

The Daily Skiff

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

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IRS won't tax sports media funds

By CAROL HOLOWINSKI
Editor

The Internal Revenue Service ruled yesterday that the University's radio and television revenues from intercollegiate athletics will not be considered as taxable income, said Fred Sanders, an attorney who represented the University.

"If the ruling had been unfavorable, TCU would have had to pay over \$400,000 in back taxes from 1974 to date, and would also be taxed each new year," Chancellor James M. Moudy said.

The question of whether radio and television revenues from intercollegiate athletics should be considered as business income, and therefore, taxable was first raised during a standard audit of TCU in the Spring of 1977 by the Dallas IRS office. The Dallas office contended that money received from television and radio broadcasts were "unrelated" to the primary educational function of the school.

Three institutions were also involved in similar audits: Southern Methodist University, University of Kansas and the Cotton Bowl Association.

All four institutions—including TCU—filed a joint legal brief with the IRS last year. According to Sanders, three points needed to be considered before the IRS could collect taxes from the broadcasting revenues:

The exempt organization had to be involved in a trader business.

The trader business had to be conducted on a regular basis.

The business can't be related to the organization's exempt function.

The IRS determined yesterday that the event was, in fact, related to this educational function.

Last fall, Sanders argued that "Since gate receipts are legally considered exempt income, the logical extension of that reasoning holds media broadcast should be exempt also. It is merely a different audience."

The new ruling saves the University a "substantial amount of money,"

Sanders said. So of course, "we were very pleased by it." He also added, that this particular ruling by the IRS was of major concern nationwide. Had the ruling been unfavorable, the IRS could have collected approximately \$154 million from schools and bowl associations around the country.

It was estimated that Notre Dame University would have owed \$8.1 million; the University of Southern California, \$6.2 million; the University of Nebraska and the University of Oklahoma, \$5 million; and Baylor University, \$3 million.

Though the University's broadcast revenue income of approximately \$400,000 appears to be a drop in the bucket, Moudy had estimated last year that those revenues helped to bring the University's income to approximately \$1 million since 1974.

Since last year, Moudy had maintained that had there have been an unfavorable ruling, the University would have sought legislative relief from the ruling.

Repair orders for maintenance keep stacking up

by MONICA ANNE KRAUSSE
Assistant News Editor

If you're still waiting for Maintenance personnel to fix that light in your closet, don't hold your breath. According to Bob Worthington, work order coordinator for the Physical Plant, it could take weeks.

There are approximately 1200 current work orders for the campus, Worthington said.

One reason for the backlog has been a lack of communication between Housing and Physical Plant. Bob Neeb, director of Housing, said that many RA's and hall directors were unaware of changes made in the work order procedure by the Physical Plant.

In the past, general maintenance men were assigned to a dorm, and

picked up work orders on a regular basis as part of their duties. This semester, partly because of the rush of work orders, Physical Plant has been trying to eliminate as many unnecessary jobs for the men as possible including picking up work orders.

Neeb said that this left Housing with a problem—how to get the work orders to Worthington. "We could use in-office mail, but that's not the fastest means of handling communication," Neeb said. Currently, he said, the hall directors bring their dorm's work orders to the Housing offices, and housing takes them to the Physical Plant.

Residential Living and Physical Plant officials met yesterday to discuss the problem, and reach some sort of procedure agreeable to all.

"Apparently, we were doing some things that were causing them problems, and they were doing things that were causing us problems," Neeb said. "All that we've done so far has been in the discussion stage. Now we have to agree on it in writing."

"At the beginning of a new year you expect lines in the dining hall, and confusion in the classes. One of the first things that also happens is that you get deluged with work orders. That's caused some problems," he explained.

Worthington said that the number of work orders piling up is "much worse this year." He estimated about 3000 more work orders this year than last year.

Even when the new procedure is in operation, Worthington said, most orders will take a while to be completed.

"We have less than 60 people to service over 700," he explained. "And when they (Housing) send in 40 or 50 orders at a time, there's no way we can do them immediately."

Part of this problem is the heavy amount of construction on campus in the past months, he added. Also, many orders were sent in as a result of summer groups that stayed on campus, he said.

The Physical Plant is trying to reorganize its maintenance men, Worthington added.



SOMETIMES A BODY GETS ALL DRESSED UP WITH NO PLACE TO GO—

This dressmaker's dummy was caught posing outside the Metal Gym. (Staff photo by Robert Lewis)

Hearings on tenure scheduled

A public hearing on revising the University tenure policy will be held today at 2:30 p.m. in the Student Center room 222.

During the hearing, faculty members may express their opinions about the tenure policy and give suggestions concerning what should be included in the final document.

The faculty committee on Promotions and Tenure requests that suggestions be presented in writing and that copies be provided for the six committee members.

Two more hearings will be held this month. On Sept. 18, from 2:30 until 3:30 p.m., faculty members can address the committee in Reed Hall room 109. The final hearing will be held Sept. 21 from 3:30 until 4:30 p.m. in Reed Hall room 109.

The Faculty Senate is pushing to adopt a revised tenure policy at its Oct. 12 meeting in order to present it to the Board of Trustees in time for its fall meeting.

news briefs

Whites boycott LA schools

LOS ANGELES AP — Minority schoolchildren rode for hours on school buses to integrated schools but found many of their classmates - mostly white - had stayed home as Los Angeles began busing to achieve racial balance.

But officials in the nation's second largest school district, stung by reports of a white boycott on the first day of school Tuesday, predicted yesterday attendance would zoom upward.

Postal strike chances dim

WASHINGTON AP — The chance of a nationwide postal strike appears to be fading because of reluctance by many union members to jeopardize their careers and risk going to jail.

Emmet Andrews, president of the largest postal union, the 299,000-member American Postal Workers Union, is sending a message to his members that there is "overwhelming grass roots resistance to the idea of defying the courts and going on strike."

Heavy rains hit again

AP — Heavy thunderstorms pelted the Hill Country yesterday and dumped up to four inches of rain in three hours on San Antonio, a situation described as "critical" by the National Weather Service.

Hundreds of cars stalled on expressways as people tried to cope with the rain on the way to work.

The weather service interspersed severe thunderstorm and flash flood

Carter, Begin discuss Palestinian issue

CAMP DAVID, Md. AP — President Carter has met unannounced with Israel's Menachem Begin, setting off intensive U.S. deliberations in the search for a way to compromise Israeli and Egyptian differences over the future of the Palestinian Arabs.

The Carter-Begin session, which lasted nearly an hour and a half Tuesday night, was confirmed yesterday by the White House press office more than 12 hours later. Carter and Begin had not met since last Sunday.

After the meeting, Carter left his principal advisers, including Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, working past midnight. It was un-

derstood the U.S. delegation is working on the precise language of a statement encompassing Palestinian and other issues.

Rising early, Carter went back to work at 6:45 a.m. EDT, meeting with Vance, presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski and Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for the Middle East.

Carter has yet to impose a deadline for winding up the week-old Middle East summit, although it threatens to disrupt his own schedule for speech-making and politicking.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said on Tuesday he knew of no plans to cancel Carter's planned trips

Friday and Saturday to the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"If we get to the point that it becomes an issue, we will deal with it then," he said.

On the Palestinian question, Carter's goal is to find language acceptable to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as well as Jordan's King Hussein.

Hussein has a big stake in the issue because many of the Palestinians live on the Jordan River's West Bank - a region Israel seized from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Powell belatedly acknowledged on Tuesday that Sadat had telephoned Hussein a day earlier. He gave no details but said the Jordanian leader would not join the talks here.

Carter hopes for a Begin-Sadat compromise that would draw Jordan into the peace process at some future point. Hussein, however, has pledged to boycott Mideast peace talks until Israel agrees to withdraw from the West Bank.

A compromise acceptable to Hussein would bolster Arab support for Sadat, who has risked alienating other Arab states for his willingness to negotiate directly with Israel.

CLEP exams can give credit hour advantage

By SHERRY HAMILTON
Staff Writer

Even though it is hard to see tests as being beneficial, there are some advantages that can come from taking them.

College Level Examination Program (CLEP) tests are given every month at the Counseling Center, Margaret Thompson, coordinator of assessment at TCU, said. The tests can give you credit hours if you score high enough.

The tests are given either as general examinations or as subject examinations. Results of the general examinations are sent directly to the Registrar's office, and any hours earned by the student are decided there.

Results of Subject Examinations are sent to the individual department, Thompson said.

The hours earned can usually be used toward requirements for a degree, Thompson said.

Information and applications for the CLEP tests can be picked up from the Counseling Center in the west wing of

Foster Hall. Completed applications must be turned in at least three weeks before the test date, so that the tests may be ordered.

The Counseling Center also will give ACT and SAT tests, "usually the two tests that are used by universities for entrance purposes," Thompson said. "Mostly, they are achievement tests and they reflect what the student has learned in the math and verbal areas," she explained.

The SAT contains only numerical and verbal sections, but the ACT also has a section on social studies and science. "So someone who isn't really strong in math might do better in taking an ACT test," Thompson said. "The math portion would only be a fourth of his score, as opposed to half his score on the SAT."

TCU will accept either test as part of its entrance requirements.

"Admissions calls up and says that they have students who want to come to TCU but have not taken an ACT or SAT, and we set up times when we can give these tests," she explained.

Guerillas make progress

MANAGUA, Nicaragua AP — Leftist guerillas fighting to oust President Anastasio Somoza have taken control of northwestern Nicaragua, including the city of Chinandega, travelers arriving in Nicaragua reported.

They said the Sandinista guerillas set up checkpoints in Esteli, north of Managua, and were stopping all traffic on the Pan-American Highway.

Oswald's widow testifies

WASHINGTON AP — Marina Oswald Porter yesterday described for Congress how she happened to marry a man she hardly knew, a man who became known as the assassin of a president.

Testifying with composure before the House assassinations committee, Mrs. Porter recalled her whirlwind courtship with Lee Harvey Oswald when she was 19 in her native Russia.

She said she knew little about him except that he was an American and that she liked him.

Reagan, Ford visit Texas

DALLAS AP — Texas Republicans opened their wallets and paid a total of \$1.3 million to hear the Republican Party's top vote-getters speak at a fund-raising dinner for Texas gubernatorial candidate Bill Clements here.

opinion

Editorial

Keeping us in line

LAST SEMESTER, AS ONE OF MANY IMPROVEMENTS in TCU's food service, Programs and Services promised us a new, improved, more efficient cafeteria.

The cafeteria opened a day behind schedule—no great surprise, since University projects are notorious for starting up at the last possible moment and finishing late—and we found few real changes.

The wall between the serving line and the cashiers had been knocked down, opening up the area. Customers had room to roam about, instead of lining up single file.

Instead of one serving line, there were now several areas: one for entrees, one for side dishes, one for salads, one for desserts. Beverage dispensers were stationed at opposite ends of the serving area.

The management hoped patrons would move freely from one area to the next, instead of waiting in line. They referred to the old single-file system as "cattle style."

They might have called the new arrangement "stamede."

At the lunch and dinner rush hours, the usual throng descended on the cafeteria. No more standing in line? Great—so the crowd rushed to the entree line for the main course. The time it took to be served depended not on your place in line, but on how long it took to fight your way through a mob.

The line waiting for service backed up the width of the cafeteria. Prospective diners were turned away by the very sight.

SEVERAL FEATURES OF THE NEW ARRANGEMENT made the congestion worse than ever.

While the old system had employed two complete serving lines, the new serving areas amounted to only one. Common sense tells us the receiving line at peak periods would be twice as long.

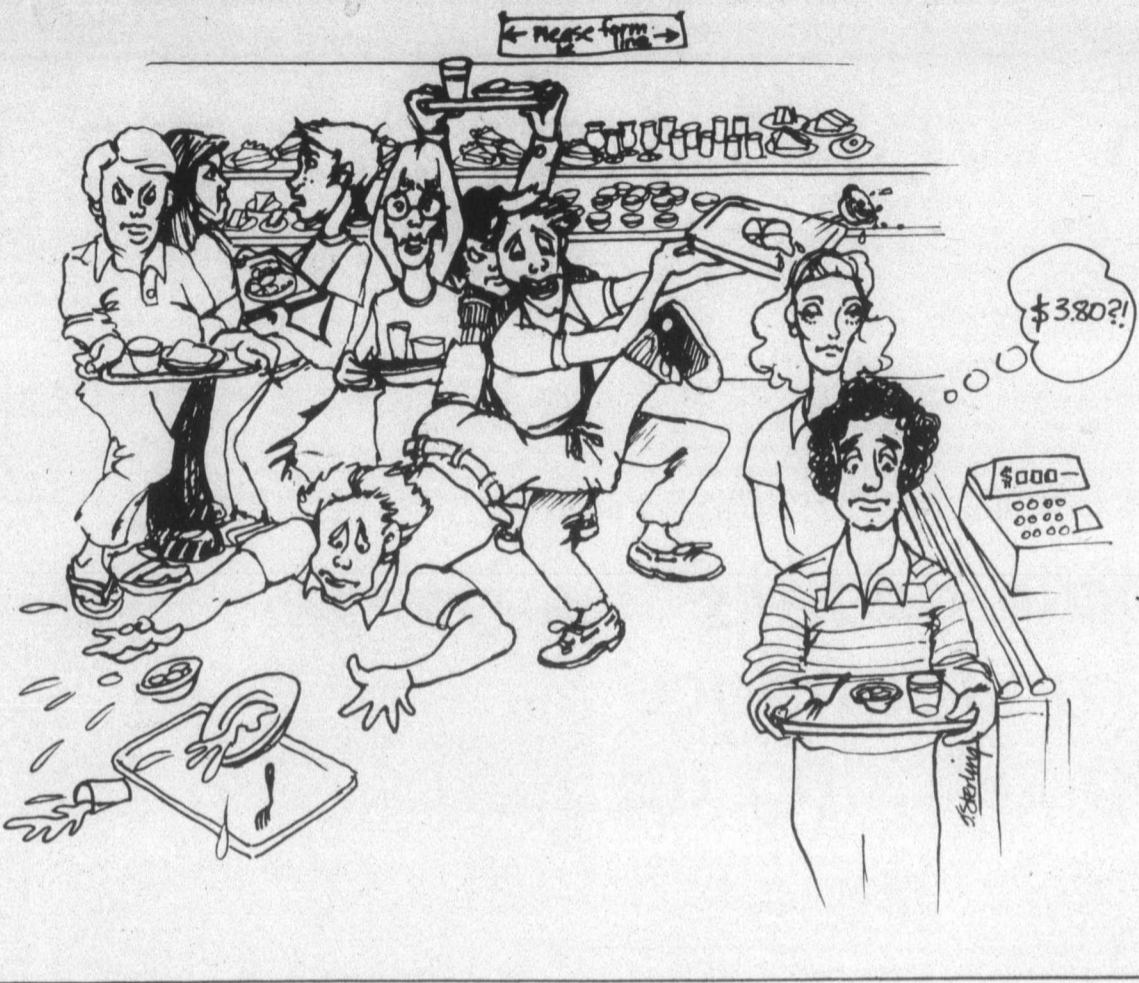
The cafeteria also introduced a daily special—usually roast beef or ham—which was not prepared in a pre-apportioned, ready-to-serve form. Instead, a lone worker carved a slab of the meat to individual orders. Since the special was usually the most popular entree, it couldn't be dished out fast enough to meet the demand.

The backlog of orders formed a bottleneck in the receiving line; the crowd jammed up in the serving area; and the line of people waiting to get in stretched way down.

The management came through with some desperately needed improvements.

The cafeteria now has two serving lines for entrees and side dishes, instead of one for each. Signs have been posted instructing students to wait in line.

In other words, the expensive little experiment flopped, and we have basically the same system that was used last year. The greatest difference was the removal of the wall, so that we now have an unobstructed view of the proceedings.



Carriers sailing toward an uncertain fate

By DREW MIDDLETON
N.Y. Times Columnist

The struggle between Congress and President Carter over the building of a \$2.13 billion nuclear aircraft carrier, which was included in the defense authorization bill, reflects a more significant battle within the defense community over the future of the aircraft carrier in national security.

Many political and naval sources, including a number of retired admirals, are convinced that continued emphasis on building and deploying carrier task forces reflects a

misreading of the United States' strategic position and of the threat posed to the military and economic stability of the country by the Soviet Union's fleet and air force.

"If they think they can deploy a carrier task force in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea in war, they're crazy," a senior retired admiral said recently. "Such a force would not be able to operate against the Russians' land-based air and missile ships."

On the other hand there is a group of serving admirals, many of them with powerful political supporters in Congress, that believes the aircraft carrier is the best single weapon to carry out the dual mission of protecting troop and merchant convoys at sea and launching attacks against hostile ships and bases.

This group supports the Defense Department's endorsement of a fleet of 12 aircraft carriers, although within the group there are differences over whether the future emphasis is to be on nuclear powered carriers or smaller, cheaper vessels.

Carriers, spokesmen for this group contend, are mobile air bases, incorporating both great hitting power and improving capability for anti-submarine warfare. Supporters of nuclear-powered carriers argue that such ships are not dependent on refueling in war and, with an escort of nuclear frigates, destroyers and submarines, can remain at sea indefinitely.

A continuing and increasingly acid debate also has thrown light on the divisive situation within the Navy. Although, in theory, there is one navy, in practice there are three: the carrier Navy, the submarine Navy and the surface ship Navy. These three compete for funds for research and for construction and each, understandably, thinks its particular weapons systems are the answer to America's strategic mission.

The nature of that mission in a war with the Soviet Union is a hotly disputed issue. Until early in the decade it was taken for granted that carrier task forces could be used effectively to support ground forces engaged in Europe, to deploy bombers and fighter bombers against targets in northern Russia and to cover, if necessary, the deployment of reinforcements to support inadequate ground forces in such areas as Norway.

Two developments have led to modifications of this strategy.

The first was the deployment by the Soviet Union of a large number of submarines and surface ships armed with missiles whose mission is to

Analysis

attack and neutralize carrier task forces.

This fleet has now been reinforced by the Backfire bomber, deployed by both the Air Force and the Navy at bases from which it would be able to attack carrier task forces venturing into sensitive areas such as the Norwegian Sea and the eastern basin of the Mediterranean.

The second development that has led to a reconsideration of what some call "carrier strategy" is the growing emphasis on sea control. This means the Navy's capability to keep open the maritime shipping lanes over which imports needed for an accelerated defense production move to the American "island" and across which the second wave of reinforcements and equipment—the first wave of troops would go by air—would reach the land battle in Europe.

Advocates of the carrier, either nuclear or oil-fueled, argue that carrier task forces can cope successfully with both of these missions. The striking power of missile-armed carrier aircraft more than balance, it is said, that of the Soviet surface ships.

In addition, carriers now carry anti-submarine warfare helicopters, giving the vessels a dual role.

The basic argument against the carrier in the surface Navy is that there would not be enough carriers in war to provide sea control in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. That mission, it is contended, should be left to smaller ships carrying helicopters and VSTOL (Very Short Takeoff Landing) aircraft for anti-submarine operations.

The concept that aircraft carriers in a war with the Soviet Union would be

able to project air power against Russia in the face of Soviet land based aircraft and missile ships is ridiculed by many.

"The wisest thing the carriers could do in war would be to get the hell off the oceans until the surface ships and attack submarines had taken care of the Russian fleet," a civilian specialist remarked.

Sea control ships, he contended, are the answer; less costly and less vulnerable than carriers. Such ships supported by land based aircraft could keep the sea lanes open.

The vulnerability of the carrier is another focus for debate. Its advocates say that the carrier with its protective screen is far less vulnerable than its opponents contend. The latter point out that they are not discussing only the destruction of a carrier but sufficient damage to slow the ship down to below the speed necessary to launch contemporary aircraft.

The assumption is that a carrier would be attacked by missiles fired from over the horizon and that whatever defenses were deployed, including strikes at the missile-firing ships and submarines, enough missiles would hit to slow if not destroy the carrier.

Cost is another factor. Even an oil-fueled carrier of 60,000 tons will cost \$1.5 billion without its aircraft. Can the United States afford to put so many eggs in one basket? The carrier admirals say yes, this is the most versatile weapon system now available for the Navy's multiple missions.

These admirals are strongly entrenched. But to many in Congress and in the Navy they sound remarkably like the "battleship admirals" of a generation ago who fought the carrier's development.

Somoza and the Cuban playback

By ROBERT B. CULLEN
Associated Press Writer

As it warily watches developments in Nicaragua, the Carter administration is taking many of the same steps that the Eisenhower administration took in 1958 regarding Cuba.

At that time, Fidel Castro's guerilla movement was gaining strength, and the days of strongman Fulgencio Batista were clearly numbered.

The State Department reacted then as it is reacting now to the troubles of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. It cut off the shipment of military aid to Batista, just as it has now cut off military aid to Somoza.

In its pronouncements, the Eisenhower administration tried to strike a moderate balance, hoping that a peaceful solution might be found. Of course, it was not. Castro seized power on January 2, 1959.

For the first few months of the Castro regime, the Eisenhower policy

Washington Today

seemed to be working. Relations between the two countries were fairly friendly, although Castro did not like the way the American press covered the early purges he conducted.

Castro visited Washington in April 1959 and had a friendly lunch at the State Department. But problems already were marring the relationship.

Historians still debate whether Castro was a life-long Marxist who waited for a year or two to show his true colors, or whether he was pushed into the arms of the Soviets by clumsy American diplomacy.

Whatever the case, relations soured as the Cuban revolutionaries began expropriating property—Cuban and American—without compensation. The American economic presence was huge. The United Fruit Co., for example, owned 270,000 acres of the island's best sugar land.

By May 1960, Castro established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Eisenhower responded by ending American purchases of Cuban sugar, a body blow to the Cuban economy. The Soviets picked up the slack. By January 1961, Eisenhower had severed diplomatic relations. They are still severed, and the Cuban problem has been a chronic headache for the United States.

The analogy between Nicaragua today and Cuba in 1958 is imprecise. One major difference is the opposition to Somoza. While Castro was clearly the leading figure in the Cuban revolution, there is no corresponding figure in Nicaragua.

State Department officials say they have no way of knowing which opposition leaders, if any, are likely to replace Somoza. If the Sandinistas come to power, these officials have only hazy ideas of which leaders represent what factions.

Energy policy: a vision shortage

By ED TIMMS
Skiff Columnist

Like sands through an hourglass, this nation's oil resources are seeping away—but when they're gone, no one can turn that hourglass over again.

Carter's "national energy policy" calls for deregulation of natural gas—by 1985—but at the same time imposes a complicated pricing structure for the higher-priced gases.

Government-controlled free enterprise? Carter would have just as much success trying to change the law of gravity.

Whether his plan goes through or not, TCU and those students living off campus can expect increasingly higher gas bills in the future.

Here's the rub: Prices will be considerably higher if the government is permitted to regulate natural gas prices until 1985—and after that, how much will be left to worry about?

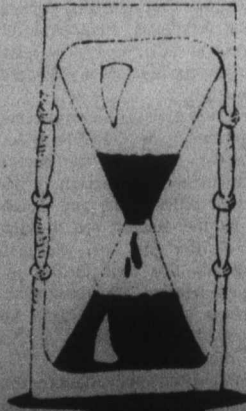
Carter's plan, if looked at closely, really shouldn't please anyone.

He is imposing economic punishments on gas-producing states such as

Texas for having the resource, and subsidizing the northern states.

At the same time, he is pulling the proverbial wool over the eyes of the northern states, who must face the grim reality that very soon a different source of heating must be found.

It can be argued that the government wants to postpone that day of



Comment

reckoning as long as possible, to create a transition period during which the void can be filled.

But the unwritten motto of the government is, "Put off today what can be done tomorrow." Carter's campaign promises of whittling away the government bureaucracy have apparently been filed away with the campaign posters and buttons, to be brought out again only in the event of a re-election attempt.

Give the government time to act, and its first action is to slow down.

Better that this winter brings with it a crisis in the north. It's human nature to hope, in the greatest moment of despair, that the cavalry will charge over the hill to the rescue; and only in a crisis does the government act with any semblance of rapidity.

To be sure, when the crisis comes, the full resources of the nation should be drawn upon. But by all means, we must eradicate the myth of a never-never land where oil grows on derrick trees.

Behind-the-Scenes
Award
Nominations are now
being accepted
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Opinion

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doublespaced, no longer than 300 words. Guest columns should be typewritten and doublespaced, no longer than 600 words. Handwritten material may be discarded or printed as best the editor can decipher it. All contributions must bear a legible signature and ID number. Contributions may be mailed to or brought by Room 115, Dan Rogers Hall.

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The Daily Skiff
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LOCKHEED CALIFORNIA CO. WATTS-WILLOWBROOK PLANT *Lockheed's Finest Producer*



WATTS UP—Lockheed Corporation's Watts-Willowbrook plant in Los Angeles has successfully moved upward. The plant which is located in an area once torn by race-rioting has consistently met or beaten production schedules. The plant produces major and sub-assemblies for the Lockheed L-1011 jumbo jet. (N.Y. Times Photo)

L.A. riots awaken Lockheed to the inner city job problems

LOS ANGELES—In recent years the Lockheed Corporation has endured more than its share of troubles—including near-bankruptcy and a scandal over multi-million-dollar business bribery abroad but close to home, it is making a go of a path-breaking project that many skeptics gave little chance of success.

Lockheed has succeeded in starting and sustaining an industrial plant in Watts, the run-down, largely black area of Los Angeles that was torn by race-rioting 13 years ago. In a plant that employs more than 200 people and adds some \$2.5 million a year to the community's income, Lockheed is producing parts for its staple L-1011 jetliner, including the aircraft's fuselage wing frames, cargo and floor beams, and the air-inlet duct, a component where the finest tolerances in manufacture are critical.

According to Lockheed, its Watts plant consistently meets or beats production schedules. Over a 12-day production cycle, it turns out some 3,500 parts for the L-1011.

Stunned by the 1965 Watts riots, Lockheed began planning its third California plant with an eye to providing jobs for the inner city. Unlike the company's other two plants, located in Burbank and Palmdale, both primarily white, middle-class communities, this third plant was placed in Watts, a largely black neighborhood where graffiti was as common as house paint and unemployment the rule rather than exception.

"The Watts riots did focus a lot of attention on the problems there," H. David Crowther, a Lockheed spokesman, said in a recent interview.

"After the riots, there were well-meaning efforts made to help the community, but they were really meaningless," he said. "Everybody treated Watts like a cripple because of ignorance, racial fears, and because they were afraid if they built something there, they were going to get it burned down."

"Nobody ever tried treating Watts the same way you would treat Burbank or Beverly Hills," Crowther said. "We wanted to see inner-city industries there that would accomplish something more than making ashtrays or mailbags." It was Mr. Crowther who cultivated and directed Lockheed's interest in providing inner-city employment.

Lockheed opened its Watts plant in September, 1969, and work quickly spread through the neighborhood that Lockheed was hiring. 225 minority workers—eight more than would be hired during the entire year—applied for jobs the first day. An additional 6,000 applications were received that first year of operation—a response that Lockheed read as unmistakable evidence that inner-city workers did indeed want jobs. In some parts of the Watts-Willowbrook area where Lockheed hired, unemployment ran as high as 16 percent.

Many of the men and women whom Lockheed hired had backgrounds that would scare off many potential employers. More than 38 percent had criminal records; convictions ranged from robbery to cattle rustling. Ninety percent were on welfare, at a total cost to the public of almost \$400,000 a year, according to the California Department of Human Resources.

Currently, 95 percent of the employees at Lockheed's Watts plant are black. The remainder is made up of Watts' own "minorities": Mexican-Americans, Orientals and whites.

"There's a natural tendency to assume we have nothing but problems here," Karl M. Geddes, who manages the Watts plant, said in an interview. "Sure, we're all minority here, but we don't have all the problems you all think we do. No, we don't have drug problems. No, we don't have high absenteeism rate. No, we don't have a lot of fights. No, we don't have a lot of extra supervision. We just work 10 times harder to show we're as good as Burbank or Palmdale," he said. In fact, Mr. Geddes said, the Watts plant has had so little theft that it was able to operate for more than 18 months without a security guard.

According to Lockheed, its supervisor-to-worker ratios have been no higher at Watts than at Burbank or Palmdale. In addition, the company has had no trouble in promoting from within at the Watts operation. One subassembly was turned out at the Watts plant in only 65 percent of the time that had been required at Burbank.

Lockheed's employee training program began with 12 weeks of classroom preparation, which included 15 progressively more difficult exercises in assembling parts and as well as instruction in shop mathematics and reading blueprints.

Trainees were paid \$2.38 for the second four weeks, and \$2.76 for the last four weeks.

Twelve weeks of on-the-job training followed. The trainees who completed this 12-week period successfully were promoted to a higher classification and, under the guidance of a co-worker, began work on the assembly line. Their starting pay averaged \$3.75 an hour, and by the end of the fifth year, the average hourly wage had risen to \$5.95.

The atmosphere at the plant seems relaxed. Large placards with names of different work groups, such as the Mission Impossible Team, suggest a healthy competitiveness within the plant. Pictures of "employee-of-the-month" hang prominently near work areas. In some quieter areas of the plant, radios are tuned to soul music, and family pictures are visible on walls and in tool boxes.

The plant is modern, with artistic landscaping and neat green grass sideyards. Its exterior walls are noticeably free from spray-painted graffiti, one of the early signs of decay of an inner-city facility.

"The kids here have grown up with Lockheed. They know us, and take pride in our community," Mr. Geddes said.

As Mr. Geddes toured the plant with a recent visitor, several of the nine floor supervisors consulted him, and some of the 202 employees nodded or waved. "Here we know a guy by his first name," Mr. Geddes said. Although he is white, he has experienced no particular difficulty in managing the predominantly black work force, he said.

Initially, Lockheed expected to be the first of as many as 12 major industries such as McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft, the Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Singer, and Rockwell International to be located in Watts. Working with an umbrella organization called the Economics Resources Corporation, which is a nonprofit California corporation funded through a Department of Commerce minority business program, Lockheed agreed to enter the proposed Watts-Willowbrook Industrial Park. One Lockheed official estimated the industrial park could have made an impact on the community at least \$40 million to \$50 million a year.

c) N.Y. Times News Service

Poll negative to Carter

NEW YORK AP — Democratic voters in two large Northeastern states say they don't want to see President Carter run for re-election in 1980, putting them at odds with party members nationwide, an Associated Press-NBC News poll shows.

Only 34 percent of the Democratic voters interviewed Tuesday following primaries in New York and Connecticut said they wanted Carter to try for a second term. Forty percent said they don't want him to run and 26 percent are not sure.

This finding based on interviews with 4,900 voters as they left the polling places contrasted with a national AP-NBC News telephone poll in August. Half of the Democrats questioned nationally in that survey favored a Carter re-election bid with 39 percent opposing it. Eleven percent were not sure.

For all respondents nationally regardless of party affiliation, 50 percent did not want Carter to run, with only 38 percent favoring a bid for another term. Twelve percent of the 1,600 adults questioned Aug. 7 and 8 were undecided.

The sentiment against a Carter re-election bid was stronger in New York than in Connecticut.

In the Empire State, Democratic voters split 42 percent to 32 percent against a try for a second term for Carter.

In Connecticut, the party faithful were more evenly split, dividing against Carter by a slim 38-36 margin.

The poll findings reflect the sentiments of those who voted in the Democratic primaries in the two states, but they do not reflect the opinions of all Democrats in either state.

Despite those who say Carter has weak support from the party political pros, the poll found that those who most strongly identify themselves as Democrats favor a Carter re-election try.

Forty-four percent of those who said they were strong Democrats favored a bid for a second term, versus 33 percent who oppose it.

This contrasts with those who identify themselves as only "weak Democrats," who break 31-38 against a re-election try.

This finding also held for those who said they attended political rallies and meetings or who belong to neighborhood political clubs.

The sentiment against Carter is at least in part an expression of anti-

incumbent mood among Democrats.

In both states, those who voted against the incumbent governor running for renomination — Hugh Carey in New York and Ella Grasso in Connecticut, both of whom were opposed to another Carter race. But those who voted for the incumbents backed Carter.

Classified Ads

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Seminary South Cinema is accepting applications for part-time cashiers, concessionists, ticket-takers and a full-time maintenance person. Apply any day between 1:00 - 8:00 p.m. An equal opportunity employer.

Fashion Show & Buffet every Thursday, 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m., \$3.50. Holiday Inn Midtown, 1401 South University. 336-9311.

HELP! Part-time. K. C. Barbecue, 1616 West Berry. 927-9041.

1971 MGB. Red, wire wheels, removable hardtop, AM-FM 8. \$2100.00. 921-0542.

ANIMATION ART SALE TODAY! Hundreds of original cel paintings actually filmed in making animated cartoons—Disney, Warner Brothers, Betty Boop, "Allegro Non Troppo," and much more! Many signed. Wed., Thurs., Sept. 13 & 14, 10am to 6pm in the Student Center Lounge (TCU). Arranged by Gallery Lainzberg.

TCU students, faculty, and staff can now save big money on the purchase of a new or used car. Some at near wholesale prices. Save money by buying from a TCU Ex. Michael Stevens, Holiday Lincoln-Mercury, 336-6471.

calendar

Thursday

Friday

Town students sign up to run for House of Representatives today, room 224 Student Center.

Town student elections for House of Representatives.

10:00 a.m.—Cel painting display, featuring drawings from Warner Bros. and Walt Disney cartoons. Student Center lounge until 6:00 p.m.

12 noon—University Chapel in Robert Carr Chapel. Mike Young, Wesley Foundation, will give the talk.

7:00 p.m.—Campus Crusade for Christ "Body Life." room 204, Student Center.

6:00 p.m.—Texas Democratic Party State Convention. Tarrant County Convention Center Arena.

7:35 p.m.—Texas Rangers vs. California Angels, Arlington Stadium. Admission \$2-\$6.50.

8:15 p.m.—Student Recital. Brad White, tenor, accompanied by Dale Fundling, piano. Ed Landreth Auditorium. Admission free.

Sunday

8:15 p.m.—Dallas Symphony, with Judith Blegan, soprano. Music Hall at the State Fairgrounds. \$3.50-\$12.

2 p.m.—The National Speech and Hearing Association and Lending Our Voices and Ears will sponsor a faculty-student reception at the Speech and Hearing Clinic room 11. All interested students are invited to attend.

8:00 p.m.—"Corral," multi-media performance. Theatre Onstage (McKinney and Pearl St., Dallas).

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 - (3.) Less than four per cent of the U.S. labor force are agricultural workers.
 - (4.) U.S. coal reserves are the world's largest.

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Sports shorts

Young, Still named as MVP's

Duncan Still and Cameron Young were elected by the TCU Frog Club as TCU's Most Valuable Players in last Saturday's against SMU.

Still, a senior fullback from Phoenix, Ariz., was named as the outstanding offensive player. Although he only gained 20 yards on six carries, he "was superb in his blocking," said head coach F.A. Dry, "and made most of the tackles on the kickoffs."

Young, the junior punter, was selected as the top defensive player. The former Fort Worth Arlington Heights football star, he averaged 44 yards a punt in the SMU game.

The selections were made at Monday's weekly meeting the Frog Club, an organization composed of TCU supporters who provide the team with donations.

Tampa Bay acquires Rae

TAMPA, Fla. AP — The Tampa Bay Buccaneers have acquired quarterback Mike Rae from the Oakland Raiders for an undisclosed future draft choice.

The National Football League made the announcement the day after four-year veteran Mike Boryla was placed on the injured reserve list for the second straight year.

Rae, 6-feet and 190 pounds, joined the Raiders in 1976 after spending three years with the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League.

In his two seasons with the Raiders, Rae completed 50 of 95 passes for 579 yards and seven touchdowns.

New guard for Browns

CLEVELAND AP—Free agent offensive guard Greg Fairchild has signed with the Cleveland Browns, a spokesman for the National Football League team announced.

Leo Tierney, a second-year guard from Georgia Tech, was placed on waivers by the Browns to make room on the roster for Fairchild, who played two years for the Cincinnati Bengals.

Fairchild can also play tackle and center, the Browns said.

Fairchild, from the University of Tulsa, was a fourth round 1976 Bengal draft choice.

Dodgers taking command

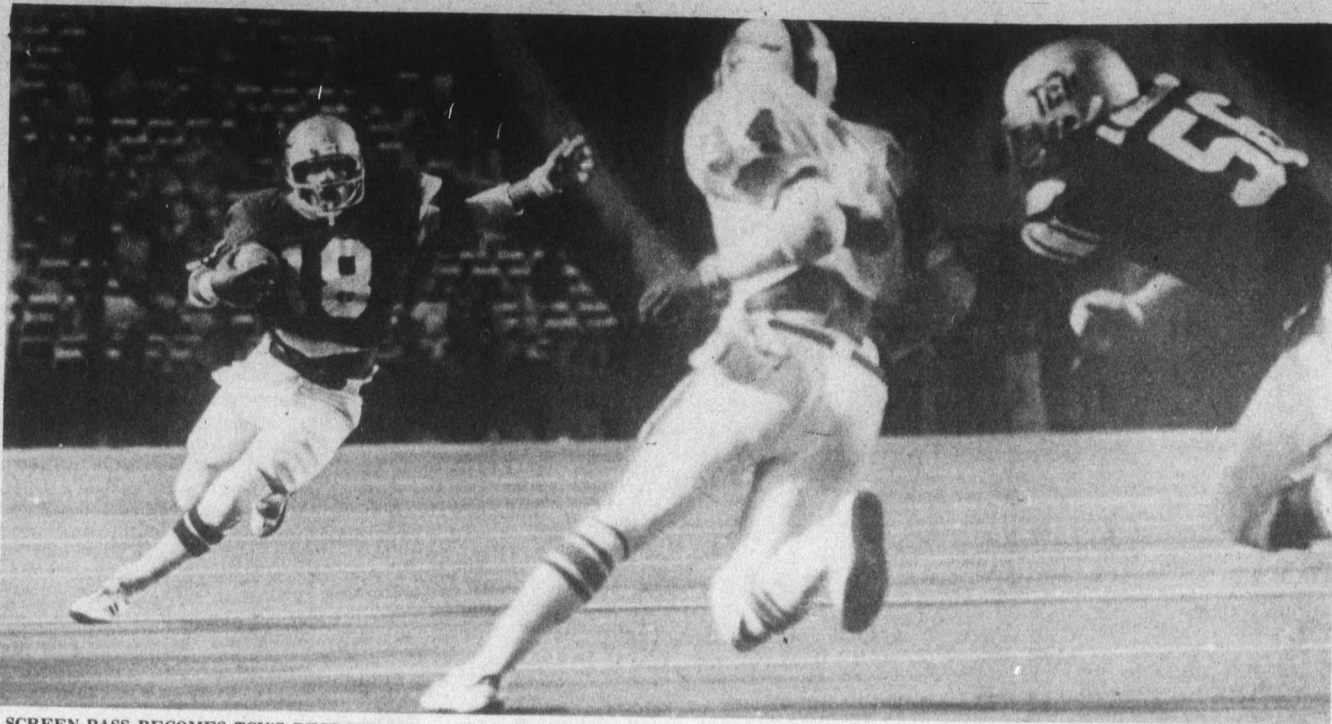
AP—Bill Madlock calls the National League West race a "gunfight"—and right now, it would seem that the Los Angeles Dodgers have the drop on the San Francisco Giants.

The Dodgers further buried the Giants in second place by beating their top rivals 8-0 behind Burt Hooton's five-hitter and a four-RBI night by Dave Lopes.

"It's like finishing second in a gunfight — you lose," Madlock concluded after the fading Giants dropped six games behind the Dodgers.

The victory left the Dodgers extravagantly optimistic.

"We have the killer instinct — I can't see us losing if we keep doing what we're doing," Hooton said.



SCREEN PASS BECOMES TCU'S BEST WEAPON — Craig Richardson (18) tries to slide past SMU's John Simmons as TCU tackle Bobby Richardson moves in to block. Richardson, said Coach F.A. Dry, was impressed by the screen pass

play which was heavily relied on by the TCU offense. Richardson, a junior college transfer, grabbed 9 passes for 60 yards.

(Staff photo by Mike Coffey.)

Back to the practice field

Can Frogs stay above water?

By SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH
Staff Sports Writer

The authors write of men finding glory after suffering the dredges of life. The artists portray scenes of beauty amidst the agony. And when a football team is smashed into a junkpile of defeat, then it becomes the football coach's turn to build victory from a winless void.

F.A. Dry has two weeks to put his team together once again. The Frogs have an open schedule this Saturday and play the University of Oregon in Eugene Sept. 23. "The general feeling among the players," he says, "is that they need the practice and want to practice. I wouldn't have said that about the team last year. This year, the attitude is good, and they are certainly going to bounce back."

Bouncing back means holding those irksome afternoon practices where the coaches must work step-by-step with the players on minor flaws that can add up to major mistakes during the course of a football game. For instance, last Saturday night the kickoff and punt teams were unable to converge on SMU's D.K. Perry and thus he was able to prance for 216 yards in runbacks alone. "That's something that requires us to go out there and teach each youngster exactly where to go on the kicks," Dry says. "We thought we had taught them, but they obviously forgot."

But that's not all that needs to be done. Here are some other areas Dry says he will also work on this week:

—Each play from the SMU game where the Frogs made a "serious mistake" is being re-enacted on the practice field, "and this time we're going to do it right," Dry promises.

—The coaches are sending freshman Steve Stamp and sophomore Ricky Allen, the two quarterback replacements for injured Don Harris, through a whirlwind of strategy sessions and on-the-field practice. "They are going to be good quarterbacks of the future," Dry says, "but right now we have to speed their learning up."

—The defensive secondary players "must be taught to play their positions the way they were told and not to have the mental lapses like they did against SMU," Dry insists.

—The passing game, perhaps the brightest spot of the Frog football team, "has to be vastly improved so that we can rely on it with more confidence."

And so the painstaking process of building up a football team has started once more. Actually, Dry points out that the SMU-TCU game could be characterized as a matter of the "wrong kind of building up." Even though SMU was a 12-point favorite, the TCU fans "had big expectations and they felt the junior college transfers would put us on the winning side. But we had a lot of brand new players out there who hadn't played much before."

Then it's a matter of experience? "Well, they have to learn to play under pressure," Dry explains. "They knew a lot was expected of them. . . . But once they're in there a while I think it will work out."

The attitude among the team faced with another season of ignominious defeat "is excellent," indicates Dry. "They have solid potential. They are the type that can correct their mistakes and play good football."

But what about his own attitude, that of a man who is used to turning losing teams around in months? "My attitude is always good," he says with a laugh. "I'm ready for the Oregon game. I'm always ready to play. You know Oregon plays USC this week. Heck, I'm so ready to play again I'd like to play them immediately after the USC game."

Now to specifics. The coaching staff took the team step-by-step through Saturday night's mistakes in practice Tuesday. "We go over the play as it happened so we can relate it back to what actually did happen. In other words we go out and correct it physically," Dry says.

The first thing he wants to correct, of course, is the first thing that happens in the game — the kickoff. At a media luncheon in Dallas Monday, Dry said, "I invited D.K. Perry over to meet our specialty team after the game, because they didn't get a chance to meet him during the game. Our specialty team came up with some surprisingly new routes to get to the ball. Actually, there are so many players on the specialty team that they got nervous and forgot their assignments."

After the kicking game comes the defensive secondary. "It'll be straightened out," the head coach sighs, "but there were some mistakes made out there." Dry says it was not a lack of defensive secondary speed that allowed SMU quarterback Mike Ford to win the Associated Press national offensive player of the week by throwing for 280 yards and two touchdowns. "They were very cautious and not bold in their coverage and a couple of times they guessed and went the wrong way. They just need to play like they were told, to follow the receiver and hold their position."

And then there's the passing game. Steve Bayuk made 14 completions in 28 attempts (50 percent) and threw for

two touchdowns and three interceptions. Don Harris went two for three and freshman Steve Stamp threw once without a completion.

The only time, though, the passing game looked like it was built up to be (by coaches and sportswriters) was late in the second quarter when Bayuk threw for two quick touchdowns for the only TCU scores of the game.

"There were lots of mistakes made in the passing game because there were young people out there, lots of freshmen and sophomores, and they need some work on patterns and so on," Dry comments.

But the big question is who can play quarterback. Bayuk was completely ineffective in the second half because he developed leg cramps during the long 37-minute halftime as Jerry Lewis and Muscular Dystrophy took the spotlight. "Bayuk built up fluid in his legs while he sat down during the break. And that's when his legs cramped up and he lost his timing," Dry recalls.

Bayuk received an electro-light study Monday and was proclaimed fit to play. But it could very well be argued that Jerry Lewis, not the SMU defense, was the best attack against the TCU passing game.

Men's tennis team begins fall schedule

The TCU men's tennis team begins its fall season this weekend when eight of the players travel to Midland for a tournament.

Coach Tut Bartzten says he is expecting another successful year from his varsity team, plus he has added a junior varsity team of eight freshmen players.

NCAA rules only allow five tennis scholarships for each university, and Bartzten has given the aide to team leader Tut Bartzten, Jr., Rick Meyers, Gary Olsen, David Zimmerman and Greg Amaya. The other players on the varsity team are Chris Doane and K.C. Miller.

On the junior varsity are Kirk Barnett from Amarillo, Tx.; David Bilstrom, part of the team that won the Illinois state high school doubles championship; Jim Cannon of Dallas; Mark Dickenson of Ardmore, Okla.; Andy Garcia of Florida, who also was on the team which won the state

doubles championship; Tommy McDonald of Fort Worth; and Chris Staples, the state high school singles champion from Maine.

At the varsity level, Amaya is a freshman who Bartzten rates as a major prospect for collegiate play. He played the entire 18 and under national circuit this summer and almost made the junior Davis Cup team.

Bartzten, Jr., a senior, made the quarterfinals of the Amateur Open Clay Court Championships in Pittsburg this summer and was one of the two members of the Texas team that went to the national 21 and under team match.

Doane, another freshman, played in Europe this summer and also went on the U.S. national circuit for 18 and under players.

Returning veteran Meyers played on the Missouri Valley circuit and won a tournament in Colorado over the summer. Zimmerman also played the Missouri Valley circuit.

The following weekend after Midland the team travels to Louisiana State University for a four-team match with Clemson, LSU, and Oklahoma State. They will also play in tournaments in Dallas and Austin this fall.

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