

# sidelines

Vol. 53 No. 8

MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Thursday, July 26, 1979



photo by ROBIN RUDD

Vice President Walter Mondale (above) emphasizes a point about SALT II during his speech in Nashville last Thursday. Mondale's speech was met with enthusiasm by the more than 1,000 people present, with the exception of these two lone protesters (right) stationed outside the Opryland Hotel.



## Chancellor Nicks denies gay group recognition

by Jeff Ellis

State Board of Regents Chancellor Roy Nicks Tuesday upheld a ruling by Austin Peay State University officials denying recognition of the Student Coalition for Gay Rights on the APSU campus.

In announcing his decision, Nicks cited evidence brought forth in hearings which indicated that university approval of the group would increase criminal activity and endanger students with sexual orientation problems.

However, Glenn Carter, assistant professor of social work at APSU and faculty adviser to the Coalition, yesterday refuted charges that recognition would lead to increased homosexual activity on the Clarksville campus.

"We had evidence refuting that charge which we introduced in the hearings," Carter said, explaining that data presented by attorneys for the gays' rights group in the hearings showed no increase in homosexual activity on campuses which have already given university recognition to such groups.

David Porteous, counsel for the Regents, was quoted in an article in yesterday's *Tennessean* as saying, "In essence, Dr. Nicks found that recognition of the organization would tend to cause an increase in the number of violations of state law and also would present a substantial danger to students with sexual identity problems."

Porteous cited Tennessee statutes regarding crimes against nature, which have been interpreted to include types of conduct usually associated with homosexual activity. Further, the *Tennessean* reported that expert witnesses testified in closed hearings in May that college students — both male and female — are sometimes "unsettled" in their sexual leanings.

Carter pointed out that the major witness in the hearings, a Ph.D. in psychology, "is not an expert on sexuality." He also noted

that the witness is a lay minister.

"The transcript from the hearings is available. I just wish someone from the *Tennessean* would read it. It shows that the evidence was not that at all (as presented in yesterday's report)," he charged, admitting that he was "quite disturbed about it."

Rich Rhoda, administrative assistant to Nicks, said the APSU case can be traced to Fall, 1978, when the gay students requested official sanction of their group. Approved by the APSU Student Government Association, the group was denied recognition by Charles Boehms, vice president for student affairs.

APSU President Robert Riggs upheld Boehms' decision. In a *Sidelines* interview in early February, Riggs said, "I don't believe a gay rights coalition would enhance the educational environment."

Following Riggs' denial of recognition to the group, leaders appealed to Nicks in late February, Rhoda said. At that time, Nicks indicated that administrative hearings would be held by the Board of Regents, during which time both sides could present evidence supporting their views.

The findings were presented to Nicks in June with the decision made known to Coalition leaders last week.

"We fully expected this. We felt like from the beginning that the decision would be against us," Carter said.

Rhoda said that attorneys for the coalition have requested an appeal which will be routed to the Student Life Committee of the Board of Regents in August.

Carter indicated, however, that "we feel it is a waste of time" to appeal to the committee. He said that the group plans to go to federal court to ask for an injunction against APSU which would strike down the denial of recognition to the Coalition.

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## Mondale seeks support for SALT II

### Vice President urges ratification

by Jeff Ellis

Alluding to Nashville's Parthenon as "a symbol of humanity's pride in civilization," Vice President Walter Mondale told an audience of mid-staters last Thursday that ratification of the SALT II treaty is essential to the survival of that civilization.

It is the fear of mankind that someday a nuclear holocaust could bring about total destruction of the world, Mondale said. He cited the proposed treaty as perhaps the most effective safeguard toward prevention of such an action.

Mondale, speaking to an overflow crowd of more than 1,000 in the Tennessee Ballroom of the Opryland Hotel, was on the next-to-last stop of a six state journey aimed at nurturing grass-roots support for ratification. The Minnesota Democrat received a warm greeting from the crowd, who interrupted his remarks with applause some 11 times.

Appealing to his audience's sense of parental concern, the Vice President said that never before in his 20 year career of public service has any single issue caused him more worry than the nuclear arms race.

"I've been privileged to serve in public light, elected office now for nearly 20 years," Mondale said. "But if you ask me what single issue worried me the most about the life of my children and their children, I have absolutely no difficulty identifying it and I think also all of you would immediately agree what it is."

#### Attorney General to film at MTSU

State Attorney General William E. Leech will be on the MTSU campus tomorrow to film a presentation for the Tennessee Sheriff's Association.

The project, coordinated by Frank Lee of the criminal justice department for the Tennessee Corrections Institute, deals with court decisions and legal aspects of operating jails.

Videotaping will start at 9:00 a.m. at the LRC telecommunications studios.

"It is the fear that sometime, for some reason that would be immediately irrelevant, mankind would resort to only what could be called the final madness and destroy everything that we've built in seconds through a nuclear holocaust. For our generation, the nightmare of that horror has haunted our hopes for the future," he said.

Mondale said that when one considers that total destruction could happen in a span of only 30 minutes, the need for arms control becomes evident. That, he said, is why ratification of the treaty is so vital to our nation's survival.

"This decision on SALT is our chance, our generation's chance, to confront that threat so that our children might be spared some of that terror," he explained.

The debates which will surround the vote for ratification will be heated ones, according to Mondale. But such debate is needed if the treaty is to be one of the American people, he said, urging discussions on the matter at all levels.

Mondale predicted that the debates will be difficult for several reasons, among them being that the treaty is "a fiendishly complex document...It wrestles with technical jargon and with acronyms, and its cold detachment belies the murderous reality with which it deals," he said.

This "murderous reality" is the knowledge that the United States and the Soviet Union possess enough nuclear arms to destroy each other not once, but several times over.

As an example of the awesome power of the two countries, Mondale said that a nuclear submarine today carries some 140 Poseidon missiles, each with twice the destruction capabilities of the atomic bombs which devastated Nagasaki and Hiroshima in the waning days of World War II.

"We don't have one, we have 31 of them (submarines) and that is only a small proportion of the 10,000 warheads now in our nuclear arsenal. And that's not the end of our strength," Mondale said.

"Not only militarily but economically, politically, socially and I believe morally, there is no stronger nation on earth than the

United States."

In the race for nuclear arms superiority, Mondale said that both the United States and the Soviets are in what is called "rough strategic equivalence" — neither side has any hope of winning a nuclear war without being destroyed.

"It means that in a confrontation — going eyeball to eyeball on some issue with the Soviets — neither they nor us can raise the threat of the nuclear attack and be credible," he said.

While the controversial treaty continues to raise debates among the nation's political leaders, Mondale said he is confident that "the common sense of the American people will come through to the core of this debate as it has every time in history."

He cited three major charges raised recently against the SALT II accord, which he believes, all things considered, are overwhelmingly in favor of ratification.

The first, Mondale said, is the charge that national security is abridged by the SALT II agreement. Critics of the treaty charge that because the Soviets will be allowed to keep their backfire bombers and "heavy" missiles such as SS-18s, weaponry which the United States does not possess, national security is dangerously curtailed.

"But I don't believe the charge stands up to analysis. It is totally misleading to single out one or two aspects of the Soviet strategic forces and then claim that the treaty gives them superiority. As any military leader knows, it's the total picture of opposing forces that makes the difference and is the basis of that calculation," Mondale said.

The proposed treaty demands that Soviet production of the backfire bombers cease. Mondale said that U.S. air power is such that it more than compensates for the Soviet bombers' power. "A flying armada" of American air power, as he put it, of F-111s, F-119s in Europe, F-4s, aircraft and carriers — a total strength of more than 500 — can strike Soviet territory with more force than the Soviets possess.

But Mondale urged his audience not to take his word for it, rather to listen to the words of the joint chiefs of staff. "The army, the

navy, the air force, the marines, their leadership all support this treaty, and have so testified. That is why the Strategic Air Command leader, Gen. Richard Ellis, has spoken out in its favor," he said.

The second argument brought against the treaty is that it is not verifiable, thereby based upon trust of the Soviet Union. The Vice President said it would be foolhardy to use trust as the only basis.

"It is based on technology. It is based on 30 years of modern monitoring by our intelligence community, the best in the world, of Soviet activity," Mondale said.

The third argument raised by bipartisan critics is that the treaty does not end, or even limit the arms race, but that instead it merely legalizes an arms buildup. Mondale said that he believes evidence indicates otherwise.

"Today the Soviet Union has 2,500 strategic missile launchers and bombers. Under the terms of this treaty, they must dismantle 250 of them," said Mondale. "But without the treaty, we estimate they could have 3,000 launchers and bombers by the end of this treaty period."

Mondale launched an attack on critics who maintain that the treaty appeases the Soviets by countering their charges with the declaration that the treaty has been drafted for the United States.

"We drove a hard bargain in this agreement. The Soviets, for example, wanted to ban the transfer of American technology to our western allies in NATO. We refused. We insisted on the rights to do so and our view prevailed," Mondale said.

Touching briefly on the points raised by President Jimmy Carter in his address to the nation Sunday, July 15, Mondale stressed the importance of trust among the American public. He told the audience, the majority of whom were quite receptive to his remarks, that trust is essential if the treaty is to be an effective deterrent to nuclear war.

However, in a question and answer session which followed his prepared remarks, Mondale was called to task by Nashville businessman Neely Coble.

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## Assertiveness training taught in workshop

by Alan Rogers

"People don't really know how to express themselves and stand up for their rights without interfering with someone else," said Dr. Jeanette Heritage, associate professor of psychology, summarizing assertiveness training and why it has gained popularity in recent years.

Stemming from Dr. Joseph Pratt's work with tuberculosis patients in the early 1900's, group training has undergone a variety of changes and influences to become what it is today.

"Good doctor that he was, Pratt realized that it wasn't just enough to cure pains. He recognized that part of getting well was psychological," said Dr. Beryl West, associate professor of psychology.

West and Heritage are currently teaching a Responsible Assertion workshop at MTSU this summer. West conducted the first assertiveness training at MTSU in 1969, when he first came here from North Texas State University.

Just recently named Southeast Regional Coordinator for American Specialists in Group Work, West was also involved in the first assertiveness training sessions at North Texas.

"We live, work and socialize in groups," said West. "It's important that people don't think they're deviant or nutty to be in group sessions. Much of psychology should not really be considered therapy," West said, explaining that most of the work in psychology has some real application.

Most all of the concepts for group therapy came from Dr. Moreno who studied under Sigmund Freud and, prior to WW II, came to New York to escape the Nazis. He developed most of group training activities. Moreno theorized that people could see their problems better by acting them out, and it was healthy for people.

After the war, with the atrocities of Hitler's regime still in their minds, a group of people realized that, as West stated it, "Our problem is not skills and technology, but how to get along with people."

Subsequently, in 1946, the National Education Association and the National Manufacturers Association started the National Group Training Center in Bethel, Maine. Dr. June Martin McCash trained there before going to North Texas where she taught West. The

[continued on page 2]



# Carter asks for help in passage of windfall profits tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter appealed Wednesday to the American people for help in winning passage of his windfall profits tax on the oil industry and said that if the proposal is defeated "we cannot reach our energy goals."

At a news conference broadcast nationally in prime time, Carter forecast "a massive struggle to gut the windfall profits tax bill" in the Senate.

The measure already has passed

the House.

Carter also defended the rapid-fire changes in his Cabinet. "I have no apologies to make," he said.

The president said he felt the need to "create a new team to work with me" and "I had the choice of dragging it out or getting it over, in effect, in 48 hours."

As for criticism of his decision to name Hamilton Jordan, a close aide since his days as governor of Georgia, to be White House chief of staff, Carter denied Jordan's

authority would extend beyond the presidential staff.

"He will not be chief of the Cabinet, I will be chief of the Cabinet," said Carter. "He will not be the chief of the Congress. The Congress is an independent body....He will be chief of the White House staff."

Carter's appeal for public support for the windfall profits tax came within hours of another defeat in the House of Representatives for part of his energy program.

The House abruptly halted debate on legislation giving Carter standby authority to ration gasoline after unexpected adoption of an amendment sharply limiting his flexibility.

Carter said the House action "illustrates the timidity of the Congress in dealing with a sensitive political issue."

"I need your help," he said. "I need the help of the people of America."

Carter also was asked about Sen. Henry M. Jackson's prediction that Carter probably would not be able to win the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980 and that the likely candidate would be Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

"Three or four years ago, I was running for president against Sen. Jackson," said Carter. "And at that time he predicted he would be the next president. His judgment wasn't very good then."

In his opening statement, Carter said he would "do everything in my power" to win approval of the "windfall profits" tax.

On other matters, Carter criticized a Republican proposal for an election year tax cut, saying he believes Congress and the American people have enough judgment "to know that you can't get something for nothing."

Carter said a tax cut in times of rampant inflation would be an irresponsible action. "We all have to make some sacrifices based on a

belief and a confidence in the future," said the president, who has made balancing the federal budget one of the primary goals of his administration.

Asked to explain his decision to end the practice of holding two Washington news conferences each month, the president asserted that "I have nothing against the Washington press corps or the Washington press."

Carter noted he has had more than 50 news conferences exclusively with the Washington press corps, but that he now wishes to hold these sessions in other parts of the country as well.

"I would like to let my voice be heard and felt and questions be heard by me and felt at various places in the country," the president said.

Carter once again remained, for the record, noncommittal on the question of seeking re-election in 1980. But he said he viewed it as a

compliment that some Republican leaders "are advocating that I should not run again."

"I have considered all the options and my decision will be made later this year," the president said.

Carter argued that "the American people overwhelmingly support such a tax," already approved by the House.

"Now it is the Senate's turn, and there will be a terrible struggle by the oil lobby to gut the windfall profits tax bill. If this happens, then we cannot reach our energy goals."

Recalling his July 15 address in which he spoke about "a crisis of the American spirit," Carter urged anew a "uniting in common purpose as we have done so often in the past."

He said, "The opportunity we now have is to seize control of our energy future — to work together to cut our dangerous dependence on foreign oil."



## News Digest

### Test tube baby celebrates year one

BRISTOL, England (AP) — Test tube baby Louise Brown had her first birthday Wednesday and her mother joyously called her "a little miracle ... the end of the rainbow for me."

The occasion was celebrated by the family with a small party at their new suburban home near Bristol.

Louise, the first authenticated test-tube baby, was born July 25, 1978, at Oldham General Hospital near Manchester. Two British doctors had fertilized an egg from her mother's womb with sperm from her father, and reimplanted the egg into her mother's body.

Lesley Brown, 32, could not have a baby normally because surgeons could not unblock the Fallopian tubes leading to her womb.

"She is everything my husband John and I prayed for — a little miracle," Mrs. Brown said. "For me, my little baby is the end of the rainbow."

Since Louise was born, the births of two other test-tube babies have been reported, one, a girl in Calcutta, India, and the other, a boy, in Glasgow, Scotland.

### Illegal drugs cause of hepatitis outbreak

NEW BERN, N.C. (AP) — An outbreak of hepatitis which has taken four lives may have been spread by contaminated needles used to inject illegal drugs, a county health official said Wednesday.

The State Bureau of Investigation, which normally handles criminal matters, was brought into the case at the request of Craven County Sheriff C.W. Bland, said Curtis Register, assistant supervisor of the bureau's Jacksonville office.

He declined to elaborate on the bureau's involvement, but hepatitis B can be transmitted through hypodermic needles used in the injection of illegal drugs.

Dr. Verna Barefoot, Craven County health director said federal Center for Disease Control investigators "certainly have not eliminated looking at street drugs." But, she said, "They have been just as interested in any type of legal drug."

### Historical comedy revived; production opens Aug. 2

Tom Harris, assistant professor of English, will direct the revival of *See Here, Black Fox*, a musical comedy about the history of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County, opening August 2 at the Rosecrans Theatre.

Originally produced in 1967, the show was written by Homer Pittard, former director of university relations, as part of Murfreesboro's Sesquicentennial Celebration. It's premier performance featured MTSU English professor Bill Holland, Murfreesboro Mayor W.H. Westbrooks, Senator John Rucker and current director of public relations, Dorothy Harrison, with Harris as director.

The current production brings back both Holland and Westbrooks in their original roles. According to Harris, when *Black Fox* was done for the Sesquicentennial, it was a historical musical pageant. For this production, the script has been cut by about a third, with some of the weightier historic episodes eliminated.

### Prof. receives award

George Blankenbeckler, associate professor of accounting and information systems, is the winner of a certificate of merit in the annual manuscript competition sponsored by *Management Accounting*, the publication of the National Association of Accountants.

Announcement of the award was made by James D. Collier, publisher of the magazine.


Blankenbeckler's manuscript "A Total Cash Management System for a Municipality," was selected to be among the 1,000 competition participants. Winners in the competition were recognized during the annual meeting of the national Association of Accountants in Boston.

Blankenbeckler joined the university in 1972 after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Georgia. He received his B.S. and his M.A. from the University of Alabama and became a certified public accountant in 1965.

### Prof. receives award



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### Vice President

Coble, voicing his disapproval of the proposed SALT II accords, termed the luncheon "a highly prejudiced meeting."

"We have a very capable speaker who can present SALT in a favorable light," Coble said, adding that Mondale "made a strong presentation" but that he could not agree with it.

"I'm a little uncomfortable, but I believe this treaty does not give the United States the power we need. It was negotiated from a standpoint of weakness and not of strength," Coble charged.

Meanwhile, outside the building, a handful of demonstrators displayed their opposition to the treaty by picketing the parking lot entrance.

### Assertiveness

center is still operating today.

The Western Behavioral Science Institute, a graduate school in California, became the center on the west coast for what was going on in the East. Deeply rooted in humanistic psychology, the Institute's faculty included such persons as Carl Rogers and William Maslow, internationally recognized psychologists.

"Group sensitivity training has had steady growth," said West, "and in the last five to ten years, has

### Chancellor

Spokespersons for the group were unavailable for comment.

Sharing the platform with Mondale at the luncheon were former Senator Albert Gore Sr., Nashville mayor Richard Fulton and Lieutenant Governor John Wilder. His Nashville appearance was sponsored by the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, the Nashville Rotary Club and Cable, a businesswomen's professional organization, and was co-sponsored by several area civic organizations.

The Vice President left Nashville following his address for the last stop on his cross country trip, a Thursday evening appearance in Philadelphia.

### From page one

"We planned from the beginning to take it to court," he said.

Should the group seek to go the route of the courts, Rhoda said the matter could very likely be a test case in the state. He said that similar cases have been considered in other states with the decisions split between support and denial of the gay rights organizations.

"In all fairness, most of the cases have ruled in favor of the gay rights groups," Rhoda said.

Talk of a similar organization surfaced at Memphis State University several years ago, but according to Charles Holmes, director of university relations at MSU, "it never got to that point here."

Some 12 to 15 students were involved in the Coalition in the spring. "But there are a lot more gay people on campus obviously," Carter said. "Hopefully, more would come out of the closet if our organization is recognized."

Coalition members have met with little adverse reaction from APSU students, the faculty adviser said. "Quite the opposite. Most students believe they (the Coalition) have a right to organize," he said, adding that some opposition to the group has come from members of several campus religious organizations.

The student government association "voted overwhelmingly" in favor of the group's recognition, Carter said.

"Most of our students are intelligent enough to realize when one group's constitutional rights are abridged, other group's rights also could be injured," he said.

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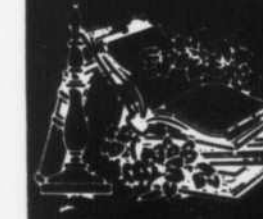
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## Editorials

# Goal of SALT II treaty should be abolishment, not limitation

In last Thursday's speech in Nashville, Vice President Walter Mondale outlined his feelings on the SALT II treaty as part of a six-day cross-country campaign in behalf of the arms limitation pact.

Mondale stated that the single issue that worried him the most was that "mankind would resort to only what could be called the final madness and destroy everything that we've built in seconds through a nuclear holocaust." But perhaps the thing that should worry him the most is that the arms race has escalated to its present state.

According to Mondale, one warhead on one missile fired from one submarine is more than twice as destructive as the atomic bombs that landed on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On each submarine there are 140 such warheads, giving that one submarine more power than all the bombs, conventional and nuclear, dropped throughout World War II.

However, that one single submarine with its 140 missiles is only one of 31 such submarines that make up a small proportion of the 10,000 warheads now in the United States' nuclear arsenal.

Mondale stated one major argument against SALT was that the treaty doesn't end the arms race, but it legalizes an arms buildup. He explained the treaty would force the Russians to dismantle 250 of their 2,500 launchers and bombers and limit development of their nuclear weapons to only one missile at a time.

This is a rather consoling thought when you consider one of these 2,250 launchers and bombers could easily destroy the United States with the idea of total extinction being only 30 minutes away.

The United States showed its awesome power during World War II when it dropped two atomic

bombs on Japan, thus ending the war. Since that time, atomic research has provided us with an alternative form of producing electrical energy. Other major advancements in science have developed as a byproduct of nuclear research. Ironically, from a peacetime standpoint, the atomic bomb has been very good to us.

But for what reason are we constantly stockpiling nuclear weapons for war use instead of doing research for peacetime use?

Currently, America is in "rough strategic equivalence" with the Soviets, according to Mondale. What this means is that neither side has any hope of winning a war without being destroyed.

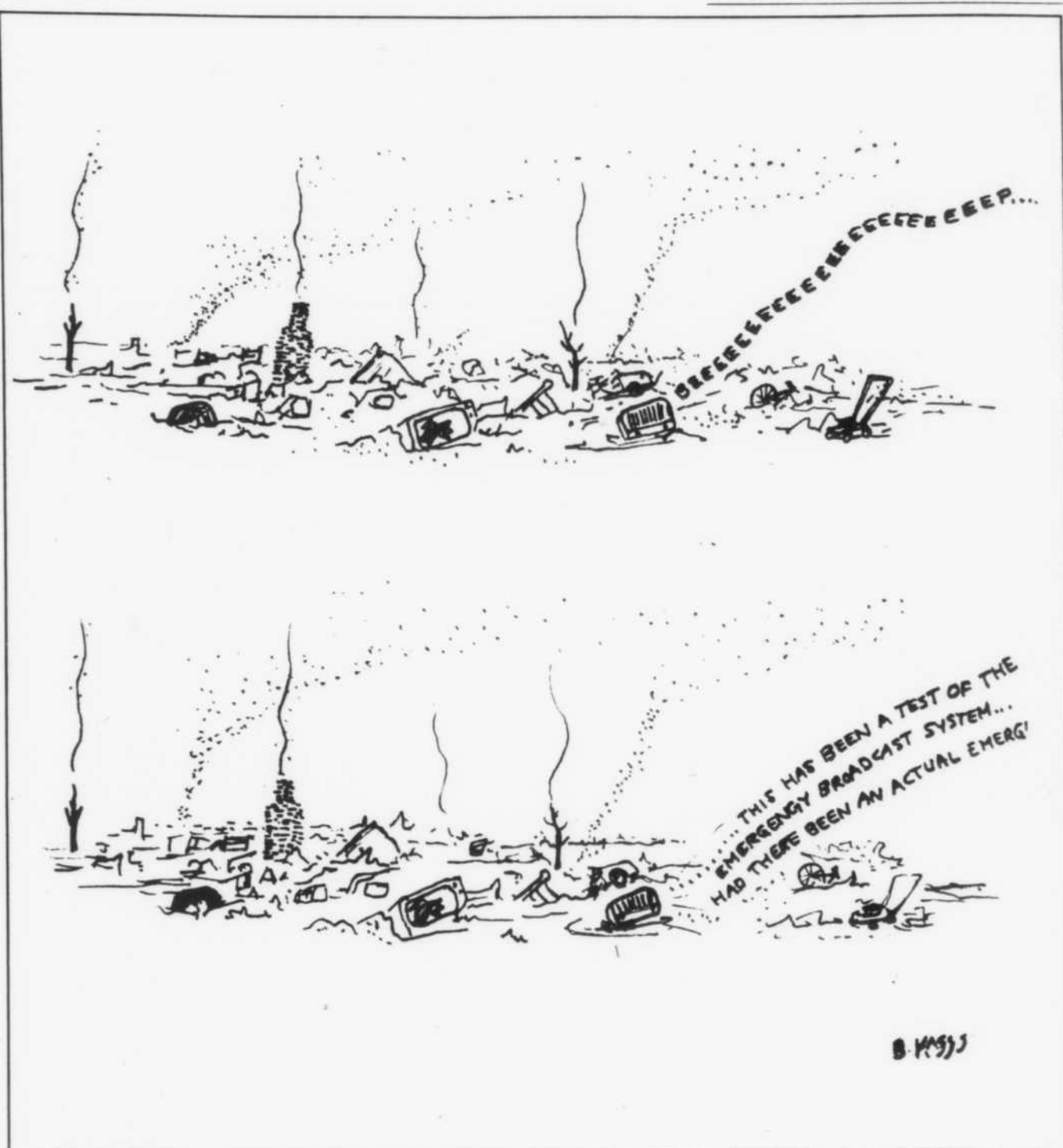
Defense secretary Harold Brown said that with or without the treaty, the United States would have the capability to launch a devastating retaliatory attack against the Soviet Union. With the treaty, he said, "we will be able to have it at a lower cost" and in a more stable and predictable situation.

The major question is why are we preparing for a nuclear war when we have no chance to escape the resulting holocaust with our lives and property intact. The SALT treaty addresses the problem of limiting arms build up, not ending it.

In closing, Mondale stated what our country needs is trust — not only trust for elected officials, but for those who have put their work into a treaty and are gambling on it. Speaking of the treaty, he said, "We've got to have a little trust in each other and get this country moving."

Trust would be a whole lot easier if we knew there was no knife-edge balance of nuclear power.

— Bill Ray



## A step backward

# Nicks' decision at APSU lacks political courage

With the announcement that a coalition for gay rights will not be formed on the Austin Peay campus, Board of Regents Chancellor Roy Nicks has closed the closet door.

His announcement falls nearly a month after the 10th anniversary of Stonewall. On June 27, 1969, the New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar on Christopher Street. Acting under a search warrant authorizing them to investigate reports that liquor was sold illegally, hundreds of men went on a rampage protesting the harassment. Only soft drinks were being served.

Within a month, the Gay Liberation Front was organized, and six months after that, the Gay Activist Alliance was formed. Since that time, riots, such as the recent one in San Francisco in protest of the Dan White case, have allowed the homosexual population to make a forward step in expressing themselves and making their presence known. It is now estimated that 10 percent of the world's population are ex-

clusively homosexual and 37 percent have had one or more homosexual relationships.

Chancellor Nicks' statement that formal recognition of a gay rights group at Austin Peay would endanger students and increase criminal activity is instead a step backward. By denying this group's formation, Nicks is in violation of First Amendment rights of assembly and free speech.

Perhaps Nicks is instead taking an "easy way out" — faced with a conservative Clarksville community, he is being politically safe. His statement that recognition of the organization would "present a substantial danger to students" is based on opinion, not fact. By going through proper administrative channels to establish their group, they are obviously not being subversive in their actions.

They are not trying to persuade all members of the APSU campus to join their group, they are seeking recognition.

When MTSU students established their coalition for

deregulation of marijuana laws (NORML) there was no apparent opposition. However, in the logic of Chancellor Nicks, the establishment of a NORML coalition on campus could increase criminal activity. Instead, the group was formed and has little impact on the student population.

The diversification of student organizations on any university campus is essential. Without the expressions and ideals of groups such as the ASB, fraternities and sororities, or even a gay coalition, a school falls stagnant to administrative control.

Senator Norway from California very inappropriately expressed himself this way, "Every one has a right to be as sick as they want to be." If one particular lifestyle is to be classified as "sick," it tends to limit individuality. Chancellor Nicks' decision has continued down that road.

— Bill Ray

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Sidelines is published every Thursday during the summer semester by the students of Middle Tennessee State University. Editorials and columns reflect the opinion of their authors and not of the MTSU administration, faculty or staff.

## Letters Policy

Sidelines welcomes all letters to the editor and guest editorials. Letters must include the author's name, MTSU box number and telephone number. The telephone number will be used for verification purposes only, and will not be printed with the letter. Names will be withheld if requested.

We reserve the right to edit all copy for space, grammar and libelous content.

Please send all letters, comments or editorials to: Sidelines, MTSU Box 42, or come by the office on the third floor of the James Union Building.

Several months ago, judges for the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, named MTSU's Sidelines the best student newspaper in a four-state region.

And we plan to repeat as winners in the competition in 1980. But to do so we must go beyond the efforts made by last semester's staff — we must work even harder to assure the success of Sidelines.

So, this fall our readers will see more in-depth and investigative reporting, more opinion writing, more comprehensive sports reporting and increased campus-wide coverage.

Entertainment will be an important part of our paper as "Intermission," a regular Friday section, makes its debut on August 24. Reviews of movies, concerts, plays and exhibits will be featured along with notes on special programming at WMOI and a look at the fall television season.

"Viewpoints," the Sidelines opinion page, will feature "From Cell Block F," a regular Friday column by Mary Ann Richards with "Pop's People" filling that space on Tuesdays. And in every issue, readers will find probing, strongly opinionated editorials covering a broad spectrum of subjects.

But if we are to succeed, we need help. Reporters, photographers, graphic designers and advertising salespeople are needed to make the newspaper the best it can be. It takes a special kind of person to work at Sidelines — someone who is genuinely interested in the welfare of the student body and the well-being of the University.


Working at Sidelines affords one the opportunity to get hands-on experience with the latest technological advances in the field of mass communications.

It'll take a lot of work, but it will also be a lot of fun. Persons interested in making Sidelines the best student newspaper for another year should stop by the newsroom in room 310 of the James Union Building or call the office at 898-2815 and ask for Jeff Ellis.

And throughout the coming year you can watch an award-winning publication strive for a higher plateau — becoming the best student newspaper MTSU can have.




# Sidelines

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## Attention Artists and Photographers

The Creative, Captivating, Canny, Collage Cover Contest is coming!





MTSU head women's basketball coach Larry Joe Inman and newly named MTSU assistant Jan Zitney show how it is done at the TSSAA coaches school being held on campus.

Instruction in the techniques of various sports is only a part of the TSSAA school. Area sporting good suppliers are exhibiting their wares for the high school coaches on the upper level of Murphy Center.

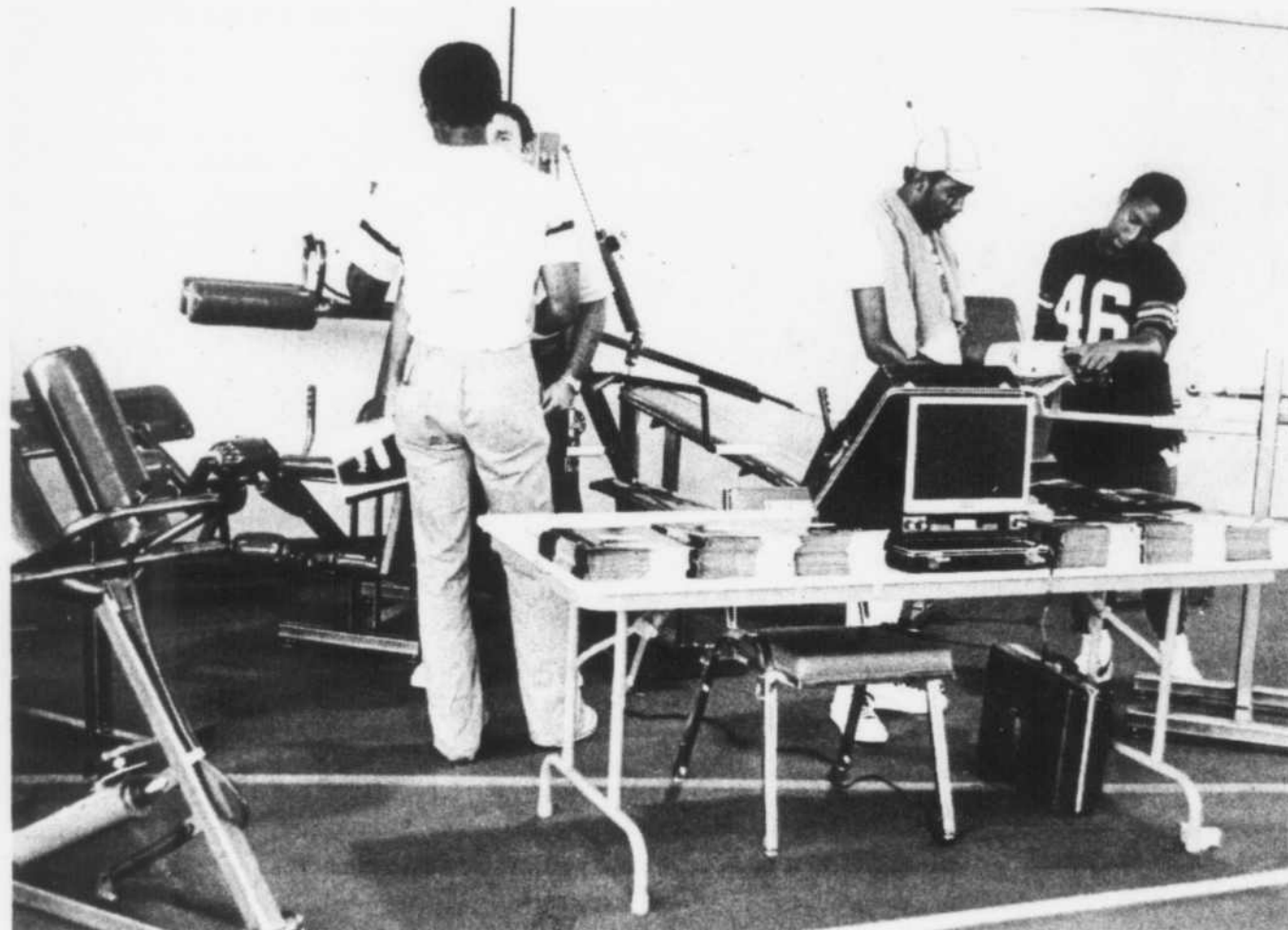


photo by ROBIN RUDD

## High school coaches seek advice

# TSSAA holds class at MTSU

by Henry Fennell  
Sports Editor

Over one thousand area high school coaches are gathered on the MTSU campus for a three day long coaching school conducted by the Tennessee Secondary Schools Athletic Association. The coaches attending the school come from a five state area, with most being from Tennessee.

Workshops are being conducted on ten different sports by area college coaches. Among the "headliners" who will be conducting workshops this week are Rex Dockery, head football coach at Texas Tech, Eddie Sutton, head basketball coach at the University of Arkansas, Hugh Durham, head basketball coach at the University of Georgia, and Rudy Hubbard, who serves as head coach at Florida A M.

The Ohio Valley conference is represented by MTSU head track coach Dean Hayes, Tennessee Tech athletic director and head football coach Don Wade, Western's head football coach Jimmy Feix, Joey Haines, who heads Austin Peay's track program, and MTSU head women's basketball coach Larry Joe Inman.

Hayes is conducting a workshop on the long jump and the hurdling events, two of his specialties. The TSSAA chooses the workshop instructors from area schools. "Hayes is excellent," said one TSSAA official.

Inman will be instructing high school girls' basketball coaches on making the transition from six on six basketball to five on five basketball. Inman's workshop will be especially timely in the wake of the TSSAA's decision to go to five on five basketball for girls in Tennessee. Inman made the transition from the six on six game this past season after coming to MTSU from the high school coaching ranks.

Jake Gibbs of Ole Miss and Gray Simons of Tennessee, along with Georgia's Durham bring Southeastern Conference insight to the coach's school. Sharon Fanning of UT-Chattanooga and Denny Crum of Louisville are also on hand to instruct on men's and women's basketball.

East Tennessee State's Emily Walker will be instructing in volleyball. Texas Tech assistant

football coaches Sam Robertson and Bud Casey complete the list of college coaches on hand.

In addition to the collegiate coaches who are participating, a number of area high school coaches will also be lending a hand. Susan Taylor of Kingsport Dobbins Bennett High School is conducting a clinic on preparing a high school tennis team. Betty Robinson of Ooltewah High School and Dale Phelps of Tullahoma High school are also instructing during the three day session.

There is also an increased emphasis on athletic injuries and training techniques during the school. Workshops are being conducted on running injuries, allowing asthma patients to participate in sports, sports injuries to adolescents, knee injuries, paired organ injuries as well as a number of other health related topics.

The TSSAA is also making a survey of athletic injuries at the various high schools the coaches on hand represent. A questionnaire is given to each coach that asks him to list the number and nature of any athletic injuries at his or her school this past year.

The instruction provided by the clinic is free to all area high school coaches. The expense is picked up by the TSSAA. The only expense to the coaches participating in the clinic is transportation to the affair, lodging and meals while in Murfreesboro. Most of the coaches on hand are staying in MTSU dormitories at a cost of only \$12 dollars for three nights. According to TSSAA official Bob Baldrige, the clinic cost around \$3500 dollars to put on, excluding administration costs incurred by the TSSAA. That money comes from revenue generated by other TSSAA sponsored events such as the state high school football and basketball play-offs.

Murfreesboro provides a natural spot for statewide gatherings of this type because of its geographic location. Besides that obvious advantage over other prospective sights, Baldrige stated that "there are no facilities equal to these in the state." "You should just stand and watch the people gawk when they come here (Murphy Center) for a (high school) tournament game. This place is just beautiful."

While the TSSAA enjoys the

advantages of the Murfreesboro sight, MTSU athletics receives benefits as well. Baldrige sighted the publicity received by the University as a big plus for having the school here. The MTSU coaching staff also uses the opportunity to become better acquainted with area high school coaches. Those contacts become quite valuable when it comes time to recruit area high school players. "You couldn't buy this type of opportunity," said Baldrige.

The Blue Raider staff does appear to be taking full advantage of the situation. MTSU coaches have been on hand to introduce the various guest speakers at the school and offer their help to any of the high school coaches who might need it.

In addition to the instruction afforded at the school, the coaches are also exposed to the latest developments in sporting equipment. Sporting goods stores and suppliers of all types of athletic related equipment are represented at Murphy Center. The companies pay a fee to the TSSAA for space to set up a booth for displaying their goods. The regular lines of sporting equipment are evident along with a number of specialty items. One company is peddling giant bags of pop corn seed, another displays scoreboards. One firm represented at the clinic is selling health food. Synthetic surfaces for track, tennis, baseball and football are also available from one of the suppliers.

Missing from this year's coaching school is the annual TSSAA All-Star football and basketball games that are traditionally held in conjunction with the coaches' visits.

The TSSAA has given up the game after it became evident that the contest could not support itself. "We're one of the last states in this area to conduct All-Star games," said Baldrige, "and we probably got out of the business about four or five years too late." Baldrige also stated that no one was really missing the game. "The coaches really didn't want to stay for it. I guess the only people who are going to miss it are the ones who want their names in the paper." MTSU has been the sight of the All-Star games for the past several years. Baldrige seemed certain that the game would not be revived.

The coaches school concludes Friday with the final workshop of the three day session.

## Shotput champ signs with Raiders

Jim Fitch, who was the Pennsylvania shot put champion in 1978 and runner-up this past spring, has signed a track grant-in-aid with MTSU.

Coach Dean Hayes spoke highly of the 6-1, 240 pounder from Ringold High School in Monongahela, Pennsylvania. "Fitch is big and strong enough to

throw the college shot, and he is also mobile enough to learn to throw the discus," said Hayes.

Hayes also expected Fitch to fill a void the Raider's have at the shot position. "We really need Jim Fitch to fill a big void on our team. We didn't even have a weight man last year for the first time since I've been at MTSU."

Fitch has thrown the high school shot 59-3, and Hayes feels certain that he won't have any trouble making the transition to the 16 pound shot used in college meets.

As a junior in high school Fitch went undefeated in the shot put in every meet until he went to the National AAU meet.

Fitch will major in Aerospace here at MTSU. He joins the Blue Raiders as the third signee, following hurdler Andre Kearnes and triple jumper Orestes Meeks.

## Angels' Carew is regaining form

NEW YORK (AP) — If Rod Carew were a pitcher and had to face Rod Carew, baseball's premier hitter, Rod Carew knows exactly what he would do.

"I would walk him," the 33-year-old Panamanian batting star of the California Angels said.

Rod, who came to town with the pennant-contending Angels to test the champion Yankees, was speaking only half in jest.

"When I'm hitting," he said, deadly serious, "there's nobody in the world who can get me out."

The six-time batting champion of the American League, owner of a lifetime batting average of .334 (through 1978), took a shuttle flight down from Boston in advance of his teammates in order to promote his autobiography, "Carew," co-authored with Ira Berkow.

Close to 200 fans, kids and adults, queued up at Brentano's on Fifth Avenue to buy the book and get the personal autograph of the slender siege gun who is the only man in the last quarter of a century to threaten the magical .400 mark.

Carew stirred the baseball world when he sent his batting average to .411 in mid-summer of 1977. He cooled slightly to finish at .388, tying Ted Williams' second best average set in 1957. Williams batted .406 for the Red Sox in 1941. The last National Leaguer to reach the .400 pinnacle was the Giants' Bill Terry with .401 in 1930.

"I think it would be possible for me to hit .400 if I spent the winter devising a method to do it," Carew said. "But it would be a selfish exercise. It would not take into account the overall interests of the

team. I have no intention of doing such a thing."

The soft-spoken Panamanian said outguessing rival pitchers and fielders has become a private game with him.

"I can do more with the bat than home run hitters can," he added. "Ask any pitcher who he'd rather see at bat in a tight situation — a home run hitter or line drive hitter. He will say the home run hitter every time."

"If the infielder moves two steps to the left, I get a kick out of hitting the ball two feet to the right. When outfielders shift, I go the other direction. The pitcher gets involved in his own personal strategy. He'll pitch the corners, move the ball in and out."

"He'd be smart just to take his best pitch and let it fly. If a guy's going to hit the ball, he's going to hit it."

Carew came to Yankee Stadium with a .348 batting average and a sore right thumb that forced him, the leading vote-getter in the fans' poll, to sit out the All-Star game last week in Seattle.

"The thumb doesn't bother me so much, but inactivity does," he said. "As a DH (designated hitter) I've had only 15 minutes of batting since the All-Star game. My wrist hurts. My arm is weak. I figure it will be close to another week before I can play full-time."

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