

# Fried squirrel chases turkey to church

By JACKIE BURROW  
Staff Writer

A thankless squirrel is responsible for causing a third of the buildings on campus to be without electricity for seven hours Thanksgiving Day.

The squirrel's acrobatics knocked the power off from 2 p.m. until 9 p.m. Thursday, nearly cancelling the Tom Brown-Jarvis Thanksgiving dinner, leaving one Waits resident stranded in a dark shower room and killing the squirrel.

The electricity was off in Waits Hall, Foster Hall, Jarvis Hall, the Student Center, Reed Hall, Dan Rogers, the library, the religion building and all of the wooden barracks on campus, including the security building.

"Apparently the squirrel jumped from a tree to the power pole creating a ground between the high voltage line and a metal conduit," Buck Fielding of TCU maintenance, said. "The ground damaged the porcelain insulators going to the transformers, blew three fuses and knocked the power off at the Texas Electric Substation for this area of TCU."

"Our turkey hadn't been in the oven more than five minutes when the power went off," Jo Goldenstein, a Jarvis resident, said.

A Waits Hall resident was in the windowless third floor shower room when the power went off. "First I thought someone was playing a joke on me," the resident said. "But when the lights didn't come back on for sometime I got scared. I thought someone was going to get me."

"I turned off the water and listened for footsteps, but I didn't hear any," the resident said. "I put on my robe and ran into the hall," she said. "When the lights and all the electrical appliances in my room didn't work I figured out it was a power failure."

"We tried to call security to notify them that the electricity was out," Goldenstein said, "but they didn't answer."

"Apparently the students became worried when our dispatcher didn't answer and called Buck Beneze (dean of student life), Ed Carson, TCU security, said. "Beneze notified me at home after he couldn't get an answer at security either and I came down here."

Carson arrived at security and found that the electricity was out.

"The bell on our phone operates on electricity," Carson said. "Our dispatcher could call out but he didn't realize there were any incoming calls."

Next semester a new phone system will be installed that will eliminate any similar problems. "When the electricity went out we could not receive phone calls. However, the new phones will by-pass the electrical system," Carson said. The new phones at security will be part of a new system to be installed on campus. The new system was approved earlier this fall.

Meanwhile, TCU residents obtained permission to move their Thanksgiving dinner to University Christian Church.

"I couldn't find a contractor to make the repairs until 5 p.m.," Fielding said. "Most of our high voltage work is done by electricians other than those on our maintenance crew and I had trouble finding a contractor on the holiday."

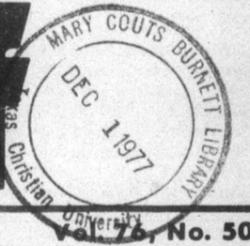
I am the only electrician among our crew that is authorized to do high voltage work, he said. "I couldn't do all the necessary repairs without help, but I was about ready to try when I couldn't find an available contractor."

Repairing the insulation and replacing the fuses took some time because most of the work was done in the dark with the aid of flood lights, Fielding said. The repairs were finished about 9 p.m. and then I contacted Texas Electric to restore the power at the substation."

# The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

Thursday, December 1, 1977



## US to send rep to talks

By DONALD M. ROTHBERG  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON—President Carter yesterday announced the United States will send a high-level representative to a mid-December peace conference in Cairo and he called recent Arab-Israeli contacts "a historic breakthrough in the search for a lasting peace in the Middle East."

Carter told a nationally broadcast news conference that Assistant Secretary of State Alfred L. Atherton will head the U.S. delegation to the Cairo conference called by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Carter said the conference is now scheduled for around Dec. 13. When Sadat called for the conference, he set Dec. 3 as the deadline for responses to his invitations. He said he would then set a date for the talks.

Carter's reference to Dec. 13 is the first public announcement by any of the parties of the likely starting date for the conference.

The president said that the importance of the meetings between Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin of Israel "is that there has been

an initiation of direct, person-to-person negotiations."

Turning to the U.S. role, Carter said, "I think it's much more important to have direct communication between Egypt and Israel than to have us acting as a constant, dominant intermediary."

He further characterized the U.S. role as to encourage progress toward negotiations and an over-all settlement.

"We have no control over any nation in the Middle East," he said. "When we find progress being stopped, we use all the initiative we can."

He referred to the difficulty many Arab leaders have in agreeing to direct discussions with Israel after so many years of armed confrontation and said the United States is taking "concrete steps" to persuade Jordan, Syria and Lebanon to enter the negotiations.

"There is no doubt in my mind that President Hafez Assad (of Syria) wants peace with Israel," said Carter. "There is no doubt in my mind that King Hussein (of Jordan) wants peace with Israel."

While characterizing Egypt as the

most populous and powerful of the Arab confrontation states, Carter said that both Israel and Egypt have publicly stated that a separate peace agreement, excluding the other Arab states, "is not desirable."

Only Israel, Egypt and the United States have agreed so far to participate in the Cairo conference. Syria, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union have rejected the invitations issued by Sadat.

Asked about criticism of his invitation to the Soviets to resume a role in the search for peace in the Middle East, Carter said, "I believe the Soviets will follow along and take constructive steps for a lasting peace."

The United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the Geneva conference at which previous Middle East settlements have been reached.

On other topics, Carter: —Praised the late Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., for his legislative efforts to maintain a strong U.S. military defense. McClellan died Monday.

—Said his position on energy legislation was unchanged and that he would veto any bill that would be unfair or violate energy conservation goals.

—Indicated he was undecided whether to reappoint Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

—Declared he had not made too many campaign promises "and I think I'm doing an adequate job in trying to fulfill those promises."

—Said an inspection program of 9,000 "high risk" dams would begin shortly, a program he said would take nearly three years.

—Said he remained "committed to a substantial tax reduction in 1978" which would be coupled with a revision of the nation's tax laws.

—Said his recently postponed overseas trip has been rescheduled and his itinerary would be announced Thursday.

—Described the nation's foreign trade deficit as disturbing, but noted it was fairly stable at \$2.4 billion a month.



President Jimmy Carter addressed a nationwide press conference yesterday stating the United States would send a high-level representative to the Middle East peace conference. Carter was pictured last year addressing a political rally in Fort Worth. (Photo by Brock Akers)

## News briefs

### Carter won't retreat

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Carter said yesterday he will not retreat from his major energy proposals and might veto any forthcoming energy bill if it does not measure up to his standards.

Carter repeated, in a news conference, his three general standards: "fairness;" the ability to meet his energy production and conservation goals; and the avoidance of serious harm to the nation's economy and the federal budget.

The House has endorsed legislation in close agreement with Carter's own energy plan, but the Senate has rejected major elements of it, and a conference committee has been struggling to resolve the disagreements.

With the conference apparently faltering after its return from the Thanksgiving holiday break, new doubts are being raised whether Congress can finish its work on a compromise energy bill this year.

### Prisoner exchange to begin

WASHINGTON (AP)—The exchange of prisoners between the United States and Mexico will begin Dec. 9 when about 70 Americans and 38 Mexicans will be transferred to prisons in their native countries, Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell announced Wednesday.

A ceremony at the Juarez Airport in Mexico City will mark the first prisoner exchange, made possible by a treaty signed by the two countries more than a year ago and subsequently ratified by the U.S. Senate.

President Carter signed legislation implementing the treaty on Oct. 28. The treaty and the legislation set rules allowing certain U.S. citizens imprisoned in Mexico and Mexican citizens imprisoned in the United States to be returned to their native countries to serve out their sentences.

### Stock market gains moderately

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market posted a moderate gain in fairly active trading Wednesday, partially in response to bargain-hunting brought on by steep losses earlier in the week.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed up 2.43 at 829.70. Gaining issues led losers by a 7-6 margin in the closing tally of New York Stock Exchange-listed stocks.

Big Board volume came to 22.67 million shares, compared to 22.95 million in the previous session.

The Dow posted a surprisingly large 12-point drop in the previous session and slipped another 4 points in early trading Wednesday before investors began moving in to take advantage of price declines.

### University of Houston audited

HOUSTON (AP)—University of Houston officials said Wednesday an audit of the university's short-term investment accounts is under way.

"There have been too many transactions in a short period to be sound business," said Aaron J. Farfel, chairman of the board of regents.

Farfel said no one is being accused of anything but that a financial adviser has been relieved of his duties involving the accounts.

Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, president, said it is not clear whether or not losses have been sustained under the program which authorizes the university to invest its short-term funds under appropriate procedures and policies. He said endowment funds and funds of the University of Houston Foundation are managed under separate procedures.

Farfel said appropriate regulatory agencies have been notified of the investigation.

## 'Hillside Strangler' murders eighth girl

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The 18-year-old girl's nude body was found lying along a narrow winding residential road—the eighth young woman in the last month and a half to be strangled and dumped on slopes or at the base of hills in the northern suburbs of Los Angeles.

Police are calling it the case of "the hillside strangler"—but now, because of the latest case, they think more than one strangler may be involved.

On Monday night, a neighbor reported seeing two large men force red-haired Laureen Rae Wagner's car to the side of the street just two doors from her home in the Sepulveda area of the San Fernando Valley, and drag her from it.

Other residents along the steep eucalyptus-lined Cliff Drive said they heard dogs barking persistently between 1 and 2 a.m. Tuesday, but did not recall hearing a car stop or pull away.

Miss Wagner's body was found Tuesday morning by a woman taking a walk with a friend at a bend in the road in the Mt. Washington area, 20 miles from the abduction site.

Police Lt. Dan Cooke said the discoloration around her neck indicated she was probably strangled like the other victims.

Police scheduled an autopsy to find out if she had been raped like the others also.

Initially, police had blamed the recent deaths of four other young women on the "hillside strangler," but police now say those killings were dissimilar from the others.

In Miss Wagner's case, there were several similarities, and Cooke said the investigation had been turned over to a 32-man Hillside Strangler Task Force, made up of Los Angeles and Glendale police, county sheriff's deputies and coroner's staff.

Like the others, Miss Wagner's body had been dumped within a five-mile radius of Glendale. The others, too, were believed to have been abducted, strangled and dumped from a vehicle in remote areas.

But there was at least one dissimilarity.

In the other cases there seemed to be some attempt to hide the body. Miss Wagner's body was lying in full view by the side of the road, near thick brush where she could have been hidden.

## Refugees turned back

By EDDIE ADAMS  
AP Special Correspondent

KHLONG YAI, Thailand (AP)—"I will die! I will die! I will die!" screamed the aged Vietnamese woman aboard the boat of no smiles.

Forty-nine other sick or hungry refugees, half of them children, sat in silence or wept uncontrollably on the deck of the weatherbeaten 30-foot fishing boat that had brought them from Phuquoc, off the west coast of Vietnam, through the dangerous waters off Cambodia.

They thought they had reached freedom that hot November day when they entered the snug harbor of Khlong Yai, a tiny fishing village within shouting distance of the Cambodian border.

But Thai marine police, armed with M-16 rifles, refused them permission to come ashore and towed the crammed fishing boat three hours back out into the Gulf of Siam. Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries that have more than 100,000 refugees from Indochina on their hands are becoming increasingly hostile to new arrivals from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

U.N. and U.S. Embassy sources estimate that those who flee by boat—the boat people—have a 30 to 50 percent chance of survival.

The Cambodian Communists may shoot up the small boats as they travel along the coast. Sea bandits have been known to seize refugee boats and kill everyone aboard for their valuables.

If they do reach Thailand or Malaysia, the police or the navy send them back to sea. The last boat allowed to dock in Thailand arrived Nov. 19 with 16 persons aboard. The Thais arrested them all. The U.S. Embassy helped get them freed, and they are reported emigrating to the United States.

A few days later the boat of no smiles was turned away from Khlong Yai.

The oldest person aboard was woman in her late 70s. The youngest was a girl born Nov. 24 in the fish hold to Nguyen Na's 20-year-old wife, Ti. The 21-year-old father had been a medical corpsman in the South Vietnamese navy, trained

by the U.S. Navy at San Diego, Calif. He delivered the baby.

The young couple said they wanted to name their daughter Freedom—if the voyage ended in freedom for the family.

Most of the 14 men, 11 women and 25 children aboard broke into tears when Thai officials ordered them back to sea.

Their fuel was used up on the five-day voyage and they had also run out of food. After buying them supplies, this correspondent tried to go aboard. The Thai officials wouldn't allow it at first, then relented.

The Vietnamese asked for maps and directions to Australia, more than 3,000 miles to the south. The police told them they had no maps for them but pointed in the general direction.

After the police had towed the boat out to sea for three hours, they took in their 300-foot tow rope and prepared to return to Khlong Yai. The Vietnamese shut off their engine and told the police it had broken down.

The police told them to get moving because the Cambodian Communists patrolled the area. They warned that if they tried to return to Thailand, police guns would be waiting.

Half an hour later, the police returned with orders from Bangkok to remove me for my own safety. Under no circumstances was I to remain.

A former Vietnamese navy seaman aboard said they had no compass or map.

"The stars and the sun have guided us this far," he said. "We don't know how long our luck will hold, but this is only the beginning. More and more will escape no matter what it costs. Only the very rich can survive in Vietnam."

Then the boat moved away, its meager supply of water and fuel in a few rusty cans. A white shirt was tied to the bow by the sleeves as a flag of truce.

I rode for several hours with the marine police. We returned to the general area in which we had seen the boat last. We heard what sounded like machine-gun fire, but there was no sign of the refugees or their boat.

## Doodads and hootchbubs make New York vital

By RUSSELL BAKER

I have a doodad tree in the living room. In New York you have to put up with things like that. All the vital people of New York go in heavily for parlor greenery, which is natural, considering that when they step outside, the landscape is mostly cement and high blood pressure.

When you first settle in New York it seems crazy — all that botany rustling away indoors, people growing grapefruit in front of the fireplace, banyan trees cleverly pruned to permit a glimpse of the television set. You've got to do it, though, or New Yorkers will think you are not vital and stop coming to dinner, which is death to any hopes you may have of being seen with the kind of people who hang around Jackie O. Vital people, I mean. The point of New York is you

absolutely must be vital.

So I bought the usual vegetation. Ferns, ivy, philodendron, avocados, lemon trees, Chinese sweet-potato vines. They all hated me, and I hated them back. There was endless nagging. They didn't like the light. The humidity level was wrong. Why didn't I feed them more solicitously? And the water, the water — where was their water? Do you think a plant can live forever without water, numskull?

They soon made it clear that it was either them or me. I made it clear that I wasn't going. When the last of them had shuffled off to the house plant's graveyard, I began restocking, but this time with an eye to plants that are not only tough enough to live in New York without whining, but also capable of earning their keep around the apartment.

The doodad tree, for example, grows

to a height of 40 feet without either sunlight or water. It nourishes itself on soot that has been passed through windowpanes. The apartment will not accommodate its 40-foot height, of course, but because of its marvelous flexibility the doodad tree, upon reaching the ceiling, will grow horizontally for 10 feet before making another turn and growing back toward the floor.

In a small apartment, a fully grown doodad tree will easily cover three windows while gobbling down incoming soot with such ferocity that it takes the rugs several weeks to become filthy. Its fruit, the spittle-shaped doodad berry, emits an odor repugnant to dog walkers, who, if struck by them, must bathe for hours before they can stand themselves again.

An equally useful plant is the

romping supedectaria, more commonly known as pasperdum, a Siberian strain of berengaria hulex. Standing only five feet high, it is a tangle of extremely clever tentacles, which become violently agitated and make little keening sounds in the presence of cockroaches.

These signals are the notice that the pasperdum wants to be removed from its pot. When this is done, the plant romps with astonishing agility to the cockroach's hiding place, where, with a loud smacking of vegetative chops, it partakes of the only nourishment it requires.

Everyone with a window on a too-accessible fire escape will enjoy the vigorous tendrils of the hootchbub vine, a plant from the deep Amazonian basin. The hootchbub is intensely sensitive to the scent of the human body.

Anyone coming within a few feet of it — a house-breaker, say, venturing in via a window where the hootchbub is placed — will find himself abruptly wraped in several dozen tendrils as thick as a wrestler's wrist. All the hootchbub is actually seeking, of course, is the nectar of the Paraguya orchid, a sexual excitant, which — thanks to a ghastly evolutionary error — the hootchbub believes can be found only on the human body.

Despite its single-minded ferocity, the hootchbub is not a vicious plant. Characteristically, upon discovering that its prey does not bear the precious nectar it so desperately desires, the hootchbub utters a dreadful little groan of disappointment and simply flings its captive out the window. I have three hootchbubs. One is being sued for damages by an encyclopedia salesman.

Every New York apartment would profit from having a bit of Hohenstein's moss. This is not the run-of-the-mill moss you find in every mill run and West Side apartment, but an exciting growth only recently discovered in the excavations of the tombs of the Suvos Dynasty.

Its distinctive characteristic is its habit of crawling about among the guests at cocktails or dinner — large gatherings excite it — and making unpleasant little sucking sounds, which are actually its pathetic attempt to harangue the guests with expressions of how pleasant it is to see

real people again after all those centuries in the tombs. Fortunately, nobody can understand this, and so Hohenstein's moss is never boring and even makes a nice conversation piece. (c) 1977 N.Y. Times News Service

## What a tangled web we weave

By WILLIAM SAFIRE

WASHINGTON — Many President-watchers are talking about, though few are writing about, the strange case of Mr. Carter's false statements regarding his participation in the decision to plea-bargain with Richard Helms.

On Sept. 29, at a Presidential press conference, Charles Mohr of The New York Times — after pointing out that Attorney General Griffin Bell had once said he was going to consult the President about whether or not to prosecute the former CIA director — asked how the decision was being reached.

Carter replied: "He has not consulted with me, nor given me any advice on the Helms question . . . I think he will make a report to me and possibly a recommendation fairly soon, but until this moment he has not yet done so."

The President's statement was untrue. On Nov. 1, Attorney General Bell revealed that he had met with the President about the Helms case on July 25, two months before the President publicly denied any meeting had taken place. Nor was that meeting a casual one: the Attorney General and two key aides were summoned to the Oval Office for a meeting with the President, Vice President Mondale, and National Security adviser Brzezinski.

"We there discussed the pending Helms investigation and we weighed the factors which I thought were involved," the Attorney General has recently said. After specifying some of the details presented to Carter at that July 25 meeting, Bell added: "We were satisfied from our study to date that it was possible to prosecute. We were authorized by the President to determine the possibility and feasibility of plea bargaining, and to keep him advised of any developments in this matter."

Since the President had assured the public that no such consultation had ever taken place, reporters asked the deputy press secretary, Rex Granum, why Carter had misled them. After checking with the President, Granum passed along this convoluted explanation: Although the July 25 meeting about Helms did take place secretly, the President believed that some reporters had been told about it. Therefore, Carter said he had interpreted Mohr's question to mean: Had the President met with the Attorney General about Helms AFTER the July 25 meeting? And the answer to that was no.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave. Forced to admit participation in a decision he had previously denied, the President sought to make the crucial meeting appear quick and inconsequential. His implication is patently untruthful. Others present attest to the seriousness and extensiveness of the July 25 meeting, instigated by the President at the request of the CIA, which the Attorney General has publicly stated concluded with an important Presidential decision to authorize plea bargaining to avoid a trial. For the President to claim that his controversial decision was made without a "thorough discussion" is absurd.

There the matter rests: The President did not tell the truth on Sept. 29, then sent his spokesman forth with a phony story on Nov. 2, and then made a different false implication on Nov. 10.

Why? The charitable explanation is

that he simply forgot about the July 25 meeting, when asked the first time. If that were the case, he could have said later: "Sorry, that meeting slipped my mind — it was a busy day." That would have been the end of it.

Instead, Carter and his spokesmen seem unable to admit one moment's ineptitude. Rather than acknowledge the first false statement as a mistake, they persist in compounding the original error, if that is what it was, with a farrago of falsehoods.

It gives me no pleasure to show my President as deliberately deceitful (See? columnists can lie, too); but the irony is in the fire: As The New Republic's John Osborne has suggested, if the President had said under oath to a Congressional committee what he said to the press on Sept. 29 and Nov. 10, Carter could have been charged with the misdemeanors that Helms was charged with, or not charged with the perjury that Helms was not charged with.

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## Battles develop slowly

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON — The critical problems between nations usually don't appear suddenly or dramatically — as in the Sadat-Begin confrontation in Jerusalem — but develop slowly from small misunderstandings or large misjudgments while their peoples are not paying much attention.

It may be that such a creeping conflict is now developing between the United States and Japan. This year, the Japanese will sell in the United States about \$7 billion worth of goods more than they will buy from us. Both sides are being very polite about this, but it is a serious economic and potentially dangerous political dilemma.

For example, the Zenith Corp. laid off a quarter of its employees a few weeks ago, and subcontracted their jobs to Mexico and Taiwan in an effort to meet the Japanese television competition. There is rising unemployment in the steel mills of Pittsburgh and Youngstown, and this is driving George Meany of the AFL-CIO up the Washington Monument — an ominous sight from Capitol Hill with the 1978 elections on the horizon.

This is too complicated a problem for quick judgments or mystifying clarifications, but after spending a couple of weeks in the factories around Tokyo and Osaka, I think it's hard to avoid the conclusion that the Japanese are outselling us at least partly because they are outworking us. And also because they are working together for reasons shared by their government, their managers, planners and workers.

It has become a commonplace to make this point, but until you see the reality of this Japanese teamwork or collective will on their own ground, it is hard to understand how, with no natural resources except their own people, they have become the third most productive industrial nation in the world.

The Japanese trade surplus with the United States is based primarily on what they call "The Three Cs" — meaning color televisions, coolers (air conditioners), and cars. Their three largest export industries are in

electronics, automobiles and steel, and their success, they believe, depends on the diligence and faith of a work force that has a guaranteed job for everybody's effective working life;

on cooperation between the workers and managers; coupled with an adequate supply of funds and agreement all around on the quickest possible introduction and development of the most modern technology.

The U.S. system, of course, is quite different. It rejects the guarantee of a worker's job for life. It leaves the problem of work or no-work to the marketplace. Accordingly it is worried about the introduction of new machines that might threaten jobs.

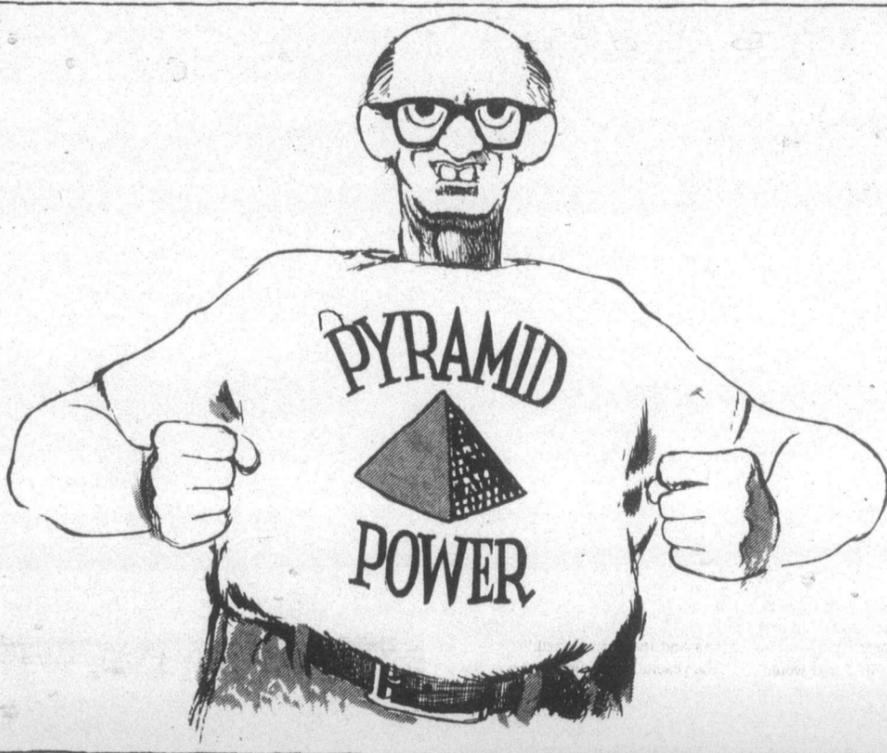
The Japanese workers and managers accept the notion that they have a common interest in the success or failure of their enterprises. The American workers, on the other hand, increasingly condemn the integrity of work and reject the authority of their managers.

Jerome M. Rosow, for example — former manager of employee relations for Esso in Europe, former assistant secretary of labor 1969-71, and now president of the Work in America Institute — notes that the attitude of American workers has been changed dramatically by the larger social revolution in the United States.

Workers, he observes, not only expect a better standard of living every year, but insist that they are entitled to it, regardless of the success or failure of their companies; that they resist change and new technology as a "menace"; that they no longer think that "hard work" pays off, and that they increasingly resist authority in their companies, communities, churches, or governments.

Maybe the Japanese, as they become more affluent and confident, will take the same permissive attitudes a generation hence, but they are clearly not doing so yet. They are putting up with very poor housing, with a physical atmosphere that is so polluted by their factories that you can hardly see their spectacular neon advertisements for the smog.

But they ARE working, they ARE copying the industrial West but



### The Daily Skiff

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### Photographers And Writers Wanted

The Daily Skiff needs photographers for the spring semester. Dark room and supplies provided. For further information call 926-2461 ext. 380 or ext. 381. Or drop by room 115 in Dan Rogers hall with some examples of your work. The Daily Skiff also needs writers. No experience necessary. For further information call 926-2461 ext. 380 or ext. 381.

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77	4727	19 1/2	10452
112	4937	12 7/8	1287
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32	1577	25 1/4	2525
63	3450	31 1/8	3112
TOTAL			59644

Investment Fund

# TCU sports investment fund

By BARRY MORRIS  
Staff Writer

The third-floor cubicle in Dan Rogers Hall seems to be barely big enough to store three desks and a filing cabinet.

In fact, room 314F probably isn't big enough to hold all 15 of its part-time occupants at one time.

Yet, in those desks and filing cabinets are the charts and investment analyses that have enabled those 15 students to manage and expand one of the largest college investment funds in the United States.

Sporting net assets of more than \$600,000 at present, the Educational Investment Fund (EIF) has given TCU students the opportunity to delve into the world of Wall Street in order to locate that stock or other investment that will rise in value up to infinity.

But, more important than finding that ideal stock is the experience gained by each person who works with the Fund.

"A lot of people have gotten excellent jobs that came from working with the Fund," said senior management major David Hunt. "You learn both the good things and the bad things about investments."

The students, under supervision of Dr. Stanley Block, make up the Advisory Investment Committee (AIC) and research each potential transaction before deciding whether to invest in a particular company.

Each student is required to work on at least one of the five standing committees, each of which performs a necessary function for the EIF.

But, besides working on either the Accounting, Administrative, Economic, Portfolio or Venture Capital committees, students also individually research two different industries and two different stocks in each of those industries.

Hunt, who is also a co-administrator with Sid Greer, noted that this system enables the AIC to get a chance to evaluate at least 60 stocks each semester.

"This is what you could call the 'academic part' of the fund," he said.

Accounting chairman Jim Yarmchuk said that while the stock analyses are pretty similar in their formats, industry analyses can be written under much looser guidelines.

"For the company analyses, we have set formats," he said, "but the industry analyses we can do in just about any way we want."

The idea for the EIF began back in 1973, when William C. Conner from Alcon Laboratories in Fort Worth donated 16,903 shares of Alcon to TCU. By February of 1974, the Fund was in business.

"Students would borrow money from the bank against the stock (Alcon) to

invest," Block said.

Recently, an outside firm, Nestle S.A., has offered to buy all Alcon stock at \$42 per share, which makes those holdings by the EIF worth over \$675,000.

If and when the offer goes through, Block said, "the students can use the money to pay off bank debts."

Requirements for joining the fund are nominal. Students must be at least second semester juniors and have had "some academic background" in investments or finance, Block said.

While some students used to or still hold their own portfolios, they don't need to have practical experience in the bulls and the bears to sign up.

"You learn so much your first semester," Hunt said. "It's unbelievable." Eddie Adelson, a member of the Venture Capital committee, has used the EIF as an opportunity to soak up information about his own personal interest.

"In addition to portfolio management, I've been able to learn about private investment," he said, "which is what I would like to go into."

Adelson has been able to see exactly what is involved in the private investment area. That committee, the newest committee of the EIF, tries to find an investment that will "give us a huge amount of return... hopefully greater than 50 percent," he said.

Among people who have been interviewed by the committee has been a man who had developed a cassette computer, a chiropractor who developed a special pillow and a man from Cincinnati who developed a shower that sprays hot and cold water intermittently.

"We even had a guy that flew in from Idaho who said he had a contract with the Shah of Iran," senior Mark Czarnecki noted.

Hunt added, "We get a lot of fruits."

The inexperience of the group as a whole has not left them far behind in their battle for stock market profits, however. Last week, for example, not one of the 17 stocks held by the group dropped in price.

As a matter of fact, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average, a major indicator of market strength, was recording an increase of less than one percent, the EIF boasted of a three percent rise in value.

"As long as we're outperforming the market," Yarmchuk said, "we're doing a good job."

Presently, members of the EIF are accepting applications for next semester. All second semester juniors who wish to join should pick up an application and return it to room 314F by Dec. 6.

Interviews will be held on Dec. 8 to determine the students who will manage the fund in the spring.

## Texas Farm Bureau won't support strike

HOUSTON (AP)—The Texas Farm Bureau, the nation's third largest such organization with 215,000 members, Wednesday refused to support a proposed agricultural strike to withhold products from the market.

The Texans, by a overwhelming vote, said a strike would be contrary to the policies of the individual farmer and rancher of the state.

A resolution was offered that would let each individual rancher and farmer decide whether he wanted to support an agricultural strike movement that has spread through the Deep South and the Midwest.

Texas farmers and ranchers agreed they wanted no part of such a movement because it could bring more federal intervention into the agricultural business and destroy the individuality of the Texas farmer.

The resolution was submitted from the floor at the concluding session of the bureau's annual convention.

Jack Williams of Anderson County, one of the 1,200 delegates, said, "We cannot say what another farmer or another rancher should do. That is just not our way of doing things in Texas. We cannot support anything that says strike."

Robert O'Donald of Randall County said, "We farmers are the first to complain when labor unions strike.

How can we justify a strike by farmers?"

The strike issue was rejected after about two hours of debate.

Pete Mauney, a Harris County rancher, said, "If we support the strike all we are doing is getting more government control. This is the last thing the farmers and the ranchers of Texas and the nation need."

The resolution to support the strike, a movement started in the midwest, was introduced by Gail Sadler of Castro County.

Sadler said, "Let us support this on an individual basis. Let each farmer and rancher decide for himself but let's put it in our resolutions."

Sadler said, "Our solution relies on our own individual decisions. Let us cutback on the land under production and let us force a larger demand for our products."

Earlier, the convention approved a resolution opposing the use of any taxpayer money for "activities of the International Women's Year organization."

"We further recommend that a concentrated effort be made to inform state legislators, the governor, and other elected officials that the resolutions coming from the IWY organization do not represent the opinions and the wishes of all women,"



"Hear no evil...see no evil..." This monkey, is one of the many attractions visitors will find at the Japanese Gardens, located off University Drive north of Interstate 20. The garden is open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## FBI agent warns FALN

DALLAS (AP)—It could happen anytime. Anyplace. One minute a crowded bus station, an airport lobby. The next minute a graveyard.

The nightmare is real. So are the radicals and the "very unstable" dynamite FBI Inspector Roger Young has crossed the country looking for these past six months.

Young knows what can happen. He saw the effects firsthand while standing in the rubble at New York City's Mobil Oil Building Aug. 4. A young employment consultant died in the blast.

Principle target of Young's manhunt is Carlos Alberto Torres. Just 25 and the son of a Chicago minister, the swarthy, mustachioed Torres has been added to the FBI's 10 most wanted list of fugitives.

He has been identified as a member of the little-known Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN) along with his wife, Marie. Both are wanted in connection with a series of past bombings.

Torres became the object of Young's hunt after police searched his Chicago apartment and found 211 sticks of dynamite stolen from a Colorado construction site in June 1976.

In January 1975, he said a FALN

operative entered a fashionable Wall Street restaurant with a suitcase full of dynamite. Four died and 55 were injured by the noon-day blast.

Because of the group's ability to melt into Puerto Rican society and vanish and strict limitations placed on the use of wiretaps and informants, Young finds himself in a unique role.

"In effect, what I've done is warn our adversaries," he said recently in Dallas while on an official visit.

Young said his campaign to warn Torres and others in the underground group has taken him to defense attorneys, FALN sympathizers and jails where some FALN members are confined.

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## Pope to receive Polish head

By MICHAEL J. DUFFY  
Associated Press Writer

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul VI will receive Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek for talks Thursday that could boost Gierek's image at home and lead to diplomatic relations with the most Catholic country in the Communist world.

The Gierek visit is another step in the 14-year-old Vatican policy of developing contacts and eventually normalizing relations with the Communist governments of Eastern Europe.

During the era of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, Communist regimes imprisoned cardinals, tortured priests and militantly tried to destroy religion among the people. The "silent church" responded with defiance patterned on early Christian martyrs.

Then in 1963 Pope John XXIII received the daughter and son-in-law of Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev and sent his "foreign minister," Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, to Prague and Budapest for the first official contacts.

Roman Catholics of Eastern Europe today are free of the more blatant forms of religious persecution, and the change is most notable in Poland, where 35 million people are 90 percent Catholic.

the first by a Polish Communist chief. The worker riots that greeted

Gierek himself could emerge the big winner from his visit with the pope, government attempts to raise prices in 1976 were just a symptom of serious economic problems, observers said, and a picture or report of Gierek with the pope could help soothe discontent arising from the long lines for food and other consumer goods.

Gierek said recently normalization of relations with the church is a long-term project, and Vatican observers agreed that full relations are unlikely at this time. But they said there could be some step taken in that direction during the meeting.

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the 76-year-old primate of the Roman Catholic church in Poland who laid the groundwork for Thursday's meeting by holding recent talks with both Gierek and Pope Paul, is still quick to challenge the state whenever he feels his flock is being denied basic religious freedoms.

He rocked the shaky regime last Christmas with denunciations from the pulpit after the Communists

destroyed a Warsaw chapel built without legal permission. He still complains that the state does not permit the construction of enough churches, puts too many limits on church publications and discriminates against Catholics in the job market.

On the positive side of church-state relations, however, is the Vatican's recognition in 1972 of Poland's post-war boundaries by creation of four new Polish dioceses out of former German territory. The Poles also maintain contacts with the Vatican through a counselor-level official at the Polish Embassy in Rome.

Vatican officials say their opening to the East was necessary for the pastoral needs of the 60 million Roman

Catholics of Eastern Europe, but some within the church still criticize the policy as a sell-out.

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# NFL officials have their own 'home movies'

NEW YORK — Bo Matthews, the big San Diego Chargers fullback, carried the ball on a plunge into the Cincinnati defense from the 1-yard line. Matthews was hit, his body spun and he landed in the Bengal end zone. Touchdown, of course. But there was no confirming signal from the officiating crew headed by Don Wedge, the referee, and then Dean Look, the line judge, placed the ball six inches from the goal line. Try again, Chargers.

To most of the people in the stands it looked as if Matthews had scored. It looked the same to those watching on television. More important, it looked that way the following Tuesday, last Oct. 4, in New York to Art McNally, supervisor of officials for the National Football League, when he reviewed all the games with coaching movies made from the press box.

McNally made a notation and in the usual written critique he asked Wedge's officiating crew how come they had blown the call? McNally happened to meet with these officials the next Saturday, and they were miffed at their supervisor. "He didn't score," said Look, a former Michigan State quarterback, briefly a

pro player and an NFL official since 1972. "No way. His knee touched."

McNally subsequently obtained additional footage from NFL Films in Philadelphia, film taken from ground level at the goal line. Matthews's knee had touched the ground in front of the goal line and the line judge was vindicated. "I apologized," said McNally, who had been on the firing line himself for 10 years as an esteemed NFL referee.

The Chargers scored on the subsequent play; they won the game, 24-3, and the issue never became a full blown one. But suppose the occasion had been in the dying moments of a Super Bowl game; the team on the wrong end of the decision did not score, and lost by 6 points?

Then McNally and his officials would have caught the thunder of a nation concerned with an apparent injustice. A confirmation of the line judge's decision several days later would have done little to appease, and the whole system would have undergone critical examination with these questions posed:

- Are the officials incompetent?
- Has the speed-up of the pro game taken its control away from the six-man crews?
- Are there more "blown" plays than heretofore?
- Are complaints from coaches, owners, television, press and fans more numerous and justified?

McNally's responses, confirmed by Commissioner Pete Rozelle, are negative, and the supervisor stresses that the system is under constant self-examination.

In the conference room at NFL headquarters on Park Avenue four and sometimes five movie projectors run with little rest from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. McNally and four aides, Mike Lisetski, Jack Reader, Nick Skorich and Stu Kirkpatrick, grade the officiating of each week's 14 games on a point scale of 1 (poor) to 7 (excellent) for every play.

Since there are about 150 plays in each game and 22 moving players and six officials in each one, it takes six hours to grade one film. That is merely a beginning.

The crew chief, the referee, files a report. So does an NFL observer, a retired official or coach

who watches from the press box with a stopwatch in hand. A third comes from each team's coach who provides another numerical grading.

These reports are distilled, and McNally writes a summation, which is shipped with the film of its last game to the 14 officiating crews for its consideration at a hotel meeting on Saturday night before the next assignment. The coaches' comments are confidential and if quoted at all they are disguised.

In addition, the officials take a weekly quiz on rules, and they must attend a preseason clinic run by the league. At the end of the season all 90 officials are rated, and the best ones receive the plums, the postseason assignments, including the Super Bowl. Pay for the last is \$1,500 a man, \$1,000 for the playoff games.

These men, all of whom have full-time jobs in other fields, average \$8,800 a season with a possible top, including postseason games, of \$11,000. For most of them the money is unimportant. For example, one referee, Gene Barth, is president of an oil company in St. Louis, while another, Red Cashion, is chairman of the board of an insurance company in Bryan, Tex.

With all this inspection, review and projection, moderate pay and loss of weekends, these people must be dedicated. "Definitely," said McNally. "I back them up 100 percent. But sometimes I have to chew them out." One official was suspended for two games this season because he let time run out before a team had a bona fide final play and a chance to score.

Each year there is a turnover of about six officials because of retirement or dismissal for consistently making too many errors. Then this system, for all its thoroughness, is less than perfect. "That's right," said McNally. "The officiating is much better than when I was a referee." Would a television instant-replay system help? McNally and Rozelle are dubious. An NFL experiment determined that 12 to 16 cameras would be needed to cover all the angles at tremendous expense and that the time of games would go from an average now of 2 hours 52 minutes to 4½ to 5 hours.

"Constant review of the film could destroy the continuity of the game," said Rozelle.

N.Y. Times News Service

## Swimmers invade TCU for SWC championship

By WADE SWORMSTEDT  
Staff Sports Writer

Waking up six days a week for a 5:45 workout, going to class, and getting back in time for a 3 p.m. workout typify the daily routine of a TCU swimmer.

University of Houston swimmers will shave their bodies, as teams prepare for the Southwest Conference Invitational Swimming and Diving Championship to be held this weekend at the Rickel Center pool.

TCU swim coach Rufe Brewton said the meet "will be good for our freshmen. They don't know what to expect outside of our four dual meets."

Earlier this year, Brewton said that shaving has a psychological advantage, a way of saying, "I'm ready." TCU will not shave for this meet, but will shave for the conference championships next spring.

"It's an advantage anytime we can swim against conference teams, just to see how we compare," Brewton said. "I'm looking forward to seeing how our kids will do," he added.

Brewton said he thought the team had "a better than average" chance to score in butterfly and breaststroke events, and an "outside shot" in backstroke.

"It ought to be pretty close," Brewton said, between SMU, Texas, and the defending champions, Houston in swimming events. Brewton gave the nod to Houston as the favorite, because of their shaving.

Brewton said SMU had the meet's best diver in Steve Jenkins, who was ranked sixth in the United States last year. However, Brewton termed Texas "a comer" because of their diving coach.

With each team limited to 18 swimmers (divers count as ½), Brewton said, "The meet should even out." TCU will have 13 people participating.

Additionally, there will be a B division, which allows the extra swimmers on teams with more than 18 participants to compete.

All SWC teams are entered except for Texas A&M, with the Aggies busy with water polo. Louisiana State and the University of Texas at Arlington are also entered.



STEVE SCALES continues to have the hot hand for the TCU basketball team. Against UTA he scored a game-high 26 points.

## Horned Frog cagers rally, fall short in home thriller, 80-78

By KING LAHEY  
Staff Sports Writer

The TCU Horned Frogs opened their home season Tuesday night with a narrow, but thrilling 80-78 loss to the UTA Mavericks. The loss dropped the Frog record to 0-3 while UTA upped its '77 mark to 2-0.

Steve Scales again led the Frogs in scoring with 26 points. Forward Tim Marion turned in a sparkling 9 for 11 performance from the field and finished with 18 points. Marion scored 14 points in the second half to spark a rally which nearly carried the Frogs to victory.

The Mavericks led 77-76 when Tim Marion scored on a followup with 31 seconds left to give the Frogs a 78-77 lead.

UTA called time out and set up a play that was designed to get the ball to 6'6" forward Mijes Robertson, Robertson had scored a team high 21 points.

The ball, however came into UTA forward Calvin Tate who moved three steps to his right and promptly fired through an ice-cold 15-foot jumper. With 27 seconds left, UTA led 79-78.

"We were trying to get the ball to Miles," said UTA coach Bob LeGrand after the game. "Tate hit it, he's a pressure shooter. He had a bad night but he got it for us when it counted," he said.

The Frogs then committed their 30th turnover of the game on the next possession. UTA forward Darnell

Johnson grabbed the loose ball and was fouled with 13 seconds left. Johnson hit one out of two free throws and the Frogs were still alive at 80-78.

TCU guard Wendell Bates fed the ball into the corner to Tim Marion, who mishandled the ball but was fouled during a scramble. With :04 left on the clock Marion had a chance to send the game into overtime by hitting a one-and-one.

Marion missed and the Frogs suffered their third defeat.

The Frogs fell behind 45-36 at halftime as UTA hit a torrid 68 percent of its shots from the field during the first 20 minutes of play.

In the second half, the score ballooned to 57-44 in favor of UTA with 15 minutes left. Then TCU's Larry Frevert, a 6'9" freshman center, committed his fifth personal foul and was through for the night.

Frog coach Tim Somerville then inserted 6'3" Delonte Taylor at a forward spot. This move gave the Frogs a line-up that had forward 6'6" Steve Scales as their tallest player on the floor.

The smaller, quicker team seemed to spark the Frogs as they outscored the Mavs 20-6 over the next 7½ minutes. TCU took a 64-63 lead when Wendell Bates followed up a Dirk Hoyt miss with eight minutes left to play.

The game saw-sawed back and forth until the final minute, with the lead changing hands several times.

Jim Hund, a freshman guard from

Mascoutah, Illinois, scored 13 points. Wendell Bates, also a freshman, contributed seven assists.

In addition to leading the scoring parade, Scales Scales hauled down 11 rebounds and had six steals. "He's had three great games in a row," said Frog Coach Tim Somerville.

The Frogs shot 54.1 percent (33 for 61) from the floor, and they outrebounded the Mavs 37-30 which included a 25-14 margin in the second half.

Coach LeGrand said he was very glad to escape with the win and did seem very impressed with the tenacious effort on the part of the Frogs.

"Those guys get after it, they execute well and I tell you they're going to give some people a rough time . . . We didn't play well but I'm glad that we won," he said.

"We've got to improve on turnovers . . . I made quite a few myself," Bates said. "We've just got to work harder in practice and get over it," he said.

The same feelings were echoed by Somerville.

"We just made too many errors to win the game. We're just too young and inexperienced to win. We don't know what to do at the proper time. You can't beat our hustle. I love the kids playing for us. They have a lot of heart," Somerville said.

## SWC trio grab eight awards

What has been the best bet this side of taking the Harlem Globetrotters over the New Jersey Wrens is now official—Earl Campbell, Mike Renfro and Steve Little own a passel of SWC football records.

Campbell, the Texas Heisman Trophy candidate, set season and career rushing yardage records (1,744 and 4,444 yards, respectively), and the career rushing attempt mark of 765 and tied with Baylor's Steve Baird (1974) for the most rushing attempts in a season (267).

Renfro closed out his TCU tenure with the SWC career reception record (162), career reception yardage record (2,739), and season touchdown reception mark (10).

Little wound up his Arkansas days with the season record for field goals (19) and career record for field goals (53), as well as the SWC kick scoring marks.

## AP All-Americans announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Four repeaters have been named to The Associated Press All-America college football team for 1977, along with running back Earl Campbell, who led Texas to the No. 1 regular-season ranking, and quarterback Doug Williams from predominantly black Grambling State University.

Williams, the all-time leader in passing yardage and touchdown passes, was the first Grambling player to make the AP's nationally recognized major All America team since this is the small Louisiana school's first season in the NCAA's Division I.

The 6-foot-4, 218-pound senior from Baton Rouge, La., was joined on the All-America squad by repeaters Terry Miller, Oklahoma State running back; Ross Browner, Notre Dame defensive end; Jerry Robinson, UCLA linebacker, and Dennis Thurman, Southern California defensive back.

With one game remaining, against Temple University in Tokyo Dec. 11, Williams has completed 160 of 315 passes for 2,974 yards and 34 touchdowns in 10 games.

The yardage and scoring passes are tops in the nation and give Williams a shot at the single-season NCAA marks of 3,464 passing yards by Tulsa's Bill Anderson in 1965 and 39 TD passes by Dennis Shaw of San Diego State in 1969.

For his career, Williams has thrown for 8,008 yards and 91 touchdowns. The old national marks were 7,549 by Florida's John Reaves and 69 touchdowns passes by Steve Ramsey of North Texas State.

The AP team again will be featured on Bob Hope's Christmas Special on

Monday, Dec. 19 (NBC-TV, 8-9 p.m. EST).

Joining Williams in the backfield were Campbell, who topped the nation's rushers with 1,744 yards as the Longhorns rolled to an 11-0 regular season record, and Miller, who finished third, with 1,680 yards and set several Big Eight records.

The receivers are 249-pound tight end Ken MacAfee of Notre Dame, who has caught 49 passes in 10 games; wide receiver Ozzie Newsome, who is equally at home at split end or tight end in Alabama's Wishbone offense, and Arizona State wide receiver John Jefferson, the Western Athletic Conference's all-time reception yardage leader.

Making up the offensive interior line are tackles Chris Ward of Ohio State and Dennis Baker of Wyoming, guards Mark Donahue of Michigan and Leotis Harris of Arkansas, and Pitt center Tom Brzozza.

The defensive ends are Browner, the 1976 Outland Trophy winner as the nation's top lineman, and Kentucky's

### First Team

**Offense**  
Tight End—Ken MacAfee, Notre Dame, 6-4, 249, Senior, Brockton, Mass.

Wide Receivers—John Jefferson, Arizona State, 6-1, 184, Senior, Dallas; Ozzie Newsome, Alabama, 6-3½, 210, Senior, Leighton, Ala.

Tackles—Dennis Baker, Wyoming, 6-2, 250, Senior, Grand Island, Neb.;

Chris Ward, Ohio State, 6-4, 265, Senior, Dayton, Ohio.

Guards—Mark Donahue, Michigan, 6-3, 245, Senior, Oak Lawn, Ill.; Leotis Harris, Arkansas, 6-1, 254, Senior, Little Rock, Ark.

Center—Tom Brzozza, Pitt, 63, 235, Senior, New Castle, Pa.

Quarterback—Doug Williams, Grambling, 6-4, 218, Senior, Baton Rouge, La.

Running Backs—Earl Campbell, Texas, 6-1, 220, Senior, Tyler, Texas; Terry Miller, Oklahoma State, 6-0, 195, Senior, Colorado Springs, Colo.

### Defense

Ends—Ross Browner, Notre Dame, 6-3, 248, Senior, Warren, Ohio; Art Still, Kentucky, 6-7, 245, Senior, Camden, N.J.

Tackles—Dee Hardison, North Carolina, 6-4, 255, Senior, Newton Grove, N.C.; Brad Shearer, Texas, 6-4, 250, Senior, Austin, Texas.

Middle Guard—Randy Sidler, Penn State, 6-3½, 229, Senior, Danville, Pa.

Linebackers—George Cumby, Oklahoma, 6-0, 203, Sophomore, Gorman, Texas; Jerry Robinson, UCLA, 6-3, 208, Junior, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Mike Woods, Cincinnati, 6-3, 225, Senior, Cleveland.

Backs—Zac Henderson, Oklahoma, 6-1, 186, Senior, Burkburnett, Texas.; Bob Jury, Pitt, 6-0, 190, Senior, Library, Pa.; Dennis Thurman, Southern California, 5-11, 173, Senior, Santa Monica, Calif.

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