

# State of the Union address upsets Texas legislators

WASHINGTON (AP)—It wasn't so much what he said, but what he didn't say that concerned the Texas delegation following President Carter's State of the Union message Tuesday.

Carter's lack of attention to energy and his passing comment concerning the prosperity of farmers sparked most of the adverse reaction.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright applauded Carter for his "commitment to fight inflation"

before reminding the president of the energy situation.

"The president obviously is determined to steer a responsible course. Some major issues were noticeable by their absence," said Rep. Jack Hightower, D-Texas. "Little verbiage was given to energy and the reference to improved farm income would be hard for most farmers in our area to accept."

"Just because we have had record farm exports doesn't mean that we back away from efforts to expand in

In the wake of President Carter's attack on inflation in his State of the Union address, the government released figures showing the 1978 inflation rate was nine percent, over two percent more than predicted. See story below, column one.

this area," he continued. "The fact that the president claimed net farm income is up 25 percent just indicates how low it was last year."

Freshman Rep. Mickey Leland, D-Texas, termed the president's address "anti-climatic."

Carter's comments on increasing defense spending at the cost of "social programs really disturbs me," added Leland. "It doesn't look like there's any hope or promise for enhancement of the programs that we care about most: economic development, CETA jobs, social security for senior citizens and a national health plan...I wasn't impressed."

As expected, Texas Republicans used harsher language.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas said "I was not inspired. He paid lip service to some things we Republicans have been supporting—reducing government spending, fighting inflation and relieving the economy of the enormous regulatory burden but he didn't propose any specific answers to these problems."

Rep. Jim Collins, R-Texas, said "That was the least-inspiring speech to the most least-inspired audience

I've ever seen. His cool reception was richly deserved...as I understand it, he wrote it himself."

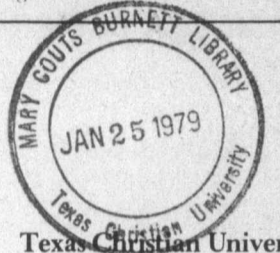
Democrats generally took it easy on Carter but didn't hesitate to discuss their misgivings.

Freshman Rep. Kent Hance, D-Texas, said "I guess he just didn't want to bring up a bad (energy) situation. Most of the people in Texas will tell you that that energy bill isn't going to produce one more drop of oil or one more cubic foot of gas."

# The Daily Skiff

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Skiff photo by Danny Biggs

## Vibrant vibrato

Ron Shirey, TCU Choir Master, rehearses the Choral Union Choir each Monday and Wednesday at noon. The Choral

Union Choir provides another opportunity for talented TCU singers to exercise their vocal chords.

## Less students not a worry to Registrar

By Chris Kelley  
Campus Editor

Although this spring's enrollment is down 2.7 percent over last spring's, TCU Registrar Calvin Cumbie says the enrollment picture looks "most favorable" and "encouraging."

Enrollment this spring totals 5,712 students, 162 fewer than were enrolled during the fall semester. This represents a "significant improvement over the pattern of one year ago," Cumbie said. Spring of 1978 figures showed 288 fewer students than in the fall of 1977, a decrease of 4.6 percent.

Cumbie said the decline this spring is more evident at the graduate level than at the undergraduate level.

He said there are 150 fewer full-time undergraduate students (3.4 percent), but 44 fewer students (5.0 percent) in the Graduate School. The enrollment in Brite Divinity School decreased by 9 students, or 3.9 percent.

However, the enrollment in undergraduate evening courses actually increased by 41 students or 8.7 percent, after a steady 12-year decline. Cumbie attributed the increase to the work of TCU's Continuing Education program.

"Continuing Education did some effective marketing and advertising," Cumbie said. "They really deserve the credit" for the increase, he said.

Cumbie said there are three

Except for undergraduate Evening Courses, all TCU schools showed a decrease in enrollment. This spring's enrollment is compared with last year's in a chart on page three.

factors which contributed to the favorable enrollment this spring compared with last fall: improved retention of students; increased enrollment of new students—almost exclusively transfers from other colleges and universities, since there is a very small number of high school graduates at mid-year; and a larger than usual number of former TCU students who returned after a period of non-attendance.

A combination of those three factors "almost offset" the 229 students who graduated Dec. 15, he added.

Comparing enrollment this spring with the spring of 1978, there was a decline of only 159 students, or 2.7 percent, Cumbie said. Last fall, the enrollment declined by 285 students or 4.6 percent, compared with the fall, 1977.

"On the basis of this comparison, Continued on page 3

## TCU receives \$2 million grant for expansion of library; \$10 million project cost estimated

By Chris Kelley  
Campus Editor

TCU has received a \$2 million challenge commitment for expansion of the Mary Coats Burnett

Library, according to Chancellor James M. Moudy.

The grant was received from University supporters Drs. Cecil and Ida Green.

The University must now obtain an additional \$8 million within the next year and a half, Moudy said in a letter to faculty and staff announcing the gift.

Library expansion is listed as the number one priority in TCU's interim plan for development. Moudy said the commitment represents "the first major breakthrough toward the expansion project," which will ultimately require \$10 million for completion.

Construction of new space will require \$6 million, while \$4 million is needed for building operation and program support, he said.

"Aggressive pursuit of the program, which will require obtaining additional commitments totaling \$8 million within the next eighteen months, must become a priority for all of us," he said.

According to the TCU's interim plans for development, "The University's highest priority facility need is for renovation and modernizing of existing library space and the addition of a significant amount of new space...

## Connally joins hopefuls for '80 GOP nomination

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former Texas Gov. John B. Connally yesterday entered the race for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination with a call to the nation "to overcome the crisis of the spirit which is assaulting our national resolve."

Connally, whose political career spans both major parties, declared his candidacy in a speech at the National Press Club. He characterized President Carter, a Democrat, as "a sincere, patriotic, hard-working man" who has failed "to provide effective leadership."

"The Carter administration is wrong for the times in which we live," he said.

Connally is the third candidate to jump into the race for the 1980 GOP nomination. The others are Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois and Los Angeles businessman Benjamin Fernandez.

In his speech, Connally emphasized the need for greater reliance on free enterprise and a strong national defense.

Connally endorsed proposals to amend the Constitution to require a balanced federal budget. He also proposed a constitutional amendment to limit presidents to a single six-year term.

Months of political spadework trying to line up support preceded Connally's announcement today.

## 1978 inflation rate 9%; worst in four years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer prices rose 9 percent in 1978, the largest increase in four years, but the inflation picture improved in the

### Business

The NYSE posted scattered losses after earlier rises attributed to tentative hopes for a break in interest rates. The Dow Jones fell 0.44 to 846.41.

**Dow Jones Average**  
-0.44

**Stock market at a glance**

last two months of the year, the Labor Department said yesterday.

The Consumer Price Index ended the year at 202.9, meaning that the average products that cost \$100 in the base period of 1967 cost \$202.90 in December.

Price increases were held to 0.6 percent in December because of smaller increases in medical costs and the property tax cuts in California, the department said.

But food prices began spiraling again, rising 0.8 percent for the month, due mainly to higher meat and milk prices.

The purchasing power of the average worker declined 0.1 per-

cent in the month and by 3.4 percent over the course of the year, the department said.

The year-end consumer price report affects the pay of up to 2.6 million people who have December or fourth-quarter cost-of-living clauses in their labor contracts.

The 9 percent increase for the year is the largest since a 12.2 percent rise in 1974.

Food prices rose 11.6 percent over the year, while housing costs went up 9.9 percent, medical care 8.8 percent, transportation 7.7 percent and entertainment 5.8 percent.

Despite the 9 percent increase for

the year, the Carter administration is counting on a tighter budget and its wage-price standards to slow inflation in 1979.

The higher prices far exceeded the administration's prediction a year ago that inflation for the year would be 6.1 percent.

The administration is predicting a 7.4 percent inflation rate for 1979. President Carter said in his budget message Monday he is reducing the budget deficit from \$37.4 billion to \$29 billion in 1980 to fight inflation.

He also said his wage and price standards will help bring prices down.

The biggest contributors to inflation in 1978 were food prices, which rose more sharply than expected. Housing prices also continued to soar.

"Home prices have far outstripped the overall national rate of inflation," said Robert H. McKinney, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "Extending this rate to 1988 would mean a median cost of \$125,000 for a new home."

Meanwhile, a Census Bureau study released Tuesday showed that most families barely kept up with inflation in 1977.

## Financial Aid warns students to sign forms

About 400 students who pre-registered still need to sign for their financial aid within the next week, or "their parents will really be shocked when they get the bill," Virginia Marx, assistant director of Financial Aid, said yesterday.

Marx said that, in order for the Business Office to give credit for Basic Education Opportunity Grants, Texas Tuition Equalization Grants, and loans, certain papers must be signed by the student.

Students on other kinds of financial aid need to visit the Financial Aid office in Room 110 of

Sadler Hall, because "we have no idea" whether or not the student is enrolled or how many hours he is taking, she said.

"Pre-registration is what messed us up," Marx explained. Some students receive aid in the form of half-tuition, and the Financial Aid office has no way of knowing whether they actually came back to school, or how if they added or dropped hours, she said.

"We just want people to come in and say, 'I'm back, I'm taking 15 hours,' and sign their forms," no matter what kind of aid they are receiving, she said.

The final student data isn't available yet from the registrar's office, Marx added.

The Business Office will start billing parents about Feb. 1, she said.

Marx said that over 2000 people have already been cleared by Financial Aid.

"We don't want to upset those people," she said. "We'd just appreciate it" if the others stopped by sometime before the end of next week, she added.

### Weather

Forecast for the Metroplex: Mostly cloudy today with a 30 percent chance of rain this evening. Today's highs in the 50's with southerly winds 5-10 mph.

THE DAILY SKIFF, student newspaper at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas is published Tuesday through Friday during class weeks except review week finals week and summer term. Views expressed are those of the students involved and do not necessarily reflect administrative policies of the University.

## Carter woes continue

At this rate, Jimmy Carter will be lucky to get his Party's nomination next year, let alone beat out the Republicans in the presidential election.

The Carter administration has been nothing short of a disaster, and things don't appear to be getting any better for the once-grinning chief executive.

On the domestic front, nothing has worked, from his bitterly fought-against energy package to his predictably ineffective, anti-inflation, voluntary wage and price controls.

And on the foreign front, where Carter seems to be preoccupied these days, the results have been no less disappointing. Conservatives became enraged when Carter promised Panama's General Omar Torrijos to hand over the Panama Canal in the year 2000, and their faces have been red with anger ever since.

Carter faces a series of battles with the Congress over foreign policy this year, including a fight over the Panama Canal treaties, even though they were ratified by the Senate last April. A group of conservatives in the House is preparing to challenge, clause by clause, extensive legislation required to implement these treaties.

Further down the road lies the toughest battle of all—Senate ratification of any strategic arms (SALT II) treaty that the president eventually signs with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Failure to win approval, which is a possibility, would constitute a serious foreign-policy setback for the Carter administration.

Also, a bitter fight is shaping up in the Senate over Carter's decision to terminate the mutual-defense treaty with Taiwan. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., set the stage by filing a federal court suit challenging the president's constitutional authority to abrogate a treaty without the Senate's consent.

In the middle of February, Carter will embark upon a visit to Mexico, for a meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo. Carter is desirous of improving relations with Mexico for the same reason that he hastily and carelessly teamed up with China—money. Mexico has discovered huge oil reserves beneath its vast deserts, and, understandably, Carter wants in on it. After all, OPEC has just laughed off the president's indignation over its latest act of greed in raising oil prices another 14.5 percent, Iran is all messed up, and Carter is embarrassed.

But don't expect Mexico to ease the president's embarrassment. They have set natural gas prices way too high in the past, and nothing has happened to warrant a change in mind now. Once again, the Mexicans have something the Americans want, and it seems unlikely they will be eager to give it up. Sooner or later they'll get the exorbitant price they're asking, without doing the United States any favors.

Meanwhile, the illegal immigrants will continue to pour across the border, and the United States will continue to allow it, because Carter wants to stay on Mexico's good side in case they have a change of heart.

The president's handling of the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations raises further doubts. Following the Camp David summit agreements and Carter's brightest time as president, he came close to a public temper tantrum last month when, as should have been expected, the Dec. 17 deadline passed without a treaty being signed. Now Israelis are voicing concern that Washington could dump them as it did Taiwan.

Meanwhile, Carter's efforts in Iran, Rhodesia and Nicaragua have failed. Nothing has gone right for the Carter administration, and the future outlook is just as bleak. The president's foreign policy has been haphazard, hypocritical and hasty. But, if it accomplishes nothing else, it will create a very interesting Democratic national convention next year.

## Voice of the People

Dear Editor,

Perhaps you've seen me, the black blur whizzing by here and there, enthusiastically speaking at a rate of 90 WPM, informing people of the Unity meeting Wednesday night at 7 p.m. in the Student Center room 203, and asking them to please be there. Well, anyway, in my quest for a big turnout Jan. 24—the first meeting of the spring semester—I ran into two disconcerting responses:

1. What is UNITY?
2. UNITY hasn't ever done anything and until I see that they have done something, I won't be there.

Well! Here I am running around thinking that I am a part of such a fantastic organization, an organization with a great cause, fine potential, and one that everyone knows about (one that everyone is just dying to be a member of), only to find out that not only are there people who do not know what UNITY is (what it is, not what it used to be), there are also those who have little faith in an organization that has not been around very long.

The following is an attempt to enlighten the uninformed and persuade the pessimistic. Please do read on.

Unity is just now getting off the ground. It was established about three years ago to promote unity and total active involvement in University affairs by the concerned Black students of TCU.

Casino Night and Unity Chapel are just a few things Unity has instigated. There can be many more successful projects and programs, but only with your support. UNITY desperately needs your presence at the meetings, held every other Wednesday. Your input and your ideas will be greatly appreciated. Use UNITY as a sounding board to express yourself and your wants and needs as minorities on campus. You get out of something what you put into it. Things will not change unless you make them change. Let UNITY hear from you.

Black Awareness Week is right around the corner, February 5-10, and there is a lot of work to be done. Come find out what is going on and lend a helping hand. We are not asking for your sympathy or your money because we need something a lot more important. We need you. There can be no Unity without you. I will be looking for you.

Linda Stewart  
UNITY co-President

## Samuel Freeman

# Sorry, we can't afford the butter



Bella Abzug no doubt was dismissed by President Carter for a variety of reasons. But one reason stems from her fundamental disagreement as to the priorities of the President's then forthcoming budget. It was apparent that Carter would propose an "austerity" budget in terms of domestic programs and a "war" budget for the military. Whether we agree with Ms. Abzug's political style, or even her politics, we must wonder if her criticisms of the budget are not valid.

There are three sets of reasons for this. The first deals with the nature of our economy—high inflation and high unemployment. Inflation hits everyone, rich and poor, impinging on those with fixed incomes most severely. Unemployment, however, hits the poor almost exclusively. We must control inflation, but we must control unemployment just as surely.

Politicians and economists talk of "full" employment as 95 percent of the work force employed, or 5 percent unemployed. Five percent—that is not much until we translate it into numbers of people. In a workforce of about 110 million, it means there are five and a half million (that's 5,500,000) people out of work. But this is only the tip of the unemployment iceberg, for unemployment figures are predicated upon the number of people out of work who are actively seeking employment at a specific point in time. These figures do not include people who are underemployed (i.e. they have more training, skills and ability than their job calls for, such as an aerodynamics engineer working in a shoe store), nor people who are employed part time and want full time work. Neither does it include people who have dropped out of the job market as a consequence of repeated failure to find em-

ployment.

When all of these people are added to the figures, percent unemployment doubles or even triples. With respect to those who have given up, we might damn them for not continuing to look for work; but we would be doing an injustice to them and a disservice to ourselves. We would be setting a standard for them that we do not set for ourselves. An intelligent, rational person realizes that, when a situation is hopeless, it is logical to give up. It does one no good to beat one's head against a stone wall. If there are 100 people looking for a job and only 85 jobs to go around, 15 people are going to be out of work regardless of how hard or how long they look for a job. Simple arithmetic.

Another set of reasons deals with the economics of military spending. Inflation can occur as a consequence of a variety of actions; all involve over expansion of the money supply. The most direct method is to run the printing presses. Expansion of credit by banks and lending institutions is another. Deficit spending by government and military spending are others. In a strong, healthy economy, any of these actions could be taken without necessarily causing inflation because other factors in the economy would negate their inflationary impact. However, in a weak, unhealthy economy, they can lead to rampant inflation.

Military spending illustrates one of the less publicized forms of inflation—that is the production of goods and services which cannot be used either for the production of other goods (capital goods) or sold to the general public (consumer goods). Economically speaking (that is, ignoring the question of national security momentarily), military spending is like pouring money down a rat hole—it yields no return.

Think about it for a moment. Missiles, fighter planes, tanks, destroyers are not capital goods. We cannot use them to make other goods and services. Neither are they consumer goods. You cannot go to your local department store and buy one. But we devote substantial amounts of increasingly scarce resources to their production. In doing so we bid up the price of these resources, thereby increasing the costs of production for all capital and/or consumer goods made from these resources. And the name of that phenomenon is inflation.

The other side of the coin involves the people who produce military goods. They are paid wages with which they purchase consumer goods other people have produced. Defense workers are spending money in an economy in which they have made no economically productive contribution. That's like foreign investors suddenly dumping large quantities of dollars in the international money market—the value of the dollar falls and the cost of everything relative thereto increases. And the name of the phenomenon is inflation.

Granted we need to maintain a military capability sufficiently strong to protect ourselves from any enemy, or any likely combination of enemies. Unless we plan some aggression of our own, another Viet Nam for example (and Iran is a likely candidate), we do not need any larger military establishment than is required to adequately defend ourselves from attack. But how do we know when we have sufficient military capability to fulfill that need? We don't know exactly, although it is possible to make some pretty good estimates. But we should add a margin of error to our calculation just to make sure.

For example, how many times do you need to kill a man before he will die? Most of the time once will do.

However I must confess that while I was in Viet Nam, I did see a few men who had to be killed twice; that is they simply refused to die the first time. But I never saw a man who had to be killed more than twice. So if we are attacked, given our margin of error, let's say that we will need to kill all of our enemies twice. Now let's look at our actual capability.

The Pentagon has estimated the 400 one megaton nuclear warheads would destroy 75 percent of the Soviet Union's industrial capacity and kill 60 million Russians. We currently have over 1,000 Minuteman ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles). With these missiles and their multiple warhead capability, we can drop 10 nuclear warheads on every Soviet city of 100,000 population or larger. We have 54 of the older Titan missiles which would allow for an 11th warhead on each of the 54 largest Soviet cities.

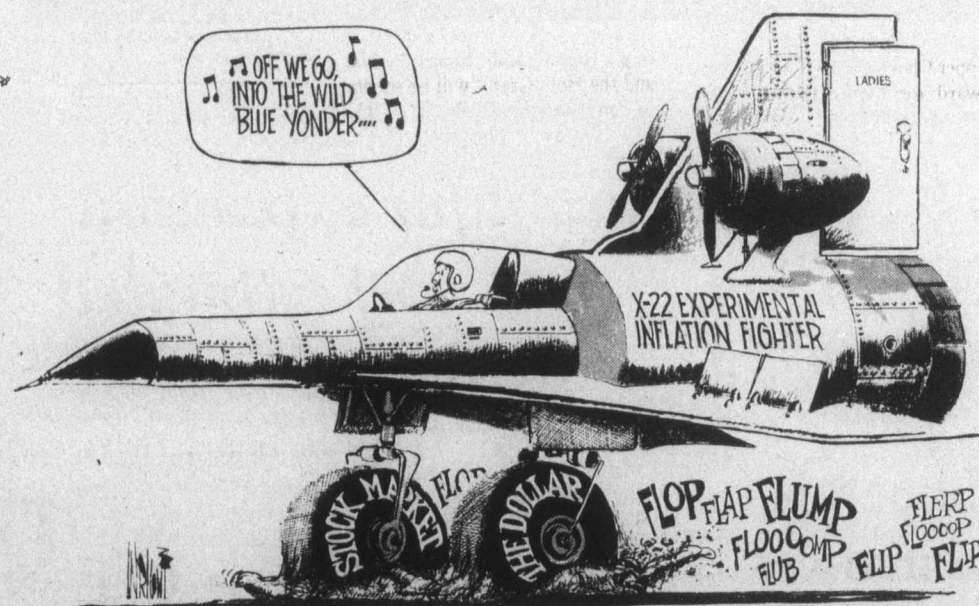
By looking only at the Minuteman we have what would appear to be a tremendous overkill potential; yet it only scratches the surface. Add in nearly 700 SBLMs (submarine launched ballistic missiles). Since most of these missiles are MIRVs (multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles), we actually are adding 5,000 independently targetable warheads to our defense capability. Add in the pay loads of our B-52 and FB-111 bombers and we have another 1,400 warheads. That gives us a grand total of nearly 9,000 nuclear warheads. Notice that these figures do not take into account the Trident submarine or the Cruise missile. When these weapons systems come on line, our nuclear capability will be greatly increased. This also ignores the fire power of all of our conventional weapons systems. I might point out that our Air Force is the largest in the world. The second largest air force in the world belongs to the United States Army—such is the size of our military establishment.

At about 9,000 nuclear warheads, he have enough to drop eight nuclear warheads on every Soviet population center of 20,000 or more people and still have enough left over to drop three or four on every major population center in the world. By contrast, the Soviets have slightly more than 4,000 nuclear warheads. And if anyone feels that we might have to drop eight or nine nuclear warheads on Moscow in order to destroy it, I would point out that the two bombs which we dropped on Japan during World War II were atomic firecrackers compared to the destructive capability of today's nuclear weapons.

Let's try to put all of this somewhat more simply. The Soviet Union has 218 cities with a population of 100,000 or more. One Poseidon submarine can carry up to 224 warheads. Our nuclear submarines are not vulnerable to attack and are not likely to become vulnerable within the foreseeable future. Two Poseidons can destroy the Soviet Union. Everything else is gravy.

Bella Abzug looks at information like this and wonders what our military spending is all about. Are we striving for a first strike capability? There are those who feel that we are. We already have much more than we need for defense. If Carter wants to fight inflation, why doesn't he strike at one of the prime causes of inflation, the military budget? Why does he want to cut back on those programs aimed at strengthening the economy—caring for the aged, and disabled, improving opportunities for minorities, providing for the basic needs of the disadvantaged, and protecting the environment and our dwindling resources? During the Viet Nam war, President Johnson said that we could have both guns and butter. During peace time, President Carter is telling us that we can only have guns. Maybe Carter isn't interested in reducing inflation at all. Maybe playing General is more fun.

Samuel Freeman is a political science professor at Texas Christian University and will be a frequent contributor to this page.



## Where have all the liberals gone?

By Russell Baker

I had not cared much about the triumph of conservatism until somebody pointed out recently that it is impossible to find a handmaiden anymore. Until that moment I hadn't felt the need of a handmaiden in years, but you know how it is when you discover there's something you can't get anymore. I began calling employment agencies. Nobody had heard of a handmaiden on the market. Most agencies didn't even know what a handmaiden was, but an old-timer in Brooklyn still remembered. "You mean, like a handmaiden of communism, or a handmaiden of defeat?" he asked. Exactly so.

"Forget it," he said. "We haven't seen a handmaiden since the country went conservative. It's harder to get a handmaiden these days than it is to get a liberal."

Well, could he send me a liberal? Fat chance. "We got three, maybe four liberals left in the whole country. John Kenneth Galbraith, Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Dore Schary, maybe Roy Wilkins. What do you want with a liberal anyhow? They went out with the Great Society."

I want a liberal to give to a friend who is a conservative, a veteran conservative. Having waited all his

life for the triumph of conservatism, he needs a liberal so he will have somebody to gloat over, but now that his victory is here, there are hardly any liberals left to put the needle into.

He wants to be able to look a wretched liberal dead in the eye and say, "I told you our day was coming." He deserves that satisfaction, but the liberals have all disappeared, died or turned into conservatives.

After I visited my conservative friend with apologies. "Why don't you gloat over me?" I suggested. "In the old days I never gave two hoots about conservatism."

He refused to hear of it. He doubts I was ever a true liberal and there is no satisfaction in gloating over any but the real thing. "Besides," he said, "you always admired William F. Buckley's prose style."

"Only very moderately," I said.

"At worst," he said, "you were only a dupe of liberalism."

"Wouldn't you enjoy gloating over a dupe?"

"Only if you were a dupe of communism," he said.

"It's very hard to find a dupe that fancy these days," I said.

"I know," he said. "All the great dupes are gone. Gone with the

handmaidens." "And the tools," I said. "Don't forget the tools." I had at "I may have been a tool of liberalism," I told him. "Give me a gloat and see if it doesn't make you feel better."

He tries, but you could see it was very inferior gloating. "It's no good," he said. "If you were a tool, you were only an unwitting tool."

It was becoming a melancholy meeting. I wished I could give him a big spender to gloat over, but there was only one left in the entire country and even if I dug into capital I couldn't afford Senator Kennedy.

"There ought to be more joy in a victory as hard-earned as mine," he said. "All those years of having to quote The Saturday Evening Post when everybody else was quoting the New Republic. Those years of having to admire the Duke of Wellington when everybody else was admiring Mort Sahl. Those years of having to pin up Adolphe Menjou's picture when everybody else was pinning up Humphrey Bogart's."

"Conservatives don't cry," I cautioned him, and he bit his lip, prepared for war and redistributed the wealth to the well-to-do, just like a handmaiden of Jimmy Carter. Handmaidens, of course, were almost always men.

# Kimbell exhibits classical Indian sculpture

A major exhibition of Indian Sculpture, the Gupta, is on view at the Kimbell Art Museum through Feb. 25.

The exhibit reflects the great classical period of India's culture during the Gupta empire, from A.D. 300 to 600, when new standards of beauty transformed Buddhist, Hindu and Jain deities into "ideal images." These are images of paradox—combining spirituality

and sensuality, serenity and energy.

There are almost 100 Gupta sculptures of bronze and stone, from 29 collections in Asia Europe, and the United States. The detail and fine realism leaves the viewer in awe.

Accompanying the exhibit is a series of films that began Jan. 13 and are shown through Feb. 3 on Saturdays at 2 p.m. "Phantom India" is a critically acclaimed

documentary by Louis Malle of seven 52-minute segments (two each Saturday, except for the last.)

The Kimbell also offers an audio-visual program shown continuously, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. This sets the stage for the viewer with a general introduction to Indian art.

Sundays, Jan. 21-Feb. 25 at 2 p.m. there will also be a color film

on Hinduism. "The Many Paths of God," 26 minutes long, focuses on the many facets of Hinduism followed in India. Another film exploring aspects of Buddhism will also be shown.

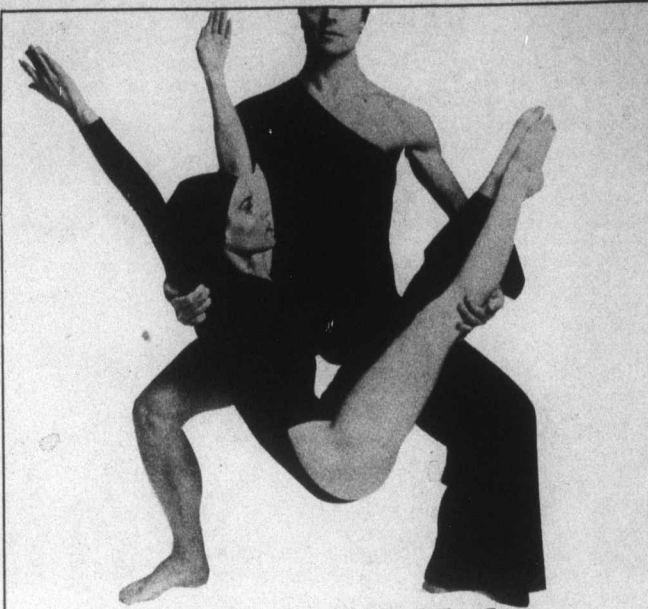
The Kimbell Art Museum itself is a work of art built by world renowned architect Louis I. Kahn. It was his last completed project before his death at age 73 in 1974.

The building is a magnificent structure and is considered to be the finest built museum in the world. As Louis Kahn said, "The Chinese vase has as many moods as there are moments in a day." The soft lighting invites the visitor to experience the works of art and makes it easy for him to absorb the relationships of many different art objects.

The Kimbell was made possible through the generosity and devotion to the arts by Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kimbell. Mr. Kimbell left his entire fortune to the Kimbell Art Foundation.

The permanent collection offers an experience with Renaissance and Baroque masters that includes some such as Tintoretto, Rubens, Van Dyck, El Greco and Bellini. There is also a small but choice group of Olmec, Aztec and Mayan art as well as a start made on a collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese works.

Museum hours are 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 1-5 p.m. Sunday. The Museum is closed on Monday. Admission is free.



Dance team to hold classes

Two soloists from the Bella Lewitzky Dance Company will give master classes at TCU on Jan 29 and 30. Both are open to observers.

Amy Ernst, a 1976 TCU graduate and former member of the Fort Worth Ballet Company, will lead the class for advanced modern dance students from TCU's Division of Ballet and Modern Dance on Jan. 29 at 2 p.m. Visitors may watch from the balcony in the Ballet Building studio.

An intermediate class will be directed by Eris Pell of the company of Jan. 30 at 10 a.m. in the same building.

Ms. Lewitzky and her company of 12 are widely recognized as the dominant modern dance influence on the West Coast. Their style and innovations have only recently been recognized and praised in the East.

### COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT SPRING SEMESTERS 1979 AND 1978

DIVISION	SPRING SEMESTER 1979	SPRING SEMESTER 1978	DIFFERENCE	CHANGE NUMBER	PERCENT
Day Schools	4,116	4,227	Decrease	111	2.6%

### COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT SPRING SEMESTERS 1979 AND 1978

DIVISION	SPRING SEMESTER 1979	SPRING SEMESTER 1978	DIFFERENCE	CHANGE NUMBER	PERCENT
Day Schools and Colleges (undergraduate)	4,161	4,227	Decrease	66	1.5%
Graduate School	824	986	Decrease	162	16.4%
Brite Divinity School	219	232	Decrease	13	5.6%
Evening Courses (undergraduate)	508	426	Increase	82	19.2%
TOTAL	5,712	5,871	Decrease	159	2.7%

## Enrollments drop; Cumbie says okay

Continued from page one

it appears that the decline in enrollment has been minimized and hopefully will be reversed in the near future," Cumbie said.

Cumbie explained attrition between the fall 1978, and spring, 1979, by saying nobody would expect to have a greater amount or even an equal number of students for the spring semester as for the previous fall.

## Films Committee rejoices

# Movie packs in record crowd

By Monica Anne Krausse  
City Editor

There was loud rejoicing in the Student Center Ballroom Friday night, after Films Committee members watched a record crowd squeeze in to see the first movie of the semester.

And, according to chairman Tim Kuchta, the 810 people who saw "The Turning Point" is but a sign of things to come for the successful organization.

The objective of the committee, he said Tuesday, is to bring good entertainment to the University through a wide variety of films.

The committee is also one of the few in Programming Council that makes a profit.

With shows like "Julia," "American Graffiti," and "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," Kuchta is predicting the best semester ever. And things will get even better, he says.

"We're starting to get a lot more support from the students, and

because of the very-much increased attendance we'll be able to improve our equipment. And we're hoping to get a popcorn machine. . . ."

Also, discounted season tickets may be available for next semester. "No one can lose on them," Kuchta explained. "Students can see the movies they want, and they won't have to have their hands stamped—which is what a lot of people really want. And we'll have a guaranteed income."

Kuchta also mentioned some publicity stunts for films this semester. "We're thinking of having a Jacqueline Bisset look-alike contest for "The Deep," or an Upper-Classman Twit of the Year award for Monty Python's "And Now for Something Completely Different."

But the movie that will make the semester, as far as most people in the committee are concerned, will be "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

"We paid more for Close En-

counters than we'd ever paid for any other movie," Kuchta explained.

The committee didn't even know it was available until during Christmas break, he said. They'd planned on getting "The Eyes of Laura Mars," and when that became unavailable the production company offered "Close Encounters" instead, he said.

The committee is also co-sponsoring a block of English films with the Political Science Association. "Oliver," "The Rocking Horse Winner," "A Hard Day's Night," and "Monty Python and the Holy Grail" will be shown in conjunction with British Week, March 4 through March 9.

Films for next semester will be chosen during committee meetings this semester, Kuchta said. The meetings are held Tuesdays at 4 p.m. in Room 202 of the Student Center.

## Mathias introduces illegal—search bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress is being asked to approve legislation to bar police from making unannounced searches in the homes or offices of people not suspected of

crimes. Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., introduced a measure Tuesday to permit the searches only if the object of the search was suspected of being involved in a crime or if there was reason to believe evidence

would be destroyed. Last year, the Supreme Court upheld a surprise police search of the Stanford University student newspaper offices. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., had earlier introduced similar legislation.

## 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.

### Friday

4 p.m.—Delta Sigma Pi rush smoker, Student Center Lounge. All interested business and economics students are invited to attend.

7 p.m.—Dr. Eugene McDonald will be discussing Bliss system of non-verbal communication in Richardson Building Lecture Hall 1.

### Saturday

Noon—Chapel service with the Rev. John Stanley, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, speaking in Robert Carr Chapel

5 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight—"2001: A Space Odyssey" in the Student Center Ballroom. Admission 75 cents.

Ranch Management Program alumni round-up:

9:30 a.m.—Registration, Student Center second floor

8 p.m.—Hideaway presents James Durst, guitarist and songwriter from Chicago. The Hideaway is located in the Student Center basement, by the Snack Bar.

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FOR SALE: 3 bedroom house, 2 baths, 6 blocks from TCU campus. \$27,900 with move-in cost under \$3,000. Call 921-4913.

BOOKS. Show books and working library of graduate student-writer from U T Austin. Main areas of interest: anthropology, mythology, English literature and psychology. See them Sunday, Jan. 28 at 4425 Diaz #3 streets south of Arlington Heights High School).

INTERESTED IN STUDY IN BRITAIN?

Learn about the 1979 TCU summer term in Britain at the University of Durham and about the forthcoming TCU/Britain Week (March 4-9), which will be sponsored by the Political Science Association.

Come to a meeting on Thursday, Jan. 25 at 7:30 P.M. in Student Center Room 202.

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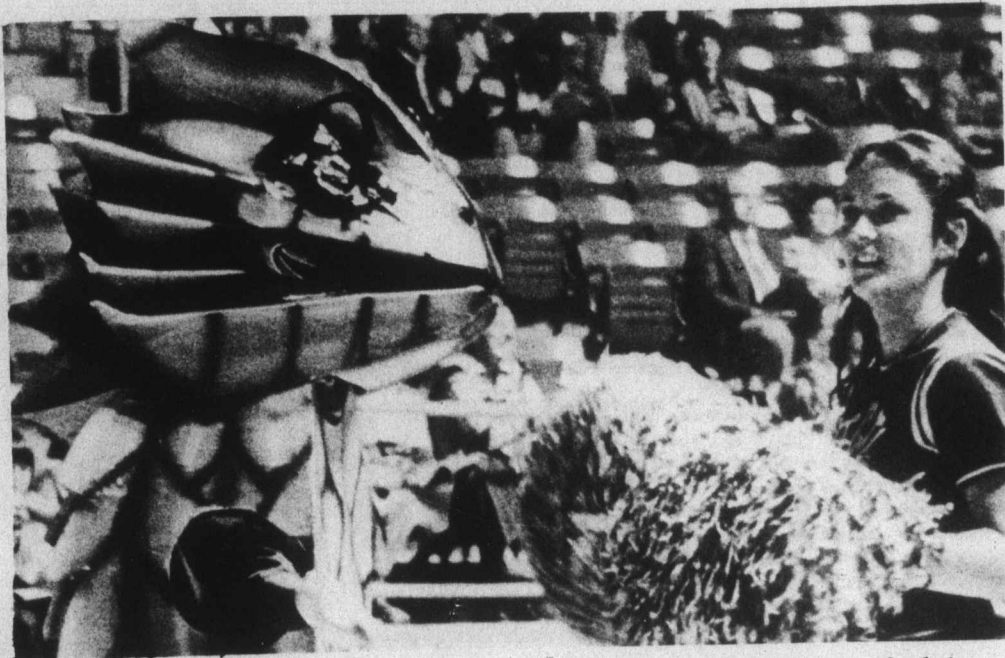
The TCU pompon squad, a new feature at courtside this year, lends color and spirit at the Frogs' home basketball games in Daniel Meyer Coliseum.



No doubt about it as referee makes a graphic call in the TCU-Rice basketball game Monday night.



TCU cheerleader Jan Tucker kneels as she helps the crowd cheer for the Frogs in their recent game against the Rice Owls.



Horned Frog mascot Estelle Kelley and cheerleader Debi Purviance shout their support for the TCU cagers with their constant courtside cheering.

## Not all basketball action comes from the players

During the late winter months, sportsfans turn their attention to basketball. Several evenings each week, they flock to the local gym by the thousands to watch "the game." Maybe, however, it is not the athletic event itself that draws the fans to the arena. Perhaps the frantic antics of the ten players on the court are not the only action the crowd enjoys.

TCU fans are no different from fans anywhere. If they decide the game is dull, they shift their interest elsewhere. The Horned Frogs' home basketball games offer plenty of possibilities.

First come the perennial crowd pleasers, the cheerleaders. These students, with the help of the mascot, run, jump, dance, scream, and yell their way

through the season. Their faces mirror the nature of the game as they rejoice with each TCU score, grimace when the opponent steals the ball, and beg for the points that will win the game.

The officials are another perpetual center of the fans' attention. These men are known to the crowd as zebras, convicts, and a host of other endearing titles. It is their job to regulate the game and to call penalties as they see them, or, in the loudly stated opinion of many fans, as they don't.

A new feature on the coliseum floor at TCU home games is the TCU pompon squad. These girls were selected to boost spirit at the games and provide entertainment at courtside.

Watching the team benches and the press table are also amusing. Coaches are always making strange signals and not so strange gestures in the direction of their players and the officials.

Sportswriters and photographers are excited to watch simply to see how long they can control themselves before cheering for one team or the other. Typical symptoms of this problem include facial contortions, nail-biting, and swallowing unshelled peanuts whole.

If all of the action on the floor is boring, one can always lean back and watch the other fans. With thousands of people in the stands, at least a few of them should be worth watching.

# Aggies swamp Horned Frogs 57-43 in TV game

COLLEGE STATION (AP)—Vernon Smith and Rynn Wright scored 14 points each and 14th-ranked Texas A&M overcame a TCU slowdown Wednesday night to post a 57-43 Southwest Conference basketball victory.

The stall helped underdog TCU to an 18-18 halftime deadlock, but the Aggies broke loose at the outset of the second half, outscoring the Horned Frogs 21-8 in the first 10 minutes.

The Aggies claimed the

homecourt victory despite their second lowest point production of the season.

Texas Christian, which shot poorly in its last two games and which was mis-matched man-for-man in this one, went into the stalling offense during most of the game in an attempt to find a break in the Aggie defense.

The Horned Frogs often spent a minute or more with the ball before

taking a shot during the first half.

After intermission, Texas A&M took control with several backcourt steals and 56 percent field goal shooting.

Mark Nickens of TCU was the game's leading scorer with 16 points.

The victory raised Texas A&M to a 5-2 conference record and 16-4 overall. TCU is now 0-6 in the SWC and 5-11 for the season.

Freshman Rudy Woods had 13 points on a 6-7 shots from the field and pulled down a game-high 11 rebounds for the Aggies.

"If we could have gotten him (Woods) sooner, we might have had a better chance," said TCU Coach Tim Somerville. "It was his rebounding and slamdunks that made the difference."

"He's just a great player," Somerville added of A&M's Woods. "Woods performance won the game for the Aggies."

Texas A&M Coach Shelby Metcalf said of TCU's stalling

tactic: "The stall is one of those things you want to do on the road. It's a good game plan."

"The first 10 minutes of the second half was the best we've looked for awhile," Metcalf added. "We got out ahead and they had to play with us. It was a good lesson in patience and discipline that we needed."

In other SWC action Wednesday night, Texas beat Baylor 71-70 in the last seconds to hold the lead in the conference race. Texas Tech defeated Houston 70-68, and Arkansas romped SMU 79-67.

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These meetings are free and the course will be explained in complete details including entrance requirements, classroom procedures, tuition, class schedule and location. This free one hour orientation will be held at University Christian Church, 2720 South University Drive, room 200, Jan. 25 and 26, at 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 p.m. Jan. 27 at 9, 10, 11, and 12 a.m.