

Fort Worth may challenge busing law

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) - The Fort Worth School System may become the first in the nation to test the constitutionality of a new federal law aimed at curbing court-ordered busing, the school system attorney said here Monday.

The law, which was the Broomfield Amendment to the \$21.3 billion education bill recently enacted, prohibits federal court integration orders from being enforced for 18 months unless all appeals have been exhausted.

The constitutionality of the law has not yet been ruled on, and Fort Worth school attorney, Cecil Morgan, said it is possible the appeal of the school system's new court integration order may be the test case.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals last week ordered the school system to integrate all or predominantly Negro

schools which were not integrated under last year's desegregation plan.

In a special meeting Monday, the school board authorized Morgan to take the first legal steps toward appealing the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Morgan told the board two steps are available to start the appeals process.

First, he said, the board can ask the appeals court to re-hear the case.

If the New Orleans court refuses to grant the motion to stay the order, the board may then ask the Supreme Court to stay the order.

The six board members at the meeting unanimously voted to authorize Morgan to proceed.

Board president Rev. John Leatherbury said it is the intention of the board to follow the stay order, if granted, with an appeal "all the way to the Supreme Court."

In a resolution on behalf of the board, Rev. Mr. Leatherbury said the decision of the Fifth Circuit "was a surprise and shock to every member of the board."

He said the board feels the ruling is "unreasonable, impracticable and places an insurmountable burden on this board."

Further, he said, the ruling goes "far beyond the scope of guidelines" of previous integration rulings in the nation and is "contrary to the spirit and intent of legislation recently enacted by the Congress of the United States."

The Rev. Mr. Leatherbury said the school system has "provided an educational program that we feel is in the best interest of all of the students..."

"This program has been based upon our experience, the leadership of what we believe to be a capable administration and the assistance of our teachers."

But he said the Fifth Circuit Court, by its ruling, "has pre-empted our jurisdiction in providing such educational program and the court has taken away our authority to operate and control the Fort Worth schools."

He said the board made that observation "after mature deliberation and with profound respect for the court."

Much of the board's resolution dealt with the logistical problems of devising and implementing a new integration plan doubling the extent of integration here by the Aug. 24 school opening.

In its ruling, the court said it had examined the location of the elementary schools involved "and find that it is both simple and practical to include these...schools in the cluster program."

The Rev. Mr. Leatherbury said the board "must respectfully disagree." He said the staff would have to survey

all the schools that might be involved and the effects the necessary changes would have on 35 to 40 schools.

He said the busing necessary to carry out the court's order would mean transporting "many thousand" students, that 70 to 80 new buses costing more than \$600,000 would have to be bought, drivers found and bus routes determined.

Delivery of the buses, he said, would take about six months.

"Based on our experience we know that it is impossible to establish such a program before the 1972-73 term begins."

The Rev. Mr. Leatherbury pointed out that next year's school calendar was adopted in February and "the entire school program is based upon this organization."

The court order, he said, "would completely disrupt, disorganize and destroy this program."

Witnesses lash government on air pollution laws, limits

HOUSTON (AP) - Industry witnesses lashed out Monday at a federal government plan to impose stricter limits on state air pollution laws which they say would cost Texas firms \$500 million in added control equipment.

They said that a plan by the Environmental Protection Agency to scrap proposed state limits on nitrogen oxides drawn up by the Texas Air Control Board would be economically devastating to industry while doing little to improve Texas air.

The testimony came at a EPA hearing on the Texas plan. Charles R. Barden, executive secretary of the Texas air board told Cooper Wayman, the hearing officer and EPA regional council, that any testimony he might give would come at a similar hearing on the federal proposal set for today in Austin.

"I would have thought the EPA would have met in Austin under the circumstances," Barden said. Wayman replied that EPA officials had felt a substantial part of the testimony at the PEA hearing would come from Houston area citizens.

In addition to tightening state regulations on nitrogen oxides, the EPA also wants a change in the state rules on emissions of hydrocarbons, public access to emission data and monitoring and reporting on emissions by pollution sources.

Substitute regulations prepared by the state air board were considered at the Austin hearing. Unless the state submits a satisfactory amended plan by July 31, the EPA is required by the federal Clean Air Act to replace the disapproved sections with its own regulations.

The federal report on nitrogen oxide emissions in Texas was attacked by Brodie Allen, representing several Corpus Christi industrial associations, who said they were based on faulty data.

Darrel Greenwell, regional EPA air programs chief, acknowledged that

recently completed research indicated that the traditional method of measuring nitrogen oxides may produce inflated values.

Because of the questionable data, he said, all Priority I regions in the state those with the worst problems are being resampled for possible reclassification. Deadlines for complying with nitrogen oxide limits are being extended, he said.

The proposed federal nitrogen oxide regulation would mainly affect gas-fuel electric generating plants in the Houston-Galveston, Dallas-Fort Worth and Corpus Christi-Victoria air regions, witnesses said.

Industry spokesmen said major reconstruction would be required on older generating and boiler units, and even some of them would not be able to meet the standard.

The state regulation would cover only power plants and allow higher emissions from older generating units.

Best urged the EPA to do a cost-benefit study of its regulations or else settle for the state plan.

Pentagon Papers trial jury selection hampered

LOS ANGELES (AP) - An aerospace engineer, eligible to be a juror in the Pentagon Papers trial, refused to tell the judge about his top secret work in a group nicknamed "The 007 Division."

"It's still top secret," Terrence Meadows said when quizzed Monday about his work at North American Rockwell Corp. He revealed only that it concerned "a defense project."

The engineering manager drew titters from the audience when he said the division had been nicknamed after the code name for fictional superspy James Bond.

Despite vehement defense objections since jury selection began last week, U.S. District Court Judge Matt Byrne

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FOUR PAGES

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY



Fire investigation ordered for taverns, clubs

The director of the Texas Vending Commission said Tuesday he would order an "in depth" investigation to see if there is a link between the juke box industry and a series of fires in Texas taverns and night clubs.

Ivan Williams made the statement after Odessa Fire Marshal Kenneth Cable said he thought there "could be a tie-in."

"It is our duty-we are going to go into this thing in depth, and I am going to get a full report on it to find out if these fires are related to any violation to the laws we enforce," Williams said in Austin.

Until The Associated Press reported the Odessa fire marshal's remarks, Williams said he had heard nothing about any kind of a power struggle in the coin-operated juke box and amusement

machine industry which his agency regulates.

"I haven't had any come to my attention, and I am sure it would be," Williams said. "No licensee has complained to this agency of threats to burn him out or anything of that nature...There have been no complaints from anybody out there in West Texas of any action we should take."

He said he was aware that some lounges had been burned out, but was limited in his authority to ascertain whether there were violations of state laws regulating vending machines. Williams said his agency has no subpoena power.

The vending commission has records showing what juke box companies' machines are in which taverns, but

Williams said the files are confidential by law. He said he intended to find out whether there was any correlation between the fires and any particular company's machines.

Cable is investigating two lounge fires in Odessa last month, both ruled arson cases.

He said his investigation has not turned up enough conclusive evidence to point a finger at any sort of power struggle among juke box owners.

"But I was told by one of them there is a war going on," Cable said. "I can't tie it in, but they come right out and say there is something going on."

Other clubs which have burned during the past year include night spots in Dallas, Amarillo, Houston and Galveston-plus three in Lubbock clubs burned since last December, two of them more than once.

Lubbock Fire Chief A. C. Black said a five-gallon gasoline can was found at each of the five night club fires in his city. He said there is an unconfirmed report that at least one of the blazes was a "paid job."

Black said one man is being sought in connection with the fires but "we don't have any evidence we could present in court."

The vending machine and jukebox industry has attracted attention since 1968 when a legislative inquiry was made into the business. Buster Laicano, a Fort Worth machine company, owner, testified he lost machines worth \$20,000 in a fire at a bowling alley two days after his machines were installed.

More recently, regulation of the amusement machine industry has become a touch matter of concern in the legislature. The lawmakers were considering the appointment of Raymond B. Williams as chairman of the newly formed state vending commission last month, when he resigned. Williams said he resigned because of "unjust criticism."

Of the night club fires, these in the Lubbock area have caused the most damage.

The Hobnob Club burned at Lubbock last Dec. 4 causing more than \$20,000 in damage. The Jockey Club burned Dec. 17, causing \$10,000 in damage.

The Hobnob burned a second time Jan. 25, leaving more than \$20,000 in smoking ruin. Again, the Jockey Club burned March 7, doing another \$25,000 in damage.

The most recent fire was at the Town Pump, which saw \$20,000 go up in smoke.

Cable said after the Sands Lounge fire at Odessa in Mid-June he received a visit from a vending machine operator who said he had heard the industry was suspect in the blazes.

"We weren't investigating that angle at that time," Cable said. "But everyone has been saying the fires and the vending machine people are connected."

After the 1968 legislative hearings, a law was enacted in 1969 under which the industry became tax-regulated by the state controller's office. The vending commission was set up last year and was removed from the controller's authority.

New recreational facilities planned

by RAY CHAVEZ
Special Reporter

Dr. Owen Caskey, associate vice-president for academic affairs, has revealed preliminary plans for new sports and recreational facilities to be built now and in the future on the Tech campus. Dr. Caskey also announced current steps being taken to improve present facilities.

The May meeting of the Board of Regents was presented with and approved plans for a 41 acre area to be used for recreational activities. Caskey said the past history of student participation and the intramural program at Tech indicated a need for larger facilities. He said the survey conducted last spring by the Saddle Tramps provided important information for the construction of the area.

The land designated for these recreational facilities is the area west of the Business Administration Building, north of the Law Building and Wiggins Complex, and south of the physical plant. The acreage is approximately equivalent to 37 football fields.

Although tentative plans have been drawn for the area, Caskey said that most plans will remain flexible for adjustment according to students' needs. "The basic concept is to develop it as it is used," Caskey said.

Tentative plans for the area includes:

Paved parking area for 1,202 vehicles.

Fields sports areas, lighted and drained, in the area now occupied by the BA parking lot.

An amphitheater for outdoor plays, concerts, and presentations.

Numerous tennis courts and practice courts.

A four to five acre picnic area.

Golf practice range.

Archery range.

New gymnasium and gym facilities with an adjacent swimming pool complex.

Tom Hanford, landscape architect, has been working on the project and has introduced many new ideas for the area. "We are looking at other universities, at what they've done and mistakes they've done, so we can plan the best facilities available," Hanford said.

Hanford said the amphitheater would include an adequate sound system for plays and concerts. He introduced the possibility of using such concepts as a water curtain instead of the customary stage curtain. "Our idea here is to put in as many facilities for a stage set up but keep the outdoor concept," he said.

Work on the field sports area has begun. Caskey and Hanford said the reason for this is that it takes five to six years for grassed areas to develop properly.

Because of the long range plans and flexible nature of the project, present recreational facilities are undergoing study for improvement. Caskey said estimates for renovation of present areas

are being made. Tennis courts behind Gordon and Bledsoe Halls, those across the traffic security building, and courts next to the women's gym are being considered for re-surfacing. Renovation estimates are being done on all handball and outdoor basketball courts.

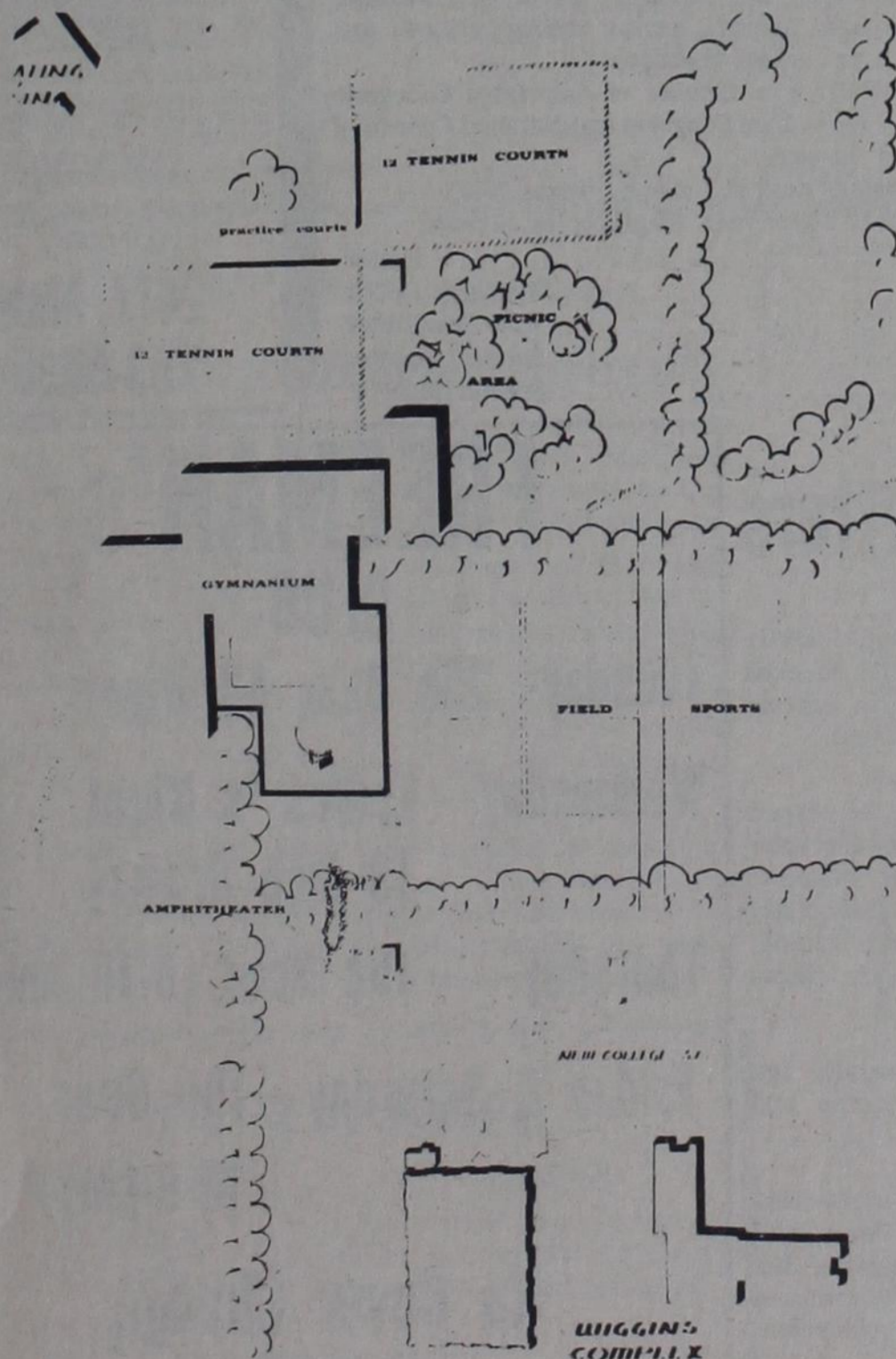
Re-surfacing of the Intramural Gym is being studied. "We want to make the Intramural Gym functional for a few more years until the new facilities are available," Caskey said.

Evaluations for providing the track field with a tartan surface is also underway. A similar study to provide a tartan floor for the old Aggie Pavilion is being done. "However, we don't know if it will be feasible to do so," Caskey said about the resurfacing.

Caskey said that for the first time, a groundskeeper for the intramural fields has been hired on a full-time basis.

As approved by the Board of Regents, funds for major construction of new facilities will come from the building use fee and a portion of the student services fee. A final completion date and cost estimate was not placed on the recreational complex. Caskey said new construction on each area would begin as soon as funds became available. Initial stages of the project will be done within the next few years.

"We're playing around with a lot of little ideas that might appeal to the students," Hanford said. A seven member recreational advisory committee will aid in determining new construction.



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by Garry Trudeau

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10/5

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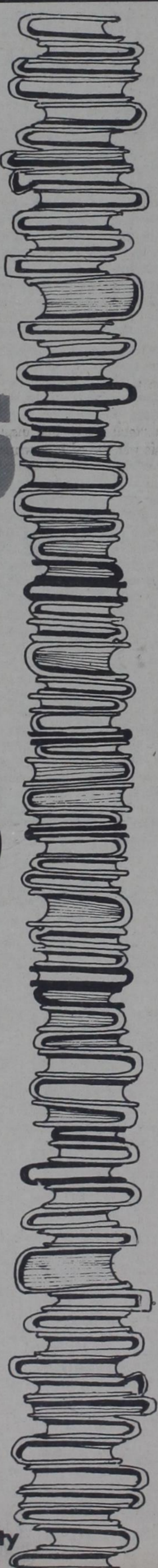
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Business Analysis

Relief of tax burden needed

NEW YORK (AP) - America's tax bill averages about \$4,500 per household, or \$2,000 more than 10 years ago, causing rumblings and mutterings about a tax revolt by those hardest hit.

But that's only half the story. As many, or more, are demanding greater government expenditures, for health and welfare especially, and Congress seems willing to go along with them.

The situation is developing into a mass confrontation of opposing philosophical and practical views on what course the country is to take. One group calls it a tax problem, the other a spending problem. Both demand reform.

Few politicians care to discuss it before November, but regardless of which course is taken over the long term, the outcome of the immediate battle seems likely to be-guessed it-a tax increase in 1973.

The reason for this conclusion, now shared by a large number of economists and researchers, is that government spending commitments already exceed revenues.

With the fiscal 1973 budget deficit likely to be near \$30 billion, the three-year total 1971-1973 may exceed \$80 billion, a stupendous figure when measured against any other "peace-time" period.

Whether or not spending can be better controlled after 1973 depends to some extent on the outcome of this year's election, but it is worth noting that recent deficits were run up by a President who considers himself a spending conservative.

The past also offers a suggestion: Figures supplied by the Tax Foundation demonstrate that in recent years the country has been demanding more services from its government but has been more reluctant to pay the bills.

In 1962, the foundation reports expenditures per household by local, state and federal governments were \$3,225. By 1968 the comparable figure was \$4,676, and for 1972 it was more than \$6,200.

By contrast, taxes per household in 1962 were about \$2,500, rising to more than \$3,600 in 1968 and to more than \$4,500 in 1972, a percentage rise of only 77.5 per cent, compared with a spending advance of 93 per cent.

While inflation has many causes, this gap between revenues and expenditures is cited by economists as one of the underlying causes. Inflation, they point out, is really an unlegislated tax.

If a tax increase does come, what will be its form? Again, a lot depends on which party is most successful.

Present speculation puts a value added tax at the top of the list, especially if President Nixon is re-elected. Simply, this tax would be levied every time value is added to a commodity as it proceeds through the production process.

Tax analysts figure such a levy would yield \$15 billion in revenues to the federal government, but it also could erode the tax base. It would, for example, put upward pressure on prices and tend to discourage demand.

Higher income taxes also are mentioned as a possibility, no matter who is elected.

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

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Letters should be typed double-spaced on a 65 character line. They should be mailed to the Editor, The University Daily, Journalism Building, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas 79406.

Letters must include the writer's name, address and phone number.

However, if the writer contacts the editor and has a valid reason for withholding his name, then it may be removed from the letter for publication.

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FBI agents

Women sworn in — now come the tests

WASHINGTON (AP) - A former nun and an ex-Marine officer are the first two women accepted by the FBI to become special agents-if they can pass the training tests.

Misses Joanne E. Pierce of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Susan Lynn Roley of Long Beach, Calif., were sworn in Monday and have begun the rugged 14-week training course required of all FBI agents.

The two women will have to qualify with a .38 caliber revolver, shotgun and rifle before they can join the FBI's other 8,500 special agents.

They will undergo also a comprehensive physical fitness program and must become proficient in defensive tactics during their months at the FBI's academy at the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

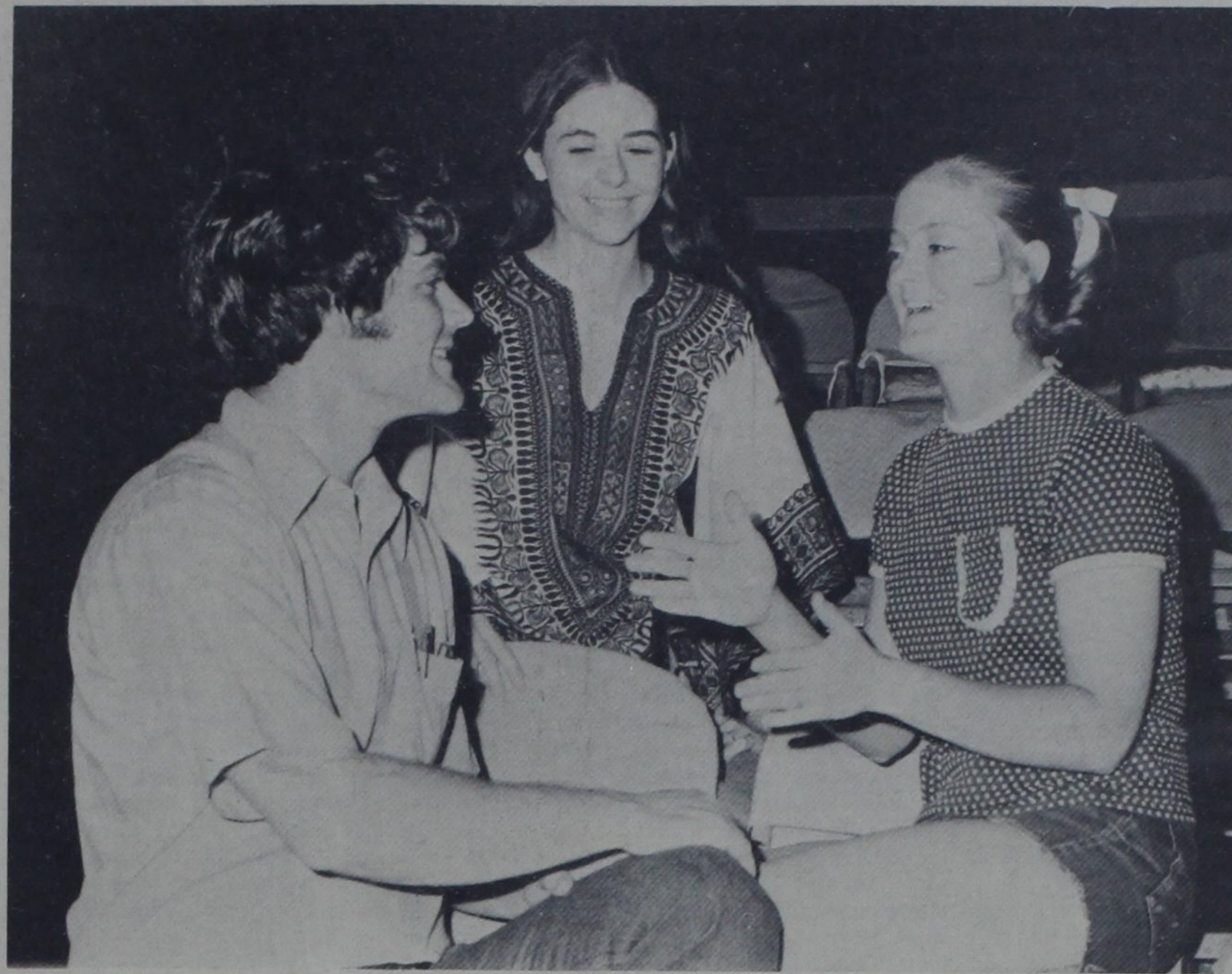
Misses Pierce and Roley are the first women to be accepted in the FBI's agent program since acting Director L. Patrick

Gray III abandoned on May 12 the investigative agency's male-only policy.

In a recent interview Gray said the women agents will be paid the same as their male counterparts, \$12,151 per year as a beginning salary and will not be exempted from dangerous duty.

He said they will be "treated exactly the same, will qualify in exactly the same manner as men, and will perform exactly the same types of duties. There will be no limited duty for women agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation...."

The agency applied the equal-treatment doctrine to the swearing in by conducting it outside the range of news and photo coverage. The official explanation was that there are no reporters and photographers present when new male agents are sworn in so they were not invited to the Monday ceremony.



Theatre Workshop

Ginger Perkins, far right, Kathie Martin and Mike Makins are among the staff members for this year's annual Summer High School Theatre Workshop which opened Friday at Tech. More than 60 area high school students have pre-registered for the two-week session.

McGovern planned on winning nomination

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—For three years, Sen. George McGovern told reporters and politicians how he planned to win the Democratic presidential nomination.

He would run in the primaries, doing well in New Hampshire and winning in Wisconsin. He would speak out boldly on the issues, relying on his rivals to stumble and fall. Until he captured the Wisconsin primary April 4, few believed McGovern, who complained that no one took him seriously.

But the script laid out by the 49-year-old South Dakota senator has turned out to be the only accurate forecast of the 1972 Democratic primary campaign. An amazed Democratic party now finds itself with McGovern as its presidential nominee.

The least surprised person is McGovern.

"I didn't know it would happen just this way," he told a reporter. "But I thought we'd make it right from the beginning."

Still, McGovern said he understood the doubts about his chances, doubts held even by some of his closest advisers.

Indeed, when McGovern declared his candidacy on Jan. 19, 1971, a year ahead of the usual starting time, the public opinion polls set his popularity at under 5 per cent.

He had little support from politicians and even less from labor leaders. They said he was

a one-issue candidate with his opposition to the war appealing only to students and radicals.

But the doubters failed to anticipate the collapse of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the mood of protest in the country and McGovern's own organizational ability, persistence, determination and confidence.

McGovern briefly sought the presidency in 1968 in the place of the slain Robert F. Kennedy. He received 146½ votes at the Chicago convention which nominated Hubert H. Humphrey.

McGovern succeeded, however, in identifying himself with the antiwar and reform forces who, though beaten at Chicago, vowed to have a place in 1972-within the convention hall and in the majority.

As a first step, McGovern returned to South Dakota and was re-elected to the Senate by 38,000 votes.

Though McGovern no longer maintains a residence in his native state, living in a \$110,000 Japanese-style home in one of Washington's most exclusive sections—he deeply feels his South Dakota roots.

His father, a frustrated baseball player turned fundamentalist Methodist minister, built more than a half-dozen churches in South Dakota, including one in the tiny southeastern hamlet of Avon, where George Stanley McGovern was born July 15, 1922.

He was the first son-and second child—of Joseph

McGovern, then 51, and the former Frances McLean, 20 years younger.

The family moved for a time to Canada then settled in 1928 in Mitchell, S.D., a town of 15,000 noted chiefly for the Mitchell Corn Palace, a monument to the main product of that flat land.

McGovern had a stern, Bible-reading upbringing. He was shy in school until a librarian recommended he go out for the debating team.

Debating won for George McGovern a distinction in a state where its importance rivals football in Texas and gave him a scholarship to home town Dakota Wesleyan University.

It also introduced him to the pretty Stegeberg twins, Ila and Eleanor, in nearby Woonsocket. The girls handed the McGovern team one of its rare defeats.

When George mustered enough courage to ask Ila for a date, it turned out she had a boy friend. But Eleanor was available and two years later, after McGovern was drafted for World War II, they were married by his father.

The war had a crucial influence on George McGovern, who flew 35 missions as a bomber pilot based in Italy. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross and came away from the war with hatred for war and hunger.

McGovern's war record came up during the campaign.

A John Birch Society publication, "Review of the News," said: "Intelligence

sources report that after abandoning his B24, McGovern, was relieved of his command and brought before a board of officers which... recommended a dishonorable discharge..." It said, however, the board's recommendation was overruled and instead McGovern was formally cited for cowardice, a letter attached to his military record. It said he was sent home with 15 missions of his scheduled tour unfulfilled.

McGovern said the report was a "total fraud" and displayed his war record to newsmen. It contained no mention of missing missions, review boards or cowardice.

After completing Dakota Wesleyan and taking a brief fling at the ministry, McGovern earned his master's and Ph.D. degrees in history at Northwestern University. He became a delegate to the 1948 Progressive Party convention that nominated Henry A. Wallace on a platform of closer relations with the Communist bloc.

Long before the 1948 election, his reaction to party extremists led McGovern to drop his backing of Wallace. The question of his support of Wallace returned to haunt him, in his early races in South Dakota and, last May, in the Ohio primary. But it seemed to have little impact.

McGovern returned to become a history professor at Dakota Wesleyan until the influence of the late Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Hubert

Humphrey turned him from the classroom to become executive director of the virtually nonexistent South Dakota Democratic party.

"Stevenson after whom he named his only son, Steve, now 19 was the first person who convinced me there might be a role in politics for me. Hubert Humphrey fortified that view," McGovern said later.

So the father of four-three daughters preceded Steve and a fourth was to follow-went to work for a party that controlled two of 110 legislative seats. His first job: to raise funds to pay his \$6,500-a-year salary.

McGovern persisted. Gradually, he built a party-and an organization for himself. "George only builds a stone at a time," wrote correspondent Earl Anderson of The Associated Press' Sioux Falls, S.D., bureau. "After a while, though, it begins to show up."

In 1956, it showed up. By 12,000 votes, McGovern became the state's first Democratic congressman in 20 years, overcoming a campaign that focused on his support for Wallace and his own alleged leftwing views.

In Washington, newly elected Rep. George McGovern moved in next door to Humphrey who became his mentor and friend in one of the city's closest personal-political relationships. The association became strained when Humphrey as vice president became a major defender of the Vietnam War.

Texas to have atomic plants

DALLAS (AP) - Atomic power plants will start lighting up Texas within seven years and by the end of the century will feed a major part of the state's massive and rapidly-expanding electricity demand.

A survey of the major Texas power companies shows they are moving cautiously, but firmly, toward atomic power as the best and most lasting alternative to the rapidly dwindling supply of natural gas which now fires most generating plants in the state.

And at the same time the companies move into conventional atomic power, they are spending millions to tap the ultimate power source-nuclear fusion. This system, which gives heat and light to the sun and has never been controlled by man, is still many years away but Texas research is forming the cutting edge in its development.

Gulf States Utilities Co. of Beaumont will be the first Texas-based power company to bring a nuclear plant on line. The company starts construction soon on a 900,000 kilowatt atomic power plant in St. Francisville, La. The plant is expected to be in operation by 1979. Gulf States serves a slice of the coastal area from Beaumont to the edge of New Orleans.

Texas Utilities Co., parent firm of Dallas Power & Light, Texas Power & Light, and Texas Electric Service Co., has announced it will break ground on a nuclear plant "early in the 1980s." The operating companies within Texas Utilities serve Dallas, Fort Worth and a belt of the state from Odessa to Tyler.

A combine of companies supplying power to Houston,

Corpus Christi, Austin and San Antonio announced recently it was studying the feasibility for an atomic power plant that will have one nuclear-driven generating unit operating by 1980 and a second unit by 1982. The combine includes Houston Lighting & Power Co., Central Power and Light of Corpus Christi, the City Public Service Board of San Antonio, the Lower Colorado River Authority and the City of Austin.

In the west, El Paso Electric Co. has announced it is studying an atomic plant to be in operation by 1982. It is a joint venture with a power group in Arizona. El Paso Electric Co. services Texas points from El Paso east to Van Horn.

There are already more than 20 nuclear power plants operating in the country and the Atomic Energy Commission estimates there will be more than 100 such plants in the U.S. by 1982.

Texas power companies have no turned to atomic power before because natural gas for decades has been a plentiful and relatively cheap source of energy for the state's generating plants.

But now the reserves of natural gas are dropping so low, even in Texas, that power companies can no longer be assured that a gas-fired plant built today would have enough fuel available for the three to four decades the plant would be operation.

"In 35 years we'll be right at the tail end of gas," says L. J. Blaize, vice president of Texas Utilities Service Inc., the engineering arm of Texas Utilities. "The current plants will be very old then."

Committee hears Sinatra

WASHINGTON (AP)- Frank Sinatra appeared before a House Select Crime Committee hearing on alleged mobster interests in a New England racetrack.

The crooner and actor, however, demanded that cameras and microphones be banned at the hearing, invoking a seldom-used House rule permitting a subpoenaed witness to prohibit either picture-taking or television-radio broadcasting of his testimony.

Chairman Claude Pepper, D-Fla., said the committee wants to ask Sinatra about alleged Cosa Nostra money in Berkshire Downs when he was an officer of the track and whether mobsters tried to "use him as a front."

At the same time, Pepper said, Sinatra asked for and was promised an opportunity to deny the allegation of a self-described onetime ganster enforcer that Sinatra had been front man for mob money in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach and the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas.

Sinatra ignored a scheduled appearance before the House committee June 8 and flew to London to watch a horse race, among other things.

Joseph The Baron Barboza, calling himself a onetime Patriarca gunman, told the committee May 24 that Patriarca had unspecified hidden money in Berkshire Downs.

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Family incomes grow— purchasing power doesn't

WASHINGTON (AP)- The midpoint of national family income went over \$10,000 last year for the first time in the U.S. history, but inflation eliminated all the gain in purchasing power, the Census Bureau said Monday.

According to the bureau, of the 53.3 million families in the United States, 27.6 million or 51.7 per cent received income of \$10,000 or more in 1971.

The bureau figured that median family income, or the middle point of family income, was \$10,285 last year. The figure is not an average.

A year earlier median family income was \$9,870. Purchasing power was unchanged because of rising prices, the bureau said.

The bureau said there were 9.9 million families or 18.5 per cent with income between \$7,000 and \$10,000, 6 million families or 11.2 per cent between \$5,000 and \$7,000, and 9.8 million families or 18.5 per cent with incomes below \$5,000.

The midpoint of annual income for black families was \$6,440. This was about 60 per cent of the middle income for white families, or \$10,670.

Odell named graduate dean in Dallas

Dr. Patrick L. Odell, professor of mathematics at Tech and former chairman of the university's department of mathematics, has accepted a position as executive dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Texas at Dallas.

He will continue for one year to serve as adjunct professor at Tech. He said he expects during that time to complete research projects begun at the university.

Odell joined the Tech faculty in 1966 as chairman of the department of mathematics. He resigned that position in September 1971 to return to full-time teaching a research.

At Tech, Odell has been active as a member of various university committees and currently is coordinator for all research efforts conducted through a recently established institutional research program in the College of Arts and Sciences. The programs include the institutes for Ethnic Studies, for Geo-Environmental Chemistry and for Mass Communications Research.

Odell came to Tech from the University of Texas at Austin where he was assistant professor of mathematics from 1962 to 1966 and where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1952. He received his master's degree and Ph.D. at Oklahoma State University.

The Tech professor, whose new appointment becomes effective in September, has served as a consultant to government and to

engineers and physical scientists in mathematics, statistics and operations research, as a researcher in these fields, and as both classroom and laboratory instructor in courses ranging from mathematics to engineering sciences statistics.



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Debbie Shook

Tech coed tells fairy tales

by BETSY JARMON
Special to the UD
RICHARDSON, Mother Goose is a Tech sophomore.

Her friends call her Debbie Shook, though, and she is spending the summer in Richardson, Tex., a Dallas suburb.

Her summer job consists of telling fairy tales and other stories to children enrolled in the Richardson Recreation Center's playground program.

For Ms. Shook the job is a natural. She is a secondary education major with a specialization in drama.

The job is good experience because "I hope some-day to have a theater workshop for disturbed children," she says.

The children Ms. Shook is entertaining with her stories are not disturbed. She does have a problem sometimes selecting material that would be suitable for children whose ages range from six to 12, said the playground program supervisor, Joanne Freeman.

Ms. Freeman, who is Ms. Shook's supervisor, had only praise for the job Ms. Shook has done.

"She's the best Mother Goose we've ever had," said Ms. Freeman.

Ms. Shook said she spent about a week researching children's literature and the psychology of telling stories to children before the storytelling program began this summer.

She has made some innovations in the Mother Goose role, which she is doing for the first time this summer, said Ms. Freeman.

For instance, there was the time when the children planted seeds in coffee can "flower-pots" while Mother Goose told them a true story about urban renewal in New York City.

Including projects for the children to do while listening to the story "makes the story last for them," Ms. Shook said.

She has also added some dramatic exercises, she said. This reporter observed Ms.

Shook in action one morning as she told a group of children the Hans Christian Anderson story, "The Nightingale."

She began by playing a few dramatic games with them. The children pretended to be fawns and then chickens hatching from eggs.

Then Ms. Shook got to the business at hand.

"This story is set in China," she told the children. "Does anyone remember the President's trip to China?"

"I do," volunteered a girl. "I saw it on television."

Mother Goose seemed to have captured the children's attention. She kept it rather well, and only lost her audience one time—when the refreshments arrived.

Ms. Shook is Mother Goose on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. She is scheduled to spend one hour per week at each of the 16 Richardson parks, each with a playground program.



Conferences to orient freshmen

More than 650 young men and women will get their first glimpse of campus life Monday and Tuesday when they attended the early registration conference at Tech.

The conference was the first of six two-day conferences to permit new students at Tech to complete registration processes. Most will be accompanied by one or both

parents for the overnight visit to the campus.

The early registration conferences are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday and Thursday and Friday of the next three weeks. As of Wednesday, July 11, the registrar's office had confirmed reservations for a total of 3,530 new students for the six conferences, according to Dr. William H. Duvall, assistant dean of students for programs.

The total confirmed for this year's conferences compares with 3,117 for the comparative time last year, Duvall said. The first two conferences are full and no more applications will be accepted for them, he added.

"The two-day conferences not only give entering students a preview of campus life," Dr. Duvall said, "but they also give parents an opportunity to visit the campus and inspect dormitories and other campus facilities which their sons and daughters will be occupying and using."

"We are making every effort at the university," he said, "to make the two days a pleasant and profitable experience for both students and parents."

He said students would be able to complete all registration requirements except for paying tuition and fees.

University programs rated according to public benefits

In the United States, public universities are more than institutions of higher learning. They also provide research and public service.

And in public services both on-campus and off-campus, communities related to Tech know what they want a state university to provide.

A recent study by the Institution of Mass Communications Research at Tech indicated that programs which provide the most immediate benefits to the public are among the most wanted. Programs which provide needed and timely services—water management information or professional workshops, for instance—also tended to have strong support.

the university's International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS).

Taking part were Lubbock residents, Lubbock businessmen, Tech faculty, university staff and university students.

Those responding categorized given programs under "should," "should not," or "don't know" ratings, depending upon whether they favored the university providing them.

Lubbock residents rated programs relating to career counseling, soil conservation, water management, speech therapy and psychiatric counseling highest in the "should" column. Rated lowest were the classical movie series, medical service, accounting service, legal service and architectural service programs.

Lubbock businessmen gave the strongest support for the university offering speech therapy, water management information, range management information, agriculture service and small business information. In the same group, the majority felt the university should not offer psychiatric counseling, a classical movie series, social welfare service or a birth control clinic.

Least wanted programs included accounting service, architectural service, social welfare service, classic movie series and computer service.

Five groups of respondents evaluated a total of 30 possible services ranging from cultural events to services rendered by

Lubbock residents and businessmen on the validity of some other programs. They felt the university should provide a birth control clinic, foreign language service, career counseling and a social lecture series. Least favored by students were accounting service, social welfare service, medical service and computer service.

The faculty represented the only group rating speech therapy as low as eighth on the list of services which should be offered. The top five categories favored by the faculty were professional workshops, soil conservation service, water management information, range management information and clothing and textile research.

The university should not, according to the faculty, be expected to provide accounting service, architectural service, child rearing information, computer service or legal service.

Among the university staff, the strongest support went to speech therapy, agriculture service, professional workshops, soil conservation service, career counseling and water management information. The staff indicated the least interest in programs of accounting, a classical movie series, computer service, a birth control clinic and architectural service.

Services and Information	Lubbock Residents			Students		
	Should not	Should	Don't Know	Should not	Should	Don't Know
Small Business Information	16.7	62.5	20.9	12.5	59.4	28.1
Historical Lecture Series	20.8	58.3	20.9	21.9	59.4	18.7
Medical Service	37.5	54.2	8.4	40.6	40.6	12.5
Legal Service	37.5	58.3	4.2	25.0	68.8	6.2
Communications Service	29.2	58.3	12.5	25.0	65.6	9.4
Agriculture Service	12.5	83.3	4.2	21.9	68.9	9.4
Home Economics Service	20.8	62.5	16.7	34.4	50.0	15.6
Computer Service	25.0	58.3	16.7	37.5	46.9	15.6
ICASALS Service	8.3	70.8	20.9	21.9	34.4	43.7
Broadcasting Service	29.2	58.3	12.5	28.1	50.0	21.9
Architectural Service	29.2	50.0	20.9	25.0	56.3	18.7
Food and Nutrition Service	16.7	70.8	12.5	28.1	56.3	15.6
Child Rearing	20.8	62.5	16.7	28.1	50.0	21.9
Social Welfare	33.3	54.2	12.5	40.6	43.8	15.6
Foreign Language Service	20.8	66.7	12.5	12.5	75.0	12.5
Livestock Examination	20.8	66.7	12.5	31.3	56.3	12.5
Water Management	12.5	87.5	0.0	18.8	68.8	12.5
Range Management	16.7	79.3	4.2	15.6	75.6	18.7
Clothing and Textile Research	12.5	75.0	12.5	31.3	53.1	15.6
Career Counseling	8.3	87.5	4.2	12.5	75.0	12.5
Speech Therapy	12.5	87.5	0.0	6.3	81.3	12.5
Accounting	33.3	50.0	16.7	43.8	40.6	15.6
Professional Workshops	12.5	79.2	8.3	15.7	59.4	25.0
Survey Research	16.7	70.8	12.5	37.5	50.0	12.5
Birth Control Clinic	8.3	79.2	12.5	12.5	81.3	6.2
Psychiatric Counseling	8.3	83.3	8.3	18.8	65.5	15.6
Social Lecture Series	16.7	62.5	20.8	21.9	75.0	3.1
Soil Conservation	8.3	87.5	4.2	25.0	62.5	12.5
Classical Movies Series	41.7	29.2	29.2	25.0	68.9	6.2
Concert Series	25.0	70.8	4.2	15.6	65.6	18.7



Early registration

JD PHOTO BY BILLY BIRDWELL

Tech Army ROTC professor to compete in tennis tournament

First, it was the U.S. Army's Stan Smith bringing home the men's singles championship from Wimbledon. Now, area tennis fans can pin their hopes on another Army player's chances to bring home a major tournament victory to Lubbock and the South Plains.

He is Col. Albert J. Geraci, professor of military science and officer in charge of the Army ROTC detachment at Tech.

Col. Geraci has been selected to compete in the All-Army Tennis Championship Tournament to be conducted July 19-29 at Fort Meyer in Washington, D.C.

Considered one of the top senior amateurs in the nation, Geraci will be competing for his second win at the All-Army

Tournament, having captured the senior division singles title in 1970. He went on that year to compete in the Interservice Tennis Tournament where he made it to the finals in both singles and doubles.

Two senior winners of the upcoming Army tournament in Washington will advance to the interservice competition to be conducted this year at Pensacola Naval Station, Fla., July 31-Aug. 4.

Geraci has compiled a sparkling record as both a player and coach since his early days as a finalist in state interscholastic competition in his native New Jersey and as a member of the varsity tennis team at Purdue University.

With a long list of competitive titles and championships in tennis to his credit, including his performance in the interservice finals in 1970, he also

won the Interservice Squash Championship in 1969 as captain of the Army team.

That same year, he coached the Vietnamese Davis Cup team at Cercle Sportif, Saigon, for play in the Southeast Asia games at Rangoon, Burma. The team won over six nations.

In addition, Geraci in 1970 arranged matches between the Vietnamese Davis Cup and United States Davis Cup team of Stan Smith, Arthur Ashe, Jim McManus and Bob Lutz. The Geraci-coached team made an outstanding showing against this star-studded U.S. team made up of players now considered among the top amateur and professional tennis players in the world.

Since coming to Lubbock, Geraci has remained active not only as a player but also as a coach for local youngsters in tennis.

Gabriel's lung collapses

Roman Gabriel's lung collapsed and—at least temporarily—has punctured the quarterbacking strength of the Los Angeles Rams.

Gabriel, veteran of 10 National Football League seasons and star quarterback of the Los Angeles club, was hospitalized Monday as the first major casualty of preseason training.

His condition was diagnosed as a spontaneous pneumothorax of the right lung—a condition caused by rupturing of a small air cyst at the top of the lung. The attending physician, who asked not to be named, said the condition could afflict any healthy individual, regardless of physical activity.

Gabriel had been firing passes in the first drill of veteran players at the Rams' Long Beach State College training camp when he said: "I don't think I can practice any longer. I can't breathe."

First reports indicated Gabriel could be out from five weeks to the entire season. Later reports, however, said the former North Carolina standout could return to action within a month.

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