands and gasoline and electric power consumption is on the increase. The return of the energy shortages appear to loom in the future unless both public and government awareness of the energy problem becomes prevalent and alternate sources of energy are developed and used.

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Gas pricing deadlocked

By CAROL HOLOWINSKI
Managing Editor

While Crystal City is trying to get its gas bills in order, up on the Potomac the Senate is wrangling with the question of deregulation of gas prices.

The issue is not a simple one: Congress must decide whether or not it will end its 23 years of price controls over natural gas.

Proponents of deregulation want producers to be allowed to set prices. They argue that only when producers make enough profit will there be enough incentive to find new reserves.

Opponents, although they agree a higher ceiling price is needed, still argue that an end to controls will raise home heating costs considerably and give producers excessive profits.

The current deregulation plan now considered by the Senate calls for the ceiling price to rise from \$1.46 per thousand cubic feet to about \$2.48. This ceiling price would operate for a two-year period. After which the lid would be taken off.

As of yet, both groups have failed to reach a compromise. In fact, the deadlock has caused a filibuster, two Saturday sessions and one all-nighter—something that hasn't happened since the epic battle over the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The filibuster, which was moving into its third week, was waged with votes instead of words. During the all-night session Sens. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), the major opponents of the deregulation, repeatedly called for roll call votes of the 500 amendments.

President Carter, siding with the opposition, has threatened to veto any measure which lifts federal control of natural gas.

Deregulation proponents namely

Sens. Lloyd Bentsen, (D-Texas) and James Pearson (D-Wash) hope to win 8 to 10 Senators who are wavering.

The oil companies, which control most of the natural gas supply, have been battling regulation for over 20 years. Their attempts for deregulation legislation in Congress has been met with vetoes from then Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Watches stolen from packages

Continued from page 1

investigation is continuing, but there is no way of knowing what is missing unless the mail was insured or registered."

Waldrep said that in the event someone is arrested, federal laws state that "theft, possession or receipt of stolen mail shall be punished by fine not to exceed \$2,000 or five years in prison."

"I suspect some packages are missing," Enochs said. "The only way that we may find out is if a student gets a letter from home saying, 'Did you get the package we sent?'"

Students who notice that mail might be missing should contact someone in the post office. Staff members are compiling a list of names and phone numbers which will be turned in to the postal inspector.

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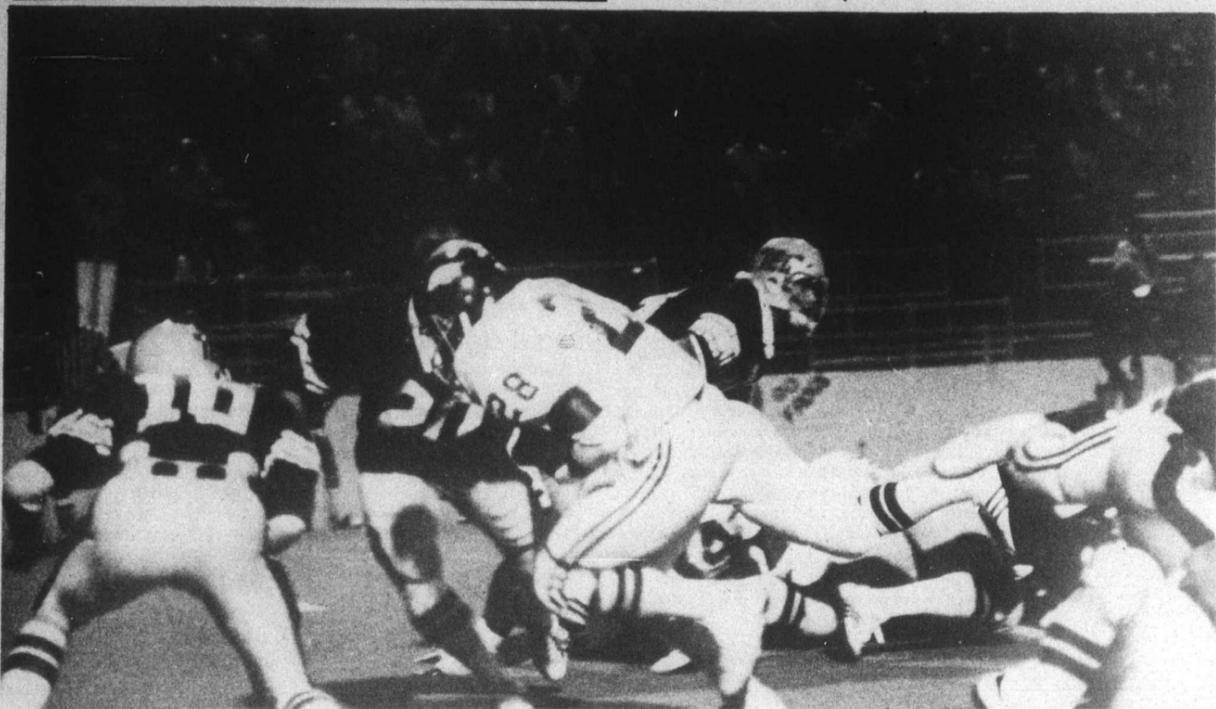
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Arkansas' Ben Cowins on one of his 19 carries last Saturday. He gained 87 yards on the night.

Penalties kill TCU Pigs 'hog' ball, rout Frogs 42-6

By CHUCK AULT
Sports Editor

In their first three games this year the Arkansas Razorbacks had scored 38 total points in the first quarter.

After the TCU Horned Frogs held the Razorbacks scoreless in the first period last Saturday night, someone in the press box declared, "wow, we shut them out. Maybe we've got a chance!"

Yes. A fat chance. He knew better. Four minutes and 57 seconds later Ben Cowins rolled three yards through left guard and the Frogs had a 6-0 lead.

By halftime Arkansas had racked up 266 total yards (197 in the 2nd quarter) and were leading 21-0. They went on to demolish the Frogs 42-6 before a Parents Weekend crowd of 22,713. It was the 15th straight loss for TCU, the 19th consecutive against Arkansas.

The Razorbacks amassed 425 yards for the night, 229 on the ground. Cowins who had been averaging 157 yards a game was limited to just 87 yards on 19 carries by the Frog defense.

TCU rushed for 197 yards but lost 85 to total 112 rushing yards on 54 carries. Quarterbacks Steve Bayuk and Don Harris combined for 12 of 24 for 124 yards, with Bayuk throwing an interception.

The Frogs looked like they were ready for an upset after stopping Arkansas cold on the game's initial series, and executing an impressive offensive drive.

From the TCU 34, Bayuk gained 16 yards to midfield. Two plays later, on a 3rd-and-11, Bayuk hit Michael Milton for a first down on the Hog 39. After advancing to the 17, the Frogs were penalized 15 yards for an ineligible receiver downfield. The Frogs were hampered with penalties all night-11 for 133 yards.

It was third-and-25 when Carlton Kile caught a pass at the 16. Steve Morman came in for a 33-yard field goal but the snap was botched and the Frogs came up empty.

But the Frog defense was superb for the rest of the quarter limiting the Hogs to just two first downs, 69 total yards and only 4:40 of ball control. TCU had the ball for 10:20.

Now was the time somebody should have pulled the plug on the stadium lights. Because the Razorbacks promptly chewed up the Frogs for 63 yards in 13 plays with Cowins going over for the first score.

Following the ensuing kickoff the Frogs started from their 20. This "drive" emphasized the dominance Arkansas would have on the Frog offense the rest of the night. The Purples could manage only 19 yards on 14 plays in five minutes time.

The Frog defense was still playing pretty well but on Arkansas' next series they were burned twice on long gainers which would be typical for the evening. Hog qb Ron Calcagni (9-13-179) hit Bruce Hay for 37 yards and Danny Bobo for a 32 yard touchdown and Arkansas led 14-0.

Cowins scored his second six-pointer of the night with :54 left in the half, walking through a big hole from the five. The touchdown was set up by passes of 18 and 11 yards that found holes in the left side of the secondary.

Calcagni averaged just under 20 yards a completion and enjoyed much success picking on freshman Mark Labhart and sophomore Steve Barnes on long fly patterns.

"They were young and inexperienced," Calcagni said, "but I saw some talent out there."

TCU head coach F.A. Dry said about Calcagni, "he has more poise than last year. He's real tough and I was impressed by him then and more so now."

The second half was total frustration for the Frogs-both on offense and defense. The Razorbacks continually opened gaping holes for Cowins and Roland Sales as the two backs hit the lanes for repeated gains of four to ten yards a crack.

"Our offensive line did a fine job," Calcagni said, "and they finally started hitting hard." Arkansas head coach Lou Holtz said, "We had good blocking on the goal line. When we get there we are a simple team, we only have three or four simple plays."

Against TCU he only needed one. Cowins up the middle. It wasn't all bad for Frog fanatics though. With 9:11 left in the third quarter, Daron Mosely recovered a Bobo fumble on the Arkansas eight. After a Hog penalty gave TCU another fourth down try, Bayuk hit Mike Renfro for the score. The two-point conversion was no good.

Renfro caught five passes for 48 yards leaving him 51 yards and 26 receptions short of the SWC career mark set by SMU's Jerry Levias.

"Renfro is excellent, a fine receiver," Holtz said. "I can see why he is so highly regarded." Brad Shoup, Razorback cornerback had nothing but superlatives for the TCU passing attack and told the Daily Skiff, "Renfro is super and James Wright is the toughest tight end we've played against."

Shoup added the Frogs were the best passing team the Razorbacks had faced all year and "they can really run."

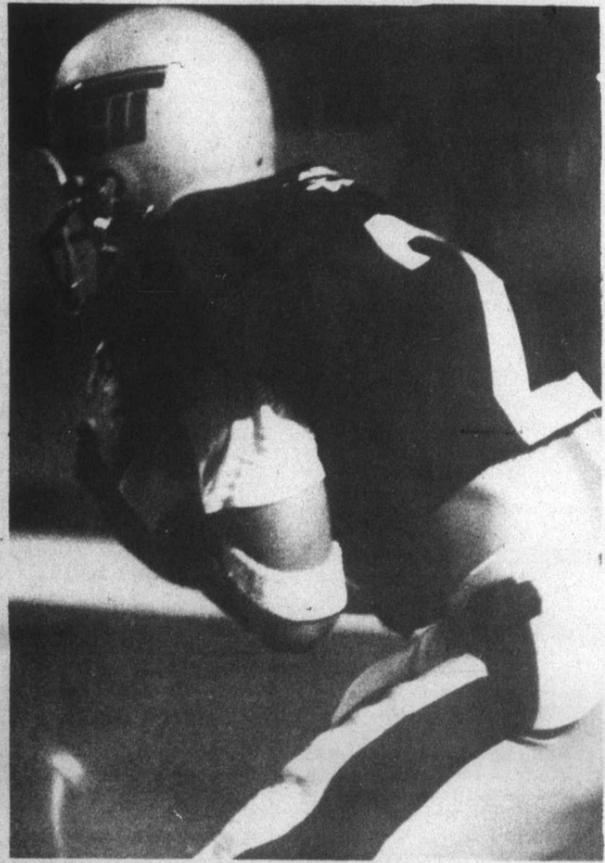
It's easy to be complementary after beating your opponent by 36 points but in the Arkansas dressing room afterwards the Arkansas people seemed sincere as they praised the Horned Frogs.

"TCU played well but they haven't gotten it together yet," Cowins said. "They need fundamentals but they did a good job of holding us."

Reggie Freeman, Hog defensive tackle said the Hogs were aware coach Dry "doesn't play anyone who doesn't want to win and we knew they would be out to get our tails."

Holtz couldn't say enough about TCU's offensive game plan. "Bayuk did a tremendous job. We were afraid of him going into the game."

Holtz said the Purples were very physical and kept the Hogs off balance. "It won't be long before they are up there with everyone else."



Touchdown!
TCU's Mike Renfro catches Steve Bayuk's one-yard pass in the third quarter to give the Frogs there only score of the night.

Second place teams take firsts in batting titles

By KEN RAPPOPORT
AP Sports Writer

The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cincinnati Reds did everything this year but win their division titles—literally.

While the Philadelphia Phillies and Los Angeles Dodgers claimed the Eastern and Western divisions of the National League, the Pirates and Reds ran off with all the significant races.

Among the winners was John Candelaria, the Pittsburgh lefthander who became the first pitcher since 1965 to lead the league in earned run average and winning percentage while winning 20 games. That puts Candelaria in pretty good company since Sandy Koufax was the last to do it.

"I think I should have a good chance at the Cy Young award," said Candelaria. "No one had a better year." Candelaria's credentials speak as loud as his words—a 20-5 record for an .800 winning percentage and an ERA of 2.34.

Along with Candelaria, the Pirates had official league leaders in two other important categories as their regular season ended Sunday with a 5-1, 3-2 doubleheader sweep of the Chicago Cubs.

Dave Parker finished the season with the best batting average in the N.L., .338, and Frank Taveras led in steals with 70. Parker also led the league in hits with 215 and doubles with 44.

The Reds, meanwhile, won a fistful

of significant personal honors, two of which were claimed by one man—George Foster, who finished with 52 homers and 149 RBI.

Cincy's Joe Morgan, meanwhile, established a fielding record for second baseman, finishing the year with only five errors in 153 games. The former mark of six was held by Tito Fuentes of the San Francisco Giants in 1972.

Despite committing four errors in Sunday's 6-3 loss to Atlanta, the Reds also set a team fielding record of 90 errors in 162 games, five less than the Baltimore Orioles did in 1973.

In this "Year of the Hitter," another conspicuous fielding record was set when Ken Reitz played perfect defensive ball in the St. Louis Cards 6-4 loss to the New York Mets Sunday, thus finishing the season with merely nine errors at third base. The old N.L. record was set by Don Money in 1972 when playing for Philadelphia.

National League Champions
BATTING—Parker, Pgh, .338
RUNS—Foster, Cin, 124.
RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin, 149.

HITS—Parker, Pgh, 215.
DOUBLES—Parker, Pgh, 44.
TRIPLES—Templeton, STL, 18.
HOME RUNS—Foster, Cin, 52.
STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pgh, 70.

PITCHING—Candelaria, Pgh, 20-5, .800, 2.34.
STRIKEOUTS—Niekro, Atl, 257.

Rod's .388 best since '41

By BOB GREENE
AP Sports Writer

While everyone was waiting to see if Rod Carew would hit .400 this season, the Minnesota Twins first baseman had another goal in mind.

"What I want most is to win the Golden Glove award," Carew said. "A Gold Glove would be a perfect cap for the season. I hope the voters don't hold it against me that I've only played first base the last two seasons. I thought I played it as well as any first baseman in the league this year. I think I deserve it."

The Twins' star finished the season in a flurry Sunday, going three-for-four to wind up with a .388 batting average as Minnesota defeated the Milwaukee Brewers 6-2.

Carew was batting .400 at mid-season. His .388 average is the best in the majors since Ted Williams hit .406 for the Boston Red Sox in 1941. Williams also hit .388 in 1957.

Carew finished with 239 hits, most by a major leaguer since Heinie Manush had 241 for Detroit in 1928, and led the league in runs scored with 128 and triples with 16.

The first baseman knocked in a run with an eighth-inning single, giving

him 100 RBI for a season for the first time in his career.

Carew's teammate Larry Hise won the RBI title with 119. Another Minnesota batter, Lyman Bostock, was second in batting with .336.

Boston slugger Jim Rice took the home run championship with 39 round trippers; Hal McRae of the Kansas City Royals had the most doubles with 55, while teammate Fred Patek led the league with 52 stolen bases.

California's Nolan Ryan was tops in strikeouts with 345 far outdistancing KC's Dennis Leonard who had 244. Leonard, along with Baltimore's Jim Palmer and Minnesota's Dave Goltz, won 20 games, tops in the junior circuit.

American League Champions

BATTING—Rod Carew, Min, .388.
RUNS—Carew, Min, 128.
RUNS BATTED IN—Hise, Min, 119.

HITS—Carew, Min, 239.
DOUBLES—McRae, KC, 55.
TRIPLES—Carew, Min, 16.
HOME RUNS—Rice, Bos, 39.
STOLEN BASES—Patek, KC, 52.
PITCHING—Gullett, NY, 14-4, .778, 3.58.
STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal, 345.

Sooners first big test for Longhorns

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
AP Sports Writer

Just how good is the University of Texas?

Questions about the eighth-ranked team in the country linger although the Longhorns have crushed Boston College, Virginia and Rice, three teams with excellent chances to finish in the bottom twenty.

Texas mauled Rice 72-15 Saturday to join Arkansas, Texas A&M, Houston and Southern Methodist on top of the Southwest Conference football ladder with 1-0 records.

But guess who's coming to the next kickoff. It's Barry Switzer and his top-ranked Oklahoma Sooners in a little social gathering that takes place every October on the Texas State Fair Grounds in the Cotton Bowl.

Unless you have a ticket don't show with less than a C-note because that's what scalpers will be demanding outside the gates. It's a sellout, of course, and has been bumped from national television.

The game will be seen live on television in Norman, Okla., and Austin, Tex., but blacked out elsewhere.

Texas jumped ahead of Rice so fast-

scoring with only 11 seconds elapsed in the game—that the 'Horn regulars didn't get a lot of work.

"We ought to be fresh for Oklahoma," said new Coach Freddie Akers.

Texas will carry a 61.3-point per game average into Saturday's Red River rivalry, highest in the nation.

"We expected to be 3-0 at this point and it's always a challenge and an honor to play the No. 1 team," said Akers.

Looking ahead to Oklahoma, Texas quarterback Mark McBath said, "If we play our game and hold our mistakes to a minimum we could show them a few things."

Last year the teams played to a bitter 6-6 tie in Texas Coach Darrell Royal's finale.

In other games Saturday, Michigan humiliated Texas A&M 41-3; Ohio State celebrated its first trip to the Southwest with a 35-7 thumping of Southern Methodist; Arkansas clubbed Texas Christian 42-6, Houston outlasted Baylor 28-24; and Texas Tech survived North Carolina 10-7 in the league's only happy intersectional outing.

The SWC is now 14-9 against outside competition.

Blood drive today

TCU's bi-annual blood drive will run through tomorrow in the Student Center lounge. Hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sponsored by the Tom Brown-Jarvis social concerns committee and Carter Blood Center, the drive is part of a TCU project which allows all

donors to receive all necessary blood for themselves or their immediate families up to a year from the last date of giving.

Everyone over 17 who has not been under medication of penicillin for three weeks or other antibiotics for one week is eligible to give.

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