

# John Connally announces formation of committee of Democrats for Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP) - Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally announced the formation Wednesday of a Democrats for Nixon committee in the presidential campaign.

Connally also announced that frozen food tycoon Jeno Paulucci would head a branch for independent voters. Paulucci was a leader in Hubert Humphrey's Democratic presidential campaign in 1968 and a top financier of Humphrey's primary campaigns this year.

The new Connally committee includes a long list of prominent Democrats as vice chairmen, including former Florida Gov. Farris Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., Mayor Beverly Briley, former Boston Mayor John F. Collins, Teamsters Union president Frank Fitzsimmons, and former Johnson administration USIA

Director Leonard Mars, and Miami Mayor David Kenedy.

Connally, a former Texas governor, sharply attacked the new Democratic party reforms and said they shut out many loyal Democrats.

"According to a national poll just completed, 20 million Democrats have already decided that their choice this year will be President Nixon over Sen. McGovern," Connally told a news conference.

Connally said he had conferred with President Nixon as late as Tuesday afternoon and that Nixon agreed with what Connally said was his own idea of a committee to organize Democratic votes for the Republican ticket. Connally also said that he had informed former President Lyndon Johnson of his

decision but that he expects Johnson to support the Democratic ticket.

In his campaign for Nixon, Connally said, he plans to organize his friends and contacts in the Democratic party, to do some speaking on behalf of the Nixon ticket and to raise \$2 to \$3 million.

Other prominent names listed by Connally as committee members included Mario Procaccino, the Democratic nominee defeated by John Lindsay in the last New York mayoral election; James Roosevelt; Mayor Louie Welch of Houston; Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of the executive committee of IBM Corp.; former baseball star Mickey Mantle and football standout Sam Huff; and entertainers Sammy Davis Jr., Charlton Heston and Frank Sinatra.

# THE UNIVERSITY DAILY



VOLUME 47 NUMBER 158

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, Friday, August 11, 1972

SIX PAGES



UD PHOTO BY BILLY BIRDWELL

## Crisis center needs volunteers

The Drug Crisis Center is a volunteer organization which handles 200 to 300 drug cases per month, according to Donna Dykes, a center worker.

The center is open from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. daily with telephone lines open 24 hours daily. The center needs more volunteer help in order that they might remain open around the clock.

The center will provide the training for

anyone who can help the organization. The usual work load is one four-hour shift per week.

The center handles cases with people from ages 16 to 55 on almost all types of drugs. In cases where the person needs more help, the center refers them to other social aid centers in the area.

The Drug Crisis Center is located on 13th Street, one-half block east of the Tech campus.

## Attack on drug abuse going well

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP) - A six-week attack on drug abuse here is paying off, a special assistant U.S. attorney says.

"We've got the street sellers looking over their shoulder now. They're tremendously afraid of being apprehended," added Malcolm Segal.

He assessed the new federal law enforcement program against drug abuse for the Austin American.

The program's only aim, he said, is to "attack the pushers of heroin and cocaine."

He said in six weeks 30 persons have been arrested, quantities of heroin and cocaine have been seized, and "we now know the names of most of the heroin pushers in the city."

"If we don't make a drug arrest, it'll be gun possession arrest; if not that, then

it'll be an income tax arrest; if not that, then it'll be one for possession of stolen property."

Austin was one of 33 cities picked as a target area in the nationwide program, established by President Nixon last January.

Segal said although Austin's "overall drug program is not as serious as it is in many other cities, it does have a significant heroin problem." He said there may be as many as 1,000 heroin addicts in the city, which has a population over 250,000.

He also mentioned that San Antonio is one of the major drug centers in the Southwest and it is only 80 miles away.

"We know we're close to a major drug source because the quality of the heroin found in Austin is high," Segal said. "In

one case, heroin packaged for street use here was found to have a 58 per cent opiate content. This would be enough to kill an addict in New York City."

He said that generally drugs are diluted every time they change hands, and by the time it reaches New York, it has been cut 8-9 per cent.

## Republicans drop party reform efforts

WASHINGTON (AP) - Republican reformers, faced with strong opposition from conservatives, have abandoned their effort to require quotas for youths and minorities at the 1976 GOP convention.

The reformers will still press for a 50-50

## Ellsberg, Russo

# Plan anti-Nixon campaign

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo say they will use the time from their postponed Pentagon Papers trial to make antiwar speeches and campaign against President Nixon.

"This administration is a menace to the rights of American citizens," said Ellsberg. He accused the government of "using the charges in this case to frighten other citizens out of revealing

what they know about government lies, deception and criminal behavior."

Ellsberg, 41, and Russo, 35, former Rand Corp. researchers on government projects, are charged with espionage, conspiracy and theft in connection with the leak to news media of the top secret Pentagon Papers detailing origins of the Vietnam war.

The trial was halted before opening

arguments by a wiretap dispute after jurors had already been sworn in. The U.S. Supreme Court has given defense attorneys time to file petitions for a high court hearing on the matter and probably won't rule on that until the justices reconvene in October.

The issue involves the government's refusal to disclose logs of a wiretapped conversation in which a defense attorney or consultant was overheard talking to a person unconnected with the trial.

U.S. District Court Judge Matt Byrne, who summoned jurors to his court Wednesday, told the 12 regular jurors and six alternates to remain on call indefinitely.

Byrne told them they would be summoned to court again in October, either for the trial's resumption or further instructions. Attorneys in the case say this may be the first time in legal history a sworn jury is being left in limbo for such an extended period.

At a news conference following the court session, Ellsberg and Russo revealed their speaking plans.

## Car insurance suit filed

SHERMAN, Tex. (AP) - An Austin lawyer has invoked the U.S. Constitution in an attempt to get Texas car insurance rates lowered for men under 25 years of age. He asked \$5 million in rebates for what he called discrimination.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court here by William K. Kimble of Austin, now 26 but a purchaser of automobile insurance when he was under 25.

Named defendants are five members of the State Board of Insurance, state insurance Commissioner Clay Cotten, the U.S. Fire Insurance Co. and the State of Texas.

In Austin, Kimble said he filed the suit here rather than in Austin because "the insurance company I am suing is licensed to do business there in Sherman and I could lay venue jurisdiction in Sherman for all the defendants."

Kimble asked that the suit be considered a class action to include similar automobile insurance companies filed on behalf of all male drivers under 25, specifically those classified 2-C or 2-A for insurance purposes. Young male drivers pay higher insurance rates than do older motorists.

Class 2-C includes males under 25 who are owners or principal operators of vehicles. Class 2-A members are men under 25 who are either married or are the principal operators of cars.

Kimble's suit alleges that higher rates for under-25 male drivers discriminates

because of marital status, age and sex. He said this violates the Constitution's 14th Amendment.

The lawyer said he had been classified 2-C and thus was discriminated against because of age, sex and marital status.

State agencies and officers were named, he said, because the state regulates rates.

He also asked a permanent injunction to prevent what he called "further discrimination."

## Lab purchases laser

By BILL MICHALEC  
Staff Reporter

A sophisticated argon laser has recently become the property of the electro-optics laboratory in the Electrical Engineering Building. The laser will be used primarily to practice holography.

Holography involves taking three-dimensional pictures with a laser beam by directing one-half the beam on film for reference, while the other half strikes the object. The light on the object scatters onto the film, covering the entire film with a defracted light pattern.

The laser beam must be used to view the exposed film. The object appears in the film as three-dimensional, and, by repositioning the film, different views of the object can be observed.

Associate Professor Dr. John D. Reichert explained that the new laser uses argon molecules to accelerate the light beam so that a sufficient intensity level can be obtained. He speculated that the beam could be projected across campus with a noticeable widening.

The properties of an argon laser also allow it to incorporate approximately 10 spectrum colors in its beam by varying wave lengths.

Dr. Reichert warned that this laser is capable of severely burning a careless person. Eye damage can also occur by looking directly at the beam source. To guard against possible injury, there is limited access to the laser, and close supervision for all but the most experienced.

The new tool is currently being used by graduate students. In the fall under-graduates may also make some use of the laser in conjunction with a course about optics.

The laser is one result of funds allocated to the Electrical Engineering Department through a generous National Science Foundation grant.

## Handgun ban passed by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) - A ban on the sale of easily concealable handguns has been passed by the Senate and sent to an uncertain fate in the House.

The Senate passed the measure, 68 to 25, late Wednesday after three days of debate and overwhelming rejection of stronger gun controls.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the bill's chief sponsor, said it would "take out of the market-place the weapons used most frequently by criminals."

The Senate bill is aimed primarily at cheap, snub-nosed, light-weight handguns of the kind commonly called "Saturday night specials," but it also would bar the sale of other higher-quality weapons that are easily concealed.

Bayh said the bill would have prevented the legal sale of the guns used to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 to shoot Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace three months ago.

The attempted assassination of Wallace during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination spurred Senate action on the measure.

Bayh estimated the bill would ban the sale of about one million of the 2½ million pistols and revolvers sold each year in this country.

But it would do nothing about the millions of handguns now privately owned.

The Senate rejected attempts to outlaw private ownership of handguns and to require registration of all firearms and licensing of gun owners.

The Senate did adopt amendments making the murder or attempted murder of policemen, firemen and prison guards on active duty a federal crime and providing for priority handling in the federal courts of criminal trials involving use or possession of a firearm.

The bill also was amended to set an

additional separate penalty for carrying or using a firearm in the commission of a felony.

The Senate rejected, 70 to 27, an amendment by Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb., to permit dealers to sell present stocks of the handguns outlawed by the legislation. It would have allowed continued sales of all models until the secretary of the Treasury acted to disapprove them.

In 1968 Congress ordered a ban on imports of handguns not suitable for sporting purposes and the regulations issued by the Treasury Department to enforce the law would be applied to domestic sales by the new bill.

Under an agreement offered by Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, and approved by voice vote, handguns meeting these criteria could be sold if suitable for self-protection.

# Economists unsure about Nixon's policies

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

WASHINGTON (AP) - A year after President Nixon stunned the nation by freezing wages, prices and rents for 90 days, his broad economic program appears to be on the road to reaching at least its 1972 goals.

But the first anniversary of Nixon's dramatic economic moves last Aug. 15 finds even his closest economic advisers wary and uncertain about the future.

Although they are pleased with the economy's recent performance, including a slower inflation rate and dropping

unemployment, they say the battle is not over.

They think the Nixon administration will achieve its targets of reducing unemployment to the range of 5 per cent and cutting inflation to the range of 2 to 3 percent by the end of the year.

But next year is another question, they say, and it may be critical one for the nation's economy.

The administration is now pondering some of the tough questions: When and how can Nixon's wage price control system be safely lifted? How can the sharp rise in food prices be halted? If the federal budget gets out of hand, can the wage-price control system stand new inflationary pressures? Can the jobless rate be brought down to 4 per cent, or "full employment?"

One of the big challenges facing the program is the continued sharp rise in wholesale prices, which may be passed on to consumers. In July, wholesale prices rose 0.7 per cent. In the eight months before the freeze, the wholesale price index increased 5.2 per cent.

For now, anyway, the administration is basking in the successes of the Phase 2 economic program. Recent consumer price and job indicators have shown definite improvement. The dollar has survived so far under overseas pressure. Profits are booming. Real earnings of workers are up.

Richard Nixon enters the opening round of the 1972 presidential race with some glowing economic reports on his side. In the second quarter of the year, for instance, the economy grew at a healthy 8.9 per cent rate, while the rate of inflation dropped to 2.1 per cent.

A year ago, it wasn't that way. The inflation rate was showing signs of accelerating. In the three months before the freeze, the Consumer Price Index advanced at an annual rate of 4.8 per cent. The unemployment rate remained at a seemingly intractable 6 per cent.

In Europe, the dollar was in deep trouble. A new wave of speculation in currencies threatened to erupt. The years of large U. S. balance-of-payments deficits had finally caught up with the nation.

With a surplus of about \$50 billion overseas, foreign central banks weren't anxious to take in more dollars to maintain the dollar's historic relationship to gold at \$35 an ounce. But they had to take in dollars to maintain the value of their own currencies.

One alternative would have been to cash in their dollars for gold. But the United States had only about \$10 billion in gold. If all countries had lined up at the Treasury, the gold stock would soon be depleted and the country would be broke in terms of reserve assets.

Nixon decided to suspend convertibility into gold, a move cutting the dollar loose from its fixed rate of exchange with other currencies.

"If you are going to close the gold window, you couldn't just fuss around," Stein said in recalling that action. "You had to take decisive action" on the domestic front.

Nixon's abandonment of his opposition to wage-price controls wasn't all that hasty. Faced with a midsummer bout of high inflation and joblessness, he decided in principle to take bold action several weeks before the announcement, insiders say.

The secret was well kept. Only then Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, Budget Director George P. Shultz, Paul McCracken, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and maybe a few others knew.

Stein said he had an inkling of what was going on about 10 days before Nixon acted when the entire council met with the President. It was then that McCracken was given the assignment of studying in

detail a wage-price freeze and a wage-price freeze and a wage-price review board.

The secret had to be kept because if any word got out, people would start trying to beat it by raising wages and prices, Stein said, adding: "We were aided by the fact that nobody would have believed it."

On Friday, Aug. 13, Nixon summoned all his top economic advisers to Camp David, Md., for a weekend of work. It was there the details of the new economic program were hashed out.

On Sunday night, Aug. 15, Nixon went on nationwide television to announce the freeze and suspension of the convertibility of the dollar into gold. He put a temporary 10 per cent surcharge on imports.

To spur the economy, he asked Congress to give industry an accelerated investment tax credit of 10 per cent for one year and 5 per cent after that, to remove the 7 percent automobile excise tax, and increase personal tax exemptions—a program that Congress modified and adopted later.

The next day, the government was flooded with inquiries. Connally, named to head the Cost of Living Council that would administer the freeze, went on television to give a few details: There would be few exemptions from the freeze, he said.

The small Office of Emergency Preparedness was originally set up to handle enforcement, but eventually those duties were given to the Internal Revenue Service. Compliance depended heavily on voluntary action by Americans.

"The freeze gave us time to set up Phase 2," Stein said in assessing its impact. "I think it changed psychology in the country."

The administration wanted to avoid the Korean War experience in which Congress debated wage-price controls for several months, he said. By the time it acted, wages and prices had skyrocketed.

As Nixon huddled with his advisers at Camp David, they also talked in broad terms of "Stage 2", as it was known then. "Nobody thought it would be as comprehensive and mandatory as it turned out to be," Stein said, adding the advisers were originally thinking about voluntary wage-price guidelines to follow the freeze.

Marvin Koster, an economist who worked with the Cost of Living Council, said Phase 2 had to be flexible "to avoid waste, distortion and inefficiency" that might be true with tighter controls.

"Our mandate was to reach the goals, do it without chilling the expansion, and get out," said Dick Cheney, director of operations for the council.

The shape of Phase 2 became known more than a month before it went into effect: a seven-member Price Commission, a Pay Board composed of five members each from labor, business and the public, and the Cost of Living Council continuing as overseer.

The Internal Revenue Service was assigned to handle enforcement, depending heavily on voluntary compliance.

The largest economic units in the nation—big labor and big business were required to clear all wage and price increases with the government in advance. There were two other tiers, with the second largest group of companies having to submit quarterly reports. The small "mom and pop" stores had to follow the guidelines, but make no reports.

The Pay Board set a 5.5 per cent standard to cover wage increases. The Price Commission's rules were more complicated.

Basically, higher prices were to be allowed only if they could be justified by allowable costs. And the administration put a restraint on profit margins, to organized labor's surprise.

The commission said the profit margin of a firm could not exceed its "base period" level—the average of the best two of the last three fiscal years.

Nixon weathered his first crisis when AFL-CIO President George Meany, who heavily criticized the freeze, finally agreed to serve on the board after receiving assurances that the Cost of Living Council would not veto the board's actions.

Five months after Phase 2 started on Nov. 14, Meany walked off the board, taking four of the five union members with him. The veteran labor leader said the board offered labor "no hope for fairness, equity or justice." Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, remained on the board.

Nixon then reconstituted the board, retaining the five public members and only one of the five business members.

But perhaps the worst crisis was the post-freeze bulge of inflation. The administration had expected prices to rise temporarily after the freeze ended Nov. 13, but no one had thought the bulge would last until Easter.

"When the bulge didn't seem to go away... we began to worry," Stein said. That worry eased when consumer prices showed no increase, seasonally adjusted, in March, a report that was released in April.

The most recent figures on the cost of living show that consumer prices have risen at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent in the first six months before the freeze, they rose at a rate of 4 per cent.

Stein said it is clear that inflation, when viewed over a period of months, had been subsiding in the summer of 1971 from the high rates of 1970. But he said the administration couldn't take the risk that the old economic policies would bring the rate down further.

He said that if the Democratic-controlled Congress continues to add to the federal deficit this year, causing an overheated economy, Phase 2 might "blow up" next year because of widespread noncompliance.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, said that probably the most difficult time for Phase 2 came early in the year when businessmen began expressing concern about the impact of controls on their profits and the economic recovery.

"The economic numbers were good, but yet there was all this talk," he said.

The administration countered with speechmaking, and the uncertainty appeared to wane with announcement of first-quarter profit reports.

While the over-all rate of inflation subsided, the administration had trouble with food prices, which went up sharply in the first half of the year despite its efforts.

Last month Nixon extended price controls to raw agricultural products for the first time, but only after the first sale at the producer level. He also suspended all meat import quotas for the remainder of 1972.

How to remove the controls is a big problem for the administration. The legislation under which Nixon acted expires next April 30, but could be extended by Congress. Nixon has not yet made a decision to extend controls.

Shultz, now treasury secretary, said the President doesn't want to set a target date for ending controls because it could build up expectations and cause wages and prices to skyrocket soon after they end.

Stein said the problem is to demonstrate to the people "that the rate of inflation is low and we will keep it low... How many more months this will take... I don't know."

Just as uncertain is the dollar's performance overseas in foreign exchange markets.

Nixon in December devalued the dollar for the first time since 1934 by raising the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce at an international meeting at the Smithsonian Institution. The value of other key currencies was raised upward.

The devaluation ended weeks of troublesome negotiations over Nixon's import surcharge and the Aug. 15 decision to close the gold window. After the agreement on currencies was reached, the surcharge was lifted, but the gold window remained closed.

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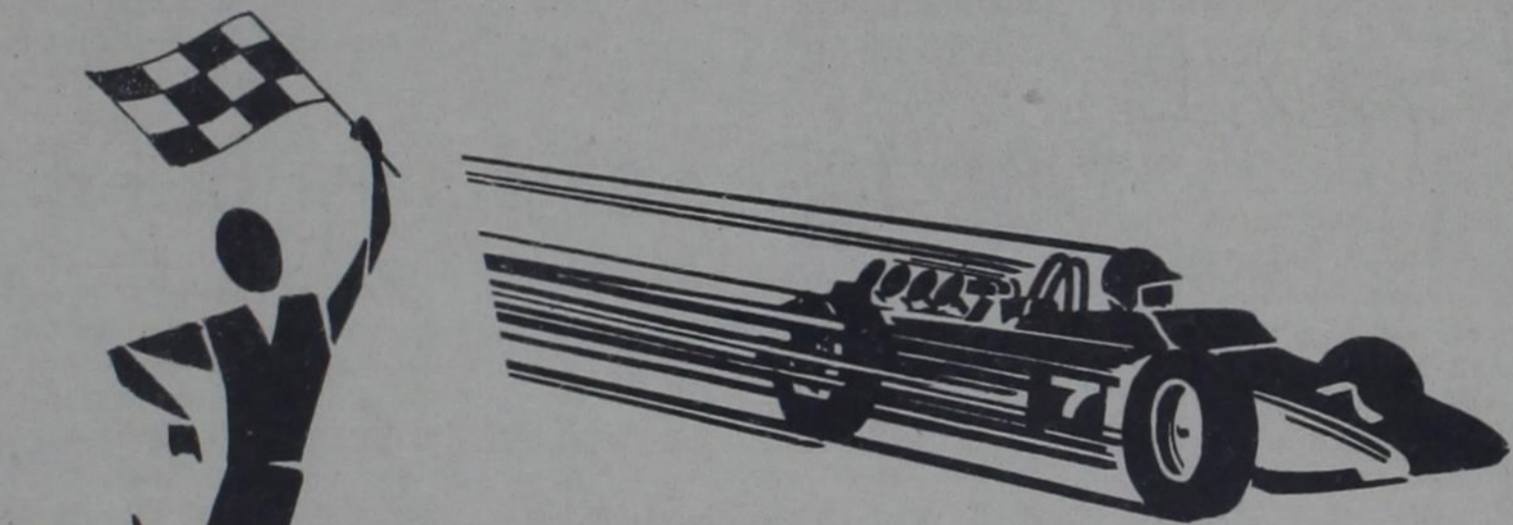
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The University Daily, a student newspaper at Texas Tech University at Lubbock, Texas is published by Student Publications, Journalism Building, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409. The University Daily is published daily except Saturday and Sunday during the long terms, September through May, and bi-weekly (every Wednesday and Friday) during the summer sessions, June through August, except during review and examination periods and school vacations.

The University Daily is a member of Associated Collegiate Press, Southwestern Journalism Congress and National Council of College Publications Advisors.

Second class postage paid at Lubbock, Texas 79409. Subscription rate is \$10 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

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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.

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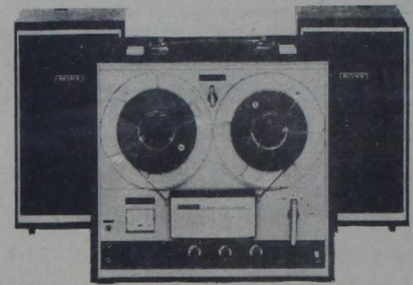
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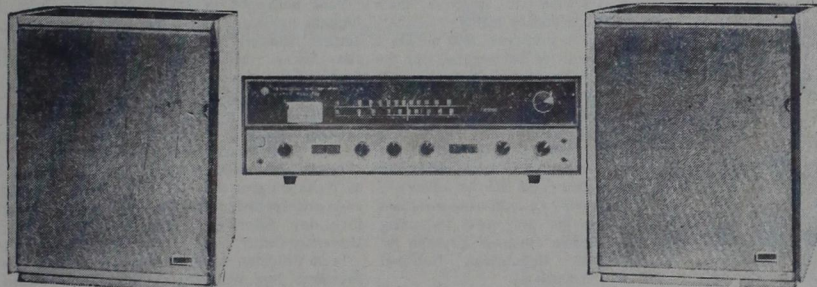
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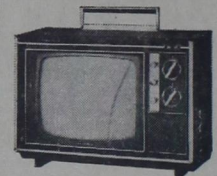
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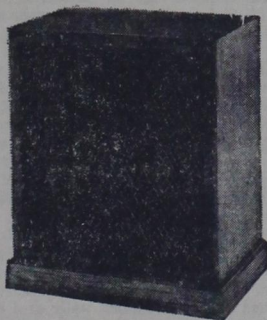
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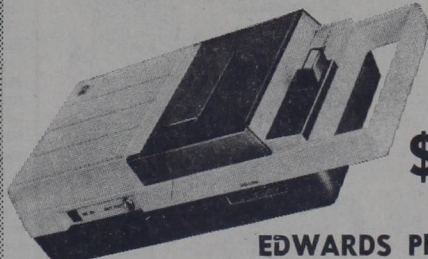
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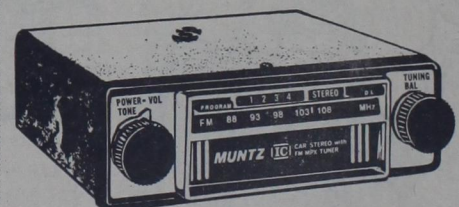
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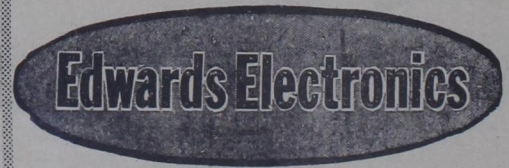


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# Supreme Court changes repossession laws

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court will require changes in the way a creditor in Texas can use the law to repossess goods from a defaulting purchaser.

That opinion was voiced by John E. Krahrmer, associate professor of law and newly appointed assistant dean of the School of Law at Tech.

Under the law as it existed in most states, including Texas, prior to the Supreme Court decision, a creditor who had sold goods "on time" under an installment contract could obtain a court order allowing the sheriff to take such goods from a defaulting purchaser without a hearing. If the taking

was wrongful, the purchaser was allowed to bring a suit at a later time for any damages he may have suffered, Prof. Krahrmer said.

In the case of Fuentes V. Shevin, however, the Supreme Court has held that the purchaser's rights to due process of law are violated if the order is issued solely at the request of the creditor and the purchaser is not given an opportunity for a hearing to contest whether such an order is proper on the facts of the case before the goods are taken.

As the Court said in reaching its decision, "It has long been recognized that 'fairness can rarely be obtained by secret,

one-sided determination of facts decisive of rights..."

According to Prof. Krahrmer, the purpose of a hearing before an order is issued "is to insure that a person's property is not taken without giving him a chance to present his side of the case. For example, a person may have defaulted on grounds which would allow him to have legal recourse against the seller. A prior hearing would bring this to light and may well result in the court deciding that the creditor should not be allowed to use a court order a leverage to force the payment of a doubtful claim."

This new legal requirement will result in a delay between

the time when a buyer defaults and the time when goods can legally be seized. "The delay will undoubtedly cost something," Prof. Krahrmer said, "and this will probably be reflected in increased credit costs or in increased costs for the goods themselves."

Prof. Krahrmer is now conducting a research project to determine what effects the Court's decision of June 14th will have on the business community.

The Court indicated that it might be possible to waive the right to a hearing in the installment payment contract if the waiver is made willingly, knowingly, and intelligently.

Prof. Krahrmer is doubtful about waiver statement being upheld if there is even the slightest question about whether the purchaser understood the effect of the statement.

"The first reaction of many creditors," he said, "will probably be to include a waiver clause in their installment contracts. My own opinion is that it is quite likely the courts will not uphold such waivers when purchasers are not made aware of them at the time the contract is signed."

"The trend of the law today is

to require at least a minimum of fairness in sales bargaining and to look with suspicion on attempts by one party to bury waivers of important rights of the other party in the fine print of form contracts."

The principle of the Fuentes case may be expanded in the near future, Prof. Krahrmer said. "A case recently decided by a Federal District Court in California, Adams v. Egley, has extended the prior hearing rule to cases in which the creditor privately repossesses goods

under the Uniform Commercial Code (which is also in effect in Texas) without using a court order directed to a sheriff. If upheld, the decision will certainly have a significant impact on consumer-creditor relations."

Prof. Krahrmer received his bachelor of arts degree and law degree from the University of Iowa and his master of laws degree from Harvard University. His field of specialization is commercial and trade law.

## Busing limits pass committee

WASHINGTON (AP) - A bill that would impose strict limits on the federal courts' power to order busing in school desegregation cases was approved 21 to 16 Tuesday by the House Education and Labor Committee.

The bill would prohibit cross-town busing of elementary-school pupils and permit it at higher grades only under strict limitations. Courts would have to try all other desegregation methods before turning to busing.

The committee added a provision designed to concentrate more federal education funds in inner-city schools to improve their educational quality.

It authorized \$500 million a year for that purpose, with the money to come out of the \$1 billion authorized earlier for emergency aid to schools that are desegregating.

Approval of the bill after a long struggle in the committee cleared the way for a flurry of voting on antibusing measures in the two weeks remaining before Congress recesses for the Republican National Convention.

The Rules Committee, which controls the flow of legislation to the House floor, already has approved a constitutional amendment that would outlaw

busing. It will vote Thursday to clear still another anti-busing bill for a House vote.

That bill, requested by President Nixon last March, would prevent the federal courts from issuing any new busing orders until next June 30.

It is designed to freeze the busing situation where it is now in order to give Congress time to pass permanent desegregation guidelines for the courts to follow.

The bill from the Education and Labor Committee would establish those guidelines, but antibusing forces still want the freeze on new busing orders enacted in case the guidelines bill should die in the Senate.

In addition, 167 members have signed a petition demanding a vote on the constitutional amendment, which makes it likely that all three will be acted on within the next two weeks.

## Politicians to speak

Four nominees to Texas' highest public offices have agreed tentatively to address the Texas Intercollegiate Student Association meeting on the Tech campus Sept. 8-10.

Bob Craig, vice president for external affairs of the Tech Student Association, said 75 to 100 persons from approximately 45 Texas colleges and universities are expected to attend the three-day meeting at the University Center.

Tech Student Association President Greg Wimmer said this meeting on the Tech campus is believed to be the first wholly student-oriented conference ever to be held here. Craig said the student

presidents from the regular member colleges and universities are expected to head delegations of one to three persons.

Both Dolph Briscoe of Uvalde, Democratic nominee for governor of Texas, and his opponent, Henry Grover of Houston, the Republican nominee, have indicated they will attend the conference to deliver addresses.

Others who have tentatively accepted invitations include John Hill, Houston, the unopposed Democratic nominee for attorney general; and Bill Hobby, also of Houston, the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor.

## Water reuse vital in future

Good, cheap water is important any place, but in the water-short West it has the lure of a pot of gold.

Tech researchers believe the increasing demand for high quality water can be met in the future only by multiple reuse of available supplies. This is common practice for industry, but reuse for recreational purposes requires a higher quality water.

The university's Water Resources Center is ready to undertake a project which could lead to a valuable source of good quality water—municipal wastewater purified in part by a natural process.

The national Office of Water Resources Research has approved the project to "try out" in miniature the Lubbock Lakes Project designed to provide seven recreational lakes in the Yellowhouse Canyon which runs through the city.

The research project should determine the feasibility of reusing municipal wastewater for recreational purposes. An advantage is that the wastewater to be used not only is being treated by conventional processes for sewage, but it also has been used for irrigation purposes prior to its use for recreation. The cropland through which it percolates helps to purify the water by acting as a filter.

Principal investigators for the project are two civil engineers, Dr. Dan M. Wells who is director of Tech Water Resources Center and the assistant director, Dr. Robert

M. Seazy.

"Throughout the Southwest," said Wells, "increasing numbers of cities are using treated municipal wastewater for irrigation of agricultural crops. Eighty municipalities in the West Texas area, for example, use wastewater for this purpose now, and the practice is spreading to less arid regions of the country and is certain to become more widespread in the future."

In addition to irrigation uses, however, the increasing demand for high quality water, according to Wells, "can be met in the future only by multiple reuse of available supplies."

The cost of conventional treatment processes continues to be prohibitive, he said, while the process proposed by the Tech project offers promise for multiple reuse with practically no additional cost.

For the Lubbock lakes and for the research project, the wastewater to be used will have been treated in a conventional sewage plant and then used for crop irrigation before it is pumped out of the ground for recreational uses.

The major handicap in the use of such water is a heavy concentration of nitrates left in the water even after it percolates through the soil. Whether this will permit fish growth and whether it will so enrich the water that an overabundance of plant growth will result are factors to be determined through the research.

The project calls for a series of nine small ponds to be built

on the Tech farm on the university campus. One row of ponds will serve as a control system with no treatment provided. Conditions in two other sets of ponds will be varied from time to time to test the effects of changed physical or chemical conditions on the water quality in the system.

Additions which are to be tested include increased quantities of nutrients, urban runoff which can be obtained from a nearby playa lake, treated sewage, copper sulfate and other algicides to control plant growth, and water containing lower concentrations of nitrate than the pumped water.

Biological measures to control populations of algae also will be taken as well as any other tests which might appear appropriate in determining what might be necessary to get a high enough water quality to grow edible fish and provide safety for swimming or other water recreation.

Fish will be kept in each of the ponds, and these will be tagged for identification. Rates of growth for the fish will be measured periodically.

"The principal value of this project," Wells said, "will be to provide invaluable guidance to the City of Lubbock and many other cities in the more arid regions of the country that contemplate reuse of water in the future."

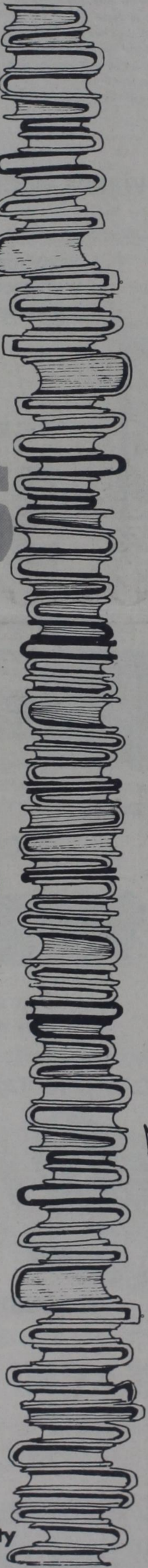
In addition, he said, the project should determine the suitability of such reclaimed wastewaters for higher use purposes such as industrial or even municipal supply.

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## Legislation introduced to "free" pro athletes

WASHINGTON (AP) - In an unusual House subcommittee appearance, Sen. Sam J. Ervin announced Wednesday he will introduce legislation to exempt professional athletes from "slavery" through antitrust exemptions and the reserve clause.

"I hope you will all join with me in trying to pass this legislation to help vindicate the courageous sacrifice of Curt Flood so that those athletes that come after can say truthfully and proudly that 'I am not a piece of property,'" the North Carolina Democrat said.

Declaring it "is easy to become very emotional about the plight of American professional athletes," Ervin said "even though their numbers are small, they are slaves. Even though many of them are well paid, they are well-paid slaves."

"In this land of the free and the home of the brave, we have a group of citizens who cannot sell their talents in the free enterprise system," he said.

Ervin said his bill would permit an athlete upon expiration of his contract to enter into a contract with any other person. Appearing before a House judiciary subcommittee, Ervin said athletes are held in bondage by club owners through such devices as the reserve clause, option clause, league rules and court decisions exempting baseball from antitrust laws.

He also spoke against a bill before the subcommittee to permit the merger of the National Basketball Association and American Basketball Association.

"The basketball owners are asking Congress to give them the same type of monopolistic powers over their players and I think it is atrocious that this servitude is going on in 20th century America and any sports legislation that passes Congress should abolish it," Ervin said.



Greg Wimmer

## Wimmer analyses student changes

Greg Wimmer, senior from Fort Worth and new president of the Student Association at Tech, has analyzed some of the changes that have come over students during the past few years.

Wimmer feels the most prominent change in students at Tech is their "development as individuals."

"This is in keeping with the national trend of all young people toward individualism," he added. "There has also been more questioning and doubt about traditional accepted practices and policies."

"As yet, Tech has not experienced any great changes because of student questioning but I feel it is a healthy realization. It is part of the education process."

"It is not whether we answer all the questions but rather whether we question all the

answers that makes us capable of becoming a productive and progressive society."

Wimmer was elected by the student body in the spring of 1972 to serve as student president during the 1972-73 academic year at Texas' third largest institution of higher education.

Jim Nader is vice president for internal affairs at Tech.

Wimmer perceives his role as liaison between the student body and other segments of the University and the community and "will make every effort to make the student, voice heard."

"I also feel that a great portion of my responsibility lies in the innovation and improvement of services and programs provided through my office," he said. "These services and programs are designed to improve the general welfare of the students of Tech as members of the University community and as citizens of Lubbock."

He credits President Nixon and his administration's policies with the diminishing of student protests which were so rampant a few years ago. "The reasons are many," he said. "First, I feel we have a very astute politician in the White House who has been able to keep volatile issues to a minimum."

"There has not been a catalyst to set off any demonstrations of

any measure. Second, since there have been few national issues to spur widespread support from students it has been had to get people united behind any causes," he said.

Wimmer, is working on the establishment of a "sound Legal Aid program for the students of the University."

"I feel it is of utmost importance that this program be in operation this next year," he said. "It will provide legal counsel and hopefully in the future legal representation in the problems most often encountered by college students."

Another area in which he, his staff, and the Student Association will be working is the elevation of the position of students in the decision making process of the University. He

believes the elevation should be at all levels.

"It would seem to me it would benefit everyone if there were a new insight into some of the traditional problems facing a university," Wimmer said. "This new insight could be provided by some old untapped sources, students."

He believes the student government and Student Association can best achieve their goals by having open channels of communication. "Students must feel they can make their feelings known to us and we in turn must know we can relate the students' feelings to administration and board members," Greg said. "I think we have begun this process but it must be continued and improved."

## President's car in shop

DEARBORN, Mich. (AP) - until the bugs - or possibly Ford Motor Co. would rather not call it a recall - having the President's brand new \$500,000 Mercury Division spokesman, said the car was taken to Washington, inspected, and sent back.

Officials said it is more like sending a suit back to the tailor for alterations.

But something about the five-ton black armor-plated Lincoln Continental limousine doesn't fit. Although no one is saying what, Ford and the Secret Service agree that President Nixon will not get his new car

"It has nothing to do with mechanics," Peacock said. "It's one of the design features that had been put in this car specifically. They the Secret Service want some changes made."

## Women trail men on chess board

(AP) - Women's liberation has been checkmated on the chess board and the women themselves are the first to admit it.

"The fact is, that women are definitely not as good at chess as men," said Marilyn Braun of

Milwaukee, Wis., co-winner of the 1972 U.S. Women's National Championship.

"Women have always been in a minority and they've never done as well," said Pearl Mann, a regional vice president of the U.S. Chess Federation. "And I think it's the way we're built. It's the way I'm built anyway."

"Just like in tennis, the strongest women competitors in chess are not as strong as the strongest men," said Kathryn Slater, U.S. representative to the World Chess Federation.

The world championship match between American challenger Bobby Fischer and Russian defender Boris Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland, has sparked an interest in chess among both men and women, but the females lag far behind.

Ms. Aronson, who's been playing chess for 30 years, said she believes that chess is "too strenuous for some women. There's too much pressure."

Other factors in the lack of women players, she said, are

"childbearing and childbearing responsibilities" and a shortage of willing male competitors.

"Men usually don't like to be defeated by women," Ms. Aronson said.

Col. E. B. Edmondson, president of the American Chess Federation, agreed. He said that far from showing any gallantry when they are playing against women, men usually are "more vicious" because it would hurt their ego to lose to a female.

Ms. Mann, who also directs tournaments in Milwaukee, said, "I don't think chess is predominantly a women's game because women aren't predominantly the sort of people that are aggressive and I think it takes a certain amount of aggressiveness to play well."

Both Ms. Braun and Ms. Mann agree that women's liberation could bring more women into chess. "You're coming into new times as far as chess and women are con-

cerned. Women are more free to express themselves in any way they want," Ms. Mann said.

Ms. Braun said she met Fischer in New York in 1969 and went to lunch with him. He was "very polite, friendly and sociable," she said, but she wouldn't want to play against him, adding, "I don't want to humiliate myself."

## Campus Happenings

### Circulation job

The University Daily is accepting applications for a circulation job with the paper. The application forms may be picked up in the Student Publications Office, room 102, of the Journalism Building. The job will begin this fall.

### Lighthouse

The Summit Lighthouse, a non-denominational religious organization founded by the Ascended Masters, will be presenting a free lecture on August 11 from 7:00 - 9:30 p.m. at Texas Tech University Center, Room 205 and 206.

Subjects discussed will be "The Mastery of the Seven

Chakras through the Seven Rays, Man's Individuality and God's Universality, How to Tune In with the Flow of Life, The Ascended Masters and the Path, The Power of the Spoken Word, The Uses of the Sacred Fire, Techniques of Meditation, The Human Aura."

### Ramsey Muniz

Ramsey Muniz, La Raza Unida candidate for state governor, will be the featured guest at a dinner on Aug. 23 at 8 p.m. The dinner is sponsored by MECHA and will be in the Coronado Room of the University Center. For more information concerning the banquet, contact Billy Agüero at 762-9546 or 7475437.

# Writer thinks Carlen like Lombardi

(AP) - "In some ways," a Houston writer observed, "Jim Carlen reminds one of the late Vince Lombardi, perhaps the greatest disciplinarian in football history."

"You can't honestly knock his idealistic approach, and you have to admire his guts for speaking out."

Carlen, entering his third year as football coach at Tech, has shown no reluctance to speak his mind. He is described variously as hardnosed, idealistic, evangelistic, charismatic and naive.

But aside from a confrontation last year with Tech fans, his vigorous, personalized recruiting program coupled with a hard set of rules attracted the most attention.

When his unbending guidelines were announced, a campus underground newspaper promptly labeled him "Morality Fats."

And, says Carlen, "I think a lot of recruiters from other schools have used it against us very openly and viciously."

On the other hand, he continued, when other coaches find a kid who favors such rules, they will sell those rules as if they were their own.

In the competitive arena of schoolboy recruiting, such matters are more than delicate.

"I don't want to have any

foolish rules," Carlen said in an interview. "We have rules we think are basic."

"The rule most discussed against us is our church rule. . . I've never said a boy had to go to any church. . . I just think a youngster needs faith. I think it's one thing a lot of young people are missing right now."

"But if a kid tells me he's an atheist and his folks go along with it, I don't ever say another word. It's his privilege. But it's a rule that we encourage church attendance."

"We advocate not drinking alcohol, taking drugs, smoking cigarettes - 12 months a year."

"We have mandatory class attendance until a boy's a senior. I feel like by then if he doesn't want to go to class, that's his privilege."

And despite certain criticism and ridicule, Carlen contends the results speak well for such rules. And while used against him by some recruiters, he says, the appeal to parents has been a positive recruiting tool.

"I visit every home of every football player so I can meet the family," Carlen said. "And I give them our rules, which I guess are a little more stern than most rules. But most homes have tougher rules than we have. We just try to continue on."

Carlen said he averages 300

speaking engagements a year "not including when I teach Sunday school, which probably adds another 45 a year to it."

But, he contends, "you can't sell yourself through the mail, or the telephone or the newspaper, you've got to do it personally."

Carlen approved SWC elimination of lavish entertainment of prospects, which "got really out of hand."

"I don't think a boy should base where he's going to school on who feeds him the best," said Carlen. "We find that we get to know the parents and people a lot better if we just visit in their homes."

Carlen's view on entertainment extends also to campus visits by athletes, whom he houses in dormitories, not hotels.

"We want him to see campus life as it is, so when he comes back he's not disillusioned and spoiled," Carlen explained.

"I would say that's the toughest thing in Texas. Most of the players are a little bit spoiled because they're creating a great interest factor."

"You take the nine schools in the conference, and they're right on top of them all the time. Then you take Oklahoma, and some of the other schools in Texas, and they're on top of them too."

"A youngster nearly loses his perspective as to how good he really is, and when he gets to the campus it's a rude awakening."

The high recruiting drama in the SWC comes in February. On the eve of the first signing day, Carlen confers by telephone through the night with his coaches at strategic areas around the state.

"If a coach says he needs me in his particular area, then I work it out with a private plane to get there. . . but you can't be everywhere at 8 a.m. which is signing time."

"So we start in different places, wherever we think the best football player is that we're going to get."

"And I try to get the best, biggest and fastest plane in town. And it's one demaning day, I'll tell you that."

Carlen's first year in Texas he flew the first day to Dallas, Monahan, Houston, Port Arthur, Port Neches, El Paso and Lubbock.

For Carlen, the goal is easily defined, if not easily attained.

"I think winning the Southwest Conference and winning the Cotton Bowl would be a big thing, which we've never done here."

"But," he added ruefully, "you don't do it overnight."

# Killion heads clinic

High school students in six states have benefited this summer from Tech band director Dean Killion who is winding up a cycle of clinics for marching bands today with an intensive four-day session on the campus of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The series of clinics, each sponsored by the band directors associations in the several states, included sessions at Alabama State University and in San Antonio in July. Killion is

a past president of the Texas State Band Directors Association which sponsored the San Antonio clinic.

Immediately prior to going to Illinois, Killion served as clinician at a summer band camp at the University of Florida where he coached the All State-All Star band students in the patriotic show performed at half time in the North-South All Star football game at Gainesville, Fla.

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# Baltimore still contender

BALTIMORE (AP) - The Baltimore Colts have a new owner and general manager, but not much has changed on the playing field. They're still contenders.

"We have a good team. . . with a damned good defense," says Coach Don McCafferty, the low-key head coach who doesn't waste words. "We're championship contenders."

The Colts, whose 131-54-5 record since 1958 is the best in the National Football League, have depth with a fine blend of experience and youth. A third Super Bowl appearance in five years is not impossible.

The entire season for the Colts may be riding on a single position, now that they've made their long-waited move at quarterback.

John Unitas, 39, and starting his 17th season, is still No. 1. But

with veteran Earl Morrall traded, Unitas is backed by little-used Marty Domres, acquired from the San Diego Chargers; and untested Karl Douglas.

Unitas, who can still pick apart defenses but doesn't throw as well as in his prime, outlasted Colts' owner Carroll Rosenbloom.

After 19 years in Baltimore, Rosenbloom would up with the Los Angeles franchise when Robert Irsay bought the Rams and traded them for the Colts.

Joe Thomas, Baltimore's new general manager, moved quickly after the swap was completed just prior to the opening of training camp. He signed nine players in one day, held firm against the contract renegotiation plans of All-Pro defensive end Bubba Smith, and

traded guard John Williams who had played out his option.

Smith anchors one of the NFL's best defensive units which includes just two players over 30, tackle Fred Miller and safety Jerry Logan.

The starting linebacking unit, with "Mad Dog" Mike Curtis flanked by Ray May and Ted Hendricks, may be the best in pro ball.

Rookies Jack Mildren and Bruce Laird back Logan and Rick Volk at safety, while second-year man Leonard Dunlap is pushing Rex Kern for a cornerback spot.

Charlie Stukes, who signed after playing out his option, is at the other corner.

Joining Smith and Miller in a likely five-man rotating defensive line are Roy Hilton, Billy Newsome and Jim Bailey.

Last season, when the Colts

posted a 10-4 record and advanced to the American Conference title game before losing to Miami, they ran the ball more than ever under Unitas.

This year, veterans Tom Matte, Norm Bulaich, Don Nowatzke, have been joined by rookies Lydell Mitchell, Penn State's All-American, and John Sykes, who broke Leroy Kelly's records at Morgan State.

The biggest need for improvement is in pass catching.

John Mackey and Tom Mitchell continue their battle for the tight end spot, while wide receiver Eddie Hinton and Ray Perkins are being pushed by Jim O'Brien-who until now has concentrated mainly on place-kicking.

Other receivers include Sam Havrilak, Cotton Speyrer and Rookie Glenn Doughty, who had not signed when the pre-season games began.

The interior line includes four players with eight years of more of experience: center Bill Curry, guards Glen Ressler and Dan Sullivan, and tackle Bob Vogel.

Sullivan has been moved back to guard, replacing Williams, while Dennis Nelson and rookie Tom Drougas, Baltimore's No. 1 draft pick, contest for Sullivan's old tackle position.

David Lee, one of the best punters in the NFL, is back, and rookie Boris Shlapak, a soccer-style kicker, could handle conversions and field goals should O'Brien make it as a wide receiver.

The Colts haven't had a losing season since 1956, and that string shouldn't be endangered. With luck, and a stable quarterback situation, a fifth championship is possible.

## \$18,000-a-game

# Namath playing on bum knees

MIAMI (AP) - Joe Namath will be an \$18,000-a-game quarterback on those tattered knees when the "for-real" pro football season begins Sept. 17.

Until then, the New York Jets' swarthy bombardier will lollygag through a six-week preseason schedule on those puny, but precious pins for \$340 per exhibition.

Although players are paid comparatively little for preseason sweat and pain, National Football League teams gross about \$22 million in 77 of 112 no-count games.

Many owners admit ample profits, but claim they need the cushion.

"Most teams feel they would operate in the red if there was no preseason revenue," said a NFL spokesman.

"Without it," he said, "owners feel they could not hold the current level on ticket prices or keep up with increasing salary demands." More than half the exhibitions-about 45-have charity tie-ins. "Charity is an equal partner," said the spokesman. "Many worthwhile causes depend heavily on these events."

Ed Garvey, director of the NFL Players Association, sees it differently and indicates future moves designed to further sweeten the bank accounts of Sunday's heroes.

"The owners, in our opinion, reap a bonanza during the pre-season," Garvey said from his office in Washington. "Players get very little for their talents on Saturday night . . . and, the rest of the training camp week,

they hardly make the federal minimum wage of \$1.25."

Fat-contracted superstars such as Namath, John Brodie and O.J. Simpson are paid at the same level as unknown offensive guards and second-string defensive backs during the pre-season.

It's a set scale, based solely on experience.

Players with five or more seasons in the NFL get the \$340 figure. A four-year veteran grosses \$258 a game, three-year men earn \$175 and two-year players \$92.

Rookies get zero.

NFL owners are obliged to host their training camp squads

in double rooms, dish up more-than-ample food and pay each man \$13 a day for expenses.

Many teams have up to 100 prospects in camp.

Last summer, 77 NFL offerings averaged 49,505 fans. At the \$5.75 price for the average admission, that comes to a gross of almost \$22 million league-wide prior to the first regular season whistle.

Split of the preseason dollars will be a "Major item in future negotiations," Garvey said. The Players Association and the NFL are signed through 1973, a result of the deal that came out of the veteran players' strike of 1970.

# Lewis captains suicide squad

DALLAS (AP) - D. D. Lewis' initials stand for Dwight Douglas but they should mean "Darn Dangerous" because of his assignment on the World Champion Dallas Cowboy football team.

Douglas is captain of the Cowboy suicide squad. It's his job to see that Dallas properly sets up on the kick returns and lays havoc with enemy plans to run kicks back.

The job is thankless. Some people usually get hurt. But it's necessary.

"You have to go with abandon on those teams," says Lewis, a reserve linebacker in his fourth year from Mississippi State. "You have to have wild people. I have to admit it scares me a little."

Lewis says the glory moments are when you spring an Ike Thomas for a long touchdown - like the 89-yarder Thomas returned against Los Angeles and the 101-yarder against the New York Jets on consecutive weekends on the opening kickoff last year.

"That's the fun part," Lewis says, "you feel like a dog when somebody runs one back on you."

Lewis has become even more important in Dallas' plans since reserve middle linebacker Tom Stincic was traded. Lewis went all the way replacing Lee Roy Jordan to get the feel of the position in last Saturday's 26-24 exhibition victory over Houston.

"Lewis has the quickness you like to see at that position,"

says linebacker Coach Jerry Tubbs. "Quickness has been one of Jordan's assets for years. You don't necessarily have to be big like Tommy Nobis or Dick Butkus although it helps."


Lewis says he doesn't plan to become impatient and ask to be traded.

"I like it in Dallas," Lewis says. "My day will come. Why should I want to go somewhere else where I don't know the system and maybe not fit in?"

"Also, if I asked to be traded I might end up with some second division team. I just think by staying in Dallas I'll be a starting linebacker on a championship team."

And when that day comes D. D. turns over his suicide squads to somebody else.

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