

TCU sophomore charged with obstructing mail

By Chris Kelley
Campus Editor

A TCU sophomore who was employed in the TCU Post Office last semester will be arraigned Friday in U.S. District Court in Fort Worth on charges of obstructing correspondence.

Richard McFaddin Jr., 19, was indicted Jan. 9 in U.S. District Court. He was arrested Jan. 11 and appeared before U.S. Magistrate Alex McGlinchey, who released McFaddin on personal recognizance.

The indictment charges that McFaddin, while working in the TCU Post Office, took letters addressed to five TCU students, and hid, opened and embezzled their contents.

McFaddin, a general business major from New York City, could receive a maximum sentence of 15 years in federal prison and a fine of \$6,000, or both, if he is tried and found guilty or if he pleads guilty.

Lonnie Richburg, a special investigator for the U.S. Postal In-

spection Service, said the indictment was returned after an investigation at the TCU Post Office and after McFaddin made a statement concerning the letters.

The first count of the indictment charges that on Nov. 13, 1978, McFaddin took a letter addressed to Braiden Spencer, a freshman undeclared major from Tulsa, Okla.

The second count charges that on Dec. 4, 1978, McFaddin took a letter addressed to Jaimie Perez, a freshman music major from

McAllen, Texas.

The third count of the indictment charges that on Dec. 14, 1978, McFaddin took letters addressed to Margret Zigleschmid, a freshman speech pathology major from Seabrook, Texas; Sharon Reaves, a senior criminal justice major from El Paso; and Jamie Woodley, a freshman undeclared major from Sabinal, Texas.

Assistant Business Manager Edd Biven, who supervises Post Office affairs, said he called U.S. Postal

Service officials when he received a complaint Dec. 5 from a student.

The student's father had received a cancelled check made out to the student, though the student claimed he never received the check.

Bivin said he did not know how many pieces of mail McFaddin, who had been working at the Post Office since about the first of October, may have allegedly tampered with.

"I recommend that students who feel they have not received a check,

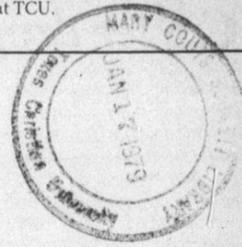
money order or airline ticket in the mail, stop payment on them immediately," Bivin said. "The university is not responsible for an unfortunate incident like this."

McFaddin is due back in Fort Worth for his arraignment Friday. An administrative official said he thought McFaddin is currently at home in New York City.

The administrative source, who wished not to be identified, said McFaddin is not currently enrolled at TCU.

The Daily Skiff

Wednesday, January 17, 1979



Texas Christian University

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Bortz says enrollment may climb

By Richard Brandt

TCU has received an unusually high number of requests for information from high school students, according to Admissions Dean Walter Bortz.

Does this mean a leap in enrollment figures for next year? As Bortz sees it, the answer is a definite maybe.

Bortz told the Skiff that the relationship between inquiring students and enrolling students is "not as solid" as that between applicants and students who actually enroll.

On the bright side, Bortz added, the application pool is slightly ahead of last year's. Admissions continues to aim for 1,500 new students; and aided by an increase in applications from transfer and graduate students, Bortz said, "it appears as if we're on target."

The Admissions Office uses the College Entrance Examination Board search program to identify prospective students. Literature about TCU was mailed to students earlier this year than in the past. This, combined with the growing interest in the Sun Belt, helps explain the increase in requests for information, Bortz said.

While it's still early to make any predictions, Bortz described the mood at Admissions as "cautiously optimistic."

Meanwhile, a retention study shows an increase in the number of students remaining at TCU for a full four years, according to Carol Patton, director of Freshman Advising.

The retention studies follow a new class of freshmen over four years, to see at what point students drop out and to identify reasons for leaving.

By determining the characters of students who tend to leave TCU, Patton said, the retention committee hopes to be more alert to the problems these students are facing. The committee is organizing a squad of "Green Beret" counselors to work with what she termed "high-risk" students.

The retention committee undertook a major calling effort to contact freshman and sophomore students who hadn't preregistered—partly for the committee's information, partly to help academic advisors in advance of registration. However, Patton described most of the committee's work as smaller, person-oriented activities.

"It's like trying to organize a swarm of gnats to attack a major problem," Patton said.

Business

The stock market's early-1979 rally suffered a sharp setback today in selling aggravated by pressure on the dollar in foreign exchange.

The Dow Jones was down 13.08 points to close at 835.59.

Dow Jones Average
-13.08

Stock market at a glance



Pompeii's beauty

"Circular oscillum," is one of many artifacts from Pompeii AD 79 at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. For more information on the show see page 3.

Carter's China policy opponents delaying Woodcock appointment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional opponents of President Carter's China policy are opening a scattershot attack that threatens to delay the confirmation of Leonard Woodcock as ambassador to Peking and to disrupt the legislative schedule of Senate leaders.

Within a few hours of the 96th Congress' opening Monday, there was a flurry of proposals dealing with relations between the United States and Taiwan.

Opponents of Carter's decision to recognize mainland China at the

expense of full diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan are expected to concentrate on three separate issues:

- The ambassadorial nomination of former United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, announced Monday.

- A collection of legislative proposals to establish an American Institute in Taiwan to handle official dealings with that country.

- A move, led by Sen. Harry Byrd, to force Senate floor debate on the administration's China

policy before Carter wants the discussion.

The Woodcock nomination, although not controversial itself, provides a likely target for opponents of Carter's China policy because a single senator can, under Senate rules, delay a confirmation.

Since Congress was not in session when Carter announced his new policy Dec. 15, Woodcock's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would give opponents their first in-session opportunity to question it.

Midwest buried by new snow; deaths reach 53

CHICAGO (AP) — With many schools closed and transportation still disrupted, the weather-weary Midwest struggled today to cope with hip-deep snow that threatened fuel and food supplies. A second runway reopened at O'Hare International Airport, the nation's busiest.

The storm-related death toll climbed to at least 53, and the National Weather Service said there was a chance of more snow tonight.

A Kansas road crew plowing snow Monday in rural Stafford County uncovered a car in a ditch containing the bodies of two men who apparently had frozen to death.

Local weather, page 3

A 44-year-old Columbus, Ohio, man was found 12 feet from the front door of his home on Monday. Police said he apparently slipped on ice, couldn't get up, and died of exposure.

In the hard-hit Chicago area, where up to 4 inches of snow fell atop the 20.3 inches that arrived over the weekend, authorities counted 17 deaths linked to the city's worst storm since 1967.

Chicago has received 44 inches of snow since Jan. 1. The city was declared a disaster area Monday.

Northern Illinois recorded one of its coldest days in history +19 below + a temperature reached only five times since records have been kept. The wind-chill index in South Bend, Ind., reached -52.

And Fred Ostby, deputy director of the National Weather Service in Kansas City, Kan., said a storm system in the West may hit Missouri and Kansas later in the week.

Ostby said it could pack more wallop than the wintry blast that hit over the weekend.

Illinois Gov. James Thompson declared a state of emergency in 22 counties Monday. The governors of Iowa and Kansas also declared emergencies.

State reins taken over by Clements

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Bill Clements became Texas' first Republican governor in 105 years today with a promise that he would persist in fighting for better and less government.

"I want to conduct government in a business-like manner, with elected officials and government leaders responsible to the taxpayers just as a board of directors and company officials are responsible to the stockholders," the 61-year-old multimillionaire said in his inaugural address shortly after taking the oath as Texas' 41st governor.

"You will hear voices during my administration expressing doubts about some of my proposals. But I will persist, we will prevail."

Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby, who took the oath just before Clements, called for "limited government ... We need more of the services that state and local government provide and less of the prying and second-guessing and regulation that the federal government imposes."

Clements had compliments for outgoing Gov. Dolph Briscoe and promised cooperation with Hobby and Speaker Bill Clayton.

"This inauguration, where a Republican governor takes office with a Democratic lieutenant governor, stands as living proof of the independent thinking of the people of this state," he said.

Computerized carpooling open to TCU

Raising interest proves difficult

By John Ruffin

Students interested in saving money and conserving energy while getting from one place to another can try Operation Rideshare, a service of the Transportation Services Information Center (TSIC) of Fort Worth.

The program maintains a free computerized match list of people going the same way to work or school, as well as information concerning carpooling and local bus lines.

TCU has been in the program eight months, according to Fred Taylor, director of Use of Facilities. Taylor's office serves as a clearinghouse for all Operation Rideshare activities for TCU

students, faculty, and staff.

Taylor said TCU's participation in the program is a result of government request seeking voluntary cooperation from companies and universities.

He admits that generating interest in the program here has been "difficult." A questionnaire distributed Aug. 15, 1978, drew only 350 responses from faculty and staff, and 150 responses from students.

The purpose of the survey was to supply names, addresses, destinations and other data for Operation Rideshare. Taylor attributed the apathy to "people's failure to take energy conservation seriously," and to distribution

difficulties and schedule conflicts.

However, most of those who did respond indicated a willingness to participate, he said.

Taylor urges students, faculty, and staff to be aware of the need to conserve, "before the government makes a direct order."

Besides carpooling, Operation Rideshare also includes using city bus lines, vanpools (with eight or more people), bicycles, and walking, Taylor added.

Students who commute to school or work can join the program by filling out and mailing Rideshare matching forms, available in Taylor's office in Sadler Hall 16, or by contacting TSIC at 870-8070.



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Carter drops Taiwan

Financially, diplomatic relations with Communist China will be a great boon for the United States. Even though Peking's money reserves are skimpy at best, a massive expansion of U.S. trade with China is inevitable.

But more than money has to be considered, and a bitter fight is shaping up in the Senate over the President's decision to terminate a mutual-defense treaty with Taiwan in order to normalize relations with Peking. Meanwhile, the American people rejected Carter's decision 4-1.

In a formal statement accompanying the joint communique with China, the United States said it would notify Taiwan that it is terminating diplomatic relations, and that the 1954 mutual-defense treaty is being terminated "in accordance with the provisions in the treaty."

The provisions state that either party may terminate the treaty one year after notice has been given to the other party. Carter wants to nullify the agreement on Dec. 31, 1979.

The U.S. Constitution does not require a Senate vote for cancellation of a treaty, but the House and Senate passed a resolution last year demanding advance consultation on abrogation of the treaty.

Carter's action is unprecedented. Never before has a president nullified a mutual-security treaty, and a group of lawmakers headed by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Arizona, wants the courts to judge the issue, calling Carter's action unconstitutional.

But, in the past, both the Congress and the Chief Executive have taken the liberty of cancelling non-military treaties, and the Supreme Court has never decided which is the correct procedure. It appears unlikely that the courts will choose to clear the air this time around, so it looks like the president got away with it.

Other than the money, it is difficult to see exactly what the United States got out of it. You know that the Soviet Union has to be suspicious of the military implications of the new U.S. ties with China, Russia's arch-enemy. This should not only mean a more rapid Soviet arms buildup, but also a slowdown in the SALT II talks.

And for Taiwan to survive alone would take nothing short of a miracle. Communist China will hopefully wait until after Dec. 31, 1979 to attack the democratic island, but Taiwan will not last long after that date.

Carter has blundered again. How can the United States be trusted if we are unwilling to live up to our obligations? Now, more than ever, our NATO allies have good reason to be concerned. And among the most concerned in our country is Goldwater.

"If the president gets away with it, then each and every treaty the United States has with another country—such as NATO or our alliances with South Korea and Japan—will be put in doubt."

Well, the president will get away with it, unfortunately. The China episode is yet another in an ever-increasing number of examples to the rest of the world that the United States cannot be counted on. Carter's dishonorable and hypocritical move will mean a further loss of respect from nearly every country in the world.

Where will that leave the United States? Taiwan is not the only nation Carter is selling down the river.

Ford, Crane in 1980

Former President Gerald Ford has not disclosed his 1980 political intentions, but should he decide to run he'll probably face some stiff opposition in the Republican primaries. Phillip Crane has already announced his candidacy, and Ronald Reagan is expected to follow suit shortly. George Bush and John Connally are also among the probables.

Some political analysts are saying that the imminent formation by Bush of a staff to run his drive for the Republican nomination is a signal that Ford won't run, and that Bush is hoping to win the bulk of Ford's supporters.

During his visit to TCU in December, Ford told *The Daily Skiff* he thinks the tax revolt will "very definitely" be a factor in the 1980 elections.

It is hard to say how the tax revolt will affect any presidential aspirations Ford may have next year. He supported California's Proposition 13 and he is sticking to his guns, but he will be up against Republicans who are even more conservative than he is.

Ford told the *Skiff* that although Crane is more conservative than himself, in general, he supported Crane's decision to be a candidate.

"I think it is important for the Republican Party to have a broad array of candidates, including Phil Crane," Ford said.

One has reason to wonder how sincerely Ford supports Crane, however. The Illinois congressman is likely to provide Ford's stiffest challenge in 1980, especially with the former president dragging the ball and chain that he has worn since pardoning President Nixon.

But Ford has an otherwise good record in the White House, experience, and a moderately conservative, middle-of-the-road ideology that seems to attract voters from nearly every part of the political spectrum.

Eight months after the primaries, the Republican candidate stands a good chance of defeating the incumbent President Jimmy Carter, presuming Carter gets his party's nomination in the spring. But if God gives it a go (Edward Kennedy) then everybody's in trouble.

If the inflation rate is the same or higher in 1980 than it is now—and chances are that it will be—it is unlikely the American people will want another four years of Jimmy Carter. Barring another Watergate, that leaves the White House door open to the Republican candidate.

Ford knows his chances are good. It is unlikely he will pass up the opportunity. Crane also knows his chances are good. He hasn't passed it up. It's hard to say for sure, but it looks like Gerald Ford (or at least a carbon copy) vs. Phil Crane for the presidency in the 1980 Republican primaries.

CHINESE LANGUAGE QUIZ
 THE FOLLOWING PHRASE IS (CHECK ONE): a MANDARIN CHINESE b CANTON CHINESE c CHUNG KING CHINESE d TAIWANESE CHINESE

James Reston

Goldwater on Taiwan



Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., is trying to make a party issue and even a constitutional issue against President Carter's decision to end the United States' 23-year-old mutual-defense treaty with Taiwan, but there is little chance that he will succeed.

He will, however, force a prolonged debate on the issue, for he has the respect and affection of the Congress, and he has some arguments on his side, but the odds are against him on both political and legal grounds.

There are no precise precedents for presidential abrogation of a DEFENSE treaty, but a comparable question was raised during the Panama Canal debate when it was asserted that President Carter had no legal right to convey property (the canal) acquired by treaty without the express consent of a majority of both houses of the Congress.

At that time, a U.S. district court supported the president's action and was sustained by a U.S. court of appeals. When the issue was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court refused to hear it and thus allowed the judgments of the lower courts to stand.

There have been a number of cases in which the president abrogated treaties on his own authority and others where the president and the Congress acted jointly to terminate treaties, but none of these was of the magnitude of the Taiwan defense treaty, and therefore Goldwater's strongest argument is that this was a major act of state where good manners and bipartisan procedure called for at least for congressional approval.

This is, however, essentially a political rather than a legal issue, and there is far less support in the Senate and the House for opposing the president on Taiwan than there was for opposing him on Panama.

In the first place, the senator is making his objections in the most extreme terms. It is his contention that since the Taiwan treaty was approved by two-thirds of the Senate in 1955, it cannot be ended except by a similar vote in 1978. He even suggests that any attempt to do so might lead to impeachment of the president.

"No president," he asserted in a pamphlet published earlier this year, "can terminate a treaty unless he first obtains the consent of the Congress; the Constitution demands a role for Congress in the abrogation of treaties; any president who would violate the Constitution on such a major matter in breaking faith with the nation's treaty obligations would run the risk of impeachment."

Carter runs risk of impeachment—Goldwater

It should be noted here that the challenge is not to the president's right to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Peking government, but to his individual authority to end the defense treaty with Taiwan. But in practical terms it would be hard to reconcile these two positions.

For the Carter administration could not exercise its authority to recognize the Peking government without abrogating the Taiwan treaty. Breaking the treaty was a clear condition for establishing normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China; and Carter could not do the one without the other.

This will not prevent Goldwater, however, from pressing the issue all the way through the Congress and the courts. He rather enjoys fighting for causes he believes in, with or without supporters, and on this issue he feels that there are fundamental security and parliamentary questions to be resolved.

He will get some support in both parties for his criticism of Carter's procedures. The Congress has been very jealous of its rights ever since it gave away so many of them during the Vietnam war, and there is a feeling in Capitol Hill that the president completed his arrangements while the Congress was in recess, precisely to blunt the criticism during the year-end holidays.

Nevertheless, there is quiet but strong opposition within the Republican party to making this a partisan issue. In fact, one reason for the president's decision at this time was that, with the opening of China to large commercial deals with Japan, West Germany, Britain and other industrial countries, many leading American businessmen, most of them Republicans, were pressing the administration to normalize relations with Peking and improve the chances of getting an early start in the Chinese markets.

Also, the Republican leaders of the House and Senate are anticipating major controversies with the administration in the 96th Congress on Carter's strategic arms agreement, which will probably be signed here in mid-January, and on the administration's conduct of foreign policy in Israel, Egypt and Iran.

"We don't want to take on too many major foreign policy issues next year," one of them said, "and risk the charge that we're opposing the president all over the world. It would be hard to oppose him on both the Soviet Union and China-Taiwan, for this would split the party and we might lose all around."

Barry Goldwater, of course, takes a different view, and not for the first time. For him this is a moral issue as well as a strategic and constitutional question, and he will fight it if he has to fight alone.

New York Times News Service

New looks in china for 1979

By Patricia Wells

Gambling may be the main event on the casino floor here, but at the annual Atlantic City China and Glass Show this month at the Convention Center to the south, nobody was taking any chances. If one word describes the trend in table-top fashions for 1979, it is "cautious."

More than 15,000 buyers examined the new and the not-so-new look in china, glass and silver.

Buyers as well as sellers noted a continuing interest in elegance, with gold rims appearing again on china, a proliferation of silver service pieces, and formally fluted glassware coming on strong.

"We're going to see an increasing emphasis on the traditional," predicted Marc Balmuth, merchandising vice president at Macy's. "In dinnerware and glassware, it's mainly an opulent feeling, with a greater use of gold and swirls."

At Gorham, the company's president, Frank Grzelecki, echoed Balmuth's assessment, noting a definite trend toward gold or sterling flatware with gold trim.

Since this was not a year to throw caution to the winds, there were few gimmicks to follow 1978's short-lived, King Tutankhamun-inspired Egyptian look. This year's occasional Superman apron or mug scarcely made a ripple.

One growing area is gifts. Silver manufacturers offer prepackaged trinkets; glassware manufacturers, ready-to-give sets. One innovative item, for giving away or keeping for oneself, is the new Tea for Two set presented by Balos International.

The teacups and oversized saucers are of tempered glass, and are made in Italy. The cups are set in a simple silver-plate frame, a kind of cross between the Jena teacup and the traditional porcelain and silver demitasse.

What's known as the executive gift line is also growing, with companies such as Block China offering everything from letter openers to ice buckets, clocks to paperweights, in sterling and cut-glass combinations. Most are in the \$25 to \$30 range.

Although opulence, formality and tradition seem to be back in style, it is not at the expense of casual lines. The stackable look in dishes and glasses, whether porcelain or plastic, is growing. In dinnerware, the predominance of chunky hand-crafted stoneware, the mainstay of the 1960s, has definitely ended. The European and restaurant look, in white porcelain edged in rainbow colors of blue, red, green or yellow, seems to be taking its place.

New York Times News Service

Patricia Wells is a reporter for the New York Times

Now we know the truth about 'invasion'

By William Safire

Sometimes a change of circumstances can illuminate an historical truth. The *Vietskrieg*—Vietnam's lightning takeover of Cambodia—is one of those changes.

When Elizabeth Becker of *The Washington Post* was permitted to observe the Cambodian Communists recently, she was given a 94-page "Black Paper" detailing Vietnam's abuse of Cambodia over the centuries. "In 1970," the Cambodian document charges, "the figure of Vietcong in Kampuchea reached 1.5 to 2 million."

"The 'Black Paper' also discloses," wrote reporter Becker, "that when former President Richard Nixon ordered the invasion of Cambodia in 1970, there were in fact some 200,000 to 300,000 Vietcong in the northeastern region of Cambodia including the 'Central Committee of the Vietnamese Party'—the long-sought COSVN."

Asked why Cambodia had never before confirmed what U.S. intelligence estimates were at the time, her Cambodian hosts replied:

Safire is a political analyst and writes weekly column for the New York Times

"Because we wanted to be in solidarity with Vietnam." With that solidarity shattered, the truth can be seen, and the real "lesson of Vietnam" can be learned.

Cast your mind back to that terrible summer of 1970, when the campuses erupted in violent protest at our "expansion" of the war and young guardsmen killed four students at Kent State. (Ironically, the lawsuits were settled only last week.)

Protestors and dissenters, on and off campus, derided the U.S. intelligence estimates of Vietcong strength inside Cambodia, dismissing the figures as mere rationalization for our expanding the war. Like our "secret bombing" of Cambodia, the anti-war movement cried, our "incursion" was an example of U.S. imperialism and presidential power run amuck.

But now we know—even if we discount by half the self-serving "Black Paper's" figures—that the war had already been expanded by the Vietnamese to that Cambodian territory, which was being used as a safe staging area for attacks into South Vietnam.

Now we know we were right—in

law, in morality, in military tactics—to attack the forces that had already invaded Cambodia.

And what about the "secret bombing"? Since the Cambodians knew their country was being bombed, the dissenters said, why should the attacks be kept from the American people? The answer: Prince Sihanouk, the supreme neutralist, had a deal with the United States. We could bomb the quarter-million Vietnamese who were using the northeastern jungle of Cambodia to attack our troops, as long as we did not say so publicly—which would force him to tell us to stop.

Now we know that the bombs fell not on peaceful Cambodians, as our doves were insisting, but on a powerful Vietnamese fighting and logistical force. In retrospect, we should have ignored Sihanouk's neutral posturing and publicly proclaimed our intention to bomb Vietnamese invaders. At any rate, the world now knows that the truth was the opposite from what the protestors were misled into believing.

Supporters of immediate American withdrawal waving

"Stop the killing" signs, pooh-poohed the notion of a bloodbath to follow our departure. Now we know that the killing intensified after we washed our hands of Southeast Asia, as the Cambodian Khmer Rouge treated people as cattle and caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions.

The advocates of cutting off military aid to Saigon assured us that the "falling domino theory"—named by Joseph Alsop and popularized by Dwight Eisenhower—had long been discredited. Now we know what happened after congressional doves pinched off the lifeline: South Vietnam collapsed; Laos soon became a Vietnam puppet; Cambodia fell first to the savage Khmer Rouge, and then to Vietnamese regulars; now real fear is felt in Thailand and Malaysia. The domino theory, in Asia as in the Mideast, is not all that discredited any more.

The purpose of this essay, which is sure to evoke responses ranging from shrill to apoplectic from all those who had clothed naked abandonment in higher morality, is not to lay blame on war-weary Americans for the savagery in Asia.

Lectures focus Pompeii's art

The Honors Program will sponsor a seven-week series of free public lectures to aid understanding and appreciation of the Pompeii exhibit at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. The series is available to Honor students for two hours of credit.

The multi-media lectures will be held at the Fort Worth Public Library Auditorium at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays beginning Jan. 24. Each program will concentrate on a different aspect of Pompeii's impact on Western world art and culture.

In conjunction with the lecture series, two TCU sponsored tours of the museum exhibit in Dallas are scheduled Jan. 25 and March 8.

Each of the bus tours will cost \$2.50 per person and reservations will be required, said Dr. Neil Daniel, interim director of the Honors Program.

The tours to Dallas will leave campus at 3:30 p.m. and return at 7:30 p.m. on both dates. During the stay, the groups will spend an hour viewing the exhibit with the TCU lecturers.



Patricia Fraser
Art Critic

There is still space open for Honor students wishing to take the course for credit. The course is listed as HSPR-4970.

FILM SERIES: The Kimbell Art Museum will offer a film series that continues through Feb. 3 on Saturdays and Sundays at 2 p.m. The series consists of 52-minute segments on the "Totality of Indian Culture."

DATES EXTENDED: The dates of the exhibition "Modern American Painting and Sculpture from the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts" have been extended through Jan. 21 at the Fort Worth Art Museum.

RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBIT: Fort Worth Art Museum Jan. 19 - Feb. 18, Wallace Berman Exhibit will include Berman's early drawings and sculptures, Verifax collages, correspondence, book covers, posters and copies of *Semina*, an important *avant-garde* journal he published.

Butler new minister

By Bill Palmer
Managing Editor

A new TCU campus minister assumed his position Monday. John J. Butler, who formerly worked in the Counseling Center, was chosen last semester from more than 50 applicants by a selection committee chaired by Vice Chancellor Howard Wible.

Butler said Sunday his goals as campus minister include raising the level of awareness of faith and Christianity among the community. Then, individuals are better prepared to function in the world beyond the campus as well as on campus, he said.

He also wants to provide ministry

to both individuals and the community as a whole.

Butler's responsibilities will include leading the Carr Chapel services, working with student groups, and coordinating other campus religious groups. Also, Butler will provide pastoral care for students, faculty, and staff, and will work with ministers from nearby churches that serve the university community.

Bernice Ewen, the administrative secretary to the campus minister, served as interim coordinator before Butler was selected. Ewen said that Butler has 14 years experience in campus ministry, in addition to



John J. Butler

pastoral experience and psychological training.

calendar

Editors Note: departments or organizations wanting an event published in the daily calendar may fill out an event sheet available at The Daily Skiff newsroom, Dan Rogers Hall 115.

5 p.m. + TCU women's basketball team versus St. Mary's University at Daniel Meyer Coliseum.

7 p.m. + Unity Chapel service, Martin Luther King memorial at Robert Carr Chappel.

Pregnancy dangers cited

More smoking ills told

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C. (AP) — New evidence indicates the negative effects of moking continue even if women quit before pregnancy, says a major new study.

Data released Monday for the U.S. Collaborative Perinatal Project, which examined more than 50,000 pregnancies at 12 hospital

centers, confirmed previous studies showing smoking during pregnancy increases disorders that kill the unborn and the newborn.

But Dr. Richard L. Naeye of Pennsylvania State University told the American Heart Association's annual science writers' forum he was particularly disturbed by the first data to indicate past smoking had an effect on later pregnancy.

He said placenta praevia and the presence of abnormally large areas of dead tissue on the placenta were more common for smoking mothers and were related to past smoking, measured as cigarettes per year over a period of time.

Placenta praevia is a condition in which the placenta is attached abnormally low in the womb, leading to dangerous complications during labor and birth.

Naeye said no one knows how

long the effects of smoking continue after a woman quits, but he advised women contemplating pregnancy to give up smoking as early as possible before conception.

Previous studies linked sudden infant death syndrome — also called crib death — to smoking during pregnancy.

Smoking increases the risk of crib death by 52 percent, Naeye said.

While smoking is not the greatest factor in crib death — premature birth and respiratory and prenatal infection are others — it alone increases the risk of crib death by 52 percent, Naeye said.

Weather

Mostly cloudy skies and warmer temperatures are in store for the metroplex today. There will be a slight chance of rain or drizzle this morning. Wednesday's high is expected to be near 60, with winds southerly 10-20 m.p.h.

Classified Ads

PART-TIME JOBS available for the right individual. We pay top dollar for jobs. Current openings: desk clerks, waitresses, cashier hostess, dishwasher, porters. Near TCU on University Drive. Holiday Inn Midtown. Apply in person.

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Lady cagers holding 7-6 record; ready for Saint Mary's tonight

The TCU women's basketball team will be trying to keep their winning percentages they face St. Mary's University tonight at 7:00 pm in Daniel Meyer Coliseum.

The team defends a 7-6 record for the season, with an even score of 2-2

on the home court.

TCU coach Judy Daley is pleased with her team's performance so far. "We are about where we should be at this point in the season, and I think we are building up at a rate where we'll peak at the right time," Daley said.

This year's version of the Lady Frogs features only one senior, four juniors, and a large crew of underclassmen. Like several other sports on campus they are bothered with the big problem inherent in a young team; inexperience.

"We spent much of the first part of the season just trying to get to know each other. Its hard to develop a style of play that way," Daley said.

The team is also bothered by the fact that they are rather short overall. The tallest girl on the squad is only 5' 11" tall.

To combat that problem the girls are working to develop a fast break.

"We have talent and quickness," coach Daley said, "and we'll have to use them to offset our height."

"We are also working to create a more consistent game. We play games where we win by 20 points and games where we lose by 20 points. That won't work. At one time we were averaging 22 turnovers a game, and you can't win like that. Consistency will be a key," she said.

As for the opponents to come, the team is hopeful. According to Daley, their goal for the year is to make a good showing at the zone tournament and go the the State meet.

Fighting Irish on top in sportswriters poll

The Associated Press has released the results of its weekly basketball poll. Here are the top twenty teams this week with their season records.

1. Notre Dame	8-1	11. Arkansas	10-2
2. North Carolina	12-2	12. Syracuse	12-2
3. UCLA	11-2	13. Marquette	11-2
4. Illinois	15-1	14. N. Carolina St.	11-4
5. Indiana St.	14-0	15. Texas A x M	13-3
6. Michigan St.	9-3	16. Ohio St.	9-4
7. Louisville	12-3	17. Temple	12-1
8. Duke	10-3	18. Alabama	10-4
9. Louisiana St.	12-2	19. Maryland	11-4
10. Georgetown	12-2	20. Kansas	9-4

Jim Bridges

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NEW YORK SUB-WAY



ACROSS FROM TCU THEATER

See Skiff tomorrow for Subway Surprise!

Intramurals offered

The Rickel Center's intramural program will offer men's and women's basketball and singles elimination racquetball in daily leagues beginning next week. Leagues for Greeks and In-

dependents will also be offered.

Mark Taylor, director of men's intramurals, said there will be six men's basketball leagues Monday through Friday and will also feature a Thursday night league. The Thursday night and Friday afternoon leagues will be "fun leagues" and not for points or competition, Taylor said.

"The men's leagues will be Monday through Friday and will be according to NCAA rules, with the exception of timing. There will be a slight difference in the timekeeping," Taylor said. "The women's basketball will be only four-party teams. There will be two leagues for them...Independents will play on Monday and Wednesday and Greeks will play on Tuesday and Thursday."

Taylor said the racquetball program will feature two leagues, Greek men and Greek women. Competition will be singles elimination.

Deadline for signing up for intramural basketball programs is Jan. 25. Racquetball deadline will be later in the month.



Skiff photo by Matt Keith

Holding his ground

TCU senior Steve Scales guards his man in the TCU exhibition game with the Finland National Basketball Team. The Finns beat the Frogs 81-78. The TCU record so far this season stands at 5-8 with a total of 0-3 in conference play. The Frogs have the week off before their game this Saturday against Arkansas in Daniel Meyer Coliseum.

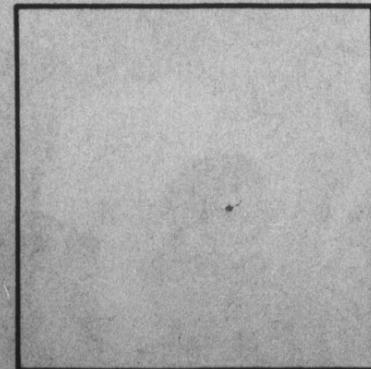
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Stare at the nose on this Mona Lisa. What do you see?



Four tiny dots are visible on her nose. To experience an interesting phenomenon, stare hard at the dots for 30 seconds. Then immediately look at the blank square beside the Mona Lisa, and blink both eyes quickly.

What you will see is called an "after-image". Come to our free Mini-Lesson and we'll show you how this simple capability that everyone possesses can be used to increase reading skills. Not merely reading speed, but the ability to remember what is read. For that, after all is said and done, is what counts.

Do Most Students Read Slowly?

Most students have no idea what their reading ability is. If they are typical, they read about 300 words per minute (or one page of a novel). Why is it that students read at virtually the same speed, considering how very different they all are?

The cause can be traced back to the First Grade. When we were taught to read, we were asked to read out loud, word-by-word. Later, in the Second Grade, we were asked to stop saying each word out loud. But we never really did. Fact is, you're saying these words right now—not out loud, but to yourself, *one word at a time!*

This means you read only as fast as you talk—about 250 to 300 words per minute. (As if to prove the point, Guinness's Book of World Records lists John F. Kennedy as delivering the fastest speech ever at 327 words per minute).

How Do You Learn To Read Faster? With The Same Comprehension?

At the Mini-Lesson you will find out how the Evelyn Wood course eliminates the habit of reading only one word at a time. How you can learn to read 3 or 4 words instead of only one. To see how natural this is, look at the dot in the middle of this phrase:

the grass · is green

Try as you may, you can't help but see the other words. With training, you learn to use this natural, but un used potential. You learn to see groups of words simultaneously. This will double, triple, possibly quadruple your present ability.

This concept is diametrically opposed to the old-fashioned speed reading technique of picking out key phrases. In the Evelyn Wood course, skimming is a dirty word!

Is there a positive value in reading faster? Ask the honors student how fast he reads. Chances are he doesn't know either. Test him and you may find out he's one of those rare birds who has learned to read faster by accident—or more likely, by his sheer drive to succeed. That's what Evelyn Wood discovered in 1945.

Dynamic Reading Wasn't Invented. It Was Discovered.

Evelyn Wood was working on her Master's Degree

at the University of Utah in 1945. She handed in her thesis, and on the spot her professor, Dr. C. Lowell Lees, read the paper in a matter of minutes and then discussed it with her in astonishingly great detail. That incident inspired a 14 year Odyssey, during which Mrs. Wood first found 50 people who read at speeds ranging from 1500 words per minute to 6000 words per minute.

Then she found that they shared a number of common characteristics. They read groups of words, complete thoughts sometimes, and not a word at a time. They rarely stopped to re-read a word or a paragraph because they didn't understand it. They finished the material first, went back to re-read, if still necessary. They hardly ever lost their place—a common habit of slow readers. And finally, none of them got bored by their own slow reading. Instead, they spoke of their reading as *though it were like watching a movie!*

Painstakingly, Mrs. Wood taught herself these principles and increased her speed dramatically. She too began to experience the excitement of "reading a movie".

In 1959, the first course in Dynamic Reading was offered to the public. That year, classes were conducted for members of the U.S. Congress. The revolution in reading was on!

Over 1,000,000 Graduates So Far.

Since 1959, three Presidents have invited Evelyn Wood instructors to teach their staffs how to read better. All in all, the list of famous graduates reads like Who's Who:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hugh Alexander, U.S. Congress | Charlton Heston, Actor | Gaylord Nelson, U.S. Congress |
| Birch Bayh, U.S. Congress | Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Congress | Julie Newmar, Actress |
| Jackson Betts, U.S. Congress | Edward Kennedy, U.S. Congress | William Proxmire, U.S. Congress |
| Daniel Brewster, U.S. Congress | David S. King, U.S. Congress | Abraham Ribicoff, U.S. Congress |
| Allan Cranston, U.S. Congress | Burt Lancaster, Actor | Herman Scheebell, U.S. Congress |
| John Dingell, U.S. Congress | Thomas J. McIntyre, Actor | George Segal, Actor |
| Madame Gandhi, India | Marshall McLuhan, Writer | Al Ulman, U.S. Congress |
| John Glenn, U.S. Congress | Joseph M. Montoya, U.S. Congress | J. Irving Whalley, U.S. Congress |

Why Do So Many Enroll?

This question was posed to several thousand college freshmen who had just enrolled in the Evelyn Wood course. The answers were varied, but mostly on the same wave length: 1) They wanted to reduce their study time; 2) They wanted to feel more confident in class, more in control; and 3) They wanted to learn more, to achieve better grades.

At the end of the course, each student was asked if his goals were met. Over 95% said yes. The other 5% received their tuition back (but more of that later). Look at these statistics, compiled from a list of 43 college campus classes

No. of times speed increased	Increase in comprehension
4.08	10.2%

Read what the University of Illinois student paper said (Ed Sejud): "If a student avails himself of all the facilities by the (Evelyn Wood) Institute and attends all the class sessions, the price boils down to only about \$2 an hour, cheaper than any private tutoring you'll ever find. Spread over four years, the course can save thousands of study hours and can probably affect a boost in a student's grade-point average. Assignments which once took days can be accomplished in a matter of hours, leaving much more time for other pursuits. The Institute estimates that it can save average students 350 hours of study time each semester—probably an understatement."

What Happens If I Flop?

If you fail to increase your reading ability at least 3 times, you receive a full tuition refund. No catches, no hassles. We put it in writing:

THE GUARANTEE.

Any student who attends every class, completes the required practice, yet does not improve reading ability at least 3 times, as measured by the beginning and ending tests, will be eligible to receive a full tuition refund.

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Who Teaches The Course? Do You Lose The Enjoyment of Reading Slowly—Of Savoring The Literary Style? How Much Do You Have To Practice? Does IQ Have Anything To Do With It? Can A Really Slow Reader Become A Dynamic Reader?

Don't take anybody's word for it—not ours, not anybody's. We developed the Mini-Lesson so you could make up your own mind about the course. The Mini-Lesson lasts only 1 hour. During that short time, you have a chance to try your hand at it—to find out if it really can do the job for you. In 60 minutes over 80% of the audience increases reading speed. Just a little, but enough to know what it's like. At the Mini-Lesson you will find out how the Evelyn Wood technique handles difficult textbook material. How it improves memory and concentration. How it makes reading a pleasure instead of a chore. Let's face it, if the Evelyn Wood course is for real, you ought to know about it.