

The Daily Skiff

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Energy tax cuts go to committee

By JIM LUTHER
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (A)—A multibillion-dollar Senate package of energy tax breaks is headed for a congressional conference committee that is likely to combine it with some of the heavy new energy taxes passed earlier by the House.

The final compromise bill probably will mean higher prices for just about everything produced in the United States, along with some tax breaks to encourage conservation. The Senate bill, approved 52-35 Monday night, aims to encourage fuel conservation and increased energy production with dozens of tax breaks. It is estimated they would cost the federal treasury about \$42 billion over the next eight years.

Meanwhile, House and Senate conferees who have been working on non-tax parts of the energy legislation yesterday agreed to sidestep a decision on how to curb the sale of cars that get poor gas mileage until the panel can begin work on the tax bill.

The House passed President Carter's proposal for a tax on fuel-inefficient cars, while the Senate voted to ban their production entirely after 1980.

Members of the negotiating panel decided, after several days of deadlock, to put off a decision until it can consider both the House tax and the Senate ban at the same time—possibly in about a week.

The conferees then turned their attention to legislation aimed at forcing industries to convert from oil and natural gas to coal.

The conference committee, which could tackle the tax bill next week, faces the problem of deciding which parts of the

two versions should be retained.

Most of the tax advantages in the Senate bill would be for business and industry. But there's a tax break of up to \$400 for those who make their homes more efficient; up to \$150 a year for heating with oil or propane and \$75 a year for most elderly Americans.

The Senate bill continues the present income tax deduction for state and local gasoline taxes, and extends through Sept. 30, 1985, the current gasoline tax of four cents per gallon. The House version would end the tax deduction.

The House bill would raise taxes by about \$40 billion over the next eight years, but a big share of that would be rebated to consumers and business. The only new tax in the Senate bill would raise about \$5 billion. Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., chief sponsor of the Senate measure, said while the Senate opposes new taxes, it probably would accept some of them if coupled with tax incentives.

The Senate's incentive for business, including some new ones for oil gas producers, would save an estimated two million barrels of imported oil per day by 1985. The House plan would save about the same.

Carter's original plan was built on four major taxes. The House rejected one—a standby gasoline tax of 50 cents a gallon—and approved watered-down versions of the others: on crude oil, to force conservation; on industrial use of oil and natural gas, to encourage conversion to coal; and on inefficient cars.

The Senate voted a reduced version of the industrial tax, applying it only to plants built in the future and to the estimated 11 percent of existing facilities that can convert to coal. The other taxes were rejected.



The "Shakespeare's People" company: Sir Michael Redgrave, seated; l to r—George Ceres, Hope Alexander-Willis, David Dodimead and Stephen Schnetzer.

Redgrave to perform on campus

Sir Michael Redgrave, British actor who is well known to classical theatre audiences throughout the world, will present his "Shakespeare's People" on campus Friday, Nov. 11, the day before the final performance of *Macbeth*. Tickets to the 8 p.m. performance in Ed Landreth Auditorium are priced at \$2 to \$5 in the University Theatre box office.

"Shakespeare's People," in which Redgrave is joined by three actors and a musician, reveals the evolution of Shakespeare as shown in the comedy of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and the despair of *King Lear*. One of the highlights of the evening is Redgrave's depiction of Richard II's bleak return to England.

"The production brings the whole universe of Shakespeare to life in a single and memorable evening," said Kent Gallagher (Theater Arts). "Audiences around the world have discovered that not only is Shakespeare relevant in today's world but also highly entertaining." The program is in the U.S. after completion of tours of Canada, South America, England, Denmark and New Zealand.

During the past three years, Sir Michael Redgrave has spent many months starring in The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "The Hollow Crown" and "Pleasure and Repentance" throughout the United States, Australia and Singapore and Israel.

Patrolling border

KKK: Demanding 'rights for the white race'

Editor's Note: The Ku Klux Klan is currently patrolling the U.S.-Mexico border, looking for illegal aliens. Skiff special writer Brian Cadwallader attended a meeting with the Klan last summer. Based on what he saw and heard at the meeting, he feels the patrol should be ended. Here is Cadwallader's account of the meeting.

By BRIAN CADWALLADER
Special Writer

In recent years, the Ku Klux Klan has left the countryside and moved to the suburbs. While the news media picture the Klan to be ignorant,

Southern rednecks (mostly lower-class in origin), the real Klan has become rooted in metropolitan areas nationwide, attracting large numbers of middle-class whites.

No longer does the Klan advocate immediate fighting to solve the racial problem. Rather, they wish to gather strength, both militarily and politically, for the "future civil war."

New recruits swell Klan ranks, and some Klansmen envision a return to their political status of the 1920's and 1930's, when a Supreme Court justice, several senators, and many governors were "appointed" by the Klan, and

when 20,000 fully-robed Klansmen marched the streets of Washington, D.C.

Last summer I read a handbill inviting "all white citizens" to a public Klan meeting, being held at Nunez's Restaurant and Bar in Chalmette, La. (a suburb of New Orleans).

Nunez is the stereotype of all redneck bars—shell parking lot, a flashing Schlitz sign, and aging bartender, and those counter-top juke boxes filled with Country & Western music.

On the night of the meeting, the Klansmen began arriving. Most came singly, some with their wives, and a few brought their children. Four Klansmen drove to the meeting while wearing their hoods and robes; the other dozen or so Klansmen were dressed as for an evening out, but they changed quickly.

Together they gathered along the highway outside, hoping to publicize their meeting. A few drivers waved or honked as they drove by: one white man leaned out of his pickup, shook his fist, and yelled, "Right On!"; and a maroon Monte Carlo, containing a

black family, suddenly accelerated. Each window was crowded by children's faces, their eyes filled with curiosity, wonder and fear.

One Klansman was not dressed as the rest. He wore white slacks and a white shirt, having sewn small American and Confederate flags on the shoulders. He had a .32-caliber pistol holstered in ancient leather and strapped, Western-style, to his waist. With a shiny aluminum shield on his breast pocket, the Klansman looked like a security guard.

Entering the restaurant, the Klan began their meeting in a room covered by Confederate and Klan flags. The featured speaker for the evening was Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkerson, of Denham Springs, La. the head of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan. (There are several branches of the KKK, including the Invisible Empire, the White Knights, and others.)

"The Klan is similar to the Protestants: we basically agree on the issue, but we each approach the problem differently," explained Wilkerson. "For each branch of the Klan, the national head is called the

Imperial Wizard; those who direct Klan affairs on a state-wide basis are called Grand Dragons; and the local leaders are known as Exalted Cyclops. And no, I won't say how many people are in the KKK."

Wilkerson began a tirade on the social conditions in America. He pointed out the unfairness of using quota systems when hiring or admitting people to schools, for he detailed that qualified whites are "often passed over for an ignorant black or another ethnic."

He struck at the entertainment industry, saying that "the reason America is sick morally is because the Jews and Communists have convinced America that being queer, perverse and disgusting is the right thing to do. We, the Klan, believe in the Bible. The day will come when this country realizes its sickness, and then we will rise up and make this a white man's country!"

Wilkerson's audience broke into enthusiastic applause. Suddenly, there was a knock upon the door. Everyone turned their heads, bodies shifted, and the room filled with silence. Wilkerson

commanded loudly, "Come in."

Three uniformed deputies and a detective entered. The officers looked nervously about, but the detective seemed calm. "We came for your security guard. We had a complaint about someone packing a gun. This isn't the Wild West."

The Klansman left quietly, surrounded by the officers. The local leader, an Exalted Cyclops, also departed.

When the door was closed, Wilkerson launched out again. "This is an example of the petty persecution the Klan has suffered under this government. Our country is led by Jews and Communists, and they know we are their only threat. So how do they hurt us, the true patriots of America? They have the police pick us up for 'suspicion.'"

"Now, this state has a law against carrying a concealed weapon; our brother had his gun in the open. He hid nothing. He broke no law. This is a violation of the Bill of Rights. The Jewish and Communist bureaucrats have ignored the Constitution. We, the

See Neo, page 3

News briefs

Hardy speaks tonight

W. Carey Hardy, staff professional engineer for Sun Production Company of Dallas, will speak Wednesday night to the TCU Geologic Society.

His talk on "Petroleum Economics and the Environment" will be presented at 7:30 p.m. in Sid W. Richardson Lecture Hall 3. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Cruise missile puts U.S. ahead

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pentagon experts believe development of the cruise missile has largely nullified the Soviet Union's \$100 billion air defense system and that Moscow would have to launch a crash program to catch up.

Defense officials said Monday that even with a \$50 billion crash program, the Soviets would trail the United States if the Pentagon continues to improve the sophistication of the new U.S. weapon.

Cruise missile improvements now being developed can be made operational faster than the Russians can update their air defense system, the defense officials said.

The officials, rebutting a published report questioning the weapon's capabilities, said they are confident the present cruise missile can penetrate current Soviet air defenses.

Kidnapping trial starts

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Three men who admit kidnapping a Chowchilla school bus driver and 26 children last year now must defend themselves against charges that the victims were injured in the stranger-than-fiction ordeal.

Bus driver Ed Ray, who became the hero of the mass abduction, was scheduled as the lead-off witness yesterday.

Fred Woods, 26, James Schoenfeld, 26, and his brother, Richard Schoenfeld, 24, have pleaded guilty to the kidnapping, the motive for which remains a mystery.

The plea could get them life sentences with eligibility for parole in seven years. But they have pleaded innocent to "kidnapping with bodily harm," a charge that carries a mandatory life term without the possibility of parole.

Lopez announces candidacy

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Ricardo Lopez, 31, who said he feels like Don Quixote, announced Tuesday that he will be an independent candidate for governor in 1978.

Lopez told a news conference he resigned Monday from the Department of Public Affairs "after three years of seeing initiative being turned down by the governor's office."

Compiled from wire reports

About 50 persons at a traditional Halloween party staged by the San Francisco homosexual community were arrested on various charges early Tuesday when violence broke out in the crowded Polk Street celebration.

In Memphis, Tenn., a man who reportedly had earlier told trick or treating teen-agers that he had run out of Halloween treats was later found shot to death.

A Houston boy was strangled in a noose set up in a church spook house.

Police in Joliet, Ill., reported a teenager was seriously burned when gasoline fire bombs were hurled at his group and Flint, Mich., authorities said two youths dressed in dark clothing died after they were struck by a car on a rural road.

The Halloween incidents were among several reported by authorities around the country.

Police in San Francisco said an estimated 100,000 persons jammed eight blocks of the city's Polk Street area for the gay community's

Halloween party.

"It kind of got out of hand there for an hour," Lt. James Gray said of the annual affair. He said there were problems with pickpockets and purse snatchers, as well as some assaults.

Most of those arrested were charged with violations ranging from drunkenness to robbery. Police said several thousand persons also gathered in the Castro Street area, heavily populated by homosexuals, for another party. No violence was reported at that celebration.

Authorities said four persons dressed in white hooded robes hurled gasoline fire bombs at three teen-age boys Monday night in Joliet, Ill., seriously burning 13-year-old Florinice Pesca. No motive for the assault was established.

Authorities in Memphis, Tenn., said Pierre Brooks, 26, died of a shotgun wound fired in what was described as an ambush situation.

A companion of the man told police that he and the victim had earlier argued with teenagers after they said they had no Halloween treats. He said the group declared it would return.

There were no suspects in the case.

A 14-year-old boy who was pretending to be a hanged man at Houston's North Main Baptist Church Monday night died after he apparently slipped the rope around his neck against instructions, authorities said. The youngster was identified as Michael Anthony Carter.

Recent strangulations of four elderly women in Columbus, Ga., was attributed to a small turnout by trick or treaters in the neighborhood where the victims lived.

A shopping center was set up as a trick or treat center and authorities said about 5,000 youths showed their costumes for treats there.

In Houston, a couple was beaten and robbed Monday night by three men they thought were trick-or-treaters.

Don E. Perkins, 61, was reported in stable condition after surgery for a fractured skull. His wife, 62, was reported in fair condition.

Police said Mrs. Perkins, who had been handing out candy to trick-or-treaters, answered another call at the door and two men with guns forced their way into the house. A third man

followed minutes later.

Perkins was pistol-whipped and both he and his wife were handcuffed to a bed.

Police said the men fled with an undetermined amount of money and jewelry.

In Dallas, trick-or-treaters were out in small force, but apparently there were enough to bring out the infamous candy saboteurs responsible for the decline in the nocturnal rounds.

Dallas police said things were "nowhere near as bad" as some years in the past, but in the suburb of Irving parents reported finding needles and toothpicks in their children's candy.

No one apparently was injured but police appealed to parents in the area to turn in their children's spoils for inspection.

Irving Police Lt. John Neely said investigators have a possible lead, but nothing definite. Parents living in the Spanish Oaks Apartments told police they discovered the needles and toothpicks in candy their children brought home after trick-or-treating in the Pioneer Drive area.

Robert Lindsey

Arms race ignites tense U.S. funds race

LOS ANGELES — In the wake of President Carter's cancellation of B-1 bomber production, the most expensive aircraft project in the nation's history, arms makers are scrambling for a share of the \$25 billion that industry optimists believe will be liberated for other projects over the next five years.

But they are doing so in an atmosphere of tension and uncertainty. The B-1 cancellation sent a shockwave through the industry, not so much because of the plane itself as because few Presidents have had the political nerve to kill a project with so large a political constituency, a source of tens of thousands of jobs and votes around the country.

To industry pessimists the President's decisiveness on the B-1 and other actions in the last nine months indicate that Carter will not let the B-1 billions become a windfall for the military services and defense contractors. He meant his campaign promises to slow the free-spending arms industry, they argue.

A moderate school of opinion holds that, indeed, times have changed — but perhaps not too much. The President means to curb weapons spending, proponents of this view say, but the momentum of the United States-Soviet arms race, political realities and Congress will limit what he can do.

"The industry is in pretty good shape now and looks reasonably attractive," said Wolfgang H. Demisch, of Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham & Company, "but the rate of improvement is likely to slow up quite painfully." Based on administration budget forecasts for the 1979 fiscal year, some analysts see a 1 percent annual growth rate ahead, in contrast to 3 to 4 percent in recent years.

In other comments senior executives of several aerospace manufacturers here, who refused to be quoted by name, and several Wall Street aerospace analysts made the following composite forecast of the arms makers' future:

—Because new defense projects typically have long development cycles and are funded long in advance, Carter administration policies will probably not have a great impact on defense procurement for 18 to 24 months.

—Overall spending for defense hardware will continue to rise each year, but, considering inflation, the rate of increase will be slower than in recent years.

—Commercial airplane sales will rise proportionately in the total mix of

aerospace activities; conversely there appears to be little hope for a pick-up, and likely a decline, in spending for space projects.

—Except for the new cruise missile, more emphasis will be placed on tactical weapons than strategic weapons, although pressure from conservative Congressmen and new information about Soviet capabilities might propel into development such new strategic weapons as the Air Force's proposed MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

—Efforts by the President and some Congressmen to lessen the American role as arms supplier to the non-Communist world, will probably reduce export sales somewhat but will be limited by political factors —

defense industry during the next year and beyond.

"I think we are at a difficult point for the aerospace industry," said Alex Benasuli, an aerospace stock analyst for Drexel Burnham & Company. "I think we'll be at a plateau for two or three years at best. It's a new environment. We've had three or four years of bullish news for aerospace. Now, we have either a decrease of good news — and in some cases, we have bad news seeping up."

Demisch of Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham & Company, added, "If you look at what the Carter administration has done, you see he's ended the B-1, he's shut down Minuteman missile production, he said he wants to reduce (weapons) exports, and he appears to

imbalance that he doesn't think is there."

Somewhat more optimistic about the industry's prospects, Carol Neves, an aerospace analyst for Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said: "Basically, I think the industry faces a pretty good outlook." The Carter administration, she added, is likely to attempt to curb some projects that the Pentagon would like to pursue, but she said Congress would probably keep pressure on the President to keep well ahead of the Soviet Union in weaponry and, among other things, to modernize forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Some of this pressure will be hard to resist, she said.

The cancellation of the costly B-1

some of the B-1 money to a project to convert the F-111, the fighter with a troubled history that was once known as the TFX, into a bomber using engines developed by the General Electric Company for the B-1. And, this project has some highly influential patrons — the Texas Congressional delegation, which has long looked after the General Dynamics Corporation, and the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, which dearly wants some work for the Bay State's G.E. plant that was jolted by the cancellation of the B-1.

Companies are also pitching for some of the displaced billions. The Grumman Aerospace Corporation of Long Island, which as major sub-

and to modify the fatigue-prone wings of the large C-5A transport plane.

General Dynamics and Boeing are facing off on a potentially huge market for the cruise missile — a market set up by the decision to cancel the B-1.

Boeing is also trying to sell its 747 jumbo jet as an aerial launching platform for the missiles and seems assured of some contracts to modify its B-52 for the cruise missile. Competitively, Lockheed is trying to sell its C-5 for launching the missiles.

For all of the scrambling for the phantom billions formerly earmarked for the B-1, one thing overshadows the sales gamesmanship in the high-stakes defense industry — except for the cruise missile, the industry can't look forward to many big projects. In fact, the brightest spot in the industry is commercial aviation, which is dominated by Boeing, although some companies, such as McDonnell Douglas, the industry leader, still have bright futures in armaments.

Except for the MX missile — which envisages putting a powerful intercontinental ballistic missile in a tunnel and moving the missile constantly to make a Russian attack difficult — no major missile programs are planned, and President Carter appears to be no more than lukewarm toward authorizing the MX program.

The peak year for the nation's aerospace industry was 1968, when four different markets boomed at once: military aircraft, partly related to the Vietnam war; commercial jetliners with the approach of the jumbo jet; long-range strategic missiles, and space, anchored by the multi-billion-dollar Project Apollo. But few people expect that combination of four separate booming markets to occur again very soon.

That year, employment in the industry hit almost 1.5 million, and sales reached \$30 billion. This year, once again, sales are expected to approach \$30 billion, a slight increase over 1976, after rebounding from a slump early in the 70's. But, even though the 1968 and 1977 sales figures are similar, because of inflation, the industry is considerably smaller now than it was then.

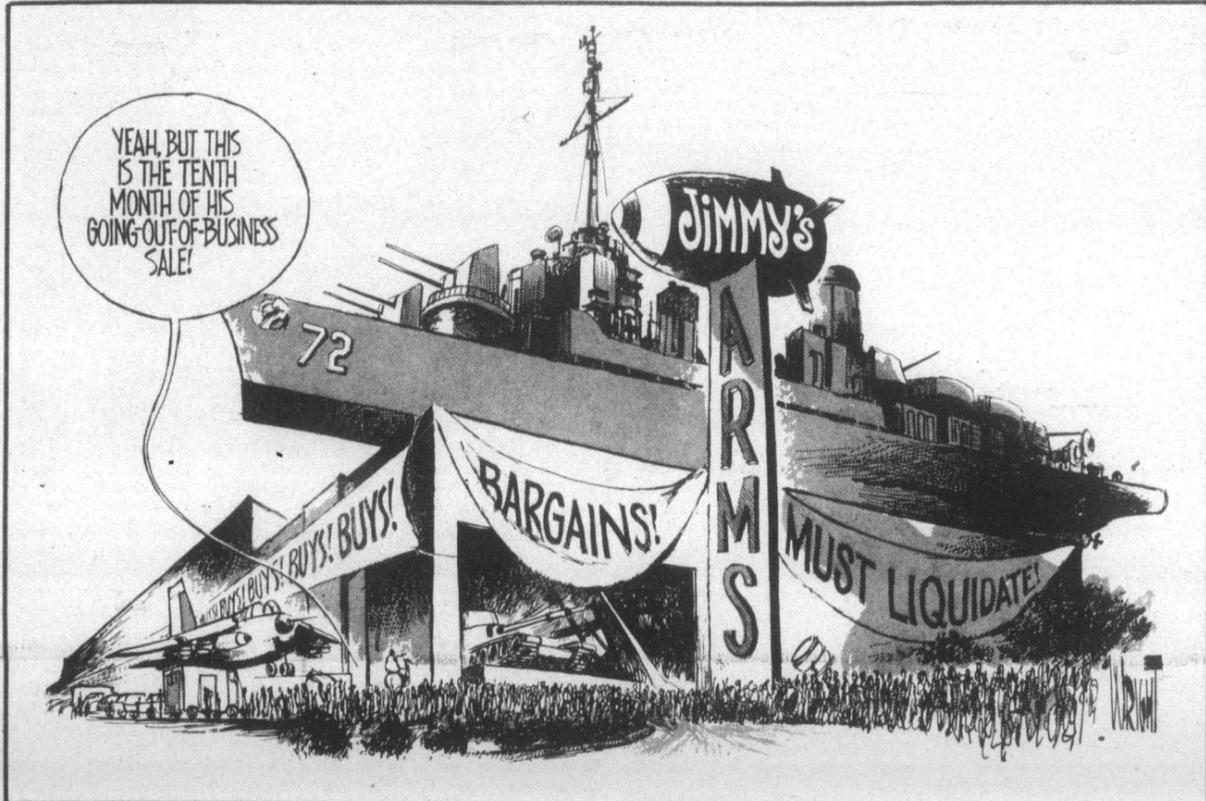
Industry analysts think employment has now stabilized, but in some instances there will be cutbacks. For example, Rockwell International, which was building the B-1 bomber near here said last week it had laid off almost 7,000 employees on the project and said it was considering closing two major production facilities in Southern California.

Overall, the most encouraging facet of the industry these days is a sound demand for jet airliners, although it has been mostly one-sided, enriching Seattle's Boeing Company.

So far this year, Boeing has announced orders for 160 jet transports worth \$2.1 billion, a 60 percent sales increase over this time a year ago. Boeing has yet to experience a really enthusiastic surge of sales for its big 747 — a plane that now costs \$42 million for 1979 delivery — but sales of Boeing's smaller, inter-city commuter jets, the 727, have taken off like a rocket.

Boeing is likely to account for considerably more than 60 percent of this year's projected deliveries of \$4 billion worth of new jets, and next year it is expected to account for more than 70 percent of deliveries totaling about \$5.2 billion.

The New York Times News Service



particularly, the many thousands of American jobs that depend on arms exports.

—The B-1 cancellation probably means billions of dollars will be channeled into other projects; how many billions — and where they are spent — will be the subject of intensive lobbying by the three military services and their corporate allies in the

be prepared to enter a SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreement limiting the range of the cruise missile.

"Pretty soon, you get fairly clearly the impression that the administration isn't desperately concerned about the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. You can't expect a massive effort to redress an

bomber has touched off a gold rush at the Pentagon. The Army is trying to tap some of the money originally intended for the bomber for more helicopters and to contract for an expensive, Chrysler-built tank. The Navy wants more ships, submarines and anti-submarine warfare equipment.

The Air Force is trying to divert

contractor on the B-1 was dealt a severe blow, is trying to convince the Air Force to buy large fleets of its expensive, troubled, but high-performing F-14 Navy fighter as its next land-based interceptor.

Lockheed, working with the Air Force generals who specialize in airlifts, wants to divert some of the B-1 dollars to enlarge its C-141 transport

William Safire

Introducing the Tip and Leon Show

WASHINGTON — When House Speaker Tip O'Neill was faced by a revolt of young Congressmen embarrassed by the foot-dragging on the Koreagate investigation, he turned to a Certified Media Sacred Cow, Texas Democrat Leon Jaworski, to put on a big show of prober's probity.

The Speaker's Strategy has worked. Nobody criticizes the House Ethics Committee's halfhearted poking around; Republicans on the committee are regularly denied access to information gathered by the Jaworski staff; and as one top Democrat reports, "no sitting member is in trouble."

Former Special Prosecutor Jaworski is not a man who tolerates criticism. At the risk of eliciting another Queeg-like letter from him threatening a libel suit, let me suggest that his misunderstanding of his assignment — as well as his attempt to cut off minority member participation

in a scandal affecting mainly the Democratic majority — plays directly into Tip's hands.

The containment strategy became apparent when Sue Park Thomson revealed, at Republican urging, what she had said in testimony: that when people called former Speaker Carl Albert's office, looking for lobbyist Tongsun Park, she would often refer them to Tip O'Neill's office, where Park could often be found.

Mrs. Thomson had every right to reveal her own testimony. But this caused Jaworski to demand House Resolution 752, permitting a Congressional staff to take testimony without any Congressman present. This unheard-of "zero member quorum" has passed the O'Neill-dominated Rules Committee, and — if passed by the full House — would make it impossible for Congressmen to know how narrowly Jaworski interprets his charge.

While this arrogation of power to contain the investigation was going on, a curious charade took place that seems intended to show that Jaworski is following all leads, and that O'Neill is an aggrieved innocent. A story was leaked that the Speaker's rent records were being subpoenaed; the Speaker gleefully confirmed the story, adding that he was volunteering his cancelled rent checks to show Tongsun Park never paid the O'Neill rent.

Something fishy about that byplay: If Jaworski were serious about following a lead, he would have subpoenaed the O'Neill checks and bank deposit records, which he had not done.

Next week, to give the illusion of relentless progress, Jaworski will retel the committee to open hearings. As of today, the plan is to limit the hearings to a showing of how Tongsun Park operated on behalf of the Korean C.I.A., mentioning only Congressmen previously named. (No sitting members need be concerned.)

The staff will show what its subpoenas have turned up. The American Express Company and Hilton Hotels have produced travel records; Diplomat National Bank and Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore records will show some of the banking maneuvers of Tongsun Park and former Congressman Richard Hanna; we will examine stock dealings in a company named Spectrostrip.

The related New Jersey firms of the Connell Rice & Sugar Company and the St. John's Maritime Company — represented by former San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto — will reveal some of their operations, and may

explain contributions by their owners to various former Congressmen.

To liven up the hearings, Gen. Kim Hung Wook will repeat his story of K.C.I.A. chicanery, but the star witness is supposed to be K.C.I.A. defector Kim Sang Kuen, appearing courtesy of the Justice Department, which holds him in protective custody. They will explain what the Koreans did.

But we are not now scheduled to learn how many present members of Congress were on the take. We will never uncover the cover-up until the following heat is applied to Congress by press and public.

Every member of Congress should be required to come before the Ethics Committee — UNDER OATH — to testify about what, if anything, the Congressman took from foreign agents. Until now, Jaworski has been satisfied by an unsworn questionnaire that clears no innocent officeholders and worries no guilty ones.

Every member of the Ethics Committee, even Republicans, should be given lawful access to all the information gathered by its staff and forwarded to the committee by Justice and the C.I.A. This would make certain no areas are being overlooked and

no Speakers, past or present, are being treated gingerly.

Moreover, the House should pass a resolution now, this week, cutting off all aid to South Korea until such time as that Government produces Tongsun Park and other witnesses — prepared to cooperate and subject to U.S. penalties for perjury — for examination both before a grand jury in secrecy and the House committee in open session.

That is what the House would do if it were serious about exposing the corruption of Koreagate. Instead, its members are more likely to sleep well every night after a warm glass of the milk of the sacred cow.

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Neo-Nazism?

Klan leader recommends Hitler to Jimmy Carter

Continued from page 1

Klan, will make them suffer for this. When our day comes—and the time seems soon—the Klan will rise up and every other red-blooded American son and patriot will join us to victory!"

The audience jumped to its feet, clapping loudly. Several cried out, "Yes, yes!" Many broke into huge grins. A woman shouted, "More, Bill!"

"And that man in Washington—he's no good. I met his brother, Billy, and I told Billy he seemed a good white man but that his brother, Jimmy, was a disgrace. Listen: on the 4th of July, the Klan will have a rally in Plains, Georgia. Being in his hometown, Carter will have to listen to us. And look at this nigger he appointed to the U.N., Andrew Young. He's not the ambassador for the U.S.—he's the African Ambassador. Always says he's for civil rights, but you know what that means—give to the blacks at the white man's expense."

"But worse than those two are the turn-coats. I'm talking about Lester Maddox and George Wallace. No, it's too detailed to go into right now, but let me say that they don't deserve being called white men."

The door again opened and the two Klansmen who had left walked in triumphantly. The police had released them because there was no charge. The "security guard" smiled and waved, and anything he or the Cyclops may have said was drowned in a sea of cheers. Everyone wanted to shake the hands of "our heroes who stood up to the demoralizing tactics of the police," as Wilkerson described them.

Realizing that his audience would want all the details of this fascinating episode, Wilkerson dismissed the meeting. Most of the audience rushed

to the two Klansmen; others just sat or stood about in small groups, discussing Wilkerson's address as church-goers might fellowship over the pastor's sermon.

I rose and made my way to the front. Wilkerson was there. "Hello, young man. I'm Bill Wilkerson. Glad to have you."

I shook his outstretched hand and introduced myself. "Mr. Wilkerson, I'm a college student and I came here with an open mind. Frankly, I don't agree with what you've said, but I do have some questions I'd like to ask you."

"Well, I don't try to please everybody, but ask." His smile was broad; Wilkerson seemed totally sure in his doctrine and in his ability to make me agree with his logic.

"Sir, I've always understood the KKK hated blacks and other minorities. Tonight I heard you mention Jews and Communists. Do

you hate them?"

Wilkerson grinned. "Individual Klansmen may hate blacks—the Klan doesn't. In fact, the Klan doesn't hate anybody. We love the white race and will keep anyone from infringing upon our rights. General Nathan B. Forrest (Confederate States of America) fought the carpetbaggers during the

occupation of the South in the 1860's and 70's. You may have heard the Yankee term "reconstruction"—well, they tore down more than they rebuilt.

"And in the 1960's the NAACP, led by a Jew conspiracy to take freedoms from the white man, began pushing for civil rights. Like the Phoenix, the Klan arose to meet this danger to the white race. We are still fighting that battle." "Individuals may hate, but the Klan doesn't?" I asked.

"Right. We simply explain what certain groups are doing to erode the rights of the white man and we plan for a long-range confrontation. When white Americans finally realize what is happening, they will rise up and join us in returning this country to the whites. If an individual should get drunk, grab a gun, drive through the ghetto and shoot a black, the Klan is not obligated to protect him. If he should get caught trying to bomb the home of the Jewish Defense League

devious—they work within our government and within the financial system. They decide how money will flow. They decide the rate of wages which everyone will be paid. If they wanted, they could have everyone working for a dollar a day: this won't happen because they know the white man will arise and take over. But, they get us in subtle ways. By the way, if you read the Bible, you will see Jesus Himself calling the Jews "a generation of vipers."

"Mr. Wilkerson, that was a select group of Jews. Jesus couldn't be referring to all Jews because Jesus was a Jew."

"No, he wasn't." Wilkerson grinned. He felt he made a great point. I had to disagree with him.

"But His mother and His father were Jews. Your Bible explains how they descended from Jacob's 12 sons, all Jews. All the Jewish rituals of childhood, including circumcision, were performed upon Jesus. In His adulthood, he worshipped the God of His fathers. And, Jesus was..."

Interrupting, Wilkerson said, "Son, I don't know any of the references or anything, but I have been told this by those people who have checked the facts, and I think you will discover the same thing when you check the facts yourself."

I felt that I had run into a brick wall. I tried another angle. "The newspapers and television portray the Klan and the American Nazi Party as twins. In fact, you seem the same—you both wish to help the white race by fighting the Jews and the other minorities. So, are you different and how?"

"The American Nazi Party is socialist; we are not."

"In other words, you are

capitalistic."

"No, not capitalistic. That is a word used by the Communists to degrade the white man. You should have said the Klan supports free enterprise."

"I see. What would be wrong with socialism if it benefited only the white man?"

"Socialism is a step towards Communism; the white man needs to be free. At any expense."

"Well, since Hitler was a champion for the white race, do you approve of what he did?"

"Approve? I would like to recommend Hitler to Jimmy Carter! Carter has budget problems. Hitler took a bankrupt nation fragmented by World War I and in a few years had the nation economically stable. Not many have done that."

"Not many ordered six million deaths."

"Now, that idea is wrong. It was physically impossible to kill that many people before the atom bomb. The idea the six million Jews died is Jewish propaganda, being spread so that white men will sympathize for the Jews while the Jews rob the white race of its freedoms. Why, the Jewish Yearbook proves that six million did not die. Compare the population figures before the war and the post-war figures." (I checked his source. Volume 48 of the American Jewish Yearbook for the year 1946-47, listed on page 603 these figures: European

Jewish population 1939—9.7 million; 1946—3.6 million.)

Again I decided to change course. "Mr. Wilkerson, if the Klan ran America today, what would be done with the minorities?"

"We would send the blacks to Africa, the Asians to China, the Latins to South America, etc., leaving America for the whites. Maybe we could trade South Africa our blacks for their whites. I suppose you'd call me a separatist."

"And what will happen to the American Indian?"

"Well, if he doesn't want to return to Asia where he belongs, they could group themselves as a separate nation out West somewhere. They won't mess in the white man's government nor we in theirs. But there must be a continent for the white man."

"But the Klan is not in power today. When and how will the Klan take control of America?"

"We are watching and waiting for the future civil war. We have the Constitutional right to bear arms, therefore we are preparing for the race war which is sure to come. Whites will fight non-whites, and the Klan will lead the white race to victory. And what event will signal the beginning of the war? I can't tell you—I don't know what event will cause America to purify itself racially. If the Klan did know, we would probably instigate it."

'We would send the blacks to Africa, the Asians to China, the Latins to South America, leaving America for the whites.'

Chief, the Klan is not obligated to protect him."

"But why do you fight the Jew and the Communist?"

"Because they are trying to deprive the white man of his rights. Certainly you can see that if Russia overran America we would become little more than slaves. But the Jews are more

Drugs sold prior to killings

By MIKE COCHRAN
Associated Press Writer

AMARILLO, Texas—A Fort Worth pharmacist testified yesterday he filled prescriptions for 250 Percodan pills for Priscilla Davis in the four weeks prior to the 1976 shootings at the Davis mansion.

Daryl Spence, the 18th defense witness in the Cullen Davis capital murder trial, said the defendant's estranged wife purchased 450 of the habituating pain killers between June 7 and July 28, 1976.

It was the night of Aug. 2 that a gunman invaded the hilltop mansion

and killed two persons and wounded two others, including the defendant's wife, Priscilla.

Mrs. Davis testified back in August that she has at times taken more than 200 Percodan pills a week for a variety of ills. She added she now takes them also for pain she attributed to her bullet wounds.

She said she "probably" was addicted to the prescription drug.

On Monday the defense went through a withering cross-examination by prosecutors who zeroed in on the testimony of Mrs. Karen Master, Davis' girlfriend.

Mrs. Master told the court that she did not tell a grand jury Davis was with her when the shootings occurred because "it didn't seem relevant."

She testified Davis was asleep in bed beside her when she awakened at 12:40 a.m. on Aug. 3.

The 44-year-old industrialist is accused of killing his 12-year-old stepdaughter Andrea Wiborn and his estranged wife's lover, Stan Farr, 30.

The time element is crucial because testimony indicates the killer was at the mansion shortly after midnight.

James Mabe, a business and social acquaintance of Davis, added more fuel to the defense when he testified Monday that Davis telephoned him at 12:15 a.m. Aug. 3, 1976, and that they discussed a pending trip to Mexico.

Made did not say where Davis said he was calling from.

He said he and Davis talked about five minutes and he did not notice anything "unusual" in the defendant's voice.

Jerry Thomas, a longtime friend of Davis, told of a fight he had in 1975 with W.T. Rufner, an ex-boyfriend of Mrs. Davis, whose name has surfaced repeatedly during 10 weeks of testimony.

Thomas said the incident occurred at the mansion during an argument between Rufner and Mrs. Davis, and that he hit Rufner when "he reached in his pocket." In response to a question, Thomas said: "I thought he was possibly reaching for a knife or a gun... he nearly bit the end of my finger off."

Thomas said Rufner appeared drunk at the time and at one point asked a companion, "Where's my gun?" Thomas said the companion replied, "It's in the car."

Mabe and Thomas testified after prosecutors launched a blistering attack on Mrs. Masters' testimony.

Quoting from the grand jury transcript, prosecutor Joe Shannon asked Mrs. Master if she recalled being asked, "Now, between the hours of 12

Fall fashion show set for Thursday night

The TCU Fashion Council's first annual Fall Disco Fashion Show and Best-Dressed Man and Woman on Campus contest will be held Thursday, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom.

Admission to the show is 25 cents. Free refreshments will be served and door prizes, including sporting goods, plants, and gift certificates from local restaurants and clothing stores, will be given.

Fashion Council is composed of interested fashion-conscious students, said Joan Watten, Fashion Council president. "The fall fashion show and best-dressed contest are firsts for TCU and the Fashion Council," she said. "Our goal is to show TCU students that Fashion Council is an organization worth having on campus," Watten said.

One purpose of the show is to give Fashion Council members, most of whom plan careers in the fashion business, an opportunity to learn about the fashion world, she said.

Another purpose of the show is to help men become aware of the clothing available to them, she said. "The fashion show is to show men how to dress stylish, as well as women," Watten said.

Candidates for best-dressed were accepted last week from each of the sororities, fraternities, dorms, and the business sorority and fraternity. Candidates photos are on display in the Student Center first floor lobby showcase.

Students attending the fashion show will be able to view the candidates photos at the door and vote for a man and woman candidate of their choice before the show begins.

The winners will be announced during the show and presented with trophies.

Fifteen women's and 13 men's outfits encompassing fall and winter styles will be presented. Clothing appropriate for wearing to school and meetings, sporting events, and for after-five occasions will be modeled.

Casual Corner will provide the women's clothing modeled by TCU coeds who auditioned and were selected by the Fashion Council. The male models, members of TCU student government, fraternities and the football team, will wear clothing provided by J. Riggings.

The students will model the clothes while participating in dramatizations and dancing the hustle and the freeze. Modeling while dancing and acting is a relatively new concept to fashion shows, Watten said. "Dancing and acting makes fashion shows more interesting and displays the clothing well, too," she said.

"I am real excited about the show," Watten said. "The models and members of the Fashion Council have worked hard to get the show together and we think it will be worthwhile for all students to come and see," she said.

Candidates for the best-dressed include Carolyn Gray representing Chi Omega; Nanette Cox, Kappa Alpha Theta; Donna Hamm, Alpha Delta Pi; Cynthia Duke, Delta Gamma and Gayle Grimland, Delta Delta Delta.

Princess Collins, Wiggins; Ruth Ann Rohn, Waits; Toni Perriera, Shirley; Rhnea Wright, Foster; Ken Jones, Clark; Anthony Johnson, Shirley and George Turke, Pete Wright.

Charles Harrell, Phi Delta Theta; Eric Spinazzola, Lambda Chi Alpha; Shep Smith, Kappa Sigma and Pete Bag, Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS Travel Service
"Going home for the holidays" American Express Travel Service will be in the Student Center on Nov. 9 from 9:00 to 5:00. We will be making airline and train reservations for those students who are planning to do home over the Thanksgiving or Christmas holiday. For additional information please call. Ridgmar Mall—738-5441

4 for Leadership in the spring

Applications are being taken now through 5 p.m. Nov. 11 for

- ★ Editor of the Daily Skiff
- ★ Editor of Image magazine
- ★ Ad manager of the Daily Skiff
- ★ Ad manager of Image magazine

COMPENSATION: the two editors receive 16 hours tuition; the Daily Skiff ad manager receives 12 hours tuition plus commission on collected ad revenues. The Image ad manager receives a tuition scholarship for four semester hours plus a commission on collected ad revenues.

WHERE TO APPLY: Pick up application forms from the Journalism Department secretary, Room 116, Dan Rogers Hall or from the publications adviser, Room 115 C, Dan Rogers Hall. Return the completed application to the Journalism Department secretary, Room 116, Dan Rogers Hall by 5 p.m., Friday, Nov. 11.

The Student Publications Committee will interview candidates and make selections for the spring semester on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2 p.m.

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Armchair quarterback tends to curl at edges

NEW YORK — Benny Friedman watches football on television these days and does a lot of flinching. As a quarterback who turned square, he naturally focuses on the man behind the center, and when those great, gristly pass rushers congregate on the poor guy's breastbone, Benny tends to curl at the edges. It isn't the memory of old hurts that makes him recoil, for Benny Friedman never did get hurt.

Founder of the modern line of great forward passers — except for the pioneers from Notre Dame, Gus Dorais and Knute Rockne, the first pitch-catch combination to win national renown was the Michigan battery of Friedman and Benny Oosterbaan — the All-America quarterback played 10 years of offense and defense in college and the National Football League and never was knocked out of a game.

He winces now because he sees so many quarterbacks who can do everything well except protect themselves. "The poor guys," he says, "They don't know what they don't know."

"I heard Bart Starr give a talk to the Sales Executive Club," Friedman said the other day, "and he was excellent. When he was playing with Green Bay, he was my favorite quarterback. He was a team man, not an egotist who had to dominate the game and throw all over the lot. His quarterbacking was superb, the way he could read a defense and choose plays. And he was the most consistent of passers."

"You know he ran up a string of 294 consecutive passes without an interception. They were mostly for 10 or 20 yards; he was never the mad bomber."

"Well, I told him all these things and the kudos pleased him, naturally. Then I said, 'but Bart, you have one bad fault.' He literally jerked to attention. 'What!' he said."

"When there wasn't anybody to throw to," I told him, "you ran with the ball and instead of scrambling around aimlessly you went right up the middle for 14, 15, 16 yards. But then, boom, those defensive backs would hit you, and you always had aching ribs. You always had to play hurt because nobody ever taught you how to carry the ball."

The sports of the times By Red Smith



"He stared. 'Boy!' he said, 'I wish you had called me.'"
Benny looked dreamy and amused. "When I played for the Giants," he said, "I had to tackle Bronko Nagurski in the Polo Grounds. There was a fence around the park and I couldn't get out. All I could see as he came at me were his white shoelaces and the whites of his eyes. He whips me around like the tail of a kite, but I got up."

"About all you see of the good ball-carrier are his feet and head. He isn't all exposed. Fielding Yost, our coach at Michigan, was a stickler for developing the right habits. He was a great one for cliches and he used to refer to Saturday afternoon as the testing time. All week, he said, we practiced to develop habits that were tested on Saturday."

"We practiced diving on a loose ball, getting both hands on it and then curling into tuck position. Ordinarily if you dive or fall, you instinctively put a hand down to break your fall, but Yost drilled us to inculcate three unnatural habits."

"One was to go down without trying to break the fall. One day I saw Joe Namath knocked over backwards. He put a hand down and broke the wrist. A little after that I saw Terry Bradshaw of Pittsburgh do the same thing and get a sprained wrist. Yost trained us to land on our butt and do a back-somersault but nobody teaches that sort of thing today. Quarterbacks spend all their time handling the ball and throwing."

"The second unnatural habit was to keep the head up, because that tightens the neck muscles and enables you to take a shock. Also, you have your horizon up here and you can see a forearm or elbow or heel of the hand before it hits you."

"Third, Yost wanted our knees flexed, whether we were on our feet or lying on the ground. If you're compact, you're not going to get hurt. Passing, we would

come forward on the follow-through like this, and flex the knees. With rushers converging on you, you take that step and you're a yard in advance of the point they're aiming for, and when you flex the knees you're six or seven inches shorter, a smaller target. If you go down, curl into the fetal position."

"Namath strides when he throws and his right leg is out front, exposed. Watch Bradshaw and see how he goes pell-mell and there's going to be contact. That Bert Jones in Baltimore, he's a natural but he should learn to get down. He's mobile, he's cocky with a wonderful arm, and he has developed a fine sense of timing."

"To me, Fran Tarkenton is an exception among pro quarterbacks. He does these things naturally. The others look like big girls when they're hit."

"One principle Yost insisted on: 'I don't want any Nevers-to-Layden passes,' he'd say. In the 1925 Rose Bowl, Elmer Layden intercepted a couple of Ernie Nevers's passes and ran them back for Notre Dame touchdowns to beat Stanford. Yost meant, never throw a pass where you, as the safety, can't make the tackle if you're intercepted. As a result I never had a pass intercepted for a touchdown. Frank Ryan of Cleveland had a great arm but one day against the Giants he ran toward his right sideline, turned and hit the ball on a long diagonal to the flanker way out on the left. Dick Lynch of the Giants stepped in ahead of the receiver and was gone."

When Benny Friedman was a Giant he earned \$10,000 a season, which gave him the rank of bloated plutocrat on that team.

"But in my first year out of school," he said, "I made about \$22,000 in Cleveland. My salary was \$18,000 and I got \$750 a game from five post-season games. Those were the Cleveland Bulldogs and I was the only player from East of the Mississippi. They were a bunch of farm boys from the Southwest. They were used to getting up at 4 a.m. to do the chores and now they were in the city and they still got up at 4, but there were no chores."

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Defense making it tough for Bayuk



If Steve Bayuk hopes to win this year's SWC passing title, he will have to avoid such inconveniences as defensive linemen. Bayuk was sacked five times in last Saturday's game with Houston was constantly dodging the Houston rush. Above, Bayuk (12) attempts to evade Houston's Steve Bradham (1). Bradham had six tackles on the day, while Bayuk (center, right) is pursued by Cougars Ross Echols (52) and Fred Snell.

Unless Horned Frog quarterback Steve Bayuk does an imitation of a darts tournament in his last four games, the SWC will have a freshman passing champion in 1977 — and it would be the first time a frosh has been ranked among the passing leaders, much less at the top.

Bayuk is the only quarterback with any kind of chance of overtaking freshmen Mike Ford of SMU and Randy Hertel of Rice, ranked one-two in conference passing and each with just three games to go.

If either Ford or Hertel finishes on top, he will be only the third freshman to win a conference individual-statistical category since first-year men became eligible in 1972.

Previous winners both claimed punt-return titles, Texas A&M's Carl

Roaches in 1972 and Rice's David Houser in 1974. No freshman has won an offensive category and, more to the point, no freshman has been ranked among the top ten passers in final SWC stats.

Ford and Hertel are both averaging 29 passes, Ford is completing at the rate of 13.9 per game to Hertel's 12.1 and is averaging 197 yards a game to Hertel's 116. Ford hit for 221 yards in the first half of the 38-21 loss to Texas A&M last Saturday, helping the Mustangs to a 21-7 halftime bulge.

Bayuk, a junior, is averaging 10.5 completions and 138 yards a game with four games left. NCAA tables rank passers on average number of completions a game.



Houston's Willis Williams (76) was all over the Frog backfield last Saturday, accounting for nine tackles, two of them quarterback sacks. Here he downs Bayuk for a loss of 10 yards in the third quarter.

Frog swimmers' upset bid falls short, UTA wins 55-53

By CHUCK AULT
Sports Editor

The TCU men's swimming team came within two points last Saturday of upsetting the University of Texas at Arlington in a dual meet held here at the Rickel Pool.

UTA defeated the Frogs 55-53, by winning the last event the 400-yd. freestyle relay.

The Mavericks were ranked 21st in the Nationals last season and the closest TCU had come to UTA before had been 32 points.

The University of Dallas was originally scheduled to face the Frogs

but six swimmers quit the UD team and it's coach cancelled out.

The Purple mermen jumped out to a seven-point lead by winning the first event, the 400-yd. medley relay, by a two-second margin. UTA tied the score taking first and second in the 1000-yd. freestyle.

The lead see-sawed back and forth all day with the lead changing hands seven times. At one point the Frogs lead became six points when TCU's Dale Pulsifer won the 200-yd. butterfly in 2:03.68. Pulsifer also took third in the 1000-yd. freestyle.

Down 45-42, with three events left, Jim Davis won the 200-yd. breaststroke in a time of 2:23.39 to knot the meet at 48-48. Harris Masterson — unchallenged — was awarded five points for first place in 3-meter diving, giving TCU a 53-48 lead.

However, UTA won the meet by

taking the 400-yd. freestyle relay with a time of 3:20.1. The Frogs recorded 3:22.4.

The next meet for TCU is Nov. 5 at 2 p.m. against Midland Junior College at the Rickel Pool. Midland was ranked number two in juco Nationals last season.

TCU results:
400 medley relay- 1, TCU, 3:44.44
1000 freestyle- 3, Dale Pulsifer, 10:22.62; 4, Kevin Stevenson, 12:04.14
200 freestyle- 2, Tim Gallas, 1:53.37; 4, Mark Hepworth, 1:58.28
50 freestyle- 1, Scott Robb, 22.75; 2, Rik Johnson, 22.78; 5, Scott Hollman, 25.03

200 individual medley- 3, Rich Peters, 2:10.00; 4, Jimmy Davis, 2:13.34
1 meter diving- Harris Masterson, 181.15 points.
200 butterfly- 1, Dale Pulsifer, 2:03.68, 4, Mike Westbrook, 2:08.77

100 freestyle- 2, Johnson, 50.78; 3, Robb, 51.32; 5, Stevenson, 56.49
200 backstroke- 2, Mike Miller, 2:13.23; 3, Hollman, 2:14.64
500 freestyle- 3, Gallas, 5:22.8; 4, Hepworth, 5:24.91

200 breaststroke- 1, Davis, 2:23.39; 3, Roger Chefflo, 2:31.97
3-meter diving- 1, Masterson, 187.9 points.
400 freestyle relay- 2, TCU, 3:22.4

Texas still number 1

The Texas Longhorns are stampeding over the rest of the nation's college football teams this week, garnering 57 first-place votes and a near-perfect 1,176 of a possible 1,180 points from a nationwide panel of 59 sports writers and broadcasters.

But Alabama's Crimson Tide, Oklahoma's Sooners and Ohio State's Buckeyes are waiting in the wings just in case the Longhorns get hog-tied in their final four games.

Texas travels to Houston Saturday for a date with the Cougars. Houston won last year's encounter 30-0, snapping a 40-game home winning streak for the Longhorns. But the Cougars are without first-string quarterback Danny Davis. Then Texas takes on TCU, Baylor and 10th-ranked Texas A&M.

"I don't think we've reached our potential yet," said Oklahoma Coach Barry Switzer. "We're getting there,

but we're still not playing as well as we are capable of doing."

Oklahoma picked up enough votes in this week's Associated Press poll to move into third spot with 882 points.

1. Texas (57)	7-0-0	1,176
2. Alabama (1)	7-1-0	953
3. Oklahoma	7-1-0	882
4. Ohio State	7-1-0	868
5. Notre Dame	6-1-0	652
6. Michigan	7-1-0	592
7. Kentucky (1)	7-1-0	569
8. Arkansas	6-1-0	465
9. Penn State	7-1-0	448
10. Texas A&M	6-1-0	309
11. Nebraska	6-2-0	255
12. Pittsburgh	6-1-1	253
13. Clemson	7-1-0	160
14. Brigham Young	6-1-0	127
15. Florida State	6-1-0	76
16. USC	5-3-0	36
17. California	6-2-0	32
18. LSU	5-2-0	24
19. Arizona State	6-1-0	18
20. Iowa State	6-2-0	18

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