Briefly

Bakhtiari régime collapses

Khomeini's forces rule 'Islamic state'

TEHRAN, Iran (UPI) — Abandoned by the United States, the Shah of Iran and the Shah's military forces, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 78-year-old head of the Islamic government of Iran, was reported today to have crushed the rebellion of his former ally. The report that the ayatollah's forces took control in Teheran was broadcast worldwide over the United Nations' emergency radio network. The broadcast of the report ended one of the most important developments in the Middle East in the past year.

The religious forces controlling that part of the Middle East that includes the rich oil-producing countries of Iran also dominate two other Middle Eastern governments, those of Iraq and Libya.

President Jimmy Carter's spokesman denied that the United States was behind the coup for the control of Iran. The spokesman said that the United States would work to improve its relations with the new regime.

The Shah was reported to have fled into the United Arab Emirates where he has been living since the revolution of 1979.

Saddam Hussein, the 46-year-old Iraqi president, was reported to have been at odds with the United States for some time but he has not been reported as having been involved in any action.

The coup in Iran follows a number of other recent developments in the Middle East, including the weakening of the Shah's government and the loss of support for his government in the Arab world. The coup also comes as the United States and other Western nations are increasingly concerned about the stability of the region.

The coup in Iran is expected to have a significant impact on relations between the United States and Iran, as well as on the stability of the region as a whole.

The Shah was overthrown after 26 years in power. He had been under constant pressure from the Islamic revolution led by Khomeini, who has been in exile in Iran since 1964. The Shah had shown signs of weakness in recent months, and he was expected to be replaced by a military junta.

The new government, which has been called the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been led by Khomeini's allies. The government is expected to be more conservative than the Shah's government, and it is expected to be more supportive of the United States.

The coup in Iran is expected to have a significant impact on relations between the United States and Iran, as well as on the stability of the region as a whole. The United States is a major donor to Iran, and it is expected to provide significant aid to the new government.

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Reporters' death puzzles: other shootings reported

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) - Police said Monday they know who shot a rider Saturday night on a rural highway in central Arkansas but have not identified the shooter.

The victim, a man in his 30s, died of a gunshot wound to the head. The shooting occurred on a rural road in the town of Linton, about 15 miles south of the state capital.

Detectives said the victim was wearing a red shirt and blue jeans when he was shot. They said he appeared to have been target shooting.

The shooting is being investigated by the Arkansas State Police along with the Pulaski County Sheriff's Office.

Bank officer deniesaccusing Bert Lance

ATLANTA (UPI) - A former State Farm Bank executive has denied accusing Bert Lance of covering up the sale of $1 million in structured notes that were facing a legal challenge.

The bank's former president said he was fired after he tried to expose the alleged cover-up.

The bank was later awarded a judgment against Lance, but he is appealing the decision.

The former executive, who has been a key witness in the case, said he was upset when he was fired because he believed the bank was protecting Lance.

Iowa City Center for Men presents

"To Ourselves, Our Sons, Our Fathers" a film which attempts to pose the question: "Is there a difference between men and women?"

Tuesday February 13, 8 pm

Wesley House
120 N. Dubuque

For information call
Bill 336-1111 or Dave 336-3285

Groups will be started that night
See ad in the classified section for more details.
Energy valentine to start lobbying

The organizers of the Iowa City Community Renewal Coalition are circulating Valentine cards to Iowa's low-income residents this week. The coalition is urging the Senate and House to take action on special rate restructuring which will protect consumers, especially low-income and elderly Iowans, from disproportionate utility costs.

The coalition's Valentine cards are designed to increase awareness of the issue. Each card features a personalized message encouraging readers to write their legislators to support fair and equitable utility rates.

The coalition's efforts are part of a broader initiative to reform the utility rate system in Iowa. They are working closely with state legislators and state utility regulators to ensure that all Iowans, regardless of income, have access to affordable and reliable energy services.

Energy Conservation

The coalition believes that energy conservation is key to reducing utility costs and improving the quality of life for all Iowans. They encourage residents to consider simple steps like turning off lights when leaving a room, using energy-efficient appliances, and weatherizing their homes to save money and protect the environment.

Fraternity fire: $25,000 in damage, 2 hurt

A recent fire at an Iowa City fraternity house caused $25,000 in damage and injured two people. The fire started in the attic, causing significant damage to the upper floors of the house.

The investigation is ongoing, and the cause of the fire is still under investigation. The fraternity, named Theta Chi, is located on the edge of Iowa City's downtown area.

The incident highlights the importance of having a well-maintained and secure facility to prevent such incidents from happening. The fraternity is working closely with the Iowa City Fire Department to ensure the safety of its members and the community.

Swim, stuff, spike and sprint your way to the top.

Welcome to the Schlitz Intramural Olympics.

A new program that lets you pit yourself and your team against others in your school to win the right to represent your school in one of the 16 regional playoffs. Regional champions then play the Schlitz National Finals May 5 and 6, 1979, to vie for the title of best intramural team in the country. See your intramural director for complete details, today.
Emotion in two intensities

I’m unresourceful in thinking of affection, blindly regarding it as just another extremely violent emotion—or as merely trivial irritation. Namely, I thought I was all more complicated than that.

The line, however, is not much of a border line. It’s handled perfectly well by Hallmark, which has created an extensive emotional line.

Diggren’s barbara davison just a right, proper and pleasant time at good broadway, big houses, halls, and more.

The eyes of the dinosaurs, full of spices and duck decoys in deeper tones. Kiddies’ cards dripped candy, pupp ies and clowns. Ladies’ cards were adorned with beading and flowers, of course. The kooky of the sea stomach hurt. Sales were weak.

Available to the distributor scheme is a whole range of prices and sales in two sections—roses and paper, available in a whole range of colors and designs—very much in the same tradition as the master scheme.

To gift cards are dreamt of as an impressionistic workplace, celebrating with veritable who styled under McCoy, there have a close, the way they never to bust their best friend, casual buddy, battle acquaintance.

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Nothing whiz-bang in Naylor U. debut

Headline: "Artist is romantic of old school"

The Daily Union-News (Fort Collins, Colo.) - Art is a way of life for Colorado State University art history major Bruce Naylor, a third-year student who has already had his work nationally recognized.

"Art is a way of life for me," said Naylor, a 23-year-old junior from Denver. "It's not just a job, it's a way of life."

Naylor's work is characterized by its romanticism and its use of color, light, and form.

"I find inspiration in the beauty of everyday objects," said Naylor. "I try to capture that beauty in my paintings."

Naylor's work has been exhibited in galleries across the country, and he is currently working on a series of paintings that he hopes will be exhibited in a solo show later this year.

"I'm excited about the possibility of a solo show," said Naylor. "It's a great opportunity for me to showcase my work and see how it's received."

Naylor's work is also featured in a new book, "Art is a Way of Life," which is due out later this month.

"I'm proud to be a part of this book," said Naylor. "It's a great honor to be included in such a great collection of artists."

Naylor's work is also featured in a new exhibition at the Fort Collins Art Museum, which opens later this month.

"This exhibition is a great opportunity for me to showcase my work to a wider audience," said Naylor. "I'm excited about the opportunity to reach new people and share my art with them."

Naylor's work is also featured in a new documentary, "Art is a Way of Life," which is due out later this year.

"I'm excited about the opportunity to share my work with a wider audience through this documentary," said Naylor. "It's a great opportunity for me to reach new people and share my art with them."

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Anti-shah forces seize military bases

Continued from page 1

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The Reagan Administration today unveiled its proposals for the control of the government and all other political and economic activity in Iran, calling for a new U.S. policy toward the country.

The plan, which was announced by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, is aimed at preventing the Shah from returning to power and ending the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The proposals include a ban on all U.S. aid to Iran, a freeze on Iranian assets in the United States, and the imposition of a trade embargo on Iran.

The proposals also call for the suspension of all military and economic aid to Iran, and for the imposition of strict sanctions on Iran's oil exports.

The proposals were met with mixed reactions from the international community, with some criticizing the plan as too harsh and others welcoming it as a step in the right direction.

The plan was presented to Congress, which is expected to vote on the proposals within the next few days.

The plan was also welcomed by the Iranian people, who have been protesting against the Shah's rule for many years.

The plan was seen as a milestone in the struggle for democracy in Iran, and as a step toward the ouster of the Shah and the establishment of a democratic government.

The plan was also seen as an opportunity for economic growth and development in Iran, as the country is rich in natural resources and has a large and diverse population.

The plan was also welcomed by the United Nations, which has been supportive of the Iranian people's struggle for democracy and human rights.
Abuses close Ag. Dept.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Federal Protective Service said Wednesday it will be closing a barricade between the United States and Mexico created by a small minority who tried to prevent Federal Protective Service personnel from entering the doors of the Agriculture Department building over fears that abuses caused by the barricade would continue. The barricade was erected by a small minority, a government official said.

The department now is full of needles and broken bottles and is not safe for use by the public.

The people who have been trying to keep the barricade open since it was erected by a small minority are not safe for use by the public.

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Oil, independence focus of Carter visit to Mexico

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said Friday, Feb. 19, 1979, that the nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.1 percent in January, the lowest level in nearly two years.

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Fund cut threat to wildlife treaty

WASHINGTON (UPI) - An international treaty prohibiting trade in products made from endangered species was in jeopardy because the United States didn't sign up to contribute to a fund used to enforce the treaty.

The United Nations allocated $800,000 to finance the enforcement of the treaty, but the United States has decided last May to phase out the allocation by 1989.

Carlos Campbell, executive director of the Fund, said the treaty "will not be implemented in a meaningful way" without funding from the United States to help enforce the treaty.

"It will not be possible to stop the trade in endangered species," Campbell said.

In addition to the funding problem, international efforts to enforce the treaty have been undermined by "an avalanche of specimens" seized from the United States, Campbell said.

"If the United States and other major trading nations sign the treaty, it will probably be enforced," Campbell said.

But many aides have produced a guidelines listing only a limited number of items that are threatened in the United States.

The treaty requires that nations keep accurate records of their exports and imports, even though trade in endangered species is still largely unregulated.

"The British have a tradition of love for birds, so almost all parts of birds are legal while the last for the national bird is illegal," Campbell said.

Among the provisions of the United States will bring to the treaty meeting in September are measures to stop trade in native alligator parts.

In addition, the U.S. delegation will be working on tightening regulations governing the sale of wildlife.

Renault owners win extended warranties

WASHINGTON (UPI) - For the first time in its kind, the owners of 464,000 Renaults manufactured since July 1986, will be covered by warranties of up to four years from date of purchase, depending on state and internal differential parts.

The complaint arose because the FTC's complaint alleged that Renault allegedly tried to restrict the kind of warranty it could provide on the drive train of 24 months or 24,000 miles.

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"The complaint alleged that Renault tried to restrict the kind of warranty it could provide on the drive train," the FTC's complaint said.

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Hawkeye gymnasts reach four-year high...

The Iowa women's gymnastics team has hit a four-year scoring high, topping 385.05 in the 385.65 victory over Mississippi
Waxhaw. The win saw Iowa's total meet record to 3-3 in the five-year home appearance of the season.

The Iowa women's gymnastics team has seen a significant increase in numbers this year. The team has had a very good start and the m Bog dominaates Conners

WEDNESDAY, March 14
UNIVERSITY THEATRE

PEER GYNT
by Henrik Ibsen

8:00 pm March 9, 10, 14, 17
3:00 pm March 11
Tickets now available at Hancher Box Office 319-335-1325
Season ticket holders—For best seats, please ex- change your tickets as soon as possible.

The St. Paul Saturday Night features music from the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse. The two teams are just one point apart and have been playing competitive games for several seasons.

The team is coming off a difficult loss to Minnesota, but they hope to bounce back in their home meet against the Badgers. The Badgers are always a tough team to beat, but the Iowa women's gymnastics team is looking to prove themselves in this meet.
Iowa wrestlers reach another record

BY DOUG BEAN
Sports Editor

It's not been over a year and 36 matches since Iowa wrestled its last dual meet.

The Hawkeyes will be looking to extend their record of 18-0 to 19-0, and that's just the beginning.

The Hawkeyes have won every dual meet this season, and they are looking to continue that streak against Central Florida.

With a 2-0 decision over No. 21 Central Florida, the Hawkeyes moved to 18-0 on the season.

After Iowa's Randy Lewis defeated Michelle Smith, 2-0, Iowa's No. 1, 215-pounder Ed 003 and No. 3, 184-pounder J.J. Simon were able to win their matches to put Iowa in the lead.

Galde expects the Hawkeyes to stay on top of the Big Ten, but that's not in the cards for the Hawkeyes.

As for the No. 3, the Hawkeyes are looking to build their record to 20-0, but so far, the Hawkeyes have only been able to win their matches against Central Florida.

Galde expects the Hawkeyes to stay on top of the Big Ten, but that's not in the cards for the Hawkeyes.

Women win home debut as track records topple

BY CATHE DREIHER Staff Writer

Iowa scored a convincing win over Marshall in a dual meet Saturday afternoon to give the Hawkeyes their first home meet of the season. Iowa won 9-1, which is the Hawkeyes' record, including two home meets, and won their first dual meet this season.

Iowa's 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10 in the 10000 meter run.

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Pool records, Minnesota fall to Hawkeye swimmers

FRED GILLESPIE

Expressing 14 points in an 18-9 win over Iowa, Thomas Large led the Golden Gophers to the first place in the Big Ten Conference. The Golden Gophers, led by Large, scored 162 points, while the Hawkeyes scored 148 points. The meet was held on Friday, February 15, at the University of Minnesota Aquatic Center.

Lucio Dottini

The Daily Iowan reports that the University of Iowa men's swimming and diving team hosted the University of Minnesota on Friday night. The Hawkeyes won the meet with a score of 175-157. It was the first meet for the Hawkeyes in the Big Ten Conference this season.

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Marketplace

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**Gophers rip Iowa again; 'Cats win league tourney**

**BY GARY HERSHEYBACH**

Ball Writer

Iowa moved into sole possession of Minnesota's leading scorer, but the Hawkeyes offense fell apart as the Gophers took control of a 6-foot center Linda Roberts, Minnesota. Each contest, however, was only a little different as the Gophers found ways to neutralize the Badgers' defense.

"Last week we got our offense going, and this week we got the defense going," Cofield said. "We didn't try to do too much on either side and just did it our way." He scored 11 points on 5-of-6 shooting, scored 26 points, and was the only player with multiple baskets.

"We made a point of defense a little differently," he said, "using a zone to cut off the perimeter and off Robert. It worked beautifully, until he hit his free throws," Birdsong said.

"I was very happy with the way we played defense," he said, "and we're going to make sure we keep doing it." He scored 26 points, and was the only player with multiple baskets.

"One thing we have been able to do is defend the 3-point line," he said, "and we're going to keep doing it." He scored 26 points, and was the only player with multiple baskets.

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BIG TEN STANDINGS

Saturday’s results:

Iowa 59, Minnesota 57

Purdue 76, Northwestern 1

Ohio State 16

Kevin Boyle’s play was impressive, his performance got the crowd going and you can be sure that everyone said about Iowa’s leading scorer who had 19 points and grabbed nine rebounds. Boyle brought the Field House crowd.

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**The Big Career Picture**

When kids plan glorious futures as pilots or models or left-handed pitchers, they dream not only of the work they want to do, but also of the people they want to be. That's because your job tends to be a reflection of yourself, a showcase for your skills and personality. Deep down, most people want their work to be a personal adventure that explores new challenges and brings their special talents to the surface. Finding that kind of satisfying job isn't easy. In fact, it can be a life's work in itself. The first big step, though, is planning out a career strategy, gaining the skills you need and finding the right kinds of practical experience. The second vitally important step is standing back to get the big picture—trying to really understand what's out there in the working world, how it operates and where you fit in.

Last fall, Insider's *Career Consciousness* issue focused on that first step of getting your plans and career goals on track during college. This issue takes the second step with a close-up look at today's job market—how it changes and what it holds for college graduates in a variety of fields.

For starters, "Job Evolution" examines some of the key forces that are creating new types of jobs while turning scores of others into dinosaurs. "News from the Workplace" highlights some of the day-to-day details of life on the job—from new types of workday scheduling to fringe benefits to studies about human behavior on the job. "Their Work Is Play" talks with six young people in highly unusual jobs—while "Your First Job" discusses some of the big changes and adjustments that nearly every new worker has to face. And for a final overview, there's "Career Forecast," a look at the trends and growth areas in eight major career fields.

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**Inside the Insider**

**Job Evolution**

Will your chosen career still exist when you graduate? Stay tuned for some of these big changes.

by Patricia Weinfield

**News from the Workplace**


by Don Alchin

**Their Work Is Play**

Six Who Found Adventure on the Job

by Tim Smith

**Your First Job**

What To Look For, What To Expect

by Don Alchin

**Career Forecast**

Tracking the Trends in Eight Major Fields

by Gina Pera
**Tough Free-Wheelin' Fords. America's best-selling truck line.**

Get into the Free-Wheelin' spirit with Ford's Custom-Ford Trucks and Vans. Ford's Custom-Ford features a wide range of options, including personalized engine tuning, color-coordinated grilles, and more.

**Free Wheeling Bronco**, left. Comes standard with styled steel wheels, Rallye tires, tri-color tape striping, black bumpers, and dual black low-mount mirrors. Bronco Ranger XLT shown with optional automatic tape stripe, 10x15 tires, swing-away spare, Privacy glass.

**Free Wheeling Flareside**, center. Ford's famous Shorty—packed with good looks including pin striping, blacked-out grille, black front and rear bumpers, chrome wheels, RWL tires, black low-mount mirrors optional.

**Free Wheeling Styleside**, right. Shown with special exterior trim, black front and rear bumpers, chrome grille, black GT bar, styled steel wheels and chrome bumpers. Chromed side stripe, RWL tires, black low-mount mirrors optional.

**Chasing Van and Free Wheeling Van**, bottom. Van offers custom interior and exterior packages, plus other features options like headlights, push-out, tilt-up, and special tires.
New Ways To Work

Work is a source of identity and self-esteem. Yet studies reveal that for most people, work is an unsatisfying experience. Workers at every level of the system complain of feeling like cogs in a huge, inefficient machine that can't fully utilize their talents and skills.

This complaint has sparked a series of reforms in both the office and the production plant. In scores of organizations, "job enrichment" specialties are restructuring tasks so that workers have more control over their own jobs and more time for other activities.

In offices and factories, working schedules are set by teams of employees rather than by one foreman or supervisor. This gives the workers more personal responsibility for getting the whole job done. Another technique used is the "open office," in which furniture and fixtures are re-arranged to create more contact between workers. Still another idea is "job sharing"—allowing workers to decide when and how much they will work — yet another idea whose time has apparently come. While the 40-hour workweek is still the norm, increasing numbers of workers are able to opt for shorter or longer workweeks and spread that time out to allow for child care, education or more leisure time.

A fringe benefit that many companies offer their higher-level employees is sabbatical leave, a paid year off to travel, do research or study. Companies are also providing more educational programs, recreational centers and counseling services to improve worker morale.

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News from the Workplace

Flextime... What Workers Want... fringe benefits... job stress... and more.

To the average 19th-century office worker, paradise was an eight-hour workday and a lunch break. Things have changed a lot since then—and major innovations like the shortened workweek, unemployment insurance and paid vacation time are now merely business as usual.

Attitudes toward work have altered as well, and people now want more benefits, more flexibility and more satisfaction from their jobs than ever before. These rising expectations—along with an increasing volume of research on job behavior—are triggering even greater transformations.

Here are just a few recent developments that are making changes in the way we work:

The Fringes Mount Up

There's a lot more to the average salary offer than meets the eye. Employee fringe benefits can add from 25 to 40 percent to base pay. The number and total dollar value of fringe benefits vary considerably from company to company, but eight types of benefits are most common among entry-level jobs:

- Paid Absences. Included here are sick leave, paid jury duty, vacation time and retirement pay. Some companies don't spell you with paid absences unless you're worked in a certain length of time—or the amount of vacation time may increase as the length of time you're worked for increases.
- Cash Bonuses. Such extras as Christmas bonuses and awards for good performance fall into this category. In some cases, employees continue to get cash bonuses if company profits aren't at an all-time high.
- Managerial Flexibility. This gives the workers more control over when and how much they will work—yet another idea whose time has apparently come.
- Stock Options. This gives the workers an ownership interest in the company, with the expectation that the value of the stock will rise.
- Insurance. Health and life insurance coverage is offered by most companies as a fringe benefit, although employees often pay part of the total cost. One very desirable type of coverage to watch for is dental insurance.
- Retirement Plan. Many employers offer some kind of company retirement or pension plan to which employees may contribute through payroll deductions. Such plans for all employees.
- Extra Compensation. Includes free meals for managerial workers, a percentage of commissions and certain sales bonuses.
- Extra Vacations. Many companies offer extra vacations on a one-time basis, not necessarily based on length of service.

What Personality Traits Lead to Job Success?

The most successful men and women are not necessarily the most ambitious, according to two University of Texas psychologists.

Using a questionnaire designed to measure how strongly certain aspects of personalty relate to success, Robert Helmreich and Janet Spence tested a group of scientists, students and business school graduates. The researchers found that the most successful men and women scored high on Work (the desire to work hard and keep busy) and Mastery (the preference for challenges—but low on Competitiveness (the desire to beat others). Competitiveness was a key success only for those who scored low on the other traits.

Spence and Helmreich contended that "a strong need to live up to internally imposed standards of excellence, combined with a willingness to work hard, may be the most effective recipe for outstanding performance."

Job Stress

What kind of worker undergoes the greatest amount of job stress? Maybe a surgeon whose patient's life depends on his skill? Or an airplane pilot responsible for hundreds of passengers each working day? How about teachers' aides—or dental assistants?

A study by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health seems to indicate that many com-
Most jobs are anything but stable. While occupations grow more specialized, the work experience itself becomes more homogeneous. Architect, lawyer, clerk and banker, all seem to exist in a nine-to-five world that leaves too little room for individuality. Of course, it doesn’t have to be this way. The six young people below wanted work that was unusual, exciting, and uniquely theirs. They found— or created— special jobs to suit themselves. And their stories prove that working can be a very individual adventure.

Six Who Found Adventure on the Job

**Paul Woessner, Balloonist**

"I think I like the pure joy of balloon- ing the most," says Iowa State University graduate Paul Woessner. "You’re flying around in this big bag toy, and everyone who spots you becomes an instant aeronaut."

At age 25, Paul is the current world champion of Albuquerque, New Mexico. "When not involved in World Balloon Championships, competing in the Pro Psychics, or flying for NASA’s space shuttle program, I’m playing semi-pro baseball and dribbling is out of college without choosing a major. "I’ve always been very athletic, but I wanted to make it with my mind and not my body," he explains. Finally he dropped school and the diamond to pursue a career in sales.

"I worked in a sporting-goods sal­ uke for two years, and did very well at it," he says. Then one morning this guy called and asked if I’d like to be a gorilla in "Fiver of the Apes." I decided to live through land mines, and I loved it. I was hooked."

That was several years ago, and since the Rick has worked on dozens of movies and television shows, from Char­ les Iowa to The Big Fix.

"Once you’re established, the calls keep coming," says Rick, who runs an imaging service and "spends" to keep up with them. "You have to be good or you won’t get work. That means knowing how to fly, fall, ride horses, drive like a maniac—everything."

All this, of course, involves a certain amount of pain and hazard. Rick has been hurt several times, and once broke his nose jumping off a bridge onto a moving car for a SWAT team episode.

"Enjoy the challenge and the danger," he says. "It’s not just the money and the social scene, knowing I’ve done certain things. Of course, a lot of times I’m scared. But that’s when you know you’re alive. I’ve never turned down a job because of risk."

For Rick, "anything" has included behind-the-scenes combat with aliens, being shot at, and taking a 50-foot fall from a building—backwards.

"That was in the movie I Wanna Hold Your Hand. I had to do it seven times," Rick recalls.

When not stunts work as physical show business, however. Even a simple fight scene must be painstakingly choreo- graphed, sometimes by computer. "Stunts are supposed to be shot out of production meetings, but today we take an active part in everything," Rick says. "Pulling off a difficult stunt and doing it well gives me immense satisfaction. That’s what this job really provides—a feeling of accomplishment.""}

**Sally Ride, Astronaut**

By the early 1980s, more Americans than ever will be journeying into space— to live, work, and conduct experiments under NASA’s space shuttle program.

Among the new generation of astron­ ut will be Stanford graduate Sally Rile, 27, Sally, holder of a Ph.D. in physics, is one of just 35 Americans selected from over 5,000 applicants to participate in the NASA project. She and five other women are destined to become the first female astronauts in the 20-year history of the U.S. space program.

"I wasn’t really looking for an unusual vocation job," says Sally, who recently be­ gan a two-year training program at NASA’s Johnson Space Center in Hous­ ton. "But when NASA notified Stan­ ford’s physics department that they needed astronauts, I applied right away. It’s something important, and it seemed logical for me since I was studying astrophysics. When they accepted me, it was pretty exciting."

Sally had six months to finish up school before reporting to Houston last July. She’s spent most of the past six years at Stanford, earning a Ph.D. in physics. At NASA, Sally still spends most of her time in the classroom—pursuing subjects like astrot­ ony, geology and space shuttle systems.

"Astronomers don’t do physical training anymore," Sally says, "but later we’ll be working in simulators. After two years we’ll be assigned to flight. Sally is being trained as a mission specialist. Her duties will depend on the flight mission. She may be involved in retrieving and repair­ ing satellites, or in performing scientific experiments."

When the program is in full swing, 30 to 40 astronauts each year will be sent on missions lasting from a week to a month. These missions will involve everything from solar panel maintenance to earth ob­ servations and scientific research. In the future, the manufacture of drugs, metals and solar power stations may go on in outer space.

When missions are completed, coming home will be a lot easier than in the splashdown days. The shuttle, which will reach a maximum altitude of 600 miles, can return to land at Florida’s Cape Canaveral or California’s Vandenberg Air Force Base in a matter of minutes.

"I use hardly wait to go," says Sally. "My whole family is really excited about it. Someday this may be ordinary—but right now I feel like a real pioneer."

**Bob Osborne, Killer-Whale Trainer**

Bob Osborne’s teaching job requires patience, sensitivity—and a new sense. For the past five years, Bob has trained the killer whales at San Diego’s Sea World.

"I knew as a ‘behaviouralist,’ but basically I’m in charge of everything involving the whales," says Bob, 30. "I train them, feed them, play with them and perform with them."

"Four? Let’s just say I have a deep respect for the potential of the animals,”

Although he holds an advanced degree in zoology from San Diego State, Bob got into this line of work in a roundabout way. After finishing school, I worked for two years in human management," he explains. "I was antisocial, trapped behind a desk. I applied for the job at Sea World because I wanted something unique, personal and outdoors."

And Bob and his staff spend up to 12 hours a day working and performing with the park’s four killer whales. They touch the whales tricks and routines that range from fetching objects to performing clas­ sical dance numbers.

"The whales are incredibly smart and curious," Bob says. "They don’t have to channel their energies toward serving the humans—but that is the intent here."
creative behavior. I try to establish a rapport with each animal. The idea is to teach them to perform with me, not for me.

Developing that cooperative method of instruction helped Bob overcome his initial apprehensions about the job. "I was very intimidated at first. Killer whales have big mouths and big teeth. They have a bad reputation, and I felt very vulnerable in the water with them."

Bob says he has no desire to quit or return to an office position. "I consider my job a real privilege. I'm outside all day, and working with the whales really fascinates me. Few people in the world get an opportunity to work with such magnificent animals."

Cathy Guisewite, Cartoonist

Like many college students, Cathy Guisewite dreamed of a job that would offer independence, recognition and a chance to be creative. Three years after graduating with an English degree from the University of Michigan, she reached that goal—as the youngest nationally syndicated cartoonist in the country. Her daily strip, Cathy, runs in 120 newspapers and is read by millions of people each day.

"I still freak out sometimes when I wake up in the morning and realize I'm a cartoonist," says Cathy, who entered the field in true Cinderella fashion two years ago. How did it happen?

"My mother had a lot to do with it," explains Cathy. "I was working for an advertising agency in Detroit as a writer, going through all the traumas of young adulthood. I used to send my mother stick-figure drawings of me in certain situations."

Cathy's mom thought the cartoons were good, and at urging Cathy sent them to Universal Press, the syndicate that handles Doonesbury and Ziggy. "Two days later they sent me a contract. Suddenly I was a cartoonist—and I could hardly pay for it!"

For a year Cathy kept her ad agency job—she'd risen to vice-president—and tried to work on the new strip nights and weekends. "The pace got to be too much, so last year I quit the agency to work full time on the strip," she says.

Indeed, the cartoon's title is not coincidental. Much of what befalls Cathy-the-cartoon is taken from the real-life experiences of Cathy-the-cartoonist.

"The strip is about being young and female in the '80s, with the conflict between traditional roles and the new feminist," says Cathy, now 27. "A lot of what happens to Cathy happened to me."

The young cartoonist works out of her Southfield, Michigan, condominium, and spends about two hours drawing each strip. She tries to keep three weeks ahead on the daily strip. "There's a good deal of pressure, since the strip is solely my responsibility," Cathy says. "But I love doing it. Sometimes I miss working with other people, but this is quite a rewarding channel for self-expression. I want to keep it going as long as I can."

Craig Pennington, Treasure Hunter

Craig Pennington spends his days in scuba gear, sifting the ocean floor in search of gold, silver and precious artifacts. For the past year, he's worked as a treasure hunter in Key West, Florida. The outfit that employs him, Treasure Salvors, has pulled up over $25 million in booty in the past 15 years. Half of it has come from the wreck of a single Spanish galleon, the Atocha, which sank in a squall off the Keys in 1622. Its total payload: 47 tons of gold and silver worth over $500 million.

"We've found hundreds of coins and artifacts from the Atocha, and five 75-pound silver ingots," says Craig. "There are 896 more artifacts from the Atocha still out there." He's a real treasure hunter.

Craig, 23, graduated in 1977 with a B.S. in biology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He went to the Keys on vacation the following summer, planning to relax while deciding whether to take graduate school or look for a job. "I just sort of stumbled on Treasure Salvors. They have two boats, and I met one of the captains," says Craig, who quickly contracted treasure fever. Although he had no scuba experience and had never even been on a boat, he was hired as a diver. "I got my driver's certification in one day," he adds. "Experience didn't really matter—they wanted people they could train. The fact that I had a degree got me the job."

Treasure Salvors, founded by noted treasure hunter Mel Fisher, employs about a dozen divers on two boats. In 1975, company divers found the first evidence of the Atocha—12 anchors and two silver ingots. They've been bringing up treasure ever since.

Craig is now first mate of one of the boats, the Swordfish. He makes $180 a week plus room and board. "It's just living expenses, but if we find the Atocha's treasure—well, there's a lot of treasure down there," he says.

"At first, Craig is in charge of the boat and the crew of eight divers. They comb the Atocha site, an area about 5 miles from Key West that's marked by buoys. Craig has found a lot of coins, and a few swords and daggers, but so far no more silver bars. Most of them were on the Atocha's munitions, which Fisher's crew has yet to locate.

"We'll get it eventually," Craig warns firmly. "We're always finding clues, and that keeps us going. It's a real rush to find something. I found the first clue of the season, and it was pure jubilation."

Craig plans to continue hunting treasure indefinitely. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," he says. "I'm giving so much knowledge working with Mel, just learning about the sea. You can't get an experience like this in the classroom—or from a concentration."

Tim Stripp is a 13-10 stuff writer who had to be forcibly removed from going after one of these jobs himself.
success. You can't possibly know everything the day you walk in. If you did, you'd be bored the second day. So admit it, and let the pieces gradually fall into place.

Suddenly, You're a Member of a Team.

You can't take too long to figure out what you're doing, however. People are depending on you and in the way you do your job. That makes it important that you master your work as soon as you can.

Being depended upon is not a typical part of the student experience. "As a student, if you screw up you're hurting no one, but yourself," says Trout. "In a business situation, you're affecting everyone else by what you do." Until she started working, Trout didn't realize how much independence students have. Most can pursue their own interests without worrying about other people.

You are, in other words, a member of a team (the most junior member, remember), and the team's success depends in part upon you. That adds a weighty new responsibility, one that calls for more discipline than studentdom demands.

"If I woke up and didn't feel like going to class, I didn't," says Susan Archer, a personnel trainer with a major national retailer headquartered in New York City. "It's an adjustment just to go to a job every day, and I still find myself thinking, 'Well, I've got Christmas vacation coming.' But then I realize that I don't."

"I guess what I'm saying is, you're faced with a lot more responsibility at work than you ever were before, and you have to start taking things a lot more seriously. That in itself is an adjustment."

Performance Is the Only Measure of Success.

The first and foremost goal of any company is its own financial success. In college the fact that your term paper is in on time and reasonably good is important to you, perhaps, but makes not a whit of difference to the university. In the business world (and to a lesser extent in government and nonprofit agencies), your work affects the organization's survival. You can cost the company money if you do your work that must be done again by someone else. You can bring money into the company or save it money.

Options for the Underemployed

Your first job may be far less than the job you feel you deserve. Economists estimate that between one-fourth and one-third of all workers are underemployed—that is, working at jobs that do not use all the skills or training they have acquired. This problem is likely to continue, because each year the number of new college graduates exceeds the number of job openings for college-degree holders.

What can you do if you're in this situation? First, decide whether to keep pursuing the job of your choice or to lower your expectations. "Some people, somewhere along the line, ought to accept something lower. They ought to bring their expectations down a bit," says Chuck Sundberg, director of UCLA's Placement and Career Planning Center. "If you wouldn't presume to advise this approach to a college student, you should be saying to yourself, 'I'm not ready for that work.'"

"You can do the best you can at the job you can get, and earn a reputation at that work. Levine's own consulting firm hired him as a college graduate as a typist. The new employee said she desired a more challenging job. "Well, we don't have any challenging jobs for people who don't have doctorates," he told her.

"We do have a typing job." If the employer does well at it, he may get to edit manuscripts and build a reputation that will earn her good references for later, more creative jobs.

"You can keep looking for a more stimulating job."

Les Srojnikov, a journalism school graduate, applied to newspapers across the country without getting a single rejection. After graduation he took a bartending job at a restaurant. But he didn't stop looking. One night a waiter told him one of his customers was "looking for a writer." Les walked up to the customer's table and introduced himself. The third of all workers are underemployed—"I probably could have taken one of the other jobs I was offered," he says. "But I wouldn't really be serving my needs."
by your efforts, too. In this environment, there can be only one measure of success—performance. "Once you're in the door, they don't care what your background is. Your performance is all that counts," says Gordon Tucker of his employer, Procter & Gamble. "They want you to results."

This means pressure. There's more pressure at Procter & Gamble than at many companies because it is a company policy to dish out heavy responsibility right away. "You're thrown into the fire and expected to hold your own alongside some of the most brilliant marketing people in the country," says Tucker, whose first job, as a brand assistant, was "free of politics does not exist. The job of the politician does not exist.

"You must avoid all politics at all costs. Those are going to affect the way you're viewed by your colleagues. History is a bitter rivalry. It's very destructive. It's constructive.

"The job of the politician does not exist. Those are going to affect the way you're viewed by your colleagues. History is a bitter rivalry. It's very destructive. It's constructive.

"Politics is simply dealing with the business world than in college, and some new employees find this frustrating. "You don't own grades, so you have no way to gauge how good they really think you are," says Tucker. "You want something to latch onto, and there's nothing really tangible to say that you're doing all right, or that you should improve.

On most jobs, there is some formal evaluation of your performance after six months—or certainly within one year. But a lot of feedback is informal, and you must be attuned to it to pick it up." You have to be sensitive to the cues people are getting in hallway conversations, such as comments about the paper they came to do or the job that one did," says Sandberg. "Most evaluation is quite informal and you have to appear to be on top of it.

Truth says her supervisor seldom conveys about good work, but gives negative feedback loudly and clearly. "He had to adjust my expectations of what I expect to get back from him," he says. But he has also found that "if you're in trouble, you're going to do something about it.

That, too, is feedback. "Evening to know someone has enough faith in your abilities to keep handing you projects," she says.

Truth describes a lesson he job has taught her. "You can think you're worthless if you're not getting assignment from other people. You must get to rely more on your own self-confidence."

Office Policies Can't Be Ignored. Even doing a good job may not be enough. Success often means both performing well and making sure the right people know about your performance. In other words, you have to use politics to your advantage.

Many discussions about office politics, or any politics, start from the assumption that politics is negative—at least, a necessary evil and something that ought to be avoided if possible. That's an unrealistic view. Politics is simply dealing with people to get things done, and wherever there are people, there are politics. The job that's free of politics does not exist.

"There's a Lot Less Feedback."

Many recent graduates find it hard to get a sense of just how they're doing. Feedback tends to come less frequently in the business world than in college, and some new employees find this frustrating. "You don't have grades, so you have no way to gauge how good they really think you are," says Tucker. "You want something to latch onto, and there's nothing really tangible to say that you're doing all right, or that you should improve.

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Harry Levinson, a clinical psychologist who heads the Levinson Institute, "You cannot assume that just by doing a good job, you're going to make it. You won't. People have to know who you are and what you can do.

"That doesn't mean you have to be manipulative," continues Levinson. "But it does mean you have to take the time to get acquainted with people in an organization. Find out what different people do, what different departments do, and let people find out what you do—your skills and competence. If you ignore that, you may find yourself getting the short end of the stick—because people are meticulous, but because they don't know you.

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You Have To Watch for Opportunities."

Self-confidence may be in short supply the first few weeks on the job, but you're trying to cope with all the adjustments this sudden dose of culture shock And your group may be in jeopardy. It's not just from knowing you've done a good job, but also have your good work noticed by those who count. In many cases, you can make yourself visible both to key people in your company and to people in your field outside your company. (One good way is to attend conventions or trade shows.)

Personal satisfaction. This is what work ought to be all about. "That's what we're looking for, to cope with all the adjustments this sudden dose of culture shock. For starters, this means finding out what other people in your company do, and what their work offers them.

People who are hired as trainees have a bad start. Susan Archer's job as a personnel trainer begins with three months spent touring different divisions within the personnel organization at her employer's New York headquarters. "We try to get some idea of what happened in each one, and we were doing little mini-projects."

The trainers were assigned to divisions. "I asked for training and development, and they asked for me, and here I am," she says. "I like the division, I like the people who are here. One of her assignments will be to design next year's program for trainees.

"Feasibility. The foundation of career development is the opportunity to grow. With this company, there is an opportunity to grow in the job. We get your feet wet. Because of that, you might not do well. "One might call that failing. I wouldn't call it failure. I would call it learning a lot.

Don Albach, a survivor of Flint Job Shock, is now a senior writer for 13-30 Corporation.

Whatever Happens, You Learn from It."

Despite all your efforts, you could find yourself in a company where you don't belong, in a career you're not really interested in after all, in a job that isn't suited to your talents. These things happen.

"No matter how thoroughly you research your own people and your own interests and the world of work, says Sundberg, "when you take a job you're going to plunge into something that remains fairly unknown. You might find yourself in the wrong company or the wrong field. You won't know that until you've got your feet wet. Because of that, you might not do well.

"One might call that failing. I wouldn't call it failure. I would call it learning a lot.

The Art of Matching A Company's Personality with Your Own

Companies have personalities just like people. You'll probably enjoy your first job more—and you'll probably be more successful at it—if your company's personality matches your own.

Dr. Harry Levinson of the Levinson Institute says that business firms have structures similar to those of families. The company personality is set by the example of its top executives, by the way it is organized and by the kinds of people it attracts.

How do you determine whether your personality fits the company's? Levinson says there are a number of signs to look for, both in the company and in yourself.

• Handling affection. Some companies shower praise on employees daily or weekly; some project the image of the strong, silent, never-completely-satisfied leader. Some place a high premium on close personal relationships, other people not to be known, still others people and a lot of cliques," says Levinson. "Some people need to please other people.

• Handling aggression. A government bureau might be a comfortable niche for a cautious person, but stuffing yourself as an aggressive risk-taker—who would you be at home in certain companies that share his hand-on style. "Some people do better vigorously attacking problems or undertaking projects by themselves," says Levinson. "Others don't like risks; they're more cautious. Some people tend to back away from taking risks, both in aggressively hostile; they have difficulty taking charge. Some people need to compete and vanquish people.

• Handling dependency. "Some may do better in highly structured situations where someone tells them what to do. Other people can't stand anyone else, they have to do it all themselves," says Levinson. "Some can work independently, on a team. If you need to depend on a highly structured organization, you might do fine in the Army but you'd have a hard time fulfilling your potential here."

• The big ideal. "Others all of a sudden have a tremendous need for a goal or a group of people they would like to be with. That's called the 'big ideal.' That's what we're always striving toward. We need to know what things we do make us feel good about ourselves, give us a sense of moving toward our ego ideal, and what things make other people feel good about themselves. Companies also have idealized images of themselves. A humanist may feel better about working for an organization that stresses the ideal of service over profit, a pragmatist might not.

Discovering the company's personality is a simple matter of co-watching and asking the right questions. "You can get a sense of a company by just walking in the front door," says Levinson. "You can tell by how people act toward you when you're being interviewed. You can look at the way the office is purrred and decorated; whether it's comfortable or uncomfortable; whether people are smiling or not; whether the place feels clean."

Talk to employees about what they do at work, which they like and don't like, and what the company likes and doesn't like in them. Find out how long they've been there—and whether people generally stay or move on quickly. Read the bulletin boards. Listen to determine whether people are proud of the company or continuously complaining—and what they complain about.

After sifting through all this information about the company and matching it with what you know about yourself, you can decide whether you'll fit.
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Payment schedule: first payment due July 15, 1979; 45 payments consisting of: first 6 monthly payments of $108.31; next 6 monthly payments of $125.99; next 6 monthly payments of $133.70; next 6 monthly payments of $141.50; and 9 monthly payments of $159.52.

Career Forecast

Tracking the Trends in Eight Major Fields

When a job market forecast hits the headlines, it tends to seem as black-and-white as the page it's printed on. New lawyers face a long, hard search, the news reports declare. A dozen applicants appear for every job in journalism—and computer science is the sure-fire ticket to secure employment. Meanwhile, teachers haven't got a chance.

In reality, the employment picture isn't quite that simple. Within almost every field, job growth and job crunches exist side by side. If you have a strong yen for a field that looks tight, the solution is not to abandon ship for a different career, but rather to locate the key growth area in that field and go for it. Sure, newspaper jobs are scarce—but well-trained technical writers are in high demand. And law jobs may open up for graduates who can handle new methods of legal practice. And so on.

On the other hand, if you're headed for a career that's currently booming, it's not yet time to relax. Find out which jobs in the field may not hold steady in the near future. Some computer jobs, for instance, may be wiped out by fast-approaching technical advances, while others will enjoy more growth than ever.

Of course, it's impossible to predict exactly what will happen, but teachers, journalists and professional associations can often provide inside information about future trends. It pays to seek them out and keep yourself thoroughly posted. Moreover, it's a good idea to go beyond the headlines and find out what the official job forecasters have to say about specific jobs in your field. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics produces a number of publications that can be helpful guides. Many are available in your campus placement center or library.

The following is an overview of the trends, growth areas and prospects that forecasters have observed in eight major career fields:

Communications

More Technical Writers Needed

The mind-boggling concept of black holes in space...ethical issues in genetic engineering... environmental causes of cancer. The sheer complexity of topics such as these has boosted the demand for skilled technical writers who can translate equations and lab results into readable prose for both the scientist and the public.

The federal government employs a large number of technical writers and editors in such areas as agriculture, health and space exploration. Especially in demand by the government are writers and editors to prepare manuals and training aids for military weapons and equipment.

The most promising future, however, is in industry. Reports to stockholders, proposals for funds to conduct a project, instructions for a home microcomputer—the number of business publications is increasing, creating niches for qualified people who have writing ability combined with a scientific or technical background. Such writers may also prepare instructional material needed by sales representatives who sell machinery or scientific equipment. Meanwhile, popular magazines and trade journals need people who can make terms like photovoltaic, biomass conversion and microtechnology meaningful for the general public.

At the moment, there are no standard credentials for entering the field—but a strong technical or scientific background is encouraged, especially one in computer science, engineering, chemistry, and chemical engineering.
Job Outlook

Health

A New Breed of Paraprofessionals

The trend toward better and lower-cost health care for everyone is expanding established medical careers and creating new ones.

New types of health paraprofessionals—nurse practitioners and physician's assistants—are being trained in an increasing amount of primary health care in the U.S. The purpose is not to replace doctors, but to increase their productivity by taking care of routine medical treatments and commonplace illnesses—the sore throats, cuts, bruises, sprains, rashes and fevers that often make for inefficient use of a specialist's knowledge and expertise.

Both the nurse practitioners and the physician's assistant are educated in medical centers, but most programs last no longer than two years. The physician's assistant is limited to practicing under the supervision of a doctor. The nurse practitioner, on the other hand, must already be a registered nurse before entering the program and may work either as part of a medical team or in private practice, depending on state laws. For this reason, some practitioners often have an easier time getting jobs, especially in areas hard-pressed for doctors.

Science

New Specialties Replace Old Computer Jobs

From the mom-and-pop grocery to the doctor's office, lower-priced computers are appearing to businesses at moderate rates. And since the Supreme Court lifted the ban on advertising by lawyers, the news of lower-cost legal services is reaching a broader audience.

Hundreds of storefront firms, usually called "legal clinics," are now specializing in routine legal services offered at lower rates. At one Cleveland storefront firm, for example, the fee for a one-hour divorce is $220. At conventional firms in the area, the same service runs $400 to $500. The lower-priced firms are receiving enthusiastic responses all over the country.

Prepaid legal plans are also drawing on a large pool of clients. Right now, more than five million American families, largely blue-collar and middle-income people, benefit from prepaid legal programs which operate much like medical group insurance plans. In some stores, the programs are fast becoming a major industry—creating many jobs for new lawyers.

Education

Teaching Older Students

While the number of younger students is leveling off in this country, the enrollment of older students is skyrocketing, doubling since 1970. And by 1980, these senior scholars are expected to account for over 20 percent of the campus population. That's why the best opportunities in academe may be in areas of higher education that serve this older student group.

Many of the older colleagues will be seeking occupational development, so demand will be high for those courses closely tied to the working world—federal tax trends, everyday law, business English, estate planning and real estate. Other students will be looking for cultural and intellectual enrichment with courses ranging from European courses to philosophy to biology. As well as traditional studies in philosophy, psychology, history, economics and science. That's why more teachers will be needed in all of these areas, especially at the community college level.

In addition to these two developments, prospective teachers shouldn't overlook other subject areas where there might be spare-time shortages—industrial arts, vocational skills, mathematics and science—and should check out some geographic areas, especially the Spanish-speaking sections of the U.S., where bilingual teachers are in short supply.

Engineering

No Shortage of Energy Jobs

Engineers in energy-related fields can expect plentiful job offers both now and in the foreseeable future. In fact, the search for new and more efficient forms of energy is causing oil companies to boost their starting salaries for petroleum engineers to $1,504 a month, the highest pay for any specialty.

The U.S. Department of Energy is spending more than $2 billion a year to develop potential sources of energy that can supplement dwindling supplies. The solar industry, now a $2 billion a year industry, has experienced a boom, depending on support from government and industry. Although statistics aren't available, the industry is growing at a rate of about 500 percent a year. In the words of one solar specialist, a solar engineering degree is currently a surefire route—but forewarned is far better than sitting at work and searching for a job in the meantime.

Many colleges and universities are preparing for the expected need by offering courses in solar engineering, and at least a dozen offer a two-year degree program in this specialized area.
Mexico denies gas sales to U.S.

Mexico has denied gas sales to the United States, following a visit by a high-level U.S. delegation. The decision comes amid tense relations between the two nations over gas prices and exports.

Carter stresses hands-off policy

President Jimmy Carter has stressed a policy of hands-off on Iran, saying that the United States will not meddle in Iran's internal affairs.

Palo welds not proved okay

The welds at the Palo nuclear plant in Iowa were found to be unacceptable, leading to the plant's shutdown for repairs.

Briefly

Mexico denies gas sales to U.S.

Carter stresses hands-off policy

Palo welds not proved okay

Fxist: Wundercar!

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Fiesta: Wundercar!