

TCU DAILY SKIFF

TCU DAILY SKIFF, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1982

Weather
Today's weather will be fair and warmer with the high in the lower 80s.

Library to fight book theft with detection device

By MARY LISA CARRICO
Staff Writer

Book theft is a "great cost" to TCU's library, chief reference librarian Hugh McDonald said, but the new main entrance will house a security system to halt theft.

Paul Parham, director of the Mary Coats Burnett Library, said the system uses radio frequencies sensitive to a coating on books. If a book is not deactivated at the checkout desk, a buzzer will sound if a person tries to take the book through the main doors, he said. The entrance is scheduled to open in early October.

All new books received by the library will be coated for the system, and about 40 percent of the library's present collection is now being coated, Parham said. "A very broad range of books used heavily" is being coated, he said. Those books include business books and bound periodicals.

The security system, which costs \$17,000 for installation and from \$900 to \$1,000 per year for upkeep, is made by Checkpoint System of Hurst, Parham said. Checkpoint System said its equipment usually stops theft by about 50 percent, he said.

Another theft-prevention measure made during renovation is installation of new windows that will not open, Parham said. One way that people have stolen books is dropping them out of windows and retrieving them from the ground, he said. Once, a library staff member was almost hit on the head by books dropped from an upper-floor window of the library, he said.

Parham and McDonald, along with circulation librarian Julia Banks, agreed that the new security system will cut losses due to theft, but they disagreed on the amount of theft the library suffers now.

"Theft is a great cost and an undiscovered cost," McDonald said. He added that he believes theft and book mutilation has been increasing by a slight amount recently.

Banks said no complete inventories have been conducted by the library recently, so she could make no estimates on the amount of book theft. But, she added, her department begins book searches (a process to find books that are not on the shelves and have not been checked out) every day.

"It's a problem when something is gone and someone else needs it," Banks said. "Any loss is a significant

loss." Theft may also go undiscovered for a time, she said, because people sometimes don't bother to start searches for books they can't find.

Parham, however, said theft is "not a serious problem." He estimated the theft rate at "less than one-half of one percent of our acquisition rate." He said he believes TCU's losses by theft are "minute" in comparison to state universities because "people here respect property."

Both Parham and McDonald attributed much of the theft and mutilation in the library to people not associated with TCU, McDonald

said high school students are a special problem.

TCU does not want to alienate the community, McDonald said, so many local people are allowed to use TCU's library. Often people who don't have borrowing privileges and need materials on short notice just take them, McDonald said.

Parham said he thinks the renovation of the library will also help with the problem of theft because it will create a more pleasant atmosphere.

"If the environment is pleasant, people won't mind to stay here and use the materials," he said.



Photo by Phillip Mosier

FROM THE SCREEN - Sherrie Ham (left), Jim Woodson and Karen Stone view a video-taped program

called "One from the Heart" about eight female artists Monday in the Student Center Art Gallery.

Marines to return to duty in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan announced Monday that he was returning U.S. Marines to Beirut as part of a multinational peacekeeping force. France and Italy will also contribute troops.

A senior administration official, who asked that he not be further identified, said the troops could be deployed by Thursday afternoon. The Marines completed their first Beirut mission on Sept. 10 without firing a shot and without casualty.

He was less certain about how long the troops, expected to number 800, will remain.

"It is impossible to determine the number of days it will take for the government of Lebanon to judge itself under control," he said. "It's a mistake now to say what we think the situation will be like 10 days from now, 20 days from now, 30 days from now, 40 days from now."

He said that the troops would not go if the Israelis oppose the move, but, "We don't expect that to be the case."

Reagan, in a hastily scheduled address broadcast nationwide, said, "I have concluded that there is no alternative to their returning to Lebanon if that country is to have a chance to stand on its own feet." He added that the international force would not act as a local police force; rather, it would "make it possible for the lawful authorities of Lebanon to discharge those duties for themselves."

President Francois Mitterrand of France said in Paris the mission was to "protect the civilian population," and to contribute to "a return of the whole country to the exclusive authority of the legitimate government" of Lebanon.

Reagan, who decided to send the troops after conferring for the fourth time in three days with his top foreign policy advisers, was prompted to act after the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in two refugee camps in Israeli-controlled west Beirut last week.

Reaction in Congress to sending the troops was mixed, with many members expressing reluctant support or outright opposition to sending back the Marines.

"We're going right into the fire in which revenge, revenge, revenge is the order of the day," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. "Only a miracle can avoid" Americans being killed, he said.

Reagan reiterated his insistence that all foreign forces leave Lebanon and said: "It is now urgent that specific arrangements for withdrawal of all foreign forces be agreed upon. This must happen very soon."

"Israel must have learned that there is no way it can impose its own solutions on hatreds as deep and bitter as those that produced this tragedy. If it seeks to do so, it will only sink more deeply into the quagmire that looms before it."

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Parliament Tuesday elected

See REAGAN, page 3.

Bauer tied to church

Fund-raiser worked as mission director

This is the fourth in a series of profiles on people new to TCU this semester.

By SUSAN THOMPSON
Staff Writer

Richard Bauer has spent over a quarter of century raising money for others; now he's raising money for TCU.

Bauer, the new director of development, has been organizing fund raising for TCU for only six weeks. He decided to take the position when Vice Chancellor Paul Hartman showed him around campus.

The pitch was a success, and Bauer now has a third-floor office in Sadler Hall. His office shows him to be a simple man. No extravagant art or photographs cover the walls or desk. The sleek decor draws attention only to the man—and to his mission.

Bauer grew up in Cincinnati and involved himself extensively in the church, beginning when he was the high school national Presbytery

youth leader.

He received his undergraduate degree in modern European history and then went to the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. Bauer said he studied history in college because the modern European era is the "formulative ground of American theology."

After seminary, Bauer became the pastor in a small-town church in Springdale, Ill. The church, which had a 170-year tradition when he got there, was about to experience "the transition of living in a new world," Bauer said.

Part of that transition involved relocating the church to accommodate the growing community. Bauer said. "There was a tremendous conflict between the old community and the new community," he said. "It was just a fascinating learning experience for a young guy right out of graduate school."

That learning experience lasted for nine years, in which time Bauer said he realized that "if we'd had real strong support from the Presbytery" (the Presbyterian denomination's



SETTLING IN - Director of Development Richard Bauer has been at the job only six weeks, but fund raising has been a part of his life for over 25 years.

administrative hierarchy), his church would have grown much faster and much less painfully.

That sentiment spurred Bauer into accepting a Presbytery position. He went from being a pastor, he said, "to being a supporter of pastors."

In 1965 he became the director of the church's mission program for Detroit and Michigan. While serving

in that position, Bauer said, he "lived through the urban trauma of the riots of '67, '68 and '69."

"The Detroit riots started almost in front of one of our churches," Bauer said. "There was a desperate need for a link between the authorities and the people—the people on the bottom of the heap."

See FUND-RAISER, page 3.

TCU seeks computer to replace old system

By LISA KESTLER
Staff Writer

Three computer systems named as possible replacements for TCU's main computer are being presented this week to faculty, staff and students.

Control Data Corp. presented its Cyber 170 computer Tuesday. Honeywell is presenting its DPS/8 computer Wednesday. IBM will present its 4300 series computer Thursday.

All sessions are at 3 p.m. in Sid Richardson Lecture Hall 3.

The Computer Selection Task Force, formed last May, chose the three systems from a field of 10 vendors.

According to Frank Forney, director of the Computer Center, a final choice on the new system should be made by next fall. The new computer should be installed in 1983.

"The Computer Center is gearing up to meet the demands of the new computer science department, the increasing number of computer

science majors and the explosion of microcomputers and processors both on and off campus," Forney said.

TCU's present main computer is a Xerox Sigma IX. It has about 180 terminals across campus.

The computer, affectionately named Xelda, was installed in 1974. It is now obsolete, Forney said.

"The new system will be faster, more flexible and more energy- and cost-efficient, he said.

Xelda is used in research, teaching and administrative work. The computer also maintains student data that includes housing, registration and financial aid information.

"We're already doing most of the work that a university computer is expected to do," Forney said.

More students will be working with the new system because of the increasing numbers of students in computer classes. "There will be a lot more instructive use by all segments of the TCU community," he said.

Installing the new system won't require any major renovation, he said.

Meeting set for students interested in scholarships

By JODEE LEITNER
Staff Writer

A meeting for students interested in applying for a Fulbright, Marshall or Rhodes scholarship will be held Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Sadler Hall Room 210.

The meeting is to introduce application procedures and schedules for the 1983-84 prize scholarship competitions, said Neil Daniel, TCU's Fulbright Program adviser.

In past years TCU has had one Marshall winner, one Fulbright winner and one Rhodes scholar. "It's a very prestigious thing for the university," Daniel said. "It reflects credit on them. It's kind of like winning a Miss America pageant, but on a different level."

He said that these foreign study scholarships are open only to graduating seniors or to graduate students who already have their bachelor's degrees.

Applicants must also be U.S. citizens and should be proficient in the language of the host country.

The grants, for which Daniel said competition is very high, allow students to spend several years abroad studying in their particular fields.

The Rhodes scholarships, the oldest and most prestigious of the three awards, are given to 32 students in the United States each year and pay for a two-year study program at Oxford University.

The Marshall grants are awards to 30 students for a two-year study program at any British university.

The Fulbright grants allow approximately 500 students to study for a year in other countries.

To apply, each student must submit a personal essay describing his background, academic achievements and goals in life. In addition, for the Fulbright Program, the student must submit a second

essay proposing a particular study project he would like to complete while he is abroad.

Selection for the Fulbright grants is made on the basis of the applicant's academic record, language preparation, the feasibility of the proposed study project and personal qualifications, according to a brochure published by the Institute of International Education.

Once students have applied, Daniel said, they are screened locally by a standing committee that consists of four TCU faculty members that represent various areas of study. At least one person represents each applicant's major.

The screening includes an oral interview, half of which is conducted in the language of the host country. During these interviews the committee examines the student's "general cultural background and

his awareness of the world," Daniel said.

Once the applicants are screened locally, the standing committee sends its recommendations to Washington D.C., to the IIE's National Screening Committee. The committee, which consists of specialists in various areas from universities all across the country, does additional screening and reviews all documents pertaining to each application.

The committee sends its recommendations to the host countries for further review and final selection.

In the case of the Marshall and Rhodes scholarships, final selection is made by the foundations administering the grants.

Winners of the Rhodes and Marshall grants are chosen sometime in December, and Fulbright winners are notified later in the spring.

around the world

compiled from Associated Press

Company decides not to sell stock. The founder of the company that successfully launched a privately financed rocket earlier this month has decided not to sell stock to the public.

David Hannah, founder of Space Services Inc. of America in Houston, said selling stock would require having detailed plans that would have to be closely followed.

The longer the company avoids going public, he added, the more options it has.

Since the solid fuel rocket, Conestoga 1, was launched from Matagorda Island on Sept. 9, several investors have made inquiries, Hannah said.

Fifty-seven investors—all approached by Hannah—already have pumped \$6 million into research and development and have provided money to run the company.

Hannah said the firm now has two markets available—launching low Earth-orbit payloads and communications satellites.

N.Y. police expands dress code. The New York Police Department is expanding its dress code to include a maternity uniform because more of New York's finest are becoming pregnant.

The new flexibility in dress policy was taken because some precinct commanders would not allow pregnant officers to wear maternity clothes "until they literally couldn't fit into their uniforms anymore," said Deputy Police Commissioner Alice T. McGillion.

Commissioner Robert J. McGuire said he has appointed a committee to find a "modest, practical, attractive maternity uniform."

PERSPECTIVES

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Pro football players have abused labor tool

For years, football players have complained of being only thought of as so much meat on a playing field. That image slowly changed and the profession of football took on a more respectable gleam.

Now the professional players are complaining again. Now they are thought of as only so much of a business asset by National Football League owners, and the players don't like it. Not because their pride is hurt, but because they feel their wallets are, and they want a piece of the action.

The members of the NFL Players Association have gone on strike for more money, some \$1.6 billion, as well as a free agency option after three years in the league.

Many of their monetary demands stem from the feeling they are being left out of the profits garnered each year by league owners from television contracts. Their demand is simple—they want half.

The owners said they would be willing to offer the \$1.6 billion in whatever form the individual ball clubs chose, except in a percentage of the television contracts.

The owners said no, the players said strike. The players have opted for a traditional American tool in protecting the laboring public from the big bad wolf of bad business.

But any tool is dangerous if not used correctly, and the NFLPA has approached the danger zone.

The labor tool of the strike should be used reservedly, in unbearable situations that seemingly have no other solution.

In asking for 50 percent of the profits from televised games, the players are cutting their own throats.

Any business exists to make money. Professional football is a business in which the players are the product and the owners are the producers. By asking for half the profits, the players will make professional football very unprofitable.

And any business that can't make money, doesn't exist.



Football strikes to heart of many

—By A.J. Plunkett—

There's nothing to worry about. Hollywood survived the actor's strike, the beer and peanuts industry survived the baseball strike and Fort Worth and Dallas will survive without the Dallas Cowboys. Awk. Cah, cah, cough, choke. Next Sunday emergency rooms and psychologists across the nation will observe the phenomenon of a country going through (heaven, forbid) "pro football withdrawal." First, there will be the cramps in

all the forefingers that have been halted in mid-push at the television screens. Then, there will be the men and women with the glazed eyes for lack of something to do on Sunday.

Finally, the insanity of being left alone in a house with only the husband (or wife) and kids and no football.

Perhaps the professional men of the grid and iron didn't realize the cost of such a move. Perhaps they didn't realize the damage to family and friends and business.

It's an outrage. Families might

have to find something to do on a Sunday afternoon. Think of the wasted energy on a Sunday afternoon drive.

Think of the friends who won't have anything to talk about on Monday or Tuesday because nothing happened on Sunday and Monday. Think of the lost money usually bet on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday during coffee break because of no upcoming games on Sunday and Monday.

Think of the lost revenue con-

venience stores will experience because of no halftime beer-and-cookie runs down the street. Think of all that time with nothing to do but—read.

Aarrgh!

Sunday will be a sad time indeed. The men won't have their fix of blood and guts and the women won't have their fix of the glimpse of a tightly-controlled muscle on a well-coordinated thigh or . . .

Ah, the attraction of lust and violence—pro football. Sob.

Issues of the times and places

Compiled from AP reports and staff issues of the times and places will be a regular feature of the Perspectives page highlighting some events in the news and their relation to the world of TCU and Fort Worth.

Technology and the progress that goes with it often has to fight the criticisms of the processes of change and the extent of the technology and what it can allow man to do.

When space travel became more than fiction, some proclaimed a new frontier and others began complaining of too much money spent and drawing the boundaries of space between "us" and "them."

With the invention of nuclear power, some applauded the potential for energy resources and others cried at the liability of death it afforded.

But, progress and technology continue on their course, much to

the delight of some. . . HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP)—A U.S. medical engineer and a German physicist have been selected as the first non-astronauts to ride a space shuttle.

Byron Lichtenberg, a scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ulf Merbold of West Germany will fly with a National Aeronautics and Space Administration crew on the Spacelab I mission, space officials announced Monday.

The launch is scheduled for Sept. 30, 1983.

And a few states away. . . CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—The space shuttle Columbia today completed the slow, crumpling trek from its hangar to the seaside launch pad where workers will make final preparations for its fifth mission on Nov. 11, its first operational flight.

Among the final preparations workers will make on the

spacecraft on the launch pad will be the loading of two communications satellites. The satellites will be the first launched from the shuttle's 60-foot-long cargo bay while in orbit.

. . . and to the horror of many. SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—High radiation levels sent indicators off the scale of a monitoring device in a southwestern Utah town after a 1953 nuclear test about 125 miles away, a former public health official has testified.

Frank Butrico, a former monitor for the U.S. Public Health Service assigned to measure radiation in St. George, said Monday he contacted the town's mayor after he got the readings following the so-called "Harry" test shot in May 1953, and a radio station warned people in the area to take cover.

Butrico's testimony came in the fifth day of a federal court trial to determine whether fallout from above-ground nuclear testing in Nevada in the 1950s and 1960s

caused cancer and other illnesses in people living downwind.

On the other side of the world, technology is unheard of and progress only a dream. But still, the horror remains.

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP)—Bones of more than 1,000 people massacred under the former Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia have been found at a village 62 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian News Agency reported yesterday.

Graves in Svay Toeur Commune, Svay Rieng Province, contained skeletons of many old people and children, and many of the victims had been blindfolded, bound and apparently clubbed to death, the report said.

Also found in the graves were pickaxes, hatchets, knives and staves, and a tree nearby had carved figures that suggested that 1,450 people had been methodically butchered, the agency said.

Business Mirror

Dream America

—By John Cunniff—
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK—Undeterred by the pessimism of many so-called experts, Americans are dreaming again.

They are dreaming of soaring stocks, of homes, of cars and boats, of at least a couple of years of single-digit inflation and maybe single-digit loan rates too, and maybe even of \$50,000 personal incomes.

All this and more, as they say. When Americans dream they dream well, notwithstanding some vicious nightmares in the past few years.

The stock market may be going to 1,000 points on the Dow Jones industrial average. Who says so? Many big-name forecasters. Some say it might go much higher.

"You can buy stocks to double in value by 1986," said Arnold Bernhard. "I think there are few opportunities as in the stock market," he said. And with a degree of credibility. During the depths of the Great Depression of the 1930s he founded Value Line, the country's biggest stock advisory service.

Real estate agents will tell of the renewed interest in homes. Sure, the lookers consider it great entertainment to have an agent drive them around for an afternoon. But they're dreaming.

But, they're getting some encouragement, too. Jack Carlson, executive vice president of the National Association of Realtors,

says the housing market—sales and construction—appears poised for a recovery.

And dream cars? We have as authority on the subject the chairman of General Motors, Roger Smith, who foresees domestic and imported automobile sales approaching an annual rate of 14 million units by late 1983.

Of course, with sales running at an annual rate of 5.3 million units early in September, and with GM sales down the most of the Big Three domestic carmakers in the same period, one might think that forecast only a dream.

Why, people are even daring to dream of big boats again. At least you would judge that from the crowds attending a boat show in nearby Connecticut. Psychologists say when it comes to spending big bucks, the dream precedes the action.

Nourishing the dreams, of course, is the decline in interest rates.

Herman Kahn's optimism isn't a window; it's a vast panoramic view of an economic landscape, one that most visionaries cannot see but which he assures us is out there waiting for us.

It is a land of zero inflation and decreased interest rates, of the disappearance of poverty in the United States, of \$50,000 incomes becoming commonplace. Of peace and boom.

Ambiguity hides stand

—By Walter R. Mears—
AP Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Some days, nothing succeeds like ambiguity. Any politician can testify to that, or any diplomat.

So political judgment guided the Reagan administration's diplomatic spokesmen into an artful dodge on the nuclear weapons freeze proposal that was overwhelmingly approved by Wisconsin voters in a primary election Sept. 14.

Since it was a foregone conclusion that the freeze measure would be approved, there was nothing to be gained by denouncing it. So the State Department suggested the administration might not object to it, depending on how the language is interpreted.

President Reagan opposes a freeze at current weapons levels, saying that would leave the United States at a dangerous disadvantage to the Soviet Union. He argues that political pressure for such a move would undercut American arms reduction negotiators.

The political problem is that freeze propositions keep getting approved. It's happened in more than 400 cities, towns and counties, including Brattleboro, Vt., which also voted on the question Sept. 14.

It happened in Wisconsin by a lopsided margin, 76 percent for the freeze proposition, 24 percent against. That was the first statewide vote, with eight more to follow on Nov. 2.

Freeze proposals will be on the ballots then in Arizona, California, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey,

North Dakota, Oregon and Rhode Island.

Nuclear freeze advocates have an appealing argument: they say they want a mutual, verified standstill in the nuclear arms race, and contend that if one side insists on building more weapons the other side will, too, in a new arms race spiral.

The administration has a more difficult case to make, since it insists that current levels won't do. There must be cuts on the Soviet side or more weapons to defend the United States.

Wisconsin voters decided that their state "should inform the president and Congress of the United States that it is the desire of the people of Wisconsin to have the government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction, with appropriate verification, with the Soviet Union and other nations."

A drafting error dropped the word "weapons" from some ballots. And there is nothing binding about any of the nuclear freeze votes.

But there is a political message in them, whatever the wording, and the administration doesn't want Moscow thinking that Reagan confronts a political groundswell in favor of the freeze idea.

That's where ambiguity came in handy. At first, the State Department stressed administration opposition to a nuclear weapons moratorium.

Then the department issued a revised statement suggesting that the Wisconsin wording might leave room for the administration position.

From the Conn

Past valuable to seekers of future

—By Diane Crane—

What was it like? Of the bent woman driving too cautiously on a busy street, one asks what it was like when she was young and rode in a horseless buggy on dusty, narrow streets.

Of the man shuffling along with a wooden cane and watching the cracks of a steaming sidewalk, one asks what it was like in the trenches of the first world war.

Of parents, one asks what it was like when they decided what was most important in their lives and what they wanted to make of themselves.

Enchantment with the past is not limited to fond yearnings for idealized days seen on watercolor canvases and read in lilting novels of passion and pleasure. Curiosity about how life used to be is not simply a means to appreciate the present.

People looking to the future invariably turn to the past, to an untidy conglomeration of intriguing bits and pieces called history. In the anticipation that some day these bits will solve dilemmas, people store anecdotes and tales and recountings like squirrels hoard food for the winter.

Theirs is a search for direction by

comparing other people's guideposts. With respect and insistence and discrimination, people seek lessons from other lives and other times somehow analogous to their own.

Experience is perhaps the greatest teacher, but people can, to an extent, bypass direct experience and learn from another's. That is why teachers are more valuable than machines and why parents are more adept than robots; they transmit enough of their experience that their pupils and children are spared some difficult and lengthy lessons.

What can be learned from the past saves time and trouble and more

quickly sends one ahead to a realm of creation rather than imitation.

Creativity breaks people from the tedious repetition of history. The past does not limit us; it merely shows what has been tried. People can still learn, still discover, still invent, still stumble.

The fear of making a mistake in trying something new should not outweigh the fear of complacency, of staying with the acknowledgedly imperfect but the comfortably familiar.

To progress, one must look to the past for advice while considering the possibilities of untried alternatives.

THE SKIFF

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Maness is a proven threat

By ED KAMEN
Staff Writer

The Horned Frogs have unwittingly found a solution to the double-coverage and defensive pressure exerted upon Stanley Washington, a.k.a. the star of the TCU receiving corps.

Twice Saturday the solution burst through the secondary of the Kansas Jayhawks and into the end zone for touchdowns. The solution is one James Maness.

Maness sparked life into the TCU offense, which often staggered along Saturday, by latching on to four passes for 138 yards in TCU's 30-19 defeat.

Maness proved that his long threat capabilities were comparable to Washington's by scoring on 51 and 58 yard pass plays. As if he started a trend, Maness' only reception last season was for 56 yards, against Texas.

While tight end Bob Fields and backs J.C. Morris and Marcus Gilbert catch the short ones, Washington and Maness are free to roam the outer limits, thus giving TCU a passing game that could make former Frog receivers Phillip Epps and Bobby Stewart fond memories instead of missing links.

Coach F.A. Dry was surprised by the performance of Maness and said that the Kansas game helped him

evaluate his talent.

"It's obvious he's a threat," Dry said.

He proved what kind of a threat he could be when he hauled in a Reuben Jones pass for TCU's first score of the game with 4:08 left in the third quarter. Then in the fourth quarter Maness was wide open downfield to snag Eddie Clark's 51-yard toss for TCU's second score.

"They (the TD passes) were both there," Maness said. "There was no problem there. You have to give credit to the quarterbacks on that, because they were both beautiful passes."

The sophomore from Decatur said his performance will help his own

confidence, as well as his quarterbacks' confidence in him.

"It builds my confidence up when I catch the ball," said Maness, "and to know that they have the confidence to throw it to me and I will catch it."

One reason why Maness was able to get open so easily against Kansas is due to his speed. Maness, at 6-1, 170, runs 40 yards in 4.4 seconds and 100 meters in 10.3.

With that kind of engine power Maness could find himself in the open a lot more often this season. And perhaps turn defeats into victories.

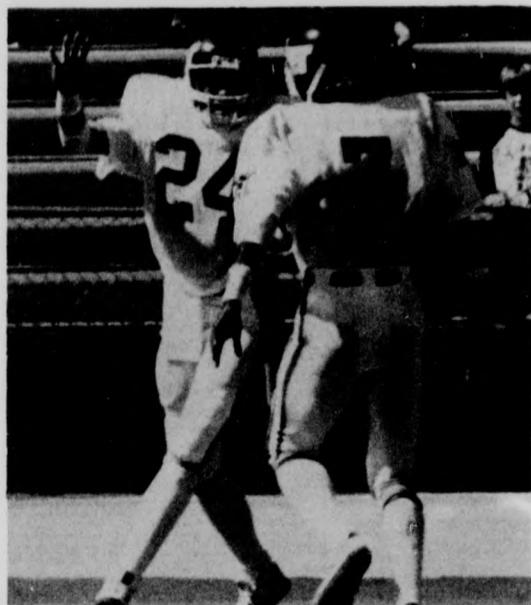


Photo by Rob Cornforth

I KNOW HOW IT FEELS! - Senior Stanley Washington congratulates sophomore James Maness after the younger split end caught his second touchdown pass of the day Saturday. Maness came down with four catches for 138 yards in the Frogs' 30-19 loss at Kansas.

NFL players on strike

NEW YORK (AP) - The National Football League Players Association, bitterly split with clubowners over how to cut the league's billion-dollar pie, called the first regular-season strike in the sport's history.

Striking players and team owners both say they are willing to lose the rest of the NFL season if it means winning at the bargaining table.

Dismaied fans are about to be barraged with Canadian and college football, along with movies, as television networks scramble to fill the air time.

Gene Upshaw, president of the 1,500-member NFL Players Association, announced the strike Monday after the union's executive committee voted unanimously in favor of a walkout. The strike began about eight hours later, after the Green Bay Packers beat the New York Giants 27-19 to complete the season's second week.

"At the conclusion of tonight's game, the league will be struck," Upshaw, a Los Angeles Raiders guard, said Monday. "No practices, no workouts, no games will be played until management engages in good-faith bargaining."

He later added that the players were ready to hold out "one day longer than management."

But Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management

Council, countered that team owners were prepared to "go as long as necessary, including the entire season, to prove their point."

He made his remarks after a Monday night meeting of the owners' executive committee, held in New York.

The first game to be affected by the strike will be Thursday night, when the Atlanta Falcons were scheduled to play in Kansas City against the Chiefs.

It's the second time in just over a year that a strike has interrupted American professional sports. Baseball players struck last summer for 50 days in a dispute over free agency. NFL players staged two training-camp strikes, in 1970 and 1974.

The football strike centers on money and how the NFL's billion-dollar income should be distributed.

Players, who originally sought 55 percent of the gross revenues of the NFL's 28 teams - estimated at \$3.6 billion over five years - changed their stand last Friday and asked for 50 percent of the clubs' \$2.1 billion television contract. The proposed contract would run for four years, as opposed to the five-year pact offered by the owners.

Donlan says owners are "unalterably opposed" to

guaranteed percentages and wage scales for the players. They have offered a package containing \$10,000-a-year bonuses for veterans, plus base salary hikes.

Both sides have reached basic agreement on how much a new contract should cost - \$1.6 billion. The length of the contract, where the money comes from and how it will be divided are the sticking points.

Mark Murphy, a member of the union's executive committee and a Washington Redskins defensive back, said it was "vital" for NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle to step into the talks. Rozelle so far has not participated in the bargaining, and Donlan said Monday night that the commissioner should remain on the sidelines.

Negotiations between the management council and the players union broke off Friday and no further talks were scheduled. "I knew it was coming," said George S. Halas Sr., the Chicago Bears' 87-year-old owner and the last surviving founder of the NFL.

"I'm sorry to see it, of course," he said Monday as he signed the team's last prestrike paychecks. "And so are the players - or so they will be."

Owners, players and fans speculated on how long the strike would last.

"That could be the season," said

San Diego Chargers owner Gene Klein, a member of the owners' executive committee.

Russell Erxleben, the New Orleans player representative, advised the Saints Monday night to be prepared to sit out the whole season.

Some fans were angry with the strike.

At the Packers-Giants game, a rain-soaked crowd of 68,405 booed the two teams as they met at midfield for a pregame solidarity handshake. A banner at Giants Stadium invoked the memory of former New York football greats with the words, "Tittle, Huff, Gifford and Robustelli . . . Real Giants Don't Strike."

Some players remained hopeful that the strike could be resolved quickly, possibly in time for this week's games.

"I hope those two gentlemen (Carvey and Donlan) find a nice, dark room somewhere and lock themselves in and get the thing settled in a hurry because the American people don't need a football strike," said Cris Collinsworth of the Cincinnati Bengals. "It means too much to people to have football on Sunday afternoons and Monday nights. And I know what it means to me."

Matt Blair, the Pro Bowl linebacker of the Minnesota Vikings, added, "I've got a feeling we're going to play Sunday."

Tech shuts out soccer team, 3-0

By JOHN BENNETT
Staff Writer

Texas Christian's soccer team dominated play in the second half but fell 3-0 to Texas Tech Sunday in Lubbock.

The Red Raiders scored two goals late in the first half and one in the second to drop the Horned Frogs' record to 1-4.

According to coach Dave Rubinson, the defense played poorly for the first 20 minutes, and Texas Tech could easily have scored more goals than it did in the first half.

Rubinson again cited goalkeeper Pat Kevin as one of the game's better players.

"Pat played tremendously," Rubinson said. "We were lucky we weren't down 6-0 at the half."

TCU, however, dominated the second half. The play was in Texas Tech's end most of the half, but TCU had trouble putting the ball in the goal.

Steve Pelham, the left halfback,

made a spectacular shot from midfield, but it went slightly wide.

"It was just one of those days," Rubinson said. "Tech is OK. They worked hard on defense, but they're nothing spectacular."

"We may make some changes in the offense, but there won't

necessarily be any in the defense. We have to do more upfront and less in the back."

TCU started the game with a four-fullback, four-halfback, two-forward formation, but changed to a four-three-three later in the contest.

The Frogs leave Wednesday morning for a tournament in

Junior Frank Allen averaged 193 pins to finish 12th in the Texas Intercollegiate Singles Bowling Tournament Saturday in Austin.

"TCU's team did the best it's ever done," said Allen, co-captain of TCU's three-year-old team.

Allen had qualified for the finals by rolling for a 189 average, finishing 29th in the preliminary round.

Robert Shepherd was TCU's only other finalist, finishing 21st with a 183 average. Shepherd qualified 32nd out of 32 spots. He was TCU's

only men's finalist in last year's tournament.

In women's competition, junior Kim Myers placed ninth with a 180 average, and senior Cathie Waller took 28th, averaging 165. Myers finished fourth last year.

More than 20 schools entered over 200 individuals in the one-day competition.

"The competition was stiff," Allen said. "North Texas State and West Texas State were both there, and they went all the way to the national finals last year."

Colorado, where they will play Colorado College, Eastern Illinois University and the Air Force Academy.

Eastern Illinois is ranked 11th in the NCAA Division I, and Colorado College is rated seventh in Division III.

TCU also entered Richard Shepherd, Lance Baxter, Steve Belamo, Don Tatlock, Greg Smith and Jay Calloway.

"TCU should have the strongest team ever this year. We have an excellent team and we're really getting excited," Allen said.

The first team competition will be Oct. 16-17 in Fort Worth. Teams from northern Texas will compete, including NTSU, WTSU, Texas Tech, Baylor and UT-Arlington.

TCU's team is part of the school's extramural program.

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