

'Going over the president's head'

or How the regents should move the 'do nothing' administration

An open letter to the board of regents:
 Grover Murray does not intend to honestly investigate a change in the controversial Memorial Circle policy. Not now. Maybe never.
 Murray, his pride stung by student rallies and the cancelled Carol of Lights, is showing the students how this university is managed — by the whims of a president.
 During the past two months Murray and his legal side-kick, Carlton Dodson, have disregarded your Dec. 3 decision to "look for a way out" of the circle controversy.
 Evidently, Murray interprets "a way out" to mean "stalling" a decision.
 Last week Murray told the UD: "I do not know when I will take a recommendation to the board. People got too emotional, too unobjective."
 Earlier Dodson said he was "too busy with other things" to comply with the Dec. 3 decision by seeking a legal alternative.
 Students deserve better treatment than this "no comment, no hurry" approach to in-

vestigating a valid complaint.
 Students have worked too hard to accept less than an open investigation by an objective attorney.
 Student leaders asked YOU for a change in the policy. They even offered an alternative. You expressed sympathy and instructed the administration to find "that way out." Murray smiled. And did nothing.
 Two hundred students "spontaneously" caroled at Memorial Circle Dec. 5 in 17 degree weather. Murray viewed HIS campus lights from the comfort of his car.
 Three hundred and fifty students rallied two nights later at one of YOUR alternate sites, believing the administration would act on your Dec. 3 decision. Murray did nothing.
 Student leaders have petitioned the administration for progress reports. There was no progress to report.
 Students are tired of reading about Memorial Circle. They are frustrated with the bureaucracy's insensible actions (or lack of

action).
 We at the UD are tired too.
 But the UD is NOT petitioning your help because we are unsatisfied with an administrative decision. We are seeking ANY honest decision.
 I am personally petitioning Chairman Bill Collins for the right to address the regents in executive session. There are administrative statements and actions — the details of which I cannot print — but of which you should be aware before making a rational decision. Hopefully, to move the administration from its self-righteous position of "do nothing."
 The East Wing will view my petition, and my other conversations with board members, as "going over the president's head."
 Or perhaps my actions will be considered a "challenge to Dodson's integrity."
 Accept my petition, instead, as a frustrated student's attempt to open an unbiased investigation into a campus problem.
 Again.

Editorial

An honest peace?

President Nixon has declared a cease fire in Vietnam and claims America has succeeded in obtaining an "honorable peace" to the longest war in the nation's history.
 But how can you have peace while U.S. bombs still fall?
 How can you have peace when children are still casualties of this so called honorable peace?
 How can you have peace with the largest U.S. build up of supplies in South Vietnam this country has ever seen?
 Americans have long dreamed of a true peace, not a fictitious peace consisting of U.S. military involvement and continued killing. It is time to show the political machine that Americans can no longer be duped by facetious words and political maneuvers. If you are really concerned in ending the war, utilize your individual power by cutting out and mailing a copy of the following poem to:
 President Nixon
 Care of White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dick Nixon I Am Lt. John Stulett,
U.S. Army, 1st Cav. Div.

Written Feb. 15, 1971

We'll end the war with honor, you say, Dick?
 Dying while we stand in line to leave is just like
 dying for no reason at all.
 How much longer? Every life's worth more than the
 death of the second it takes to die!
 What does it mean?

We have nothing new to tell you, Dick?
 What new way is there to save lives but
 to stop the killing?
 A soldier dies in the puddle as I write this line,
 a hiding child convulses as you read it.
 The Killing is our wound-up clock!!
 tick tick, tick tick;
 Trickling away blood, beautiful arms,
 my drunk buddies and beautiful slant eyes.
 What does it mean? Stop and give you time, Dick?
 If bullets catch up with that time we give,
 we've murdered lives that die
 in the time.

We can't let go of the bullets until they fall short!
 Go after death-seekers and men who blow out
 eyes by being slow!
 On this wet hot rainy afternoon, slant eyes
 melt on elephant grass
 And a wrinkled man scratches his back up and
 down on a shrivelled hut —
 He doesn't have any arms left.
 What does it mean?
 I'm afraid to know.

John Stulett died April 12, 1971
Poem from "Student Lawyer," Sept. 1972

Jim Stroud
1508 21st



THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

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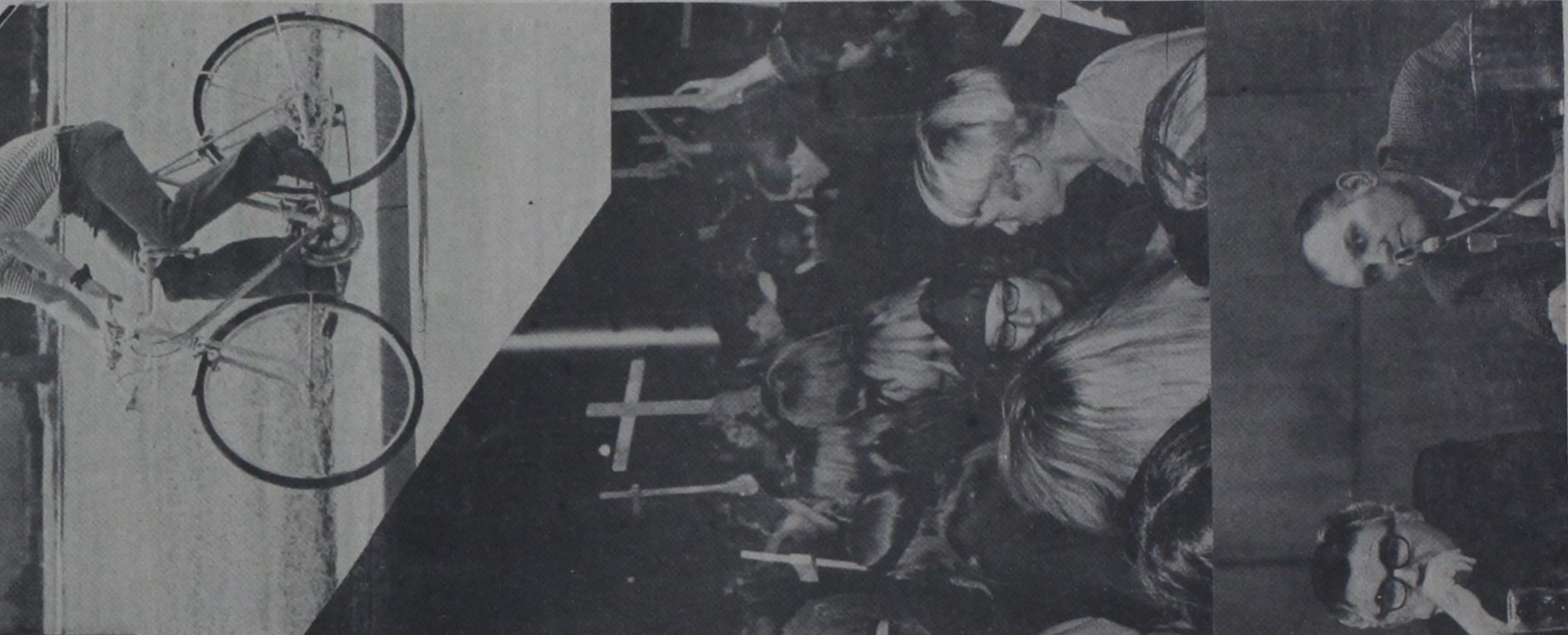
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FRITZ

Supplement to The University Daily

12 PAGES





Survey reveals marijuana use high on Tech campus

By CASS RAY

Almost 48 per cent of Tech students have at least tried marijuana, according to a random sample telephone survey conducted last week by the UD.

A similar Gallup poll, also conducted last week, revealed that some 52 per cent of all United States college students have at least tried marijuana.

The Tech survey also revealed that 12 per cent of Tech students have tried at least one of the so-called "heavier" drugs—LSD, mescaline, "speed," opium, heroin and methadone.

Approximately 18 per cent of college students across the nation have tried LSD, "or other hallucinogen", according to the Gallup poll.

The telephone numbers used in the Tech survey were chosen at random from the Tech telephone directory. One hundred and ninety-five students were surveyed. This represents a representative sample of the Tech campus with a possible margin of only five per cent.

THE UD SURVEYORS explained to survey respondents that the surveyors did not have the names of the respondents and that the respondents' answers were not being separately recorded but were actually being charted anonymously in appropriate columns with other corresponding responses. Survey respondents were thus able to remain anonymous and to supply honest responses without fear of legal consequences.

The Tech survey also revealed that 23 per cent of Tech students are currently using marijuana. Frequency of use ranges from once a year to "at least every night" to "only at parties or on weekends," although most Tech users smoke marijuana two or three times a week.

Almost 25 per cent of Tech students have tried marijuana but are no longer using it. Most said they stopped because marijuana seemed to have no effect on them, because they were afraid of being "busted" or because they were pressured by friends and associates to stop. One ex-user said he stopped

because he was "tired of smoking all the time."

The majority of ex-users stopped smoking marijuana after only one use although others smoked as long as two years before stopping.

TECH EX-USERS smoked marijuana for basically the same reasons as Tech users smoke marijuana—relaxation, "enjoyment," escape, mind expansion and "insight." One user said he smokes marijuana "for the same reasons cowboys drink beer." An ex-user said he considered smoking marijuana "a form of entertainment." Several respondents said they smoked "because of status."

The majority of the 52 per cent of Tech students who said they had not tried marijuana claimed fear of the law and of the medical uncertainties of marijuana use as the reasons they have not tried the drug. Several said they had no need for the drug. Others said they probably would have tried marijuana if they had been given the chance.

Of the Tech students surveyed who had not tried marijuana, none had tried any of the "heavier" drugs.

Thirty-four per cent of the current users surveyed and twenty-one per cent of the ex-users surveyed said they had tried at least one of the "heavier" drugs.

The majority of marijuana users, ex-users and non-users surveyed said it was not difficult to obtain marijuana in Lubbock. Several said buying marijuana in Lubbock "is as easy as buying booze" and several others said the drug is easier to obtain in certain "seasons" than in others. One respondent said marijuana "is only a phone call away."

The Texas Uniform Narcotic Drug Act defines the penalty for conviction for first possession of marijuana as no more than \$3000 and-or a jail sentence of not less than 30 days and not more than two years. The majority of marijuana users, ex-users and non-users said they considered this penalty too harsh.

Although several ex-users and non-users said

they considered the penalty "just right" or too lenient, 100 per cent of the current users considered it too harsh.

The majority of marijuana users suggested that marijuana use be legalized or that first possession be considered a misdemeanor, rather than as a felony.

THE MAJORITY OF NON-USERS said first possession conviction cases should be made misdemeanors. One non-user said the penalty "should be harsh enough to make the user stop and think about what he's doing." Another non-user said the penalty should be doubled.

The majority of ex-users suggested legalization of marijuana use. Several ex-users said they thought the police should "crack down on the pushers."

"If you ever got caught with marijuana you could kill the policeman and get off with a lighter sentence than if you were convicted on a possession charge. The laws need to be changed," said one user.

THE MAJORITY of marijuana users, ex-users and non-users said they had felt no pressure from friends and associates to begin smoking marijuana.

The majority of non-users said less than 10 per cent of their friends and associates had tried marijuana.

The majority of ex-users said at least 50 per cent of their friends and associates had tried marijuana while the majority of current users said at least 75 per cent of their friends and associates had tried marijuana.

The majority of non-users said only one to five per cent of their friends and associates had tried at least one of the "heavier" drugs.

The majority of the ex-users said less than 25 per cent of their friends and associates had tried at least one of the "heavier" drugs.

The majority of users said more than 25 per cent of their friends and associates had tried at least one of the "heavier" drugs.

The Critique

Concerning the contents...

"No great advance has ever been made in science, politics, or religion, without controversy."
—Lyman Beecher

THE CRITIQUE is the first of its kind ever published by a University Daily staff. This special magazine-style supplement contains many issues, questions and personalities not normally covered in The University Daily.

The controversial questions of abortion, venereal disease, birth control, pollution and drugs are becoming strong issues in today's nation and are basic issues of which The University Daily staff feel the Tech community should be aware. Other articles in this section covering Tech administrators and the bicycle problems, while not controversial, are other areas in which Tech people should be informed.

It is not the editorial opinion of The University Daily staff that our readers should either agree or disagree with the contents within the articles in this special section. Our position is merely that of informing the public of questions fast coming to the surface in today's public light.

—The Editors



Survey of drug use on the Tech campus.

Page 2 By Cass Ray



How, what kind and cost of bicycles.

Page 5 By Garry Mangum



Abortion methods and interview of Tech coed who has had an abortion.

Pages 8-9 By Betsy Jarmon

Marijuana bust interview narrated by victim of the bust.

Page 3 By Hal Brown



Tech's top four administrators, pages 6-7.

Murray, Barnett By Laylan Copelin



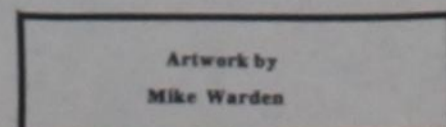
Sewage runoff pollution of the Lubbock Canyon Lakes project.

Page 4 By Don Richards



Birth control methods, effectiveness and cost.

Page 10 By Marsha Nash



Kennedy By Jim Busby

Caskey By Marsha Nash



Venereal disease in Lubbock County.

Page 11 By Laylan Copelin



A bust and a hit

Lubbock narcotics officers study the contents of a bust victim's pockets as a long-hair on the right goes unnoticed by officers as he takes a "hit" from his small hand-rolled cigarette.

'Getting busted is stupid'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is by a local student arranged, narrated to, and edited by a Critique staff member.)

By HAL BROWN

"Getting busted is stupid because the laws are stupid. Somebody should do something about changing the laws so more things like this don't happen."

The speaker is a former Tech student under indictment for possession of marijuana. The following is a slightly edited account of his experiences, as told to this reporter.

"I got busted in my car. I was driving down the street. The police came up behind me but I didn't know who they were until it was too late. I got out of the car and handed the police my driver's license. They looked at me a minute, then asked the people I was with to get out of the car.

"A cop got in the car and found some 'roaches' in the ash tray. I was holding a 'joint' that I had hidden in a cigarette package, but they found that too.

"The police handcuffed us but they didn't have enough sets of handcuffs for all of us so they wired a coat hanger around the hands of one of the guys in the car with me. They wired it together in the middle, but they wired it too tight and it cut off the circulation in his hands. When we got to the station his hands were blue. That's about the only other bad thing that happened when we got busted though.

"When we got to the station they booked us and searched us again. They made us take everything off except our underwear, then they made us shake our underwear.

"Jail isn't really very nice. It's kind of cold. There was only one bunk for three of us. I really don't have any feelings about jail except what I just said. When we first got there we were still pretty stoned and we made jokes about it. When we came down later, it wasn't so damn funny.

"I spent the night in jail. The next morning about five, my father came to bail me out and I went home. I guess I spent about eight hours in jail in all.

"When I got busted I moved back home to the house but I moved out after a while. There really wasn't any hassle there. My parents were pretty good about the whole thing but I think we both feel better when we don't have to see each other every day and be reminded. There wasn't any trouble but there might have been some sort of tension there if I had stayed.

"My mother was in the hospital when I got busted and she took it pretty hard so I felt pretty bad about that but my father was pretty good. He didn't say much.

"Since I came home I've enrolled in the local junior

college and I was waiting to find out what was going to happen. I found out a couple of days ago that I got indicted, but the guys with me got their indictments passed over. I guess they want to get me on the stand and say something that will incriminate the other guys.

"I guess the officers that busted me and the others were all right. There wasn't any police brutality or anything like that. That sort of stuff happens though — I saw some big busts in Houston where pigs were beating



guys up and throwing them in the trunks of cars then just shutting the lid of the car and leaving them there.

"There's pigs and there's policemen. The policemen are just doing their job. I guess pigs just enjoy it or something.

"I think the marijuana laws in this country and especially Texas are stupid. Society is trying to protect itself from something that really isn't going to hurt it. I don't have any animosity toward the cops that busted me or anyone else. They're just doing their job. But I think the

laws should be changed so they don't have to do some of the things they do now.

"I don't know a 'doper' that got busted that's quit smoking, so I guess the laws aren't even doing an effective job of making the people they catch stop what they're doing.

"I used to do a lot more shit than I do now. All I do now is smoke but I've done everything from snorting 'coke' to dropping acid and mescaline. I guess pot could be habitually addictive. It's kind of like TV — you want to watch television so you walk over to the set and turn it on. Same way with dope except you turn yourself on.

"I smoke dope because it's a pleasure. I've never felt worse after I smoked dope. I never had any bad trips on acid or anything like that either. I came kinda close a couple of times when I dropped acid that was stronger than I expected it to be though.

"There's sort of a saying that goes, 'It's not the drug that makes the person, it's the person that makes the drug.' A lot of people can do dope and go on as if nothing happened, but it really affects a lot of people (who do a lot of dope) — their grades drop and some get to where they really don't feel like doing anything at all and just blow everything off.

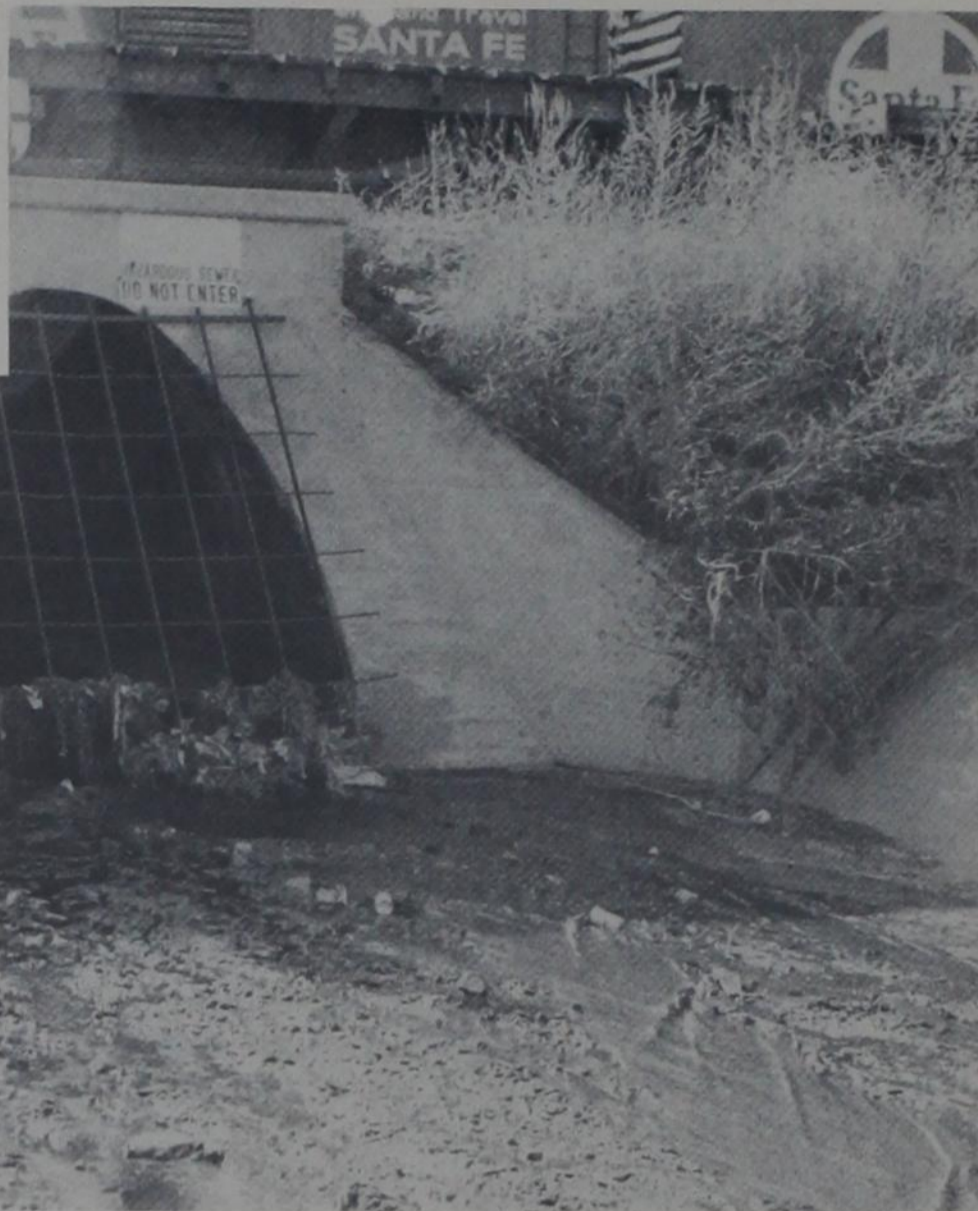
"When I was doing a lot of dope, most of my friends were doing as much or more than I was. When I really got into dope I don't think I had many good friends or close friends who didn't smoke dope. I have friends now who don't smoke dope but they're mostly guys I went to school with who went to other schools or something like that.

"I guess I started doing dope because pretty many of the people I was running with were smoking dope. It was kind of a crowd thing. Smoking dope was exciting — and illegal — and it was fun to try it. It was just kind of a crowd scene that I got started in. When I started smoking I only smoked with other people. Now a lot of times I'll sit at home and smoke by myself because I enjoy it.

"Getting busted hasn't really changed my political attitudes. I never really was too politically oriented. I'm not a radical and I'm not a conservative — I'm somewhere in between. I really don't think about it too much.

"Some people might call me a radical because I want to legalize marijuana but I'm not. I don't want to destroy the system just because I got busted. I want to change it.

"If I was going to legalize pot I'd make the laws the same as they are for liquor with an age limit around 18 or 21. I don't think young kids who are just getting oriented should do dope, particularly acid and heavier stuff like that. That's bad shit for a lot of young kids."



Municipal runoff

The 26th Street underdrain (left) and runoff from industries located on the rim of Yellowhouse Canyon (right) have been termed by water officials as some of the main problems concerning pollution of the proposed site of the Canyon Lakes.

Pollutants may condemn new lakes

By DON RICHARDS

In a 1970 bond election Lubbock voters approved \$2.8 million in funds to create recreational facilities in the form of a chain of six lakes through Yellowhouse Canyon.

Today, water officials and even city officials have doubts if the lakes will be clean enough for their designated purpose.

The lakes, stretching inside the city limits from just southwest of Loop 289 and north University Ave. to a little southeast of 19th and Quirt, are intended to be suitable for secondary contact activities such as boating and fishing, according to a report issued by a study firm hired by the city. However, the firm—Freese, Nichols, and Endress—also reported it is unlikely these lakes would be suitable for primary contact activities such as swimming and wading.

THE MAIN PROBLEM with the lakes project now seems to be concerning the water sources. The 1969 feasibility report by the study firm stated that after the lakes were formed, the water level would be kept up primarily by treated city sewage water, releases of municipal cooling systems and runoff from the city's storm drainage system. All three sources have been questioned as to their quality.

"The main portion of the water will come from the Gray farm," said Dr. Dan Wells, professor and director of the Water Resources Center at Tech. "This is the treated water from the city sewage. It is to be taken from the ground by wells and pumped back into the lakes.

"The treated water is clean and clear and bacteria-free, but it is extremely high in nitrates," he said. "The problem there is that

high nitrates tend to promote high algae growth."

THE FEASIBILITY study indicated the nitrates in the water would be no problem if the adding of phosphorus is controlled.

Phosphorus must be present with the nitrates in order to promote any algae growth.

"The catch there is that there will probably be enough phosphorus in the city runoff water to mix with the nitrate and promote algae growth," Wells said. "It doesn't take much phosphorus to get algae growth.

"In tests of the runoff water conducted by the study firm, a high indication of pollution was shown," Wells said. "The water that runs into the canyons is just not too good."

Recently a group of Tech students also studied the water sources for the canyon lakes and concluded that the urban runoff water for the lakes "is highly polluted," but that if a secondary supply of water is of good quality the lakes would be suitable for the purposes proposed.

The present proposed secondary supply of water for the lakes is the treated city sewage water from the Gray farm.

The eight-member student team was headed by faculty consultant Dr. Goerge O. Elle.

"The project took about 10 months," Elle said. "The students took samples of water at different places where runoff water entered the canyon."

In analysing the runoff water the group found that the farther south downstream in the canyon the worse water quality. The water tested upstream showed the least pollution and the water south near the 26th Street underdrain had the greatest pollution.

The group concluded that four of the six lakes, if filled solely with urban runoff, will have a high level of mercury pollution. Also, the group decided that if filled only with urban runoff, all six lakes would need to be diluted with a secondary water source because the runoff would be excessively high in pollution of phosphorus, nitrates and organic solids.

This backs Wells theory of there being enough phosphorus in urban runoff to join the high nitrates in the treated sewer water to initiate algae growth.

The Tech team, however, was unable to determine the sources of the urban runoff pollution and recommended to the city that further study be made to reduce pollution.

"We suspected there might be some raw sewage going through the storm sewers we checked," said Jot Smyth, one of the students in the group, "but we didn't have time to check into it to locate the source."

A LATER STUDY (in 1971 by the same firm) of the makeup of the water for the Canyon Lakes Project also observed that if

A Critique Interpretive

phosphorus and soluble organic carbon are controlled, the growth of algae will be limited. However, the firm pointed out that this study was based on the assumption that there will be effective control of pollution sources on the contributing watershed.

Robert David Bowersock, former Tech biology graduate, did his thesis last year on the sewage effluent as a water source, and concluded that the

water, in spite of high nitrates, could be used effectively.

Bowersock said recycled water had been tried before in two California cases and, although not as successful as anticipated, had provided pleasant recreational facilities. In one of the cases, however, Bowersock reported that fish kills had been experienced.

"Buffalo Springs Lake has high eutrophication (algae growth) effects and high bacterial counts due to urban runoff and previous agricultural releases into the canyon," Bowersock reported. "Because of the high nitrate content...it is strongly recommended as much urban runoff as economically possible be prevented from entering the lake system."

"I've thought that the nitrate needs to be removed before being pumped into the lakes," Wells said. "But perhaps the city's plan of pumping it in and seeing if a problem develops first might be feasible. If the nitrate is too high the problem could be corrected later with the rest of the lakes."

WELLS SAID he felt the worst problem was the storm sewer drainage and general polluting and dumping into the canyon. Water and city officials agree.

"The 26th Street storm sewer drainage is the main cause of the pollution problem into the lakes area," he said. "Much cottonseed oil waste has been dumped through this sewer and for all practical purposes has already ruined Mae Simmons Park Lake.

"The lake is completely ruined for future purposes," Wells said. "Dumpings into the canyon and storm sewers must be stopped if the lakes are to be any good."

THE 1969 feasibility study also recommended that there must be no drainage into the canyon from

the cattle feed lots or the dumping of undesirable chemical wastes from local industrial plants.

Max Robertson, assistant Canyon Lakes Project coordinator for the City of Lubbock, also said water from the storm sewers and dumpings into the canyon were the main concerns.

"We are in the process of forming the tools to enforce the laws to stop the dumpings into the sewers and into the canyon," Robertson said. "We don't have the manpower to stop all of the chemical dumping by some of the industries located just above the canyon rim. In the next city budget we hope to get the needed manpower."

The city currently has one man who collects water samples and watches for illegal dumpings.

"Algae could be a real problem in the lakes," Robertson said. "If so, this (algae) could also be a real problem to fish and to all recreational facilities.

"We will have to do a lot of cleaning in the canyon before we begin on the lakes," Robertson said.

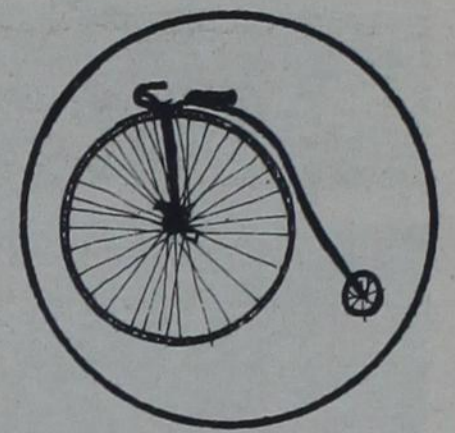
"What it may finally entail is the 'slapping' of a few faces of local industries," Robertson said. "We can legally stop the direct dumping of waste into the storm sewers. It is the general street runoff that is the real problem."

THE CANYON currently is filled with much dumped trash, remains of dead cats, dogs and pigs. The water from the 26th Street underdrain runs around, through and over the diseased carcasses and into the Mae Simmons Park, which is located just above the site for Lake Six.

"We are having to be vigilant about stopping the dumping into

See LAKES Page 5

Bikes keep on rollin'... ...smogless



"For men
May come
And men
May go
But we roll on
Forever."

—World Cycles, Inc., Arnold-Schwinn and Co.

By GARRY MANGUM

Rarely is a great invention the child of a single brain. Almost invariably it is the culmination of thinking, of trial and error, of knowledge and experience accumulated over many generations. So it is with the bicycle.

The identity of the first person who thought of balancing himself on a bar supported at each end by uprights from the hubs of two wheels in tandem, is shrouded in a cloak as concealing as that which hides the identity of the first man to make a wheel.

BICYCLES HAVE been part of man's life for nearly 200 years, the first one appearing in 1795. It is a far cry from the streamlined racers of today. Looking somewhat like a kiddie cart, it was pushed along by the rider's feet.

During the next 90 years bicycles went through various stages of metamorphosis. Improvements were added, like brakes, peddles and wheels of the same size.

From 1889 until 1900 the bicycle had its greatest use in United States. Men and women rode them to work. Children rode them to school. Everyone rode them for fun. In 1896 four million persons rode bicycles regularly.

Today, according to bicycle manufacturers across the nation, more than 50 million Americans own one or more bicycles. One factory in Little Rock, Ark., turns out 3,000 two wheelers each day.

BUT AMERICANS are not alone in their enthusiasm for bicycling. Bikes are common sights throughout Europe and in such areas as Nicaragua, Indonesia, Japan and North Africa.

Europeans enjoy the sport of bicycle racing. The most famous bicycle race in the world is the Tour de France. The grueling 2,700-mile course takes 22 days to complete.

Bicycles are also very numerous in Bermuda because private automobiles were forbidden by law on the island until 1948.

A new bicycle "mania" has taken hold on many Americans. Bike shops have recorded record sales and have had waiting lists for as long as three months.

Why?

People are beginning to realize the value of the bicycle as one of the most widely known and used forms of transportation in the world today. It is also a great health and recreation asset as well.

Just as there are cars for every type of person and pocketbook, the same is true of bicycles. All sizes, shapes, colors and lengths of bicycles exist for sale.

PRICES WILL RANGE from the expensive professional racing speed bikes, costing around \$375-500, down to the good three speed, costing around \$35-\$45.

But if you find yourself without the ready cash, or if you live in a city known for bike thieves; if you think to ride over a couple of miles when a car is available is crazy; then get any bike, the cheapest you can find and forget about caring, feeding and worrying for an expensive model.

If some of the above applies to you get a cheap new three speed (\$35-\$45). This kind deserves



minimum care: keep air in the tires, oil on the moving parts, and avoid contact with objects like moving cars, trees or fences.

If you are not poor and just want to get into bicycling for bicycling, you have a choice. If you stay in the city, you can get a really good 3-speed lightweight bike.

Compared to the cheaper bike, it'll be lighter, which isn't really important. It will also be stronger (always important), quieter, and generally easier to ride.

It should be cared for as with the cheaper bikes, although perhaps more thorough, and with more love. This is also the point where bikes start to look good to professional thieves—get a good chain, the strongest you're willing to tote, and use it.

THE DISCOUNT house 10-speed is another choice. If it weren't for the 10-speed's dropped handlebars, an absolute necessity of any serious cycling, I'd rather have a 3-speed. But the 10-speed is a reasonable compromise in many areas. It is really a cheap "English racer" frame type bike.

There are also bikes designed for one thing: serious bicycling. Many times you'll see a greenhorn on one of these. They don't really enjoy it all that much. They just want the status of owning it. There is a shortage of good bikes around because of this practice. The ones available command premium prices and serious cyclists deserve not to get ripped off by unscrupulous bike stores.

There are essentially three classes of 10 or 15 speed bikes. (A 15-speed is only necessary if you live in the Alps or Rockies. They are absolutely unnecessary except for going up mountains.)

The low-priced 10-speeds (\$85-\$100) have the same components usually as the discount house brands, but with bigger frames, 27-inch wheels and instead of side-pull handbrakes perhaps the center-pull variety.

THE NEXT CLASS will cost \$25 to \$60 more, but with components like quick-release hubs allowing wheel removal without tools, better center-pull brakes, better gears with wider range, a better seat and better peddles, it is worth recommending the intermediate price 10-speed.

In this price range you have a right to demand Reynolds 531 tubing for the frame. This is absolutely the best frame material you can buy. It is strong, light, rigid when it must be, and resilient where it should be to cushion bumps.

The intermediately priced 10-speed is as good as most any cyclist needs. In every area, it gives at least the bare minimum of a really good bike—it is stronger, lighter, smoother than anything cheaper, and a good investment if it isn't stolen.

Unfortunately, this kind of bike appeals to amateurs, and professional thieves alike. If you must have a bike in this class or above, try to make sure it is included in a homeowner's or renter's insurance policy, which covers about \$5,000 worth of stuff or about \$25-\$50 per year. You can afford the insurance as well as you can afford to replace the bike if it is stolen.

ABOVE \$150, you're paying for frills, but if you appreciate fine machinery, you might be willing to pay for it. Again the bike will be lighter, through the use of aluminum alloys wherever possible instead of steel. It's also more delicate due to its tubular tires. More precision goes in the bearings, making the bike feel friction free.

Such a bike is beautiful, but really very few people need them.

The slogan I began with is surely prophetic of bicycles and cycling. The bicycle will always remain man's cheapest and simplest means of individual mechanical transportation, and its value for health and recreation in a world of too much sedentary living is beginning to be better understood and appreciated.

You are ready now, so make your choice and be happy. Take care of your bike and you'll have transportation that won't run out of gas, and can only make you healthier.

Lakes may be condemned by pollutants

From Page 4

the canyon," said Gordon Willis, head of Lubbock's Water Treatment Plant. "We have had reports of dumpings of septic tanks and oil tankers into the canyon and storm sewers. They are supposed to be dumping into the sanitary sewer and not the storm sewer."

Willis said the cottonseed oil mill just above the 26th Street sewer had been contacted about the dumpings.

"They (the cottonseed oil mill) had a line into the storm sewer where they dumped their wastes," Willis said, "but I got a letter from them saying this line

had been sealed off."

Willis said the city had contacted dairies, steam cleaners, garages, car washes, service stations and other businesses about city ordinances concerning illegal dumping.

"OUR PEOPLE are watching and turning in reports every time they see a dumping in the sewer or canyon," Willis said. "We have one man that regularly works on the problem, but all street crews and city servicemen have been notified to report license numbers and addresses of any dumping vehicle.

"We haven't had any problems with cattle feed lot wastes in the

area," Willis said. "The Water Quality Board has the feedlots pretty well in control."

The Texas Water Quality Control Board, however, is skeptical of the entire project.

"There is absolutely no way to control the many outlets of runoff water into the lakes as they are proposed," said Joe Teller, deputy director of the Texas Water Quality Control Board in Austin. "Because of the completely uncontrolled runoff water, we questioned if the project should even proceed," Teller said. "The quality of water will not be near as high as we think it should be for contact sports.

"We talked with city officials ahead of time and told them that by the very nature of the lakes the water will not be of very high quality," Teller added. "We cannot endorse this water for any type of contact sports.

"YOU HAVE to be realistic," said Teller, who is also a Tech graduate. "If people are going to be in contact at all with this water then they are going to get so much of it in them. For this reason we feel it should almost be as good as regular drinking water.

"The normal municipal runoff will be enough alone to get the lakes in bad shape," Teller said.

THE CANYON, because of uncontrolled dumpings into storm sewers and directly into the canyon, and general municipal runoff, is already in "bad shape". If the canyon lakes, which should be filled by late 1974, Lubbock city officials must take some environmental steps immediately to correct a long-overlooked problem.

If Lubbock citizens are to get the quality of recreational facilities they are expecting from the \$2.8 million project, the city must provide the needed manpower study, resources and enforcement needed to stop the obvious pollution of the lake site.

Unless it's already too late.

The Critique, Page 5



"I'm the only one that can look at the University as a whole..." — Dr. Grover E. Murray



"I once received a technical as coach in a basketball game for telling my players to yell that the other players' shoes were untied." — Dr. Glenn Barnett

A little closer look at Tech's...

Dr. Grover E. Murray

By LAYLAN COPELIN

Getting a close personal look at a university president (there are fewer than 200 of them in the U.S.) is not always easy, even though many of these men have reluctantly been put in the public eye recently due to campus unrest.

What are these high-salaried, harried administrators really like?

Texas Tech President Grover Murray, though separated from the average student by \$40,000 yearly salary, a university-furnished home on 19th Street, football seats in the VIP pressbox, and a growing number of "middle men," donated seven hours from his schedule to explore a common myth: university presidents are beady-eyed men who continually glance at their watches, waiting for an appropriate time to jet off somewhere else.

This is the man: a bow tie addict because it has become his personal identity symbol, a geologist because he wanted to make a good living doing something he liked, and a teacher because he wanted to escape the administrative work in the business world. (Ironically, he once resigned the chairmanship of Louisiana State University (LSU) Geology Department, tired of those administrative duties, only to come to Texas Tech later and assume the heavier administrative duties as university president.) "I came because I felt I had something to contribute to this institution (Tech)," said Murray.

At first Murray could not point out one project or moment in his six years as Tech president that exemplified a personal success or failure above all others. "Except for Dr. (Glenn) Barnett, I'm the only one who can look at the university as a whole." Finally, he cited the "quality of people (administrators and faculty) I attracted to Tech" as his personal achievement. His modesty notably arose out of his diplomacy, not wanting to alienate any group by mentioning another as his personal achievement.

The road to the presidency and his self-confidence in his ability to handle the job took Murray 25 years of university experience as a student, faculty member and chairman. He started at the bottom, washing dishes in the cafeteria to pay for his undergraduate schooling at the University of North Carolina. (He received his B.S. in Geology in 1937.) Graduating with five other geology majors during the depression, he was unemployed, and as many students are doing today, decided to further his education. Murray had the choice of three scholarships. He took the most lucrative—\$37.50 a month at LSU.

Murray's love of travel continues today. He has collected art objects and photographs from his 16 jaunts around the world to 70 countries.

There are lighter moments to being president of a university. Even the Murrys have had parking problems at Tech. The driveway to their house, adjacent to busy 19th St., is only one-lane wide, so Mrs. Murray cannot have "come as you please" teas. "When one person wants to leave, everyone parked behind her has to move," she said.

As Tech president, Murray lives with other nuisances not so dramatic. Several times taxis have been called to his home by some anonymous caller. This did not bother Murray very much, but when he opened the door one night to see an ambulance, stretcher unloaded, in front of the house, he did not appreciate the humor of the prankster. At other times in the past, during controversial issues about the university, Mrs. Murray said they would receive anonymous phone calls "with heavy breathing."

Murray's parking problem is more similar to students; he had his university-furnished Cadillac towed away by campus police. His daughter had parked in someone else's reserved parking space.

Murray seldom drives to work since walking is one of the few activities he can still pursue. He once enjoyed jogging, but eye surgery ended that pastime. Besides walking, he spends free evenings reading or watching sports on television. The bookshelves are filled with non-fiction mainly, with Murray's latest fictional accomplishment being "The Sensuous Woman." His only comment was, jokingly, "Some points were interesting."

No longer a stranger to West Texas or Tech, Murray estimates he knows 20 to 25 students personally as friends, hoping to break down any impersonality Tech students might see in their university. "Any student can get to know me. All he has to do is make an appointment with my assistant, Mrs. Jean Baker. I see at least 200 students a year." Murray admits his schedule will not allow him to "drink a beer with the students" (though he said that didn't mean he would not enjoy it) but he welcomes all students for a visit.

(Excerpts reprinted from *The Exordium*)

Dr. Glenn Barnett

By LAYLAN COPELIN

Having worked in education for 35 years in all levels from elementary to university, Executive Vice President Glenn Barnett admits he never intended to be a teacher and his father only approved of Barnett's professional choice a few years ago.

"He finally decided I would be a success," said Barnett, who makes \$36,000 a year as Tech's number two administrator.

Had it not been for the depression, Barnett might now be a civil engineer as his father always hoped he would be.

"I had not really considered any profession after high school. I wanted to go away to school, but there just wasn't money.

"Finally, after looking around Kansas City (his hometown) for a job but having no luck, I saw a girl from my high school. She suggested that I attend KC Teacher's College because the tuition was only \$12.50 a semester and I could live at home," said Barnett.

When asked by the president of the college if he wanted to be a teacher, Barnett mustered a "maybe" and thus began his academic career.

Barnett was in school for only a year when he had to drop out for financial reasons.

Working that year at Sears and Roebuck, Barnett

received his "best administrative training." He was in charge of the transfer cage, where the parts shipped from many plants were assembled by him in one package.

"I have spent more money for cars, and have driven more cars," he said.

His first car, a 1932 Model-B Ford purchased when he was 17, was wrecked the day Barnett was driving home to show his new possession to his mother.

Because the gears were hard to shift in the car, Barnett said he was driving too fast, trying to make it up a steep hill without shifting. He lost control of the car a block from his home and wrecked the left fender, costing a week's salary to repair the damage.

Later, as an associate professor at University of California at Berkeley, Barnett bought an Austin A-40, a yellow convertible with red seats.

When his dean asked "why the hell did you buy that car," Barnett, a father of two weeks, said, "It was the first thing my boy asked for."

But Barnett's son was soon the end of the yellow convertible. Mrs. Barnett, unable to carry the baby to the doctor in the open car (due to California fog and wet weather), sold the vehicle while Barnett was out of town.

Asked if that upset him, Barnett said, "Of course not, that is the kind of relationship we have. It keeps things exciting."

Today Barnett drives two conventional Thunderbirds and a 1966 Lincoln.

But Barnett almost had to leave school again for stuffing ballot boxes. "My group put up a slate of officers to oppose another campus group. As it turned out, both groups were stuffing the ballot boxes. But our group knew to take out 50 ballots for every 50 ballots of our own. The other group didn't, so the election total came out higher than the enrollment of the college," said Barnett.

"The president threatened to kick all of us out; but instead we were expelled from campus politics," he added.

After graduation, he taught in elementary and secondary schools. As a history and English major, Barnett was also called upon to coach basketball, teach math and drama, and sponsor the newspaper.

"I hated coaching because I could never sleep after a game whether we won or lost," he said.

Barnett once received a technical in a ballgame for telling his players to yell that the other players' shoes were untied. Later, Barnett's former coach came to his defense with the referee, saying, "I coached him (Barnett) that way."

Barnett received his doctorate, his draft notice, and his commission in the Navy all the same day, in 1943.

"I was a 90-day wonder, and played in the drum and bugle corp so I wouldn't have to drill," he said.

Later during the war, Barnett was assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations. His assignment is secret to this day, with Barnett only saying that he had to learn to speak Russian while in the Navy.



"I partially financed my studies at Tech by playing the clarinet and saxophone in a Cotton Club band." — Dr. Owen Caskey



"I once hitchhiked in a gasoline truck — to Fort Worth from Lubbock — with a birddog." — Dr. S. M. Kennedy

...top four administrators

Dr. S.M. Kennedy

By JIM BUSBY

It's hard to forget you're talking to the vice president for academic affairs even when he does look like a good-hearted golf pro.

Also, there seems to be an unwritten law, perhaps a natural law, that administrators and students must follow only the rules of civility while waging their contest with one another.

This is understandable. To the student, there is the despicable, heart-of-no-shame villain: a politician lost in cushioned chambers of the Ad building. Snidely Whiplash with a briefcase...

The administrator sees the young, self-aware (if not arrogant) boy or girl, intent in purpose—the purpose usually being illegal or distasteful. Especially repugnant, possibly, are student journalists. These young muckrakers wield the mighty, though sometimes clumsy, pen of freedom predestined to upturn and expose sin—whether it exists or not. Someone, the administrator must think, is going to be impaled by that idealistic ballpoint. He must know, too, that this Fourth Estate Viper can muckrake himself into dismay.

Dr. S. M. Kennedy, vice president of academic affairs, came to Tech as a freshman scholarship student in 1938. He was 15 years old.

He had been high school valedictorian, and at Tech he joined the government honorary, Phi Sigma Alpha. Kennedy said he was in the pre-law club and was defense counsel for mock trials. He was president of the International Relations Club at Tech and "fairly active in a number of other clubs."

As an undergraduate, Kennedy said, dropping out of school and going to work was a unique experience common to students.

"When I hear problems of students at the present time, I'm not without some ability to relate. Like most other students of that time, I worked the bulk of my way through," he said. He said as an undergraduate he graded papers for the government department and worked for the student activities program, the summer school recreation program and local cafes.

In those days, Kennedy said, there were about 3500 students at Tech. The population of Lubbock was about 30,000.

"All the students, when they went home—if they had no cars and no money—hitchhiked. I've hitchhiked all over the western part of Texas.

"I once hitchhiked in a gasoline truck—to Fort Worth from Lubbock—with a birddog. I decided at the end of that trip that I had no real interest ever in trying to hitchhike with dogs, so I simply gave the birddog to the driver for his courtesy. I felt like I got the better part of the deal."

Considering students then and now, Kennedy said, "Student bodies came from a society. They don't make a society... and when attitudes within society in 1940—before World War II, coming on the heels of a big depression—was reflected in the student body.

"Universities are not islands. They're part of the world around them, and they probably tend to reflect the world more than they do to condition it."

He described administration as a "source of great personal satisfaction."

"When you see someone you haven't seen for five years or a decade or so, and they tell you what kind of impact you've made in their lives—either with an administrative decision or a professorial role—this buoys you up more than almost anything.

"I think an administrator has to have the ability to give his full attention to a problem when it's before him and make the most humane and effective decision that his judgment, the facts and the resources make possible.

When I'm absolutely fed up with the problems of the day, I go out into my workshop and make a gallon of sawdust."

Claiming survival and his family to be two major personal triumphs, Kennedy described himself as an optimist with self confidence and a feeling that "things can get done."

Rejected recommendations and "students who could, but don't do well" are personal defeats, he said, but one must not "brood about what might have been."

Dr. Owen L. Caskey

By MARSHA NASH

Few members of the Tech community would guess that in the late 1930s the Associate Vice President of Academic Affairs partially financed his studies at Tech by playing the clarinet and saxophone in a Cotton Club band.

Today when he is not in his office, Dr. Owen L. Caskey is a very casual man who finds his greatest pleasure outdoors where his favorite sport is "just sitting and rocking."

Caskey owns a lake cabin at White River Lake, and whenever he has a day off, he goes there. "I'm not much of a fisherman," he said. "I just do it to get out. I like to fish, but I refuse to work at it."

Before coming to Tech the Caskeys lived in Colorado for about 10 years. While living there, he became attached to the high country and wilderness areas. When time permits, he takes his family to the Grand Mesa and Poudre River areas. He said the last time he and his family had an opportunity to vacation there was three years ago.

When he lived in Colorado, he enjoyed

lapidary work and had a rather extensive gem stone collection.

"The fun of that was being in the mountain area where I could get the stones and do my own cutting and polishing."

He has since sold his lapidary equipment because "it is no fun to purchase stones or polish someone else's."

Caskey was raised in Mineloa, a small town in East Texas. Later his family moved to Lubbock where he finished his last two years of high school.

He claims his early life was the same as everyone else's. "Life styles didn't differ much in those days," he said. "I worked 40 hours a week at Hanna-Pope—a competitor of Hemphill-Wells, played two nights a week in a dance band and took a 16-18 hour course load. I had to do that to stay in school and everyone who went to school in those days did the same."

When he came to Lubbock, Caskey met his high school sweetheart, whom he married after they came to Tech.

educational psychology professor. He became vice president for student affairs in 1968, and in 1970 he was appointed to his present position—associate vice president for academic affairs.

Caskey is responsible for admissions, counseling and advising, student studies and planning, financial aids, registration and the office of the Registrar and continuing education and orientation. He is also responsible for the student Health Center, the Placement Center, the University Center, Student Publications, the Office of the Dean of Students and student recreation.

These administrative responsibilities leave him with little free time. He has a two-week vacation in the summer, and usually conflicts force him to take each week separately.

He is closely aligned to students by Leigh, his daughter who is a junior anthropology major at Tech. He has another daughter, Debbie, who is a junior at Monterrey High School.

Caskey views the modern student as a product of changing life styles.

"Students are changing in many ways, some subtle, some drastic, but in almost every way the changes are desirable. They are more capable and concerned, they participate and produce more and all of us will be all the better for this.

"The university has had difficulty adjusting to the growing interest, increased concern and changing life style of these students. Our changes for the most part are gradual.

"Higher education has responded to the student of the '70s—perhaps in not as many ways or as rapidly as the students wished, but more rapidly than I thought possible when reviewing education in the last century."



**"Do not be too moral.
You may cheat yourself
out of much life so. Aim**

**above morality. Be not
simply good; be good for
something." —Thoreau**

Abortion--moral or legal issue?

By **BETSY JARMON**

When a woman wants to end an unwanted pregnancy, her only solution is abortion.

Despite the moral problems abortion poses for some and legal restrictions in some states, abortion is the most widely used method of birth control.

One out of every five pregnancies in the U.S. ends in abortion, according to figures compiled by Martin Ebon, editor of "Every Woman's Guide to Abortion."

GWEN VAIL, abortion counselor at Lubbock Planned Parenthood, says she gets an average of ten calls per day from women who want abortions.

Mrs. Vail said all abortion referrals are strictly confidential. She said a woman even can call her on the telephone and make arrangements to have an abortion without giving her name.

Mrs. Vail said she prefers to refer women to Los Angeles because abortions are cheaper there and arrangements including meals and lodging are responsibly made by a group in Houston.

Abortions in Los Angeles are "perfectly legal," said Mrs. Vail.

COST OF ABORTION in Los Angeles until the woman is 14 weeks pregnant is \$210, said Mrs. Vail. Round trip youth air fare is \$98, and the woman also needs a maximum of \$20 spending money, she said.

From the 14th to the 15th week of pregnancy, the cost of a Los Angeles abortion is \$380. From the 16th to the 20th week, the cost is \$490. In California, abortion is illegal after the 20th week of pregnancy.

Abortion is also legal in New Mexico. Although New Mexico is closer than California, abortion is actually more expensive there, said Mrs. Vail.

Until the 8th week of pregnancy, the cost of a New Mexico abortion is \$281. But from the 8th to the 12th week, the cost is \$410.

Other disadvantages of a New Mexico abortion besides cost are that the woman must make all arrangements herself and the abortion operation is not

aspiration method.

FOR A VACUUM aspiration the opening to the womb is enlarged slightly and a small hollow tube is inserted into the uterus. Fetal matter is removed by negative pressure or suction applied by a special vacuum pump attached to the tube.

The entire operation takes five minutes or less.

Both the D & C and vacuum aspiration methods are painless. A local anesthetic is used.

Late abortions are usually done by "salting out." A woman usually must wait until the 16th week of pregnancy to have this operation when there is enough amniotic fluid in the womb to perform the operation.

The amniotic fluid in the woman's uterus is withdrawn, and replaced by a saline or salt solution. The saline solution induces labor. From 12 to 48 hours later, a nonliving fetus is expelled from the womb.

ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCY

"One girl out of six who is now 13 will, according to present statistics, become illegitimately pregnant before she is 20 — two and one-half times the incidence of 20 years ago."—Dr. Rollo May in *LOVE AND WILL* (p.66)

A CASE AGAINST ABORTION

"The unborn child is a human being in the same degree and by the same title as its mother. Moreover, every human being, even the child in its mother's womb, receives its life DIRECTLY from God, not from its parents, nor from any society or authority...Innocent human life, in whatsoever condition it is found, is immune from the very first moment of its existence, to any deliberate attack...The life of an innocent human being is inviolable, and any direct assault or aggression on it violates one of those fundamental laws without which it is impossible for human beings to live safely in society."

—Pope Pius XII

performed during the weekend.

IN LOS ANGELES, abortions are done on weekends. If a woman is less than 12 weeks pregnant, she can have a relatively simple abortion during the weekend in Los Angeles.

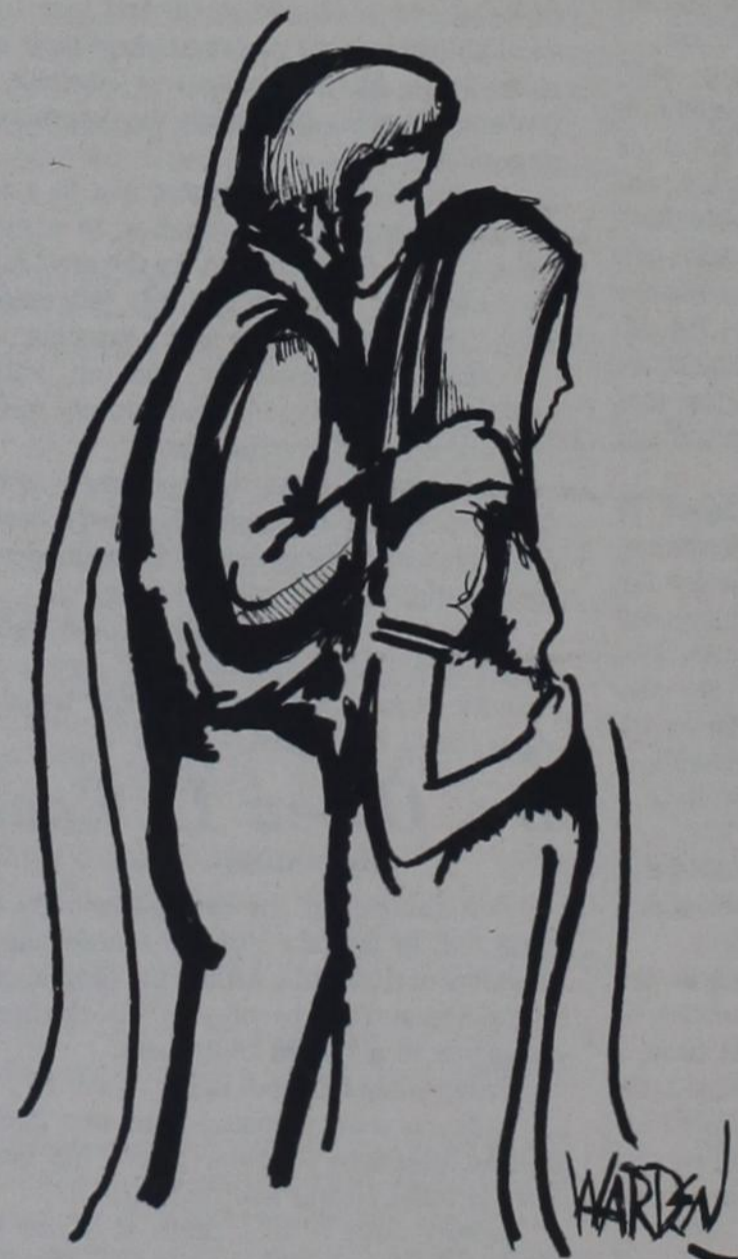
There are three widely used methods of abortion: dilatation and curettage, vacuum aspiration and amniocentesis or "salting out."

Dilatation and curettage (D & C) and vacuum aspiration are less painful and easier to perform than the "salting out" process. These two methods are used in the earliest stages of pregnancy (before 12 weeks).

In a D & C operation, the doctor inserts a small, smooth spoon-shaped instrument through the dilated opening to the woman's cervix. He scrapes the fetal matter from the woman's uterine walls.

A D & C only takes from ten to 15 minutes.

The newest method of abortion is the vacuum



WOMEN'S LIB ON ABORTION

Repeal of restrictive abortion laws "is the number one problem facing women in this country — not the common cold or any of those things that Jerry Lewis has telethons for. Women are dying from butchered abortions in this country faster than men are dying in Vietnam." — Gloria Steinem, in a speech at SMU Thurs., Feb. 3

"Salting out" takes longer and is more painful than a D & C or aspiration.

Mrs. Vail stresses that abortion is much more difficult and more expensive than any form of birth control used to prevent conception.

However, if a girl gets pregnant, she urges her to decide as soon as possible whether she wants to have an abortion, since operations performed before the 12th week are easier, cheaper and safer than those done later.

Mrs. Vail said funds for those who want an abortion but cannot afford one are sometimes available. She said she will try to help anyone who lacks funds for an abortion find the money.

ABORTION REFERRAL agencies are sometimes advertised in newspapers and magazines. Sometimes these agencies are rackets, Mrs. Vail said. "If a referral agency wants money, go somewhere else," she said.

Referral at Planned Parenthood is made without charge.

According to statistics, abortion is a safe way to end pregnancy. Dr. Hale Harvey, director of an abortion clinic in New York, reports there have been no deaths and a complication rate of 0.6 per cent at the clinic.

In 1964, only two deaths from 358,000 therapeutic abortions were reported in Hungary. In the U.S. the death rate from childbirth and complications of childbirth was 24 per 100,000.

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS for those who have abortions have been described as minimal.

"There are emotional problems with pregnancy, period," said Donald Coleman, abortion counselor in Lubbock.

Coleman said of the 50 women he has referred for abortions, only two have had emotional difficulties. Those two had emotional problems anyway, he said.

Most who have abortions experience a feeling of relief and freedom to continue life without an unwanted child, he said.

Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw, a New York psychiatrist, said, "The escape from the burden of an unwanted pregnancy in many cases serves as a catalyst toward further psychotherapeutic advance."

For many people, abortion is a moral rather than a legal or medical question.

A CASE FOR ABORTION

"I believe the basic obligation we have to a new human being is that it be wanted. We will never all be created equal, but we will be able to come closest to that ideal when we are all born wanted. It is, therefore, logical that I accept abortion. The only ethical and moral position I can take is to allow any woman who does not want to be pregnant to be aborted — with dignity, by the physician of her choice, at a price compatible with other medical services."

—Dr. Selig Neubardt
—A Concept of Contraception

WHEN DOES a fetus stop being a fetus and become a human being? In California that point is defined as after 20 weeks of pregnancy, and in New York 22 weeks. In Maryland, a legal abortion to protect the life or mental or physical health of the mother can be performed through the 26th week of pregnancy.

Author Garrett Hardin says a woman who cannot have a legal abortion is forced into "compulsory servitude."

"The unborn child is a human being in the same degree and by the same title as its mother," said Pope Pius XII. "The life of an innocent human being is inviolable ..."

Who should decide whether an abortion is right—the mother or the state? That debate will continue for a long time.

But safe, legal abortions are now available for those who desire them.



Tech coed tells of abortion

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was written after a telephone conversation with an anonymous Tech coed. The contact was arranged especially for The Critique by a Lubbock abortion counselor.)

She is young, and a Tech student.

Last spring she had an abortion.

"The baby's father and I were going to get married," she said.

But they decided not to.

"I thought about it a lot," she said. She said she thought she was too young to have the responsibility of a baby then.

"IT TOOK ME a long time" to make the decision, she said. She said she thought about "whether or not I could have the child—it's a 25-hour job" and the money involved in having an abortion.

"If I had had a child, I wouldn't be going to school now," she said.

She said she had thoughts of going off somewhere and starting a new life with the baby, or telling her parents about her pregnancy and coming home to have the baby.

Giving up her baby for adoption was never an option, she said.

"I know about adoption institutions and I don't like them.

"I made the final decision by myself and then told the father.

"I didn't tell my parents. No one knows about it but the father because I did it on my own."

SHE SAID SHE went to Albuquerque to have the abortion. She stressed the importance of having

an early abortion because they are easier and less painful.

Her own abortion was performed by vacuum aspiration, a relatively simple and painless operation.

"The actual thing didn't take long. There was hardly any pain—it feels about like bad cramps."

She said there were girls and older women at the hospital who were having abortions too, and it helped to talk with them and know she was not the only one going through the operation.

What is her advice to others who are faced with an unwanted pregnancy? "Don't feel as if you're being selfish, but go on your own morals."

She said a girl should not have an abortion because she has been pressured into it by the father of her baby. "He's not going through anything. It should be her privilege to get rid of it."

Although it is hard to make the decision to have an abortion "you have to do it all by yourself," she said.

"Sometimes you have to take into consideration the emotional problems of pregnancies. Abortion is the lesser of two evils sometimes," she said. It may be worse to be single and pregnant or to have to get married, she explained.

"To me abortion is not evil," she said. "Those people who say abortion is evil and they would never have an abortion say it because they've never been faced with the problem."

ABOUT HER OWN abortion she says, "I think it was for the best. Sure I made a mistake, but why should I have to pay for it all my life?"

Dangers of illegal abortions

There currently exist only four methods of abortion which can be considered safe — and only under clinical conditions. Competent, medically trained abortionists, whether they are acting legally or not, NEVER use methods described below. These methods involve extreme pain and can lead to permanent disability, infection, or death:

ORAL MEANS

Ergot compounds — overdose in poison — can cause fatal kidney damage

Quinine Sulphate—can cause deformities in fetus, or death to mother.

Estrogen—useless in the vast majority of cases.

Castor Oil — useless

No drug or compound has been yet developed which can be taken orally to cause abortion without also causing death or serious injury to the mother

SOLIDS INSERTED INTO UTERUS:

Knitting Needles
Coat Hangers
Slippery Elm Bark
Chopsticks
Ballpoint Pen
Paste
Catheters
Gauze (packing)

Artists Paint Brushes
Curtain Rods
Telephone Wire

The most common danger in insertion of solid objects into the uterus include perforation of womb and or bladder; death from infection or hemorrhage is probable.

FLUIDS INSERTED INTO UTERUS:

Soap Suds
Alcohol
Potassium Permanganate
Lye
Lysol
Pine Oil

Severe burning of internal tissues, accompanied by hemorrhage, shock and death generally occurs.

AIR PUMPED INTO UTERUS:

Collapse from gas emboli in the blood stream. Sudden, violent death.

INJECTIONS INTO UTERINE WALL:

Ergot
Pitocin
Sodium Pentothal

OTHER MEANS

Vacuum cleaner connected to uterus — not to be confused with vacuum aspiration — is fatal almost immediately: this method inadvertently extracts uterus from pelvic cavity.

Physical exertion (ie. lifting heavy objects, running, etcetera): useless

Falling down stairs: severe injury to mother is most likely, but generally no abortion occurs.

Horseback riding: good exercise. Riding may build up those muscles necessary for childbirth; unfortunately, successful abortion does not occur.

BUTCHER ABORTIONS ARE DEADLY:

Only doctors or other specially trained personnel can safely use one of the four methods of abortions in common practice (dilatation and curettage — D&C —, vacuum curettage, Intramniotic hypertonic saline injection—"salting-out"—, or Prostaglandins)—all other methods can cause death, but rarely induce abortion.

If you have used on yourself or have allowed to be used any of the above "methods of abortion," go to the nearest hospital or free clinic IMMEDIATELY.



New age, new awareness

Birth rate can be limited

By MARSHA NASH

Restraint, a quarter-between-the-knees and the chastity belt are very effective methods of birth control, but most couples prefer a more conventional method.

Some magazines—"Playboy" and "Cosmopolitan," more specifically—claim the pill permits unlimited and unrestricted sex. Whether the familiarity linked with sex in movies, magazines and other media has created an increase in premarital sex is questionable. However this openness or frankness has created an awareness in the use and need for birth control.

TEN YEARS AGO, posters were not printed of the Pope pointing his finger and proclaiming, "The pill is a no, no!"

The pill works in several ways. First, it makes the woman "pseudo pregnant." This occurs because the pill contains synthetic progesterone which instructs the pituitary gland to stop secreting the hormones that cause ovulation.

The pill also causes a thickening of the mucus surrounding the cervix (or opening to the uterus) so that it becomes unreceptive to sperm; they cannot penetrate. Should an egg somehow be produced and fertilized, the pill changes the lining of the uterus in such a way that the fertilized egg cannot become implanted in the uterine wall and start to develop. Sometimes the pill is prescribed to regulate painful menses and to control heavy bleeding. The progesterone in the pill prevents the uterine lining from becoming overgrown.

THE PILL IS NOT the only means of contraception. Before the advent of the pill, the diaphragm was the method most often recommended for birth control. It is made of soft rubber and is shaped like a bowl with a spring made of flexible steel or highly tensile coil at the outer edge.

The diaphragm is inserted into the uterus so that the dome forms a mechanical barrier that prevents the sperm from swimming toward the cervix. It must be used with a spermicidal jelly which will kill any sperm that move past the rim. It is recommended that the diaphragm and

jelly be inserted not more than three hours before intercourse.

ANOTHER RELIABLE contraceptive is the intrauterine device (I.U.D.). With the I.U.D. there is nothing to do before, during or after sexual relations. Since it has no effect on the natural hormone balance, it does not cause nausea, headache, depression, weight gain or fluid retention. However, the chance of pregnancy exists, as well as side effects—bleeding, infection and "fall out."

The pill, diaphragm and I.U.D. must be prescribed by a doctor after a complete examination. Only a doctor can fit a woman properly or prescribe the brand of the pill that will be most effective for the individual.

There are methods of birth control that do not require a doctor's prescription. However with the use of these methods is a high pregnancy risk.

THE SO-CALLED "rhythm method" is based on the theory that a woman's fertile period can be detected by charting fluctuations in daily body temperature. This is the only birth control technique approved by the Roman Catholic Church. The rhythm method is one of the least reliable methods; some experts say that no more than six out of ten women can use rhythm effectively.

Before employing the rhythm method, a woman should keep a careful record of her menstrual cycles for several months. A doctor's supervision is considered absolutely necessary.

One of the most frequently used devices for birth control is the condom, better known as the "rubber" or prophylactic. The condom functions by preventing the sperm from entering the vagina and moving through the womb and Fallopian tubes to fertilize the egg. It is made of thin rubber and shaped like the finger of a glove. The condom can be purchased at most any drugstore.

Coitus Interruptus is a less preferable form of contraception. It is the withdrawal of the penis from the vagina immediately prior to ejaculation so that semen is deposited outside the woman's genital tract. Because the

first drops of semen contain the highest concentration of sperm, Coitus Interruptus demands a great deal of precision and self control on the part of the male. Besides being unreliable in preventing conception, withdrawal often limits the woman who may be slow in reaching orgasm.

Any couple who engages in sexual intercourse should take some precautionary measure to prevent pregnancy, but which contraception they choose depends on their individual circumstance.

STILL IN THE planning stages, with some public use through a doctor's supervision, is the "morning after" pill. However, the pill made up of estrogen may entail side effects.

For instance, if you happen to be an alcoholic or a drug addict and have suffered hepatitis, blood clots or migraine headaches, you may experience vomiting and nausea, as a small price to pay. The pill has been tested at Yale University and proved almost 100 per cent effective.

It should not be used as a contraceptive, because of the large amounts of estrogen, but mainly as a back up in case something went wrong "the night before." Your physician can also prescribe pills that will combat the nausea.

Total cost of about five "morning afters" is about \$3.

ONE OF THE surest means of birth control is the vasectomy. Vasectomy is a minor operation performed on the male and generally takes about 30 minutes. The object of the operation is to clip the ducts which carry the sperm. This, however, does not interfere with the seminal fluid duct, but instead, stops the source of egg-fertilizing sperm.

The simple operation can be performed by most surgical doctors and the cost is relatively inexpensive. A normal vasectomy, with no complications, costs anywhere from \$50 to \$100 depending upon the surgeon. Normal surgical soreness lasts three to four days, but patients who have the operation on a Friday are generally back to work by Monday.

METHOD	EFFECTIVENESS (number of likely pregnancies among 100 women using this method for One year)	POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS	DOCTOR'S VISIT REQUIRED	COST
STERILIZATION	0.003	None	Operation performed by physician	Cost of operation
THE PILL	0.3	Weight gain, nausea usually ending after several months	Must be prescribed by physician (periodic check-up advised by most physicians)	\$1.75 — \$2.50 a month (plus physicians fee)
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES	5	Irregular bleeding, discomfort in beginning	Must be inserted by physician or trained technician	Minimal (physicians fee generally includes device)
DIAPHRAGM OR CERVICAL CAP (with jelly)	12	Jelly may cause minor irritation	Must be fitted by physician (a return visit may be required)	\$3.00 — \$5.00 (plus physicians fee; plus cost of jelly; \$1.00 a month or more)
CONDOM	14 (increased effectiveness if used with chemical contraceptive)	None	No	\$.10 — \$.75 Each
WITHDRAWAL	18	Psychological effects	No	None
CHEMICAL BARRIERS	20 (aerosol foam considered most effective)	Minor irritation	No	\$1.00 — \$3.50 a month
THE RHYTHM METHOD	24 (use of thermometer greatly increases effectiveness)	None	Physician may assist in determining "safe days"	None (unless thermometer and/or physician are used)
DOUCHE	31	None	No	\$3.00 — \$5.00

Lubbock ranks in top eight in Texas in VD statistics

By LAYLAN COPELIN

"...You have the good luck to be having a sex life at a time when medical science is able to knock out the venereal disease in rapid order...If you do get a sore or a discharge or the feeling that something is wrong...run to your gynecologist and get fixed up."

(The Sensuous Woman, by "J")

Thus claims the recent best-seller. However, public health officials and rising VD statistics question how many people are getting "fixed up."

In fact, 80 per cent of the women and 10 per cent of the men who contact gonorrhea, a kind of VD, show no attention-drawing symptoms, said David Brown, public health investigator in Lubbock.

GONORRHEA, commonly called "the clap," "gleet," or "the drip," is caused by a germ called gonococcus. It is rarely a killer, but it is a severecrippler and shortener of life-span. It occurs 10 or more times frequently than syphilis, according to national public health records.

Gonorrhea cases, according to Newsweek, Jan. 24, have increased 100 per cent in this decade, totaling more than 600,000 cases.

There are 25,000 cases of syphilis reported, but for every case of VD (gonorrhea or syphilis) reported, four more go unreported.

During the week of Feb. 21, U.S. Sen. John Tower cited public health records that put Texas "as the third highest reported state.

case rate for primary and secondary syphilis, more than double the national average." In a compilation of syphilis cases for 160 cities, Tower said Austin and Lubbock were among the top eight. He also said the public records showed Texas with the sixth highest gonorrhea rate.

ACCORDING to Newsweek story, some public health officials cite the root causes of VD as the "three P's—the Pill, promiscuity, and permissiveness." By virtually removing the fear of pregnancy, the Pill has encouraged greater sexual activity. It also has reduced the use of condoms, one barrier to the transmission of the disease.

SYPHILIS is caused by a corkscrew-shaped germ called

spirochete. It thrives on moist environment of mucous membranes lining the genital tract, rectum and mouth, but expires outside the human host.

Often there are no immediate signs of primary syphilis, the first stage of the disease. The first noticeable sign is usually a sore which takes from 10 to 90 days to develop after contact with the infected person.

According to Brown, a sore or blister may be hidden within the body and go unnoticed or the infected person may pass it off as some kind of skin problem.

The secondary stage may also go unnoticed. Symptoms that do appear may start six weeks to six months after the sore (all these figures may have a wider variation).

Lasting from a few days to a few months, the symptoms usually appear as painless rashes or sores on any part of the body—sores in the mouth, persistent sore throats, falling hair in patches, fever or headaches. These symptoms will go away without treatment.

"Many people could go by this stage without realizing it, because syphilis is not that painful," said Brown.

SERIOUS DAMAGE has usually not occurred in the first two stages that last about two years but sometimes up to four or more. These stages are highly infectious.

During this time syphilis can be passed to others through intimate personal contact, though actual intercourse may not have taken place, according to "The Silent Epidemic" by Donald Schroeder.

Untreated, the disease goes into a non-infectious latent stage that causes damage to the body—blindness, heart failure, crippling of limbs, or insanity.

According to Schroeder's article, 80 per cent of syphilis victims may "luck out" and never go into the latent, destructive stage, though researchers do not understand why.

Brown said syphilis is cureable at any stage but any damage done remains.

ANOTHER DANGER of syphilis is congenital syphilis, an infection of the fetus. An infant may show injury at birth or may appear normal at birth, then develop lesions in a few months. The individual may appear normal into adolescence when deformity, blindness, insanity, or early syphilis symptoms may strike.

According to public health records, one half or more of all infants born alive to syphilitic mothers will have congenital syphilis in some form.

The usual symptoms of early gonorrhea is a copious pus-like discharge from the genitals that occurs from a few days to three weeks after infection. In men,

urination usually becomes painful.

The symptoms will disappear in females without treatment, said Brown, but the victim is usually infectious for many years.

The disease may remain dormant (but sexually infectious) until some time in the future when the germs may extend into the glands, joints or other organs causing arthritis, heart complications, blindness, brain damage, or other chronic conditions such as sterility.

Brown said symptoms of gonorrhea will return in most males if untreated, though about 10 per cent of the infected males never have the symptoms the first time.

STUDENTS contracting VD have three places for treatment: private physician, Tech Health Center, or the Lubbock City-County Health Department at 1202 Jarvis Street. Records of treatment at all three are confidential.

The Lubbock City-County Health Department provides diagnosis and treatment free of charge. The health department and the health center do not report minors treated to their parents.

The blood test is the main method of detecting syphilis, said Brown. In gonorrhea, a sample of the pus-like discharge from the male is used in a smear test.

A sample of the mucous from the vagina is placed in a cultural atmosphere to test females, he said.

The main cure for syphilis and gonorrhea is penicillin. "We use 4.8 million units of penicillin for syphilis, which is four shots taken in two days," said Brown. There are 3 days between the series of shots.

FOR GONORRHEA, males are given 2.4 million units and females receive twice as much because "we usually detect the disease at a later stage in females," he said.

For anyone allergic to penicillin, there are other substitute drugs available.

Physicians are required by law to report any VD cases to the public health department; however, Brown said few do because "they feel it is a breach of confidential information or they doubt the professionalism of the health department."

The Health Department maintains a follow-up program which consists of interviewing the patient to identify his or her sexual contacts. "Most physicians do not have the time to do the follow-up, which would help prevent the spread of the disease," he said.

THERE ARE no laws forcing a contacted person to come to the health department, however by law he can be quarantined until he is diagnosed, Brown said.

The Critique, Page 11



Nixon announces troop withdrawal

India-Pakistani cease-fire

Senators blame Pentagon for arms lag

Photographs of guns and flame

Scarlet skull and distant game

Bayonet and jungle grin

Nightmares dreamed by bleeding men

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All the talkers lose their breath

Movies paint a chaos tale

Singers see and poets wail

All the world knows the score

But no man can find the war

—Tim Buckley

Special Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has said the United States would not send American troops back to Vietnam even in an emergency.

Laird's statement, he said, "is still our policy. Should the negotiations fail, the Vietnamization program gives us another way out."

General Assembly considered Tuesday a proposed appeal to India to withdraw from the Tuesday afternoon meeting.

General U Thant took his seat on the assembly for the first time since going to a hospital Nov. 2.

At the start of the Tuesday afternoon meeting, U Thant said he would not return to the assembly until he is able to do so.

He appeared "to all the parties" to prevent the assembly from meeting.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Senate critics of military spending said they will vote on what they believe is a "profoundly important" bill to limit the Pentagon's arms race.

The bill, known as the "War Powers Act," would require the president to consult Congress before sending troops into combat.

Senators William Fulbright and J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said they will vote for the bill.

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The Russian declaration came in an authoritative statement carried nationwide by Tass, the government news agency.

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Draft lottery calendar

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—Tim Buckley