

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1980



REAL PAPER - Ten-year-old Stephanie Calkins, fifth grader at Alice Carlson Elementary School and member of Girl Scout Troop 307, learns



how to recycle paper. She says she will write a letter to one of her friends on the finished product (right). Skiff photo by Dan Budinger

Iraq vies for city; Iran forces hold

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Iraq said its tanks hammered the main gates of the Iranian oil refining city of Abadan Tuesday and that Iraqi soldiers killed 38 Iranians in house-to-house fighting in the neighboring port of Khorramshahr.

Iraq said its hard-pressed garrison in Abadan repulsed repeated enemy attacks at the city's main entrance at the Bahmanshir River bridge and claimed Iranian troops recaptured two districts at the northern edge of the warfront, killing 150 Iraqi troops.

According to an official communique issued by the Iranian news agency Pars, residential areas of Abadan along the Shatt al-Arab estuary, "came under intense Iraqi mortar fire" late Monday and early Tuesday. Iran said its troops were "still continuing their epic resistance," but admitted the defenders needed reinforcements.

Tehran Radio reported Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai met with revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and stressed that "negotiations will not be considered even though they (the United States) might for example offer to provide us with spare parts." The broadcast quoted Rajai as saying Iranians were willing "to risk whatever they have to defend their honor and revolution."

Meanwhile, Carter offered Iran billions of dollars' worth of incentives for the release of the 52 American hostages, an issue the Iranian parliament reportedly is moving closer to resolving.

Carter made this offer Monday while campaigning in Youngstown, Ohio.

"If Iran should release the hostages, then I would unfreeze their assets, which are several billions of dollars. . . I would drop the embargo on trade with Iran and work toward a resumption of normal commerce with Iran in the future."

The president said it is to the advantage of the United States "to have a strong Iran. It's to our advantage to have a united Iran."

Even before Carter spoke, the speaker of the 270-seat Iranian parliament, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, told The Associated Press in a telephone interview that a decision on the conditions for release of the hostages would be made "in the next two or three days."

He said the conditions probably would be the same as those listed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last month. Those include return of the late shah's wealth, cancellation of U.S. financial claims against Iran, release of Iranian funds in the United States and guarantees of non-interference in Iranian affairs.

Only a month ago Rafsanjani insisted that Iran had not dropped an earlier demand—that the United States apologize to Iran. But he made no mention of that demand Monday.

Carter last month criticized his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan, for saying publicly that he would accept Iran's demands that the frozen assets be freed, that financial claims against Iran should be withdrawn and that the United States should pledge not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. He said at the time that Reagan shouldn't negotiate through the news media.

Reagan, campaigning in Louisville, Ky., made passing reference to the hostage situation Monday, saying only that, "I don't understand why 52 Americans have been held hostage for almost a year now."

Elaborating on that remark Tuesday, Reagan told reporters in Louisville, Ky.: "I believe that this administration's foreign policy helped create the entire situation that made their kidnap possible, and I think the fact that they've been there this long is a humiliation and a disgrace to the country."

Glass blower illuminates flasks and profession

By AMY PLUNKETT
Staff Writer

Light from the bright yellow flames reflects in the glass. Counters lining the walls are covered with glass, all sizes, all shapes, broken and whole. In the center of the room, a large lathe sits, flames dancing on each side. And by the lathe sits a man, intent on mastering a difficult valve.

From this seemingly medieval setting, which has sat inconspicuously and unknown in the basement of the Sid Richardson building for 12 years, come the repairs for TCU's test tubes and flasks. And this shop has sat there for all these years, designed, built and run by the same man.

Richard Lemieux began the shop, based out of the Research and Sponsored Projects office, to provide materials for the experiments and projects out of the various science projects.

Lemieux's work ranges from repairing flasks and test tubes to designing and building equipment needed for a special research project. In addition to his work in the glass shop, he also maintains all of the electronic equipment on campus.

Although he teaches a class in glass blowing every other year in the spring semester, Lemieux said there are no glass blowing schools. A person has to learn the craft either as an apprentice under someone or by themselves.

"Most people start out in what I call sweat shops for four or five years and then break off on their own," said Lemieux. Most glass blowers who work in industry are with scientific laboratories or firms.

However, Lemieux said that there is very little money to be made any more at glass blowing, especially novelty work.

"I don't do too much of that. There are just too many novelty people around. You have to have a real specialty to make a living at it." He said, though, that some independent glass blowers make up to \$40 an hour.

Glass blowing takes patience and dexterity, said Lemieux. All work under one inch in diameter must be done by hand and is often tedious and tiring. He said that some people, after years of working with glass, develop arthritis and eventually must quit. Without dexterity, said Lemieux, "you might as well hang up your glasses."

There is little hazard in glass blowing, Lemieux cited the greatest dangers as exposure to heat over long periods of time and in cutting glass.

Although the departments usually buy bulk equipment from wholesalers, Lemieux handles the special jobs.

"Everything we do here is custom work, things you can't buy." The shop saves the school money by repairing glass rather than replacing it.

"We've made our money back over a period of time," said Lemieux. The shop cost approximately \$13,000 to build 12 years ago. Now, said Lemieux, the lathe alone would cost that much.

But even though he says the job does not pay enough, Lemieux enjoys his work.

"I like the people. I like the atmosphere. . . it's a non-routine job," he said.

"To me this is a fun job, a hobby. I'd rather blow glass than eat."

around the world

compiled from Associated Press

Reagan, Carter trade attacks. Ronald Reagan blamed President Carter's foreign policy for the "humiliation and disgrace" of the nearly year-long captivity of American hostages in Iran, but Carter predicted Tuesday in Miami that the 52 hostages would be released before the Iran-Iraq war ended.

Carter said that Reagan probably is a better speaker than he is but questioned Reagan's fitness for office. "You can't rely on three-by-five cards and you can't read a TelePrompTer" to get the job done.

"In a time of crisis, when every word and every thought count, it's a different proposition," the president said.

Pampa explosion under control. A spectacular fire that caused the sky to glow and was visible as far away as Hutchinson, Kan., and Altus, Okla., was brought under control early Tuesday when gas company workers were able to shut off the flow of natural gas.

The explosion in the Texas Panhandle town Monday night sent smoke and flames an estimated 2,000 feet into the sky. The noise of the explosion was heard 40 miles away.

TCU's 107-year-long prohibition

Student bill wants end . . .

TCU's current alcohol policy is ineffective and should be changed to shift its emphasis from prohibition to one of modifying students' attitudes toward alcohol, last spring's Student House of Representatives Alcohol Study Report says.

Released in April 1980 by the Alcohol Study Committee, headed by current Student House President Larry Biskowski, the report was accepted by the full House with one negative vote last spring.

It was then sent to the office of Student Life and to the chancellor's office. Dean of Students Libby Proffer sent recommendations concerning the report and its proposed changes in TCU's alcohol policy to Chancellor Bill Tucker.

Tucker then returned Proffer's recommendations to her for "refinement," and said that he did not know if or when he would make a decision about the policy.

Currently alcohol is prohibited on campus and Student Life reprimanded 11 students for violations of this policy in the 1978-79 school year, according to the Student Life Annual Report.

"We have found this policy to be grossly and woefully ineffective," the report says.

"In 1978, 37 percent of the resident students reported that they had, at one time or another, violated TCU's alcohol policy," it says.

The current policy is not strictly enforced, the report says, by either the campus police or the resident assistants and hall directors.

"According to Campus Police Chief Ed Carson, no special attempt is made to stop drinking on campus as long as the drinking is at least somewhat discrete," it says.

TCU needs a new form of an alcohol education program which would help improve the "immature attitudes toward alcohol . . . at TCU," the report says.

To fulfill these responsibilities the report recommends the following changes in policy:

- initiation of a formally structured Alcohol Education Program to be operated through the Counseling Center and supervised by an Alcohol Education Specialist. This program would involve training R.A.s, hall directors and dorm, fraternity and sorority officers in identifying potential problem drinkers so that they could report them for possible counseling.

- allowing private drinking of alcohol in dorm rooms. Parties (defined as five or more students gathered in a room and using alcohol) would not be permitted.

- allowing student and faculty organizations to contract for the right to serve alcohol at functions held in university facilities. The organizations would be responsible for any damages to university facilities and for cleaning those facilities.

- formation of a board of trustees committee to study the possibility of establishing a pub or rathskeller.

These policy changes should be considered experimental for one year, according to the report, and then be evaluated by a committee made up of the Alcohol Education Specialist, the chancellor, the dean of students, two delegates each from the Student House, Faculty Senate and the board of trustees.

That committee would then "make appropriate recommendations to the administration and to the board of trustees," the report says.

but administration undecided

By LYLE McBRIDE
Staff Writer

Chancellor Bill Tucker said Friday that he will consider all constituents involved before deciding when to deal with the proposed changes in TCU's alcohol policy.

The chancellor said he will study recommendations from the office of Student Life and will seek response from the board of trustees before assigning the alcohol question a priority.

Student House President Larry Biskowski said Oct. 14 that the chancellor should act on the issue before next month's board of trustees meeting.

"I don't have a time frame," Tucker said. "I've got to review the question."

The chancellor sent recommendations on the alcohol policy made by the office of Student Life back to that office for "refinement," he said.

He refused to comment on what those recommendations were or how they needed to be refined. "It would be inappropriate to comment because those recommendations are not even complete."

Tucker's position was supported by both the dean and assistant dean of students.

Dean of Students Libby Proffer said that although the alcohol policy was an issue, it was not as important an issue as studying the amount of cheating at TCU.

"I think that it's an important issue and should be resolved," Don Mills, associate dean of students, said.

Whatever steps were involved in resolving that issue should be carefully thought out and should be thorough, he added.

"It has an effect on alumni, future students, parents and it would have an effect on the church. . . and the donors," he said.

While refusing to comment on the entirety of Student Life's recommendations, Mills said they included a recommendation for an alcohol education program similar to that proposed by the House's report.

Mills said that the Student Life recommendations said such a program is needed and should be operated through current facilities such as the Counseling Center, hall directors, resident assistants and student organizations officers. The House report made the same suggestions.

The alcohol education expert proposed by the House, however, would be too costly, according to the Student Life recommendations, he said.

Those recommendations also "recognize that the present policy (prohibiting alcohol on campus) is difficult to enforce, if at all possible to enforce," Mills said.

The House report quoted a Counseling Center study which stated that 38 percent of the resident students had violated the alcohol policy.

Dean of Students Libby Proffer, who wrote her office's recommendations, said that while alcohol use on campus does exist it is currently kept to a minimum.

She refused to comment on her office's recommendations.

Proffer, Mills and Tucker said they believed the House report represented only the House opinion and not the opinion of the student body.

Proffer said the only way to determine the student body's opinion was through an election.

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The United States breaks a commandment of neighborliness: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's oil. Page 2.

Gun-running, Tex-Mex style. Page 3.

Despite an overall 4-7-1 record and an 8-1 shellacking by the University of Evansville, TCU's soccer team still leads the Southwest Conference.

On this date: in 995, the first saints were canonized. In 1844, the second coming of Christ was supposed to happen according to some folks, who were disappointed. In 1962, President Kennedy announced the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Happy Birthday, Joan Fontaine and Franz Liszt.

Mexican oil: it's not just another American resource

By DON M. COERVER

"Poor Mexico, so far from God and so close to the United States."
Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico (1877-1880, 1884-1911).
"I do not regard oil development in Mexico as a function of the oil needs of the United States."
Jose Lopez Portillo, current President of Mexico.

When the United States government suddenly "rediscovered" Mexico in the late 1870s after years of neglect, American officials thought that the Mexicans would be flattered by this new attention. They weren't.

Mexico—which has for a century and a half viewed the United States with equal amounts of fear, distrust and envy—realized that the growing American interest in Mexico was in direct proportion to the growing reports of large new oil discoveries in Mexico's southern coastal regions.

Mexican officials were particularly disturbed by Washington's talk about how convenient it would be to have a major new source of oil "right in our own backyard." When the Central Intelligence Agency produced a favorable report on Mexico's future as a major oil exporter, Congress and the White House were soon buzzing with speculation about "what we should do with the Mexican oil." Such insensitivity jarred the Mexicans, who pointedly observed that the oil was in their backyard and that they would decide what to do with it.

In openly coveting its neighbor's oil, the United States quickly produced a series of blunders that further complicated the situation. Patrick Lucey, the U.S. Ambassador in Mexico City and former governor of Wisconsin, knew nothing of Mexican affairs, spoke no Spanish and received his appointment for services rendered to Carter's 1976 presidential campaign. Lucey's inability to cope with the changing scene became so obvious that a "special ambassador" had to be appointed to try to salvage the deteriorating situation.

A major deal to buy natural gas from Mexico fell through when Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger tried to dictate a price to Mexican officials; President Lopez Portillo replied that Mexico would flare the gas rather than submit to U.S. terms. The ultimate embarrassment for the American government came shortly afterwards when it had to give its approval to the purchase of natural gas at the Mexican's price.

American officials had virtually ignored the extreme nationalism surrounding the issue of U.S.-Mexican oil relations. Foreign interests, especially American companies, had dominated the Mexican oil industry in the early decades of the 20th century.

Beginning in 1917 with the passage of a new constitution, the Mexican government attempted to exercise greater control over the foreign oil companies. After 20 years of growing hostility between the companies and the government, threats of U.S. military intervention and a steady decline in petroleum production, the final break came when the Mexican government nationalized the foreign-owned oil companies in 1938. The Mexican president at the time, Lázaro Cárdenas, hailed the expropriation as Mexico's "Economic Independence Day."

The fallout from the nationalization might have embittered U.S.-Mexican relations for years except for the intervention of World War II. The U.S. government hastily embarked on a fence-mending program when the Mexican government threatened to sell oil to Nazi Germany, and the financial settlement for the expropriation was essentially the one set down by the Mexicans. The Mexican oil industry became a government monopoly under the direction of an agency known as PEMEX (Petróleos Mexicanos) which soon became notorious for inefficiency and corruption.

From the American viewpoint Mexican oil was to play a minor role in the international picture; after World War II the United States and other developed countries increasingly focused their attention on the Middle Eastern oil fields. It was not until the new discoveries of the mid-1970s that Mexico was to emerge as major factor in international oil.

In determining a national policy to exploit its new-found oil wealth, the Mexican government was greatly influenced by the examples of Iran and Venezuela. Mexican officials felt that Iran used its oil revenues to finance a too-rapid program of modernization while Venezuela's oil boom led to major economic dislocations and large-scale inflation without corresponding social advances.

This attitude explains why Mexico ranks sixth in the world in proven oil reserves (approximately 50 billion barrels) but only 15th in world oil production. One Mexican financier called his government's oil policy "digestible exploitation." While Mexico is not a member of OPEC and demonstrates little interest in joining, the official Mexican policy is to price its oil at rates slightly higher than those of the oil cartel. President Lopez Portillo has phrased the matter very succinctly: "There is no reason to give away a valuable resource."

This policy may be "digestible" in Mexico City, but it is difficult to swallow in Washington. U.S. officials are not particularly disturbed by the higher price for Mexican oil since this is more than offset by a reduction in transportation expenses and greater reliability of supply.

What troubles the U.S. government more is the reluctance of Mexico to exploit its oil resources at a more-rapid rate; the CIA estimates that Mexico could supply up to one-third of America's import needs if a more aggressive production policy was implemented. The biggest difficulty, however, is the tendency for the Mexican government to connect the oil issue with a large number of other issues complicating U.S.-Mexican relations. The U.S. government has tried with little success to isolate the oil question from other problems such as trade and illegal aliens.

The linkage between the exportation of petroleum and the exportation of people will be examined in next week's column.
Dr. Coerver is Assistant Professor of History specializing in Latin America.

OPINION

Page 2 Wednesday, October 22, 1980 Vol. 79, No. 29

Binary weapons require caution

Chemical warfare is not a dead issue. Last month Congress approved allocation of \$22 million to construct an Arkansas plant that will produce the latest type of biochemical weapon: binary gas.

The nerve gas used in biochemical weapons cannot be seen or smelled. It kills quickly. Human exposure to a microscopic drop will cause, within 15 minutes, headache, vomiting, uncontrollable urination and defecation, convulsions, coma and, soon afterward, death.

Because even small leaks threaten human safety, storing and transporting nerve gas is a problem. There have been 955 U.S. nerve gas leaks since 1967, according to the *New York Times*, some of them causing poisoning symptoms in employees.

The new binary weapons are supposed to solve these problems. They contain two non-lethal chemicals in separate canisters that, when combined, form the nerve gas.

Though this sounds like a good solution for local storage and transportation problems, it still doesn't help international tensions. If the United States goes ahead with production, not only will efforts at outlawing biochemical warfare be pushed further away, but also these chemicals, as more are produced, will become more available to unstable governments—and may fall into terrorists' hands.

But, Pentagon officials claim that the United States needs these weapons to keep peace. Nerve gas is being produced not to encourage its use, they say, but—through a balancing of arms with the Soviet Union—to deter use.

If the United States really needs biochemical agents, Americans must be assured that mishaps will not occur.

First, the lethal chemicals already on hand—those the Defense Department says are old, outdated and need to be replaced with binary gas—must be disposed of. They must be made harmless by neutralizing agents—they certainly can't be merely dumped or buried.

The military scientists also must make sure they have neutralizing agents for all chemical weapons being produced. This is necessary so that the lethal gas can be made harmless in case of malfunctions or leaks. Neutralizing agents also are needed so that the United States can show other countries, especially the Soviet Union, that it is serious about getting rid of these weapons and is able to should biochemical weapons become internationally outlawed.

If the Soviets see the United States taking a "no turning back" attitude toward biochemical weapons, they will have little incentive to hold back their own production.

And, without some agreement to control production, gradually a full-fledged biochemical weapons race will overtake these two nations resulting in a mountain of unnecessary and deadly chemicals.

Dear Skiff Staff,
Thank you for putting our note and names in the newspaper we felt very, very happy when you printed our names. Our families read the newspaper. It was a good Skiff. We liked reading the newspapers. We thank you for giving us newspapers. You are good writers.
Love,
Room 11 Students
Alice Carlson

APN/VIK
steg KIO
Beckr S/11
Amber No+ropB
Tim Chris
Brooke
KERR/Kristine
Layri
Graham Kip/ie
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Letters

Dear Editors:

I am deeply disappointed in the largely negative light in which the *Daily Skiff* portrays the TCU football team. Your newspaper seems intent on joining the entire student body in displaying a blatantly apathetic, though at times cruelly harsh, regard for the hard-working student athletes who represent TCU to the best of their abilities.

The TCU football team is our football team, for better or worse. As such, it deserves the moral support of the student body as a whole and the student newspaper in particular. I am not asking that the *Skiff* compromise its journalistic principles, only that it report fairly and objectively on the successes and failures of the TCU football program.

I suspect the students of this campus have no idea how the combined apathy of 6,000 people

can affect not only the on field performances but the very lives of a group of dedicated athletes.

It is quite easy for apathy to live and breed on this campus, for there is safety in numbers. And the overwhelming number of students enrolled here have no real interest in supporting TCU athletics. This is evidenced by the pathetically poor turnout of students at TCU football games, games they may attend free simply by picking up a ticket.

Until the TCU student body realizes that to be a winner, a school must think like one, the uphill climb facing the athletic program may indeed be an eternal one. Editorial support by the student newspaper is critical to this endeavor, as is the terribly long walk over to the ticket window.

Lorrie Werness
Senior, Math Education Major

Synthetic fuels will be costly but necessary

By DAVID DODS

For nearly 10 years we've been told that we are running out of oil reserves. We are now finally starting to believe it.

Barring any major new discoveries, experts predict that most world petroleum supplies will be running out somewhere in the vicinity of 30 years. Since most of our energy needs are based on petroleum, it is about time that we found some substitutes.

On the other hand, the optimistic point of view is that there are trillions of barrels of oil in the form of tar sands, oil shale and coal in this country. At present rates of consumption, our coal reserves could last us 300 more years. The United States has more extensive coal supplies than any other country in the world.

To go along with these coal reserves, our country is making great efforts to improve and develop other forms of energy such as nuclear, geothermal, wind, hydroelectric and especially solar energy. These forms of energy can supply electricity for buildings, homes and industry—but cars don't yet run on electricity, and won't for a long time.

Like any good mobility-minded American, I shudder at the thought of not having gas to run my car, but there are more pressing needs for petroleum products than just transportation.

A tremendous amount of our energy is based on petroleum products. Life wouldn't be the same without materials derived from oil. From the synthetic materials we wear to all the plastic products that fill our homes, offices and cars, we see examples of substances derived from petroleum.

Even more frightening is the fact

that much of this country's billion dollar drug industry is based on hydrocarbon derivatives. In our quest to find oil for our cars we have overlooked its tremendous importance in other aspects of our lives. It is these needs that can't be filled by alternate energy sources such as nuclear and solar power.

Whether we like it or not, we must turn to resources such as coal, tar sands and oil shale. Not only can fuel be made from these but so can the vast array of synthetic materials that we depend on so greatly.

The problems in harnessing these reserves lie in environmental and economic reasons, for we already have the technology to derive synthetic fuel, natural gas and other products from coal. Burning, processing and refining coal produces a wide array of pollutants, and because coal—and oil shale and tar sand deposits—are often spread over wide regions, mining them can destroy vast expanses of land. Reclaiming this land afterwards just adds more expense to the mining process.

From economic aspects, building and operating plants to produce synthetic fuels is extremely expensive. Estimates for a large coal liquefaction plant and the mines to supply it run in the vicinity of \$1.5 billion.

These are the drawbacks of using synthetic fuels, but due to our lack of foresight—and stonewalling by the government and big industry—we have waited much too long to develop these alternatives. Coal is a viable resource that we definitely need, but we are going to pay a high price for it.

Mr. Dods is a member of the Environmental Conservation Organization which is sponsoring *Energy Week* this week.

Letters Policy

The TCU Daily Skiff Opinion page is open to any member of the campus community with an idea to contribute. The Skiff limits all letters to 200 words, typewritten, and requires the writer's signature, classification, major and phone number. Some letters may be edited for length, style, accuracy or taste requirements. Any letters submitted are property of the *Daily Skiff* and may not be returned. Contributions may be mailed or brought by Room 115, Dan Rogers Hall.



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Gun-smuggling problem 'ongoing'

EL PASO (AP)—A Colt AR 15 semi-automatic rifle that costs \$340 in a gun store here will bring up to \$1,500 a few miles away—across the border in Mexico.

A .45-caliber semi-automatic pistol priced locally at \$376 can be traded in Mexico for 30 kilograms of marijuana that's worth \$8,000 back in the United States.

Such are the spectacular profits of illegal gun-running, according to intelligence gathered by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Gunrunners' risks can be just as high, say agents who arrested two men in El Paso last month and charged them with plotting to buy 25 machine guns for export to Mexico.

"They didn't say exactly what use was intended for the guns," said Dick Watkins, agent in charge of the local ATF bureau. "I'll quote the man. He said, 'They are for our people in Mexico.' You can draw your own conclusions."

The two defendants are free on bond while awaiting trial. Watkins and ATF agent Joe Kalister said the big machine gun bust was the exception, that most gun-runners are small-time operators out for a quick buck. But both agents also conceded they don't know where most of the guns go once they cross the border.

"Some guns go to drug dealers, some go to terrorists—we know that," Kalister said. "Our jurisdiction extends to the border, and unfortunately, the reporting from Mexico is not that good. We don't get nearly enough information to trace the weapons."

Guatemalan authorities and newspapers recently charged that Mexico was a pipeline for terrorist weapons bound for Guatemala. Mexico's sympathies for insurgent movements in Central America is known, as is its reputation as a smuggler's paradise.

But Mexico has officially denied such claims, maintaining that no organized arms smuggling goes on there.

Other U.S. sources, who asked that their names not be used, said one reason for the lack of statistics from Mexico was that authorities who seize high-quality illegal weapons there simply never report many of them.

Agents at the ATF's Washington, D.C., headquarters say there is no way to tell the extent of gun-running from the United States to other countries, but Kalister said most guns smuggled out of the United States are destined for Mexico.

He noted that while an American can buy a gun easily in most states, strict gun laws in Mexico make it difficult for average Mexicans to own firearms. So the black market flourishes.

"You need a special commission from the Mexican government to possess a gun, and then you can only buy the ammunition for that caliber weapon," Kalister said.

Kalister said the most popular smuggled gun in Mexico was the AR15, a rifle similar to the fully automatic M16 used by the U.S. Army. The AR15 is semi-automatic, but can be converted by a gunsmith into a machine gun, he said.

Kalister, the ATF's representative to the El Paso Intelligence Center, a coalition of eight federal policing agencies set up to pool information about smugglers, admitted that crossing into Mexico with contraband is easy. Mexican guards seldom stop and search American cars at the border, and U.S. officials have no authority to stop autos leaving the country unless they have probable cause of a violation.

But he said the chance of a thorough search increases at the Mexican version of U.S. Customs, located along all major roads at points 26 miles into the country. That's what Mexico considers the start of its interior, and motorists driving beyond that point are deemed "serious travelers"; all are checked for immigration purposes.

Also, said Kalister, U.S. agents monitor domestic purchases of guns and ammunition at random and check out anyone reported to have bought more than one firearm in any five-day period.

"We looked at gun dealers in one small Southwest border town and found one dealer had sold 3.5 million rounds of ammunition in a year—more than appropriate for that size community. In that same town, one family had bought 750,000 rounds," Kalister said.

Gun dealers help, too, Kalister said. Former gun shop owner Dick Brand said four suspicious-looking persons entered his store once and tried to buy 19 guns.

"I excused myself and called the ATF bureau," Brand said. "They said go ahead and sell them so they could make the arrest." Brand said the four buyers were arrested a short time later trying to enter Mexico.

State Department spokesman Eric James said gun smuggling was an "ongoing problem" and there was a normal flow of complaints through diplomatic channels, but that Mexico had not submitted any serious grievances or sounded any alarms about gun smuggling in recent months.

"We have asked Mexico to give us all their help and support in suppressing drug traffic," said Watkins, "and they have requested the same thing of U.S. authorities in other violations that affect them, firearms being one of those violations."

Watkins said it's important to stop guns at the border because "we're always affected by what happens to our neighbor."



BRAVING THE LOSS—Ballboy looks on sympathetically as Garland Short, No. 75, fights discouragement. The Frogs lost this game against Tulsa, 23-17. Skiff photo by Dan Budinger

Selection of millionth item set to begin

Although the exact date next semester has not been set, the wheels have been set in motion for the acquisition of the Mary C. Burnett Library's one millionth item.

An internal selections committee in the library has been appointed to oversee the project. The committee consists of librarians Mary Faris, Edythe Cecil, JoAnn Karges, Hugh MacDonald and Ann Day McDermott.

The group has sent invitations to prominent friends of the university and library in order to form a nationwide advisory committee that will make the final selection.

Faris, who is also the senior librarian, will serve on this advisory committee and act as a liaison.

The internal selections committee has also contacted seven rare book dealers who operate out of New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Austin.

MacDonald said the dealers will make recommendations but that they were not given any specific area, field or discipline to choose from.

"We are looking for an item suitable as a milestone item that would be of interest to an academic library with visual interest, scholarly interest or research value," said MacDonald.

The internal selections committee will choose three or four items recommended from the dealers and present that choice to the advisory committee.

MacDonald researched other universities' milestone acquisitions. Stanford University's four millionth acquisition was the complete archives of John Steinbeck's "Cannery Row."

The four millionth volume at the library at the University of Texas was Noah Webster's first edition of "An American Dictionary of the English Language" published in 1828.

Learning strategies a concern of staff member

By ERIC BAIRD
Staff Writer

Dr. Richard S. Citrin, the new staff counselor at the TCU Counseling Center, believes his graduate study of the problems of the aging has prepared him to deal with student problems.

"In many ways, the same kind of strategies that older people use for coping are the same kind of strategies that college students use. The only difference is the kind of developmental tasks they have to perform," Citrin, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln last year, said.

Citrin said it was good luck that he found a job with the TCU Counseling

Center. A year ago, Citrin's wife, Dr. Shelia Collins, came to TCU to be a member of the Sociology Department. He stayed in Lincoln to finish his Ph.D. and his stepdaughter wanted to stay there with him to finish high school.

During this time he was in contact with Dr. Jack Scott, who is the director of the counseling center. And "just from good luck, Dr. Scott had a position open here," Citrin said.

Citrin said that it is a very appropriate job for him because of the experience he has had on college campuses. At Ohio State University, where he earned his bachelor's degree, he worked in residence halls and part of his graduate training was in dealing with students.

His experience in gerontology has

helped him in other ways here at TCU. "Here at the counseling center we get a chance not only to work with students, but also with the faculty and staff," Citrin said. "I also see a lot of older students, who are divorced, widowed, or coming out of the military, they are returning to school and it's a little tough for them. They look around and see all these 20-year-olds and they don't know how to relate to them and the 20-year-olds don't know how to relate to the older students."

Citrin's doctoral research study was in family counseling which involved aging parents living with adult children.

"I went out and visited with these families for six or eight weeks and identified the problems and tried to

get some resolution of the problems on both sides," he said.

Citrin is also interested in men's roles in the feminist movement. He has been involved in men's groups discussing sex roles and how men can get in touch with their feminine side.

One project involved getting oral histories from aging women. This project, called "Groundbreakers," included an interview with an old Indian woman, who remembered the 1916 girl's basketball state championship between the girls on the reservation and the team from Omaha, Neb.

Citrin has been involved in stress workshops on campus. He wants to set up some videotape groups in which a group talks and then can play back the tape to see themselves.

Wednesday 22

Noon TCU Jazz Ensemble Burnett Park

3:30 p.m. Inter-dorm Council Executive Board Room 202, student center

4 p.m. Energy Week, film on wind power Undergraduate Religion, room 109

4 p.m. Inter-dorm Council Room 202, student center

7 p.m. Dr. Fred Endelman, Conoco Representative A lecture on synthetic fuels Room 205, student center

7 p.m. Unity The Looking Glass

7 p.m. Public Forum on Pornography Orchestra Hall, Trail Lake Drive and Granbury Road

7:30 p.m. Jim Wright Room 207, student center

Friday 24

Noon University Chapel Robert Carr Chapel

4 p.m. OPEC 2943 Lubbock

5 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight Movie marathon Student Center ballroom

7:30 p.m. Ice Hockey: Fort Worth vs. Dallas Will Rogers Coliseum

9 p.m. Unity Casino Night Room 207-209, student center

October 25 Saturday

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fort Worth Flea Market Will Rogers Center, barn three

1 p.m. Voices United Room 207, Student Center

2 p.m. TCU vs. Baylor Amon Carter Stadium

8 p.m. Country and Western Party Student Center ballroom

7:30 p.m. Campus Crusade for Christ Room 206, student center

8 p.m. Subliminal Seduction in Advertising Student Center ballroom

9 p.m. Fellowship of Christian Athletes, co-ed Room 203, student center

Sunday 26

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Flea Market Will Rogers Center, barn three

Monday 27

3 p.m. Films Committee Room 202, student center

5 p.m. Angel Flight Room 204, student center

6 p.m. Young Democrats Room 203, student center

Thursday 23

11 a.m. Young Marxists Grafitti's Pub

4 p.m. Joe Bien, Machiavellian Humanism Brachman Hall lobby

5 p.m. Campus Relations Committee Room 218, student center

5:30 p.m. Wesley Foundation Fireside Supper: Issues in the '80 Election

6:30 p.m. Pep rally Amon Carter Stadium

7 p.m. Talk on earth homes by Robert Moreland Room 205, student center

7:30 p.m. Fashion Show Sherley Dormitory

7:30 p.m. Discussion of draft and war between Iran and Iraq Pete Wright Dormitory

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7:30 p.m. Campus Crusade for Christ Room 206, student center

8 p.m. Subliminal Seduction in Advertising Student Center ballroom

9 p.m. Fellowship of Christian Athletes, co-ed Room 203, student center

Tuesday 28

3:30 p.m. Forums Room 204, student center

5 p.m. Spirit Wranglers Room 207, student center

5:15 p.m. PC Public Relations Room 202, student center

6 p.m. Hideaway Committee The Hideaway

6:30 p.m. Wesley Foundation Fireside Supper: The Liberation of the Bible

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Skiff photo by Dan Budinger

FROG TOUCHDOWN—TCU wide receiver Stanley Washington had his man, Tulsa defensive back Charles Caulfield, beat and all he had to do was catch Steve

Stamp's spiral. He did. The six-pointer gave the Frogs a 10-0 lead midway through the second quarter. But Tulsa won with 16 second half points, 23-17.

Lady golfers among 'best'

By ROBERT HOWINGTON
Sports Editor

In the minds of many people around the TCU Athletic Department, the women's golf team is the best outfit in the country. No argument here. They won the Susie Maxwell Berning Invitational in their first tournament of the year and have finished second in their last two outings.

Wednesday the team will be in Tulsa for the prestigious Hurricane Classic, hosted by the defending AIAW champion Tulsa.

"We've been playing very consistently this fall, and I'd have to say people are going to have to reckon with us very seriously in competition next spring," said TCU golf coach Fred Warren, last year's Southwest Conference Coach of the Year.

"I think that when we begin to realize our potential a little better we could really take off."

Don't doubt him.

Despite losing three seniors who were named to all-American teams, Mike Larson, a sophomore on the

men's golf team, said this year's group could better last year's fourth place finish in the 1980 NCAA championship.

Don't doubt him, either.

Jack Nicklaus, who blamed his two victories in the U.S. Open and PGA Championship on a putting game that he hasn't had the pleasure of

he eclipsed the sun."

And Dry said of Frog punter Stan Talley, who incidentally booted a 70-yarder against Tulsa last Saturday, "I don't know how you could overlook that performance."

Nobody did.

Thirty players from the New England Patriots and New York Jets were fined a total of more than \$9,000 as a result of their game-ending brawl Oct. 5, the National Football League said.

Twelve New York players and 18 New England players were fined by the league, but none of the fines was as much as \$1,000.

Isn't that supposed to only happen at hockey games? If you want to see war on ice, just drive on over to Will Rogers Coliseum Friday night at 7:30 and watch a potential Central Hockey League brawl buster—The Fort Worth Texans vs. The Dallas Black Hawks.

This rivalry started way back when Dallasites thought Fort Worth was put 30 miles to the west just to protect them from the injuns.

SPORTS TALK

knowing the last couple of years, lost his putter in Tokyo Monday. Authorities say they are without clues in the theft.

The club, a handmade model worth about \$600, according to Nicklaus, vanished from a locker room at the Totsuka Country Club near Yokohama while he was having a meal.

TCU head football coach F.A. Dry is still talking about the Georgia Bulldogs, a team who beat the Frogs 34-3. "They impressed me. When one of their players crossed in front of me

Alabama No. 1 in AP rankings

Top-rated Alabama, a 27-0 winner over Tennessee, has a Nov. 15 date with fifth-ranked Notre Dame, which trimmed Army 30-3 ... and don't overlook Bama's game next week against unbeaten and 20th-ranked Southern Mississippi.

Notre Dame has a date with eighth-ranked Southern California on Dec. 6.

Fifth-ranked Georgia kept on rolling by thumping Vanderbilt 41-0 as freshman sensation Herschel Walker rushed for a school record 283 yards and three touchdowns. The Bulldogs must play South Carolina, Florida and Auburn on successive November Saturdays.

Seventh-rated North Carolina, which overwhelmed North Carolina State 28-8, has road dates with Oklahoma and Clemson early next month. And No. 11 Baylor, which clobbered Texas A&M 46-7, must still meet the likes of 0-6 TCU, who annually gives the Bears a tough game, Texas and Arkansas.

Second-ranked Texas and No. 3 UCLA, the other Top Twenty unbeaten, had the weekend off. If they cared to look ahead, Texas would have seen Southern Methodist, Houston, Baylor and Texas A&M among its future foes while UCLA has to play Oregon, Arizona State and Southern Cal.

USC was the only one of the top 17 teams to fall on its face over the weekend. The Trojans stretched their unbeaten streak to 26 games but were held to a 7-7 tie by Oregon.

Meanwhile, sixth-ranked Florida

State crushed Boston College 41-7, No. 10 Ohio State turned back Indiana 27-17 and No. 9 Nebraska thumped Oklahoma State 48-7.

Elsewhere, No. 12 Pitt mauled West Virginia 42-14, No. 13 Penn State turned back Syracuse 24-7, No. 14 South Carolina trounced Cincinnati 49-7, No. 16 Missouri trimmed Colorado 45-7 and No. 17 Oklahoma downed Kansas State 35-21.

The AP Top Twenty

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Alabama (57) | 6-0-0 |
| 2. Texas (2) | 5-0-0 |
| 3. UCLA (4) | 5-0-0 |
| 4. Notre Dame | 5-0-0 |
| 5. Georgia | 6-0-0 |
| 6. Florida State | 6-1-0 |
| 7. North Carolina | 6-0-0 |
| 8. So. California | 5-0-1 |
| 9. Nebraska | 5-1-0 |
| 10. Ohio State | 5-1-0 |
| 11. Baylor | 6-0-0 |
| 12. Pittsburgh | 5-1-0 |
| 13. Penn State | 5-1-0 |
| 14. South Carolina | 6-1-0 |
| 15. Arkansas | 4-1-0 |
| 16. Missouri | 5-1-0 |
| 17. Oklahoma | 3-2-0 |
| 18. Washington | 5-1-0 |
| 19. Brigham Young | 5-1-0 |
| 20. So. Mississippi | 6-0-0 |

Both Alabama and Georgia teams have 3-0 Southeastern Conference records—as does unranked Louisiana State, a 17-10 winner over Kentucky—but they don't meet each other. If they wind up with 6-0 SEC

marks, Georgia will go to the Sugar Bowl.

And Walker would be quite an attraction in New Orleans. The 218-pound rookie shattered Charlie Trippi's 35-year-old rushing record by carrying 23 times for 283 yards, including touchdown runs of 60, 48 and 53.

"Herschel Walker was the difference," said Vandy Coach George MacIntyre. "He's as good as any back I've ever seen. It takes about six guys to bring him down out there."

Meanwhile, Alabama did it with defense, limiting explosive Tennessee to a total of 59 yards in what Bear Bryant called "one of the best defensive games we've ever played."

Alabama held the Vols without a first down and to minus 2 yards in the first half in beating arch-rival Tennessee for the 10th year in a row.

Even Bryant was impressed. "I think now that if we can continue to work together—we can have a sure enough good football team," he said. "We have the chance to have a great team."

Walter Abercrombie ran 15 yards for a touchdown with a screen pass and later dashed 71 yards for another score as Baylor, off to its best start in 27 years at 6-0, mashed Texas A&M.

"This team doesn't have the tendency to look ahead," said Coach Grant Teaff. "We take it one minute, one day and one week at a time. Our goal is to get better each week and so far we have. If we continue to do that, by the time we play Texas (Nov. 22) we could have a pretty good football team."

Evansville rolls past Frogs, 8-1

By ED KAMEN
Staff Writer

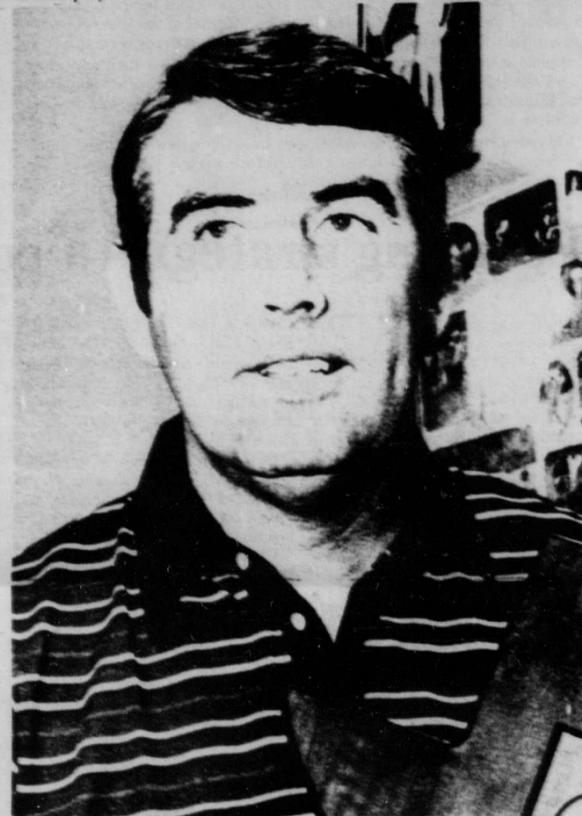
The TCU soccer team, playing a quicker and more aggressive University of Indiana-Evansville team, was blasted 8-1 at the TCU soccer field Monday.

Despite a valiant effort from Frog goalie Greg Stewart, the Aces were just too much for the Frogs to handle as they opened the first half with three goals. Mike Grosshans, who had a three-goal hat trick last week, scored TCU's only goal late in the first half on a 20-yard boot.

The second half was all Evansville as they displayed the same form that have made them one of the top clubs in the country, scoring five times, twice on Frog defensive mishaps.

Last Friday, the Frogs traveled to Austin with an unblemished Southwest Conference mark. After a controversial 1-1 tie with the Longhorns, TCU is still undefeated in SWC action, 3-0-1.

Steve Cohen, a Frog forward, had apparently scored a goal in the first half against Texas, but it was called offside. Cohen, though, gave TCU the tie when he scored with 15 minutes left in the second half.



FORMER FROG GREAT—Charles Coody, a former Frog golfer who won the Masters in 1969, was one of the professionals who participated in Monday's Horned Frog Classic at Colonial Country Club. Coody and Ridgley pro Burt Baine fired 2-under-par 68s to tie for top honors.

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