

Victories, Losses Mark Term

Ed. note: President Lyndon Johnson will turn over the reins of government to Richard Nixon Monday. It is common knowledge that LBJ is one of the least popular chief executives, even though in terms of accomplishments he is probably the greatest. The following article, reprinted with permission from the Chicago Daily News, was written after Johnson announced he would not run again for the presidency. It says something about ourselves of which we all should be aware. It tells it like it is.

By MIKE ROYKO
Chicago Daily News Service
There were those who

screamed with a vicious joy when President Johnson, in that slow, sad way of his, said he is not running again.

There were others who reacted with sullen cynicism, asking what his angle is.

The white racists said "good." The black racists said "good." The super-hawks said good and the doves said good. And most of all the young said good. The young, who are so sure they have the answer in Bobby with the flowing hair.

President Told

They were all so busy being jubilant in this strong man's terrible moment that many didn't listen to the serious thing he told them.

The President of the Un-

ited States told the people of the United States that they are so divided against themselves he dares not take part in a political campaign for fear that it could get even worse.

But they answered, many of them, with one last jeer of contempt and hatred.

No Insult

It figured. Unrestrained hatred has become the dominant emotion in this splintered country. Races hate, age groups hate, political extremes hate. And when they aren't hating each other, they have been turning it on L.B.J. He, more than anyone else, has felt it.

The white racist, those profoundly ignorant boards who

toss eggs at school busses, blamed him for the very existence of the Negro. To them he was a nigger lover.

The black separatist could find no insult too vile to be used on him. To them he is a white racist. That he launched some of the most ambitious civil rights legislation in the nation's history means nothing in a time when black scholars say Abe Lincoln was the worst kind of bigot.

Forgiven Him

The super-hawks complained that he wasn't killing the VC fast enough.

The doves portrayed him as engaging in war almost for the fun of it.

And the young, that very

special group, was offended by him in so many, many ways.

For one thing, he was old. They might have forgiven him that if he had at least acted young. But he acted like a harassed, tremendously busy, impatient man with an enormous responsibility. Just like their old man.

He offended them by failing to pander to them, by not fawning over them and telling them that they were the wise ones, that they had the answers, that they could guide us. He didn't tell them that because the fact was, he was the man charged with running the country not them.

L. B. J. offended others by

(Continued on Page 5)



VOTING WEDNESDAY on the reapportionment issue is senior Gene Mayes. The referendum carried 706-124, more than the two-thirds majority required.

—Skiff photo by Lee Huebner

The Skiff

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY ★ ★ ★ FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Students Approve Reapportionment

By JAMES GORDON

Reapportionment received a resounding "yes" in Wednesday's campus-wide referendum.

By a vote of 706 to 124, the student body approved a petition to change the structure of the House of Representatives.

The margin of passage was larger than expected, with the 85 per cent approval vote far exceeding the two-thirds majority required for constitutional amendments.

It sets up the groundwork for new House elections, which will be held shortly after semester break. The constitution requires that an amendment go into effect 15 school days after its ap-

proval, and election committee chairman John Northern has said that the constitutional procedure will be followed "if humanly possible."

The new system provides for an enlarged House with representation allotted on a proportional basis. Class and school seats, which were criticized for providing no tangible constituency, are eliminated.

Town students will receive representation for the first time, being given five seats.

The new make-up of the House will be as follows:

Clark Dormitory	3
Colby Hall Dormitory	4
Foster Dormitory	3
Jarvis Dormitory	2
Milton Daniel Dorm	4
Pete Wright Dormitory	2
Sherley Dormitory	4
Tom Brown Dorm	2
Waits Dormitory	3
Beckham-Shelburne Hall	2
Francis Sadler Hall	1
SAE, DTD, PKS, SPE Hall	2
Tomlinson Hall	2
W. L. Moody, Jr. Hall	2
Town students	5

A seat for Brite Divinity College may be added before the end of

the year, although another referendum would be required for such a move.

Also speculative is the nature of the attempt to alter the "inconsistencies" in the plan which were objected to by several House members.

The House passed a resolution two weeks ago supporting the petition plan, but attached the condition that "certain inconsistencies and discrepancies" should be changed after the plan's passage.

The claimed flaws in the plan included the failure to set a ratio for dorm representation (the approved plan fixes the number of seats for each dorm, thus not allowing for the creation of new dorms), the absence of any mention of Milton Daniel's athletic section (declared a separate dorm by the administration early this year) and the lack of representation for Brite and graduate students.

A student vote would be required to change any portion of the approved plan. A revised constitution may be submitted next semester.

Campus Pot Raid Snares 12

By DOUGLAS AMERMAN

Narcotics agents Wednesday arrested 12 TCU students, including six coeds, on suspicion of marijuana possession.

Two were held overnight and the others were released after two hours of interrogation.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Don Burdette said Thursday afternoon that complaint briefs had been prepared against the two held longest in custody, but that no formal charges had been filed.

Agents entered Colby Hall, Tom Brown, Pete Wright and Milton Daniel dormitories in search of the suspects. Rooms were searched, waste baskets examined, ash trays scrutinized, and in general, anything that could hold marijuana, or be used for smoking it was placed in bags and taken to

the police station, along with the suspects.

Student Sleeping

One of the students held for questioning said he was sleeping in his room when Dean Kenneth Gordon, a narcotics officer and the head resident of his dormitory entered the room.

"Dean Gordon questioned me while the others searched my room. They were sure there was something in my room. They even sniffed my cologne."

The student continued, "They got all the guys first, except this one guy who was not in his room, and they waited for him till he got there. As we were being taken downtown, we saw two plainclothesmen running up the stairs of Colby."

When contacted, one of the six

girls from Colby Hall stated, "Sunday I saw two men coming out of the elevator with a kind of Geiger-counter device, and I figured something was wrong."

Search Conducted

The search of Colby Hall was conducted by the dorm mothers, while the officers questioned the girls in the lobby. Nothing was found in any of the rooms searched, but six were taken to police headquarters for questioning.

An officer told one of the suspects, "I'm not going to tell you how I feel about marijuana. As far as I'm concerned, as long as there is a law against it, it's going to be just like this."

Anyone arrested on a pot charge faces a possible sentence of from two to twenty-five years in the state penitentiary, if convicted.

Campus Survey Polls Freshmen

More than 1.5 million freshmen this fall said they believe most college officials have been too lax in dealing with student protests on campus, according to a survey by the American Council on Education's Office of Research.

On other topics, 89.7 per cent said students should have a major role in specifying the college curriculum.

Pot Bust

A thorough follow-up story on Wednesday's "raid" in TCU dormitories will be printed in Tuesday's Skiff, in hopes of attaining statements from Deans Wible and Gordon, and possibly some of the students involved.

Part I

Greeks Proud of Unity

By FRANK LEWIS

Editor's Note: This is the first of a two-part series on Greeks at TCU.

A sign on a bulletin board in one of the fraternity sections reads, "SAE is only as good as others see it! Try harder. It's up to you to be number one." Some of the words have been stricken and replaced by obscenities. Across the Worth Hills campus, some 70 girls at the Kappa Alpha Theta section are involved in ceremonies celebrating a pinning and singing songs about their sorority.

Together these things point to three of the predominant traits that impress independents about TCU Greeks: their spirit, their activities and their social life.

Yet this searching for spirit leads to a desire to seek those that look and act the same. Unintentionally, in many cases, many members of a group begin to seek to imitate each other and to keep those that are different out of the group.

Proud Greeks

The Greeks are proud of their groups. "If not then why would we be Greeks?" one of them asked. This pride seems to make some of them a bit defensive when an independent appears to do a story on them. "Why do you want to do the story?" "What's your attitude?" "Just be fair, and I think you'll help us."

They are also proud of their differences and of the unity seen in their sameness. Most of them will deny there is any such thing as a "stereotype."

Yet one sorority girl after she denied there was a stereotype was willing to characterize the girls in another sorority by their "dyed black hair." "All of them have dyed black hair," she said.

There are individuals in a fraternity, said former Phi Kappa Sigma president Jim Connelly, but the majority of Greeks are stereotyped.

"Each fraternity has a general broad reputation," added Scott Williams, the Phi Kap's recently elected president.

"It's bad in that it reflects badly on the fraternities," Williams said. When independents attack fraternities, the first thing they usually mention is the stereotype, he said.

The only way to get around it, he continued, is for everyone to be "open-minded" about it and accept it as a fact.

Group Fads

Carroll Donnell, president of Alpha Gamma Delta, said most of what makes for a stereotype are "fads within their group"—just as there are fads within any other group.

This sameness and unity go a long way in keeping the make-up of the groups the same. One girl said she started to pledge then dropped out because she thought her friends were being limited too much. The sorority she was pledging she said had a restrictive clause preventing Jews or Negroes from being admitted.

A check of other Greek groups showed some had accepted Jews as members but none of them had any Negro members. This is not too unusual in that there have been no Negroes to go through rush.

"TCU still is somewhat segregated in that there are only a

few Negroes here," Connelly said.

Fraternities would not be far behind in changing their ideas if others groups did, he added.

But, Williams said, "you couldn't really correct the problem in this environment in Texas now."

Most fraternities and sororities have removed restrictive clauses from their national constitutions. Still it is difficult for someone who is different to get in. One reason Negroes would find it difficult to get admitted if they tried is they would have to have, in most cases, a recommendation from an alumnus. These are hard to come by from alumni who are not ready to see their organizations integrated. Still, many of the Greek groups represented at TCU have other chapters that have admitted Negroes.

Road Block

Another road block to admitting someone who is different is the members themselves. Fraternities and sororities have different systems of voting on the acceptance of new members or pledges.

One fraternity president said his group would not want to pledge someone whom several members did not like since it would just cause "bad blood" and create trouble for the pledge and the group.

The cost of the groups seemingly keeps persons out, but those in sororities or frats did not seem to think the cost was prohibitive.

The first year is the most expensive according to Mrs. Janet L. Fleek, assistant dean of women and adviser to Panhellenic.

Generally, a girl will spend \$250 just on her sorority her first year including initiation fee, pin and dues. After that year, she said, expenses normally average \$150 for the sorority.

On campus, the problem of cost of a Greek group would seem to be small due to the amount it costs to attend the University.

"Cost is a limiting factor on who to get to know each other better,

comes to TCU," said Col. John W. Murray, dean of men and adviser to the Interfraternity Council.

How much cost affects fraternity membership "depends on where a man wants to spend his money," the dean added. At least one-fourth of those in fraternities are working, Murray said, in order to pay their way through school.

Rush itself can present problems for getting persons in the Greek groups.

"It's a game of chance," said Zeta Tau Alpha president Ann Williams.

Still most of the officers in the sororities that were questioned said they felt they could get to know a girl well enough to judge her in just a short time.

"You can get to know a person in an hour if you know what to ask her," according to Sarah Hensch, Chi Omega president.

"Still," senior Val Paul said, "you can spend four years with some people and not get to know them." But, she added, "After talking with a girl for five days you know if she has personality and if you want her as a member."

"This is why some are pledged and then asked to leave," said Jim Connelly.

None of the girls, officers or members questioned would say that dirty rush is a problem with the sororities. Most seemed to agree with Ann Williams when she said that there is not much dirty rushing.

Much of this, she said, is due to a very strong Panhellenic Council. Other girls seemed to agree that Panhellenic's effectiveness goes a long way toward preventing dirty rush—that is, ethics.

Many took exception to rules such as the one that prohibits members from saying to rush-ees. "See you later."

Most Competitive

A delayed rush, until second semester, might allow the girls

Scholarship Bulletins Out

New Scholarship Bulletins were due to be available this week according to Logan Ware, director of scholarships and financial aid.

The bulletin contains information on the major scholarship, loan and grant programs available at TCU.

Ware also said the University is now accepting new and renewal applications for financial aid for the 1969-70 school year.

He urged all students to get their applications in as soon as possible.

Deadlines, he said, for scholarships are March 1, for grants April 1 and for loans May 1.

Students with good grades and wanting honorary scholarships should also apply as soon as possible, Ware said.

SKIFF GRAFFITI
The Hong Kong Flu is a Communist plot.
* * *
Hubert Humphrey: Richard Nixon is now ready to debate you.

High School Debates Set This Week

Over 500 representatives from 37 Texas high schools will compete in the second annual TCU high school speech debate tournament Friday and Saturday night.

One hundred ninety-two teams will debate on whether or not the United States should adopt a compulsory service program for all United States citizens. Trophies will be awarded to the top ten teams in the tournament.

At the end of five preliminary rounds the top eight teams will be selected for quarter finals eliminations, according to Dr. Ben Chappell, Speech Department professor and head of the tournament. Winners will continue to meet winners until one top team is selected.

The second top ten teams will be awarded superior debating plaques, and certificates of excellence will be presented to top debating individuals.

Any students wishing to serve as timekeepers for the event should report to the tournament headquarters in the Ed Landreth Auditorium lobby at anytime during competition for assignments.

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Major House Policy Change Passed

By JAMES GORDON

A funny thing happened to the House of Representatives on the way to reapportionment.

A subtle change that has been evolving in the House since people began noticing it was doing anything came to a mildly revolutionary head Tuesday when the

reps approved a major policy change against the wishes of most of the executive council.

Request Submitted

The issue was the reestablishment of the Activities Council on a January-to-January basis, a change which will result in a separate election for the AC director and the selections of next

year's AC chairmen in early March instead of May.

The request for a change was submitted by the council after a series of meetings on the subject. The purpose of the change is to allow the same chairmen to carry out programs in the fall that were planned in the spring.

The present system often results in inexperienced chairmen being saddled with programs that have been scheduled by someone else.

No actual opposition to the change was voiced at Tuesday's meeting, but Frank Cain, vice president, and Peggy Yochem, secretary, both wanted to delay consideration of the proposal until the next House meeting, which will be Feb. 10.

Rubber Stamp

Cain entered two motions to delay action. Both were defeat-

ed, the second by a vote of 15 to 13.

The defeat of Cain's motions was significant because it represents a marked change from the House's longtime policy of allowing the executive committee to steer without question its course of action.

"You sure can't call this a rubber stamp anymore," said Steve Swift, student body president, after the meeting. "It's getting hard to tell how they'll react to anything."

Another minor bombshell was dropped by the Town Students' Association's ex officio representative Henry Baum.

In a short statement delivered at the close of the meeting, Baum accused fraternities and sororities of discrimination in membership on the basis of religion.

Baum, who is Jewish, told the House that "I just want to make

this clear. There is discrimination in all but one of the campus social organizations."

Baum's statement was followed by a shocked silence and adjournment.

Dorm Visitation

The dorm visitation proposal, which was scheduled to be voted on at Tuesday's meeting, was not presented because of the illness of Rusty Werme, who was to introduce it.

Permanent Improvement's Committee Chairman Ewell Bowers reported to the House that the investigation of the campus security police by administration officials has resulted in the construction of a report by Chancellor James Moudy advocating changes in the present system. The report will be available for public scrutiny.

Club Offers Graduate Aid


Graduating seniors who plan to work for graduate or professional degrees and who are members of Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honor society, should contact Dr. Fred Erisman, sponsor of the TCU chapter, concerning eligibility for gift scholarships.

His office is in Reed Hall, room 218.

Phi Eta Sigma offers at least nine \$300 scholarships each year to members on the basis of the student's scholastic record, evidence of creative ability, financial need, promise of success in his chosen field, personality, and character.

The local deadline for submitting applications is Feb. 15, while the national deadline is March 1.




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Parking Spaces, Paper Cups Produce More Apathy, Action

Potpourri:

An interesting thing happened to a fellow student on the way to class the other day. He got a traffic ticket from a Fort Worth patrolman for parking in a space on Belair St., designated as one of the spaces in that area as being reserved for members of the school of education.

According to a story in the Dec. 13 issue of *The Skiff*, these spaces have been reserved illegally for the past few years. They were ruled to be illegal by the Fort Worth Traffic Engineering Department after Billy Harrison, assistant director of that department, inspected the signs in December.

Since the Fort Worth City Council has ruled that it is illegal to reserve spaces on public streets for particular persons or offices, and since four of the signs were not installed by the city in the first place (Fort Worth does not install purple and white parking signs), Harrison has stated that the University must remove the signs, or the City of Fort Worth will.

Well, since the appearance of the story, not only has TCU failed to remove the signs, as requested, the city has failed to remove them also. And, to make matters worse, the police force is still giving tickets to those who park in these spaces, adjudicated as being "public."

The point is, how can the University expect students to follow the rules set down by "them" when some administrators themselves refuse to adhere to an explicit law set down by the governing body of the City of Fort Worth, even to ignore the ruling completely? TCU must be unique—we have rebelling administrators.

Deferments for graduate students ended officially last summer, with students who had just been accepted allowed to remain in grad school until the end of this semester.

Many universities fear there will soon be a crisis, in that 45.5 per cent of the 16,789 male full-time grad students in science courses, at 1,237 colleges surveyed recently by Scientific Manpower Commission, are as of now available for military service. Thus the "brain drain" problem rises again.

However, there is no need for undue worry over the situation. It is not likely that the government will all of a sudden draft such a large number of men just because they are now vulnerable.

According to a press release from the Student's for Violent Non-Action (yes Virginia, another group) a flush-a-thon is on. SVNA is organizing students across the nation to "flush a toilet" in protest of the Nixon administration, as it tries to get off the ground Monday.

The plan, as outlined by Frank Malbranche, national chairman, is for sympathetic persons to flush as many of the nation's bathroom fixtures as possible as the new president says the last word of the formal oath of office.

"We not only hope to flush toilets of the dormitories, apartments and lecture halls in and around the campus, but also those in downtown hotels, restaurants, railroad stations, high schools and homes," Malbranche said in the announcement.

In an anti-flush article printed in the Chicago American, columnist Jack Mabley estimates that a greater drain on the water supply in the Windy City occurs during a time out of a Chicago Bear football game.

The release points out the fact that Nixon and the federal government may not be opposed totally to the move, in that it is estimated that the federal government would receive a substantial kick back from those buildings that have water meters and must pay taxes for them.

Any way you look at it, the plan is likely to go down the drain; those who support the move and are looking for a cheap form of entertainment will flush and those who oppose it will find more profitable activities to pursue. And those who have a mature attitude left following the year's political cheapistry will support our elected president at least until he finishes the oath of office.

It would seem that some people need to reassess their values as to what school spirit is. It's not throwing cups on the basketball court when an official makes a call with which you don't happen to agree. This is not a manifestation of school spirit, but rather a degradation of the school and the entire student body.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I SAY HE WAS A DANG POOR ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR—IT'S OBVIOUS HE WASN'T ABLE TO LEARN ME NUTHIN'."

Editor's Mail

Snack Bar Germ-Proof?

Editor:

This letter concerns sanitation in the TCU Snack Bar, and the integrity of employees.

Today, January 13, I indulged in the services of the Snack Bar. Finding that there were no forks available, I stepped to the dishwasher room door to wait for a clean one. However, none were on the way: although soiled dishes and silver were piled high, no employee was in the room, and the washer was shut down.

An employee, whom I then asked for assistance, also checked the silver racks and the washer room. She then informed me that "It doesn't look like any are on the way." I then came to the stark realization that an employee, whose salary I paid last September, just didn't give a damn.

Of course I persisted, asking how long I must wait. With a sly

sounding "Just a minute!" she returned to the washer room. Through the small window in the door, I watched someone's dirty fork being taken off the belt, being swished a couple of times in a pan of water, being wiped on a rag lying close by, and being brought out and placed in my hand, with a cheery "Here you are!"

"Lady you just handwashed that, didn't you? You didn't put it through the washer or scald it."

"Oh yes I did—I fixed it right . . . but if you don't want it, you don't have to take it!"

I did without.

At this time of year, students at some universities are wearing surgical masks to prevent the spread of flu. But with the friendly aid of TCU's food services, does a guy have a chance?

Larry Atkins

FINAL EXAMS SCHEDULE

Fall Semester—Jan. 23-29, 1969

Class Hours	Examination Period	Date of Exam
8:00 MWF	10:30-12:30	Wed., Jan. 29
9:00 MWF	8:00-10:00	Mon., Jan. 27
10:00 MWF	8:00-10:00	Thur., Jan. 23
11:00 MWF	8:00-10:00	Wed., Jan. 29
11:30 MWF	8:00-10:00	Wed., Jan. 29
12:00 MWF	1:30- 3:30	Thurs., Jan. 23
1:00 MWF	1:30- 3:30	Tues., Jan. 28
1:30 MWF	1:30- 3:30	Tues., Jan. 28
2:00 MWF	10:30-12:30	Mon., Jan. 27
2:30 MWF	10:30-12:30	Mon., Jan. 27
3:00 MWF	10:30-12:30	Thurs., Jan. 23
3:30 MWF	10:30-12:30	Thurs., Jan. 23
4:00 MWF	10:30-12:30	Tues., Jan. 28
4:30 MWF	10:30-12:00	Tues., Jan. 28
8:00 TTh	8:00-10:00	Tues., Jan. 28
9:30 TTh	8:00-10:00	Fri., Jan. 24
10:00 TTh	8:00-10:00	Fri., Jan. 24
11:00 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Mon., Jan. 27
12:00 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Mon., Jan. 27
12:30 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Fri., Jan. 24
1:00 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Fri., Jan. 24
1:30 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Fri., Jan. 24
2:00 TTh	10:30-12:30	Fri., Jan. 24
2:30 TTh	10:30-12:30	Fri., Jan. 24
3:00 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Wed., Jan. 29
3:30 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Wed., Jan. 29
4:00 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Wed., Jan. 29
4:30 TTh	1:30- 3:30	Wed., Jan. 29

Wrong Man, Time And Place -- LBJ

The last hooray has sounded for Lyndon Johnson.

After five years in the office of the presidency, Johnson will relinquish his office and his power to his successor Monday.

After five years of the most progressive legislation ever, including Medicare, federal aid to education, civil rights acts, slum renovation, consumer protection and numerous anti-poverty programs, Johnson is one of the most repudiated presidents to leave office.

Not only has he alienated former aides and friends, he has also lost whatever touch he might have had with the intellectuals, young people, Negroes and historian Eric Goldman's metro-Americans—the growing, affluent middle class in America.

Just as Abraham Lincoln had discovered over 100 years before, Johnson found that you can't please all of the people all of the time. If you're LBJ, you can't please any of the people any of the time. He had a natural force working against him—Lyndon Johnson. His wasn't exactly a winning personality.

One thing the public could never forgive him was his lack of statesmanship, not to mention the hiking-up of his shirt tail to sport a gall bladder scar.

On the home front Johnson was successful, having presided over the most prosperous society in man's 5000 years of recorded history. But, when you begin to judge his administration, the first thing to come to mind, automatically, is the Vietnam conflict. It's hard to be a popular president when you're directing an unpopular war.

Lyndon Johnson is concerned with not only his popularity but also how he will be recorded in history. But, as historian Goldman points out in his new book, "The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson," the question of a president's just place in history is complicated not only by shifts in opinion as time passes but by the inherent difficulties of the assessment process.

In one final assessment of President Lyndon Johnson, Goldman has said it perfectly—he was the wrong man from the wrong place at the wrong time.

The Skiff

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Johnson Departs a Tragic Hero

(Continued from Page 1)

engaging in an "unjust" war. Their collective conscience rebelled against the "unjust" war. So they portrayed him as the eager murderer of babies. Just how many of these conscience-tormented young men are more tormented by the thought of being rousted out of bed at 5 a.m. by a drill sergeant than by the thought of a burned village, we'll never know.

And he offended many by his lack of style and wit, his

sore-footed hound-dog oratory.

So the abuse he took from all was remarkable. Presidents, like all politicians, have to take abuse. It is within the rules of the game to criticize them, to spoof them, to assail them.

But there may not have been anything in our history to compare with what has been tossed at President Johnson in the last four years.

A play that says he ar-

ranged the murder of John F. Kennedy has been a hit with the intellectuals, and those who think they are.

A somewhat popular publication of satire called the Realist printed something so obscene about him that I can't find a way to even hint at it.

Smart Punk

High government officials were hooted down when they tried to represent the administration point of view on

campuses, those temples of free speech.

Every smart punk grabbed a sign and accused him of being in a class with Adolf Hitler or Richard Speck. The nation's nuts vowed to come to Chicago during the convention and turn it into anything from an outdoor orgy to a historic riot as their contribution to the democratic process.

He needed more personal protection than any president in history. That can't feel

very good. But it was necessary. We have people who burn cities and many others who go to movies and howl with glee at the violent scenes.

If you live in a big city you see the hate that threatens it. He lived in the whole country and looked at it all. And he couldn't see a way to unite it.

Maybe he wasn't the best president we might have had.

But we sure as hell aren't the best people a president has ever had.

No Issues Resolved In Morality Symposium

By FRANK LEWIS

If man does not demand his rights and try to achieve them then we would have slavery in this country, according to former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark who spoke here Tuesday night.

But, he added, a man must be prepared to pay the price for his beliefs if he loses in court.

Dr. James M. Gustafson, Yale University professor, and three TCU professors appeared on the program with Clark. They were Dr. Jerry B. Michel, associate professor of sociology; Dr. Ted E. Klein, assistant professor of philosophy and head of the honors program, and Dr. John F. Haltom, professor of government.

The Supreme Court is usually three to four years behind the mores of the people, Clark said.

No Quarrel

But, he added, in some cases the Court is ahead of the times in such areas as integration.

Clark said he had no quarrel with those who demonstrated

within the law. But he told his listeners in Ed Landreth Auditorium that he did not feel that blocking public sidewalks or sitting in on private property was right.

"If I believe sincerely a law is unconstitutional then I have a constitutional right to challenge it in an orderly fashion," he said.

But once the courts have decided that a law is valid then that law must be obeyed for "that is the basis for an orderly society." If the people did not obey the law then all the police in the country could not enforce it, Clark said.

Dr. Gustafson said he thought it was a "red herring" to say this country was at the point of anarchy since there are social pressures that work in any country when the point of intoleration has been reached.

If a person feels there is a higher law than civil law, then, according to Clark, that person should be prepared to take the punishment that is given him.

Later Clark said the founders of this country had taken rights,

but they had been prepared to pay the consequences for taking those rights. It was not easy, he said, with the British troops in this country fighting them.

If a person feels that a law is unjust, then he has a right to challenge it in court. The first draft card burner was in this category, Clark said. But after that law is upheld that person must obey the law.

Testing Law

If he was sincere in his testing of the law and then agrees to abide by it after it is upheld, Clark said he would forgive the person involved. Clark compared the Supreme Court to a "Monday Morning Quarterback." He said it was difficult to decide if an action or law was right at the time it was carried out.

Chicago was such an incident. On review Clark said the police might should have allowed the demonstrators to have a parade or march. This might have prevented so much trouble, he said.

If the police had been well-trained and educated they might have been better able to handle the situation, the former justice said.

He added that the only training most policemen get now is when they button their uniforms.

Another problem of Monday morning quarterbacking comes up during war.

Clark said he and others in the nation had permitted an outrageous act during World War II—that was the removal of many Japanese-Americans in this country to concentration camps.

"In the future," he said, "we will be more careful and not allow such an outrage."

Must Be Balanced

But he said the rights of the people must be balanced with the necessities of the state. For this reason, he said, the Supreme Court usually does not rule on any law or action during a war that might hurt the nation.

Some probing by the three professors failed to find any major differences of opinion between Clark and Dr. Gustafson.

Dr. Gustafson tended to place more emphasis on maintaining "moral" commitments that were higher law. But, he agreed with Clark, that anyone who disobeys the civil law should be prepared to take the punishment.

There must be more discussion of causes—not order versus disorder, Dr. Gustafson said.

Inaugural Dress Code

NEW YORK (AP)—Women attending the inaugural ball honoring President-elect Nixon will be admitted in pant suits and men can wear black tie, although white tie is recommended.

"They're accepted these days, aren't they," Mark Evans, one of the ball's co-chairmen, asked a group of fashion writers last week at the Hotel Pierre, Nixon's headquarters.

As the women chorused their affirmation, Evans said, "If you say so . . . Yes, women will be admitted in their formal drawers." Evans and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends, wife of the Illinois congressman, also said that after much deliberation the chairmen had decided white tie was preferable for the inaugural ball but that black tie would be optional.

Evans, Mrs. Arends, and another co-chairman, presented Mrs. Nixon with examples of the favors to be given to inaugural ball guests. Guests sitting in \$1000 boxes will receive red, white and blue 21-inch scarves emblazoned with the Nixon inaugural theme, "Forward Together."

In addition, the women will be given a gold filled bracelet, and male guests will receive cuff links.

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Art To Accent West

In conjunction with the 1969 Southwest Exposition and Fat Stock Show, the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art will feature a special exhibition, "W. H. D. Koerner: Illustrating the Western Myth," Jan. 24-March 16.

Koerner painted many of The Saturday Evening Post illustrations and covers, mostly of the western genre, during the first quarter of this century, when the magazine supplied much of the nation's leisure entertainment.

A native of Germany, Koerner came to Iowa with his family in 1880. By the time he was 18, he had become a self-taught artist.

In the mid-1920's Koerner developed a style that became his trademark—an adaptation of the "broken color" technique.

His notebooks, many of which will be included in the Carter Museum Exhibit, show that Koerner's paintings truly were derived from the stories he was illustrating.

Critics said Koerner was, in a sense, the author's "best reader," for he read and analyzed each story so successfully that he was able to present characters and scenes in detail, yet remain faithful to the writer's original conception.

Also on view at the museum during the Stock Show will be Laura Gilpin's selection of photographs, "The Enduring Navajo," depicting the battle of the Indians to maintain their way of life, and the "Hudson River Portfolio," by W. G. Wall.

Museum hours will be extended during the Stock Show to accommodate visitors from 10 a.m. to six p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from one until six p.m. Sundays.

Opera Tickets Now On Sale

The Fort Worth Opera Association's production of "Don Pasquale" will be Jan. 17, 18 and 19 at the new Tarrant County Convention Center Theater. Tickets for students are \$1 for the special matinee performance Saturday, and are \$2 to \$6.50 for other performances.

Tickets are available at the Central Ticket Office, Hotel Texas Lobby, Scott Theater Box Office and the Opera Office.

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History Prof Says Paris Talks Will Eventually Lead to Peace

By JOHN FOSTEL

What about Paris and the peace talks? Are they idle bull sessions with each side trying to promote the most publicity and neither side actually trying to find a peaceful solution to the war raging thousands of miles away in the jungles and rice paddies of Vietnam?

Dr. A. L. King, TCU associate professor of history, believes they are "definitely not idle talk—they have a purpose—they are a beginning in the only sensible direction to an eventual peace."

Good Reason

Dr. King said, "Many of the youth and a great deal of the older Americans tend to forget the end of the Korean conflict. The peace talks that began in 1951 between the U.S. and North Korea were much like the ones we are engaged in now. They began with many long hours of jockeying by both sides and were dragged out for nearly 24 months

before a final settlement was reached."

According to Dr. King, "There are a number of people who believe Ho Chi Minh has good reason to distrust the U.S. I believe before people can understand the nature of the talks they should be familiar with the issues leading up to the war."

Dr. King continues, "The U.S. first came in contact with Vietnam during World War II after Japan overran all of French Indo China. The U.S. sent a number of guerrilla forces to aid Ho Chi Minh against the Japanese."

"At this time there existed a Democratic Republic of Vietnam, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh called Vietnamh, a coalition of northern Vietnamese communists and nationalists. They cooperated with the U.S. against Japan.

Japanese Defeat

"With the defeat of the Japanese, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (D.R.V.) was estab-

lished in Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh as president. Vietnam then declared its independence of France.

"The British helped the French regain control of southern Vietnam but with the help of Nationalist China Ho Chi Minh was able to block the French in the North," he added.

"In a Vietnam-French Agreement in 1946 France agreed to give Vietnam her independence—Ho Chi Minh went to France to discuss that independence but was unable to come to any definite agreement with the French."

"Thus began the long war between North Vietnam under Ho (Chi Minh) and South Vietnam under France which ended in 1953 at the battle of Dien Bien Phu when the French forces were trapped and forced to agree to negotiate at Geneva."

The Geneva convention of 1954 between Red China, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and France agreed to divide Vietnam at the 17th Parallel. Dr. King continued, Bao Dai, a native of the south, was to be ruler there while Ho Chi Minh withdrew to the north. It was agreed that a general election would be held in 1956 for the people of Vietnam to choose their own government. The United States and Bao Dai refused to sign the agreement, although the U.S. agreed with it in principle.

Dictatorial Power

"Bao Dai named Ngo Dinh Diem, an Independent Catholic Vietnamese Nationalist, premier of Saigon and gave him near dictatorial power to save the country. He asserted control over the army and 'cleaned up' Saigon. He was, at this time, opposed by Bao Dai.

"Dinh Diem had many U.S. friends. While on a visit to the U.S. Dinh Diem learned that Prince Bao Dai had been overthrown in a native rebellion. The U.S. flew Diem back to Vietnam and supported him against Ho Chi Minh who had by this time lost faith in the prospects of a national election which Diem opposed."

Diem gained control with little

trouble, Dr. King said, and refused to hold the elections in 1956. He and his brothers then began to suppress the civil liberties of the South Vietnamese people.

In 1957 the Viet Cong terrorism began. The Viet Cong were made up of guerrilla troops that had been left behind by Ho and other Communists when they withdrew in 1954. These guerrillas had melted into the population and gained a large following in the South.

"At Diem's request in 1957 the U.S. increased their military advisory group and financial aid to the South. In 1961 the U.S. began sending troops to aid in the fight against the Viet Cong.

Army Coup

"In 1963, shortly after Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in South Vietnam as U.S. ambassador Diem's government was overthrown by an army coup. Diem was killed—the Junta was established. The U.S. supported this new government and the notorious Madame Nhu charged the U.S. with supporting the new government in its overthrow and of her husband's government."

He added, "Now, six years later the U.S. sits in France in an effort to bring peace to this country. The present hold-up, that of the shape of the table, is not as minor as it may seem. The question is whether there will be two or four powers represented in the settlement."

King projected, "The talks could drag out for many months. No quick end can be expected for



DR. A. L. King
Comments on Paris Talks

an issue as great as this. Some feel a solution may come with the change of administration. It will offer a chance for change on both sides just as the election of Eisenhower did in 1953. Even if Humphrey had been elected there would still have been an opening for changes. New blood and new issues could speed up negotiations."

Media Evaluation Rates Newspaper

By RONALD GEORGE

Two teams comprised of members of Prof. Ernest Larkin's Media Research and Analysis Class recently completed semester term projects, analyzing the images of the campus media—The Skiff and KTCU-FM. Results of The Skiff image profile were presented Wednesday, said Larkin.

Robert Largen, chairman of the team studying The Skiff explained the procedures and findings of his team. Members of the team are Largen, Meridene Muller, Bob West, David West, John Norman, Alan Brown and Don Hamill.

Largen explained that a sample was drawn at random from the campus directory. Sixty-four names were selected. If the person was not available for an interview, the next person in the directory was chosen.

Largen mentioned the Hong Kong Flu seemed to be their worst enemy in getting their quota for the sample.

Semantic Differential

Each person was given a two-phase semantic differential test. This test listed 20 qualities of a hypothetical newspaper that could be considered in evaluating it. The first phase of the test required the interviewer to evaluate the ideal campus newspaper in such categories as its respectability, its honesty and its accuracy. Each category was a seven point continuum. The interviewees selected the degree of each category by placing their response on the seven-point scale.

Overall findings were derived by averaging the responses as marked on the seven point scale for each of the 20 categories. From these averages was the overall image profile constructed.

Identical Procedure

Distribution graphs were also made to determine the validity of the numerical averages. In most cases, the averages were substantiated by the distribution tables.

An identical procedure was fol-

lowed in evaluating The Skiff as a campus newspaper. The resultant profile, when compared to the ideal profile indicated in what areas the sample group felt The Skiff did or did not come up to par.

The category of least deviation from the ideal was the area of campus orientation. Most of the sample group felt The Skiff was adequately fulfilling its responsibility in reporting campus affairs.

While campus coverage was sufficient, the sample group felt The Skiff was too superficial in its coverage. Largen said the responses indicated that people wanted "more detail in treatment of the stories."

As to the question of The Skiff's respectability, the study team contacted an accomplished fact: some people hate The Skiff. People who thought The Skiff was not respected went to the extreme in their responses. A distribution chart, however, vindicates The Skiff in that while some people don't view The Skiff as a bastion of respectability, they view it as "respectable enough for a campus newspaper."

Wide Diversity

There is a wide diversity of opinion regarding the question of The Skiff's carelessness or lack thereof. The distribution findings indicate that the student body is fairly unresolved in this matter. There is a similar discrepancy in the matter of accuracy.

Distribution figures indicate that The Skiff is "somewhat prejudiced," according to Largen. He said the average doesn't indicate this result, but that distribution figures "peak" at two points on the scale, indicating that while opinion is somewhat polarized, the majority of respondents feel The Skiff is prejudiced.

Results of the KTCU survey were unavailable prior to the presentation Friday morning.

Arts Council Liberalizes Ticket Use

A basic change in the policies concerning the use of the "Arts Sampler" ticket has been announced by Professor O.R. Bush, campus representative for the Arts Council.

"Now, the ticket holder need no longer be a 'loner,' but may invite a date or a friend to enjoy any of the performances listed," stated Bush.

He added, "The Arts Council has done everything possible to insure the student ticket holder of maximum flexibility of his plans."

Upcoming performances include, "Luv," "Don Pasquale" and "Swan Lake." "Sampler" booklets are now available at the Student Center information desk for only \$5 (good for five admissions). All tickets may be used for any event listed in the booklet, from now until June 12.

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Senora Villa Shares Memories

By BOB BUCKMAN

Editor's Note: Skiff staffer Bob Buckman traveled to Chihuahua City, Mexico, during the Christmas holidays where he obtained this exclusive interview with the widow of the legendary Pancho Villa.

Remember Pancho Villa? If you're on the sunny side of 60, chances are you don't, but you've probably heard of him, the bandit turned revolutionary who remains an unforgettable character in our own history as well as Mexico's.

Fifty years ago, Gen. Francisco Villa, known as Pancho only to his most intimate companions, was as familiar a figure on the front pages of American newspapers as Blackjack Pershing or Baron von Richtofen. Fame turned to infamy in March 1916 when Villa, infuriated by aid President Wilson had given his enemies, sacked the town of Columbus, N.M., killing seven soldiers and nine civilians. Wilson ordered Pershing into Mexico in an unsuccessful attempt to catch the elusive guerilla fighter. Villa was to live until 1923, when he and four companions were gunned down in Villa's 1919 Dodge on the streets of Parral, Chihuahua.

Converted Home

In the middle of a residential section in Chihuahua City stands a 50-room mansion in which lives Senora Luz Corral de Villa—the woman the fiery bandit married in 1911 and to whom he returned after his final defeat and about

a dozen other marriages, none with benefit of divorce.

Now 75 and suffering from arthritis, Senora Villa has converted her massive home, which Pancho bought in 1906, into a museum honoring her husband's memory. And the personable and alert Luz serves as both curator and hostess, opening her home to visitors and tourists seven days a week and personally guiding them through to see the momentos of Pancho's career. Guides introduce her as "the only person who could tell Pancho Villa which pair of pants to put on." Each person is required to leave a donation of five pesos (40 cents), and the stream of sightseers is endless.

Anyone who comes to the door can expect a personally guided tour, whether it be a busload of American tourists or a solitary Mexican laborer who wants to see where the great Pancho lived. The aging widow seems almost tireless as she guides people through, obviously proud that they're interested in her Pancho. American tourists may have some difficulty understanding her, since her English vocabulary is almost restricted to the speech she has memorized about the house. But she is always gracious.

The tour takes less than a half-hour, and consists of Senora Villa leading her guests through two large rooms festooned with pictures of Pancho and other leaders of the revolution, banners, guns, swords and personal items belonging to her and her husband. One photograph, taken in Hollywood in 1938, shows Senora Villa

with a number of celebrities, including Clark Gable (which makes her giggle with delight to her visitors) and Wallace Beery, who portrayed her husband in the film, "Viva, Villa." She maintains that the film was untrue.

Interesting Momento

After moving across a patio and through a vestibule to another patio, Senora Villa shows her visitors the most interesting momento of the tour: the 1919 Dodge touring car in which her husband died on July 20, 1923. The relic, pocked by bullet holes, rests in a glass-enclosed compartment.

Senora Villa drew a parallel between the assassination of her husband and President Kennedy, because both men were assassinated in cars on Friday.

She reminds her listeners that Abraham Lincoln was also killed for the principle of freedom, explaining that both Lincoln and her husband wanted peace, but that they were forced to fight for it.

Even after 46 years, doubt surrounds the assassination of Pancho Villa. Not that the actual assassins weren't known; Senora Villa says that four are still living today. She is convinced that the murder was plotted by Alvaro Obregon, then president of Mexico, and Plutarco Calles, the man hand-picked as his successor. It was Obregon who had been the general that finally defeated Villa by using European tactics against Villa's reckless attacks.

Villa's Defeat

After Villa's defeat, he accepted amnesty from the government and was presented a large hacienda, Canutillo, in return for his promise to discontinue further fighting. He returned to Canutillo in 1920, and asked Luz to come back to him, which she did. During their separation she had lived in Havana, San Antonio and New Orleans. For three years they lived together peaceably on the ranch, raising cattle and engaging in local civic projects. But Senora Villa said although he had become a model citizen, he was still smoldering inside, and she believes that Obregon and Calles were afraid he would try to oppose the succession of Calles, whom he hated. Thus, when Villa drove to Parral that fateful day to attend the wedding of a friend, the hired killers lay waiting. Eight rifles riddled the Dodge, killing four of the five occupants; Villa reached for his revolver, but was cut down before he could fire back. He sustained 14 wounds, three in the head.

Not Insensitive

The bizarre events surrounding his death did not end there; some months after Villa's burial, someone, allegedly an American soldier-of-fortune who had fought with Villa, broke into the tomb and removed the bandit's head. Conjecture is that a bounty was offered by an American mental institution who wanted the crani-



GEN. FRANCISCO "PANCHO" VILLA, center, poses in this 1913 photograph with members of his troop of bodyguards, the "Dorados."



SENORA VILLA shows visitors to her home photos of herself with her husband taken more than 50 years ago.

um for research. Senora Villa has offered a reward for the return of the head.

Senora Villa says she never had any desire to remarry. She is not in the least insensitive about her husband's infidelity; in fact, she reared six of Villa's children by other women. She and Villa had only one child, a daughter, who died in 1913 at eighteen months. One of the sons she raised was assassinated in 1967 in Chihuahua City, apparently for political reasons; ironically, he was shot while riding in a car. Other of her "stepchildren" frequently visit her.

Senora Villa, who used to travel extensively, has been slowed by age, but she appears happy to everyone she meets. The house is now the central thing in her life. Destroyed during the revo-

lution, it was restored at a cost of one million pesos (\$80,000). Most of the rooms stand empty, rooms which once served as billets for Villa's crack bodyguards, the "Dorados." Dona Luz tells visitors to the house that she would like to have it made into the Pancho Villa Motel where, she says, "We would eat Mexican food, hear Mexican music and make Margaritas."

One thing is certain: life will never pass Luz Corral de Villa by.

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Brite Prof, Wife Co-Author Book

Dr. Hunter Beckelhymer, associate professor of homiletics in Brite Divinity School, and his wife have co-authored an adult guide on "Reconciliation in a Broken World."

It will be used widely in churches and the volume is being published by Friendship Press, of the National Council of Churches.

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Smog of Defeat Engulfing Purples

By PAUL RIDINGS

There's a certain spark that separates a championship team from an also-ran.

It's just a tiny thing, but it's the difference between winning and losing. It's being able to pull out the close ones; having the breaks go your way; having the officials call things in your favor occasionally; being able to come up with the big play in the clutch.

Last year the Horned Frogs had that spark.

Early this season, the Horned Frogs had that spark.

But somewhere between Fort

Worth and Santa Barbara, California, the Purples misplaced it.

Maybe it all started with the ankle injury which sidelined starting forward Tom Swift after the fourth game. Sophomore Co-co Villarreal did a creditable job replacing Swift, but he lacked the experience of the senior. Even though Swift finally has returned, the injury still cuts down on his effectiveness.

Maybe another factor was the layoff the Purples had over Christmas before they left for California. The Frogs didn't work out for three days and it obviously hurt their performance in the California Winter Classic.

Perhaps a third factor was the psychological effect of losing two close games on the road and then returning home to fall to SMU on an unusual technical foul.

Whatever caused it, the Frogs' performance in their first four Southwest Conference games shows the spark is definitely missing.

They have fallen to SMU 81-78, Texas 63-59, Baylor 68-64 and Rice 71-64.

In every game the Frogs had several opportunities to ice away victory, but they've been unable to cash in on them.

They've become overly cautious

with their shooting. When they're hitting from the field, they're missing from the free throw line. They play fantastic defense for awhile, then make one slip and give away two points.

And what makes the whole thing so painful is that the Frogs have a good team.

Perhaps one thing can still salvage the season for the Purples. They must again demonstrate the "never quit" attitude that won them the title last year. Certainly they'll never regain that winning spark if they give up like so many of the fans have.

The Frogs must remember they

won the title last season with a 9-5 record. Who's to say a 10-4 record can't win it this year? It's not fantastic to imagine the Frogs winning ten straight. Certainly they have the material and the coaching to do it if the players don't give up.

And what an opportunity the Purples have to begin their comeback tomorrow night at 8 p.m. TCU will meet the team favored to win the title, Texas A&M, on their home ground, College Station. There could be no better way for the Frogs to prove they "ain't down yet" than to whip the Aggies in Aggieland.



RICE'S MARTY TENDLER PRESSES JEFF HARP
Frogs lost to Owls 71-62 Tuesday night

Late Heroics Give Wogs 2nd Victory

Hitting five straight free throws in the last 21 seconds of the game, the TCU Wogs downed Hill Junior College 72-66 for the freshman team's second victory of the year.

After leading in the second half by as much as nine points, the Wogs saw their margin cut to zero in the final five minutes.

Wog forward Evans Royal's free throw with minute and a half left put TCU back on top 67-66.

Half a minute later, Hill County's Bill Ford was fouled driving the baseline by Royal. But Ford missed both free throw attempts. Royal snatched the rebound and quickly called time out.

Hill went into a half court press when play resumed. All the press

Baseball Players To Meet Jan. 22

All candidates interested in playing varsity and freshman baseball this spring are requested to meet with coach Frank Winderger in Daniel-Meyer Coliseum at 3 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

netted them was a personal foul on Clarence Dawson which sent Wog guard Jimmy Parker to the free throw line.

When Dawson protested the call by slamming the ball down on the court, he promptly drew a technical foul.

Parker sank both ends of the one-and-one and then Bob Burge bagged the technical foul shot.

Due to the technical, the Wogs got possession of the ball. Guard Jay Worley was fouled in the last second attempting to drive. He also sank both ends of a one-and-one to put the icing on the victory.

Three of the Wogs were in double figures. Parker, center Ken Hough, and Burge scored 20, 19 and 18, respectively.

The victory was a surprising upset as Hill Junior College came into the game with a 14-5 record. Key to the triumph was the Wogs' defending of Hill star Pat Kavanaugh. The guard, who had been averaging better than 20 points a game was held to only 14.

The freshman team's next game will be Saturday Feb. 15 against Christian College of the Southwest.

Indiana Background Aids Guard Rick Wittenbraker

Rick Wittenbraker used to play "ice basketball."

No, it's not a new sport. It's the way the Frog guard played his favorite sport on many cold days in his old home town, Newcastle, Ind.

"Often during the winter," he recalled, "we'd shovel off the snow and play basketball on the ice in our overcoats. We couldn't move very fast that way, though."

When the 6-2 junior letterman moved to Dallas after his junior year in high school, he found basketball was a lot different in Texas.

"The kids don't play it year round down here like they do up in Indiana," explained Wittenbraker. "We played basketball every day up there."

The guard, who has started every game for the Frogs since his ninth game as a sophomore, feels his Indiana background has helped him playing in the Southwest Conference.

More Confidence

"It gave me a little bit better understanding of the game," said Wittenbraker. "I've got more confidence when I'm out on the court because I know what's going on."

Rick was the third leading scorer on TCU's Southwest Conference championship team last year. He averaged 11.5 points a game in SWC play.

When the Purples upset Big Eight champion Kansas State in the opening round of the NCAA Midwest regional at Wichita, Wittenbraker was TCU's top scorer with 18 points.

"That victory has to be the biggest thrill of my life," said Rick. "I'll never forget it."

The guard also set a new TCU school season free throw percentage record last year. In 24 games he hit 46 of 53 from the line for an .868 mean.

Again this season Wittenbraker is leading the Frogs in free throw shooting. Through 12 games he's bagged 45 of 55 for an .818 percentage.

Wittenbraker claims there's no "secret formula" for good free throw shooting.

Relaxing Key

"All you have to do is relax," he explained. "You try to feel the same way every time, but relaxing is the most important thing."

"If you start thinking about trying to hit free throws, you'll choke. To keep relaxed, I just look down at the floor until I'm

ready, then quickly look up and shoot."

Rebounding is another of Wittenbraker's strong points. He is pulling down better than five rebounds per game this season.

"I know I'm not going to out-jump anybody," he said, "so I have to play the angles on rebounding. I figure which way the ball will come off the boards and then try to get good position in that area."

"Generally a shot from the area in front of the basket will bounce towards the free throw line while a shot from around one of the corners will usually bounce towards the other corner."

Father Basketball Star

Rick comes by his basketball talent naturally. His father, Richard W. Wittenbraker, was a three-year letterman at Indiana University.

Rick was born in Newcastle. He lived there until the seventh grade when he moved to Indianapolis. His junior year in high school, his family moved to Dallas and he transferred to St. Marks High where he led his team to a 33-1 record his senior year.

In Indiana, Wittenbraker played against many of today's top collegiate stars.

"When I was in the ninth grade we played Rick Mount," remem-

bered Wittenbraker. Mount, Purdue's super star, currently ranks fourth in the nation in scoring. "He looked about the same then as he does now—great. He was averaging about 30 points then too."

Another of Wittenbraker's Indiana ex-foes is playing in the Southwest Conference—Bruce Motley of Southport, Ind., the University of Texas' starting forward.

Education Important

TCU was one of three colleges which Rick gave serious consideration when he was being recruited. The other two were Baylor and Houston. He chose TCU because of its friendly atmosphere and, also, for scholastic reasons.

"When I visited Houston," he recalled, "they didn't even show me the campus. Their athletic facilities are located off-campus. I got the impression all they wanted me to do was play basketball; they didn't care about my education."

Wittenbraker is a top student. A business management major, he made a 3.66 average on TCU's four-point grade system last spring. He, along with his hardwood running mate Bill Swanson, was selected to Who's Who of American Colleges and Universities.



RICK WITTENBRAKER SET FREE THROW MARK LAST YEAR
Guard played against Rick Mount in 9th grade