

ERA supporters say family not hurt by amendment

EDITOR'S NOTE: Today's article, the final in the series on the ERA, deals with effect of the amendment on the family as viewed by supporters of the proposal.

By SUSIE PEARCE
UD Staff

"The ERA will enhance the family structure. Women will be housewives because they want, not because they have nothing else to do. It gives the husband and wife a choice in the roles they select," said Lela Hudak, president of Lubbock's Chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW).

ACCORDING TO a NOW pamphlet, the ERA "actually strengthens the family by establishing a real partnership in law as well as in fact in the marriage relationship, strengthening the bonds between men and women."

One goal of NOW is that "marriage should be an equal partnership with shared economic and household responsibility, and shared care of children," states a NOW booklet.

The ERA would "bar a state from imposing greater liability for support on a

husband than on a wife merely because of his sex," states the Yale Law Journal. "However, a court could equalize the law by extending the duty of support to women ... if the husband and wife had equal resources and earning capacity, neither would have a claim of support on the other."

The amendment would not force women to work, taking away their right to be a full time wife and mother, states a League of Women Voters pamphlet. A woman's half of the family support can be in the form of domestic labor.

"THE ERA IS in the business of establishing rights, not taking them away ... Among those rights is the right to choose how to live one's life," states the pamphlet.

The ERA does not take away the right of the wife to sit home, since no such right exists. David M. Kendal, first assistant to Texas Attorney General John Hill, said, "No one has an absolute right to stay at home to be supported by her husband. Where her husband is unable to work, even under our present laws, a wife may be required as a practical matter to support her family."

The ERA gives the married couple a choice in adopting the role of breadwinner, said a spokesperson for the League. The woman, if she chooses, may be a housewife. But, "if one spouse were a wage earner and the other performed uncompensated domestic labor for the family, the wage-earning spouse would owe a duty to the spouse who worked in the home," she said.

The ERA actually aids the cause of the housewife by providing her with support. "There is no federal law forcing a man to support his

family and wife," said the League source. The ERA legally provides this protection if the wife is unable to support herself.

Another goal of NOW is creating an option as to which name the married couple will use, and which name will be given the children. The husbands, wife's, or a neutral second name may be used.

"THE ERA WILL not prohibit continuation of the usual practice of the wife assuming the name of her husband and the children going thereby," state NOW leaders in a pamphlet.

The ERA doesn't change Texas law in this respect. "I know of no law in Texas which now requires a wife to use her husband's surname. Any person, including the husband, the wife or children can petition the court for a change of name anytime," said Kendal.

Supporters of the ERA urge the creation of day care centers so that women may work if they desire. "Women aren't letting children be an obstacle to their life style," said Brenda Morris, Tech law student. A mother can fully enjoy her children, and enjoy her own lifestyle at the same time, she said.

NOW URGES the creation of better child care facilities with emphasis on education. "If the child is going to be in a child care center, we want them to be learning something while there," said Ms. Morris.

Women will not be forced to put their children in day-care centers, but they will have the choice. "The purpose of day-care centers is to make it possible for women to work, but I know of no law which would force a woman to place their children in day-care centers if they desire not to," said Kendal.



Not the beach

The usual sunbathing area at Stangel Hall is the "beach" between the building wings. As this photo proves, however, there's more than one place at Stangel to catch a few rays. (Photo by Paul Tittle)

Congress may cut aid, drop Viet troop use plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — With most Americans already out of Vietnam, congressional leaders indicate that plans to provide congressional authorization for the use of American troops in the evacuation may be dropped.

THEY ADDED that a pending authorization of humanitarian aid to South Vietnam could be cut to whatever is needed to pay for evacuation of South Vietnamese and other foreign nationals to the United States.

Legislation to authorize the use of U.S. troops to evacuate Americans and Vietnamese and \$327 million in humanitarian aid for South Vietnam was withdrawn from the House calendar at the last

minute Tuesday as congressional leaders awaited the final evacuation of Americans from South Vietnam. The measure, which had already been approved by the Senate, was expected to go back to a House-Senate conference committee for revision.

HOUSE SPEAKER Carl Albert, who ordered the bill off the House calendar, said President Ford had agreed to the delay at a meeting with congressional leaders.

Earlier, while 81 U.S. helicopters were still shuttling Americans and South Vietnamese out of Saigon, some members of Congress said the operation had been delayed too long and unnecessarily

risked U.S. lives. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said while the operation was in progress that if any Americans "get trapped or killed" there likely would be a congressional investigation of the delay.

"My feeling has been all along," Church said, "that they've been withdrawing the Americans at a very sluggish pace and we're taking great risks with the lives of Americans there."

SENATE DEMOCRATIC Leader Mike Mansfield also said the pullout was delayed too long and said, "The responsibility lies at the Saigon end" with U. S. ambassador Graham Martin.

Campaign bill gets initial House okay

AUSTIN (AP) — House members tentatively approved a bill Tuesday making numerous major changes in campaign finance reporting laws.

THEY ADVANCED on a 102-36 vote Amarillo Rep. Ben Bynum's bill filling some loopholes in the 1973 campaign finance disclosure act, while also making it easier on politicians.

Another vote is required before the bill can go to the Senate. It probably will come this week.

The bill raises the size of a reportable contribution from \$10 to \$50, reduces violation of disclosure requirements from a penitentiary offense to a misdemeanor and mandates fewer reports.

IT ALSO OUTLAYS cash contributions — such as the \$15,000 that South Texas rancher Clinton Manges allegedly gave to Gov. Dolph Briscoe's 1972 campaign — of more than \$100, forcing donors to use checks or similar traceable instruments. Unopposed candidates, who now can receive money without reporting it, would be required to disclose their donations and expenditures. All legislative candidates would have to file their reports in Austin. They now can file them with their county clerks if they represent only one county or part of a county.

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Rape bill gets tentative nod

AUSTIN (AP) — A bill designed to make it easier to prosecute rapists by restricting questions about the victim's sex life easily won tentative House approval Tuesday, 127-11.

"WE HOPE through this bill to encourage more women to report these crimes," said Rep. Kay Bailey, R-Houston, a co-sponsor.

The bill is considerably watered down version of the original bill, also sponsored by

Rep. Sarah Weddington, D-Austin, but still take a major step away from the present relentless cross-examination of rape victims.

If the defendant's lawyer wanted to ask questions about the victim's past sexual experiences, the judge would hold a closed hearing in his chambers to determine if the evidence was relevant. The questions could not be raised in open court if the judge ruled they did not bear on the guilt

or innocence of the accused. THE BILL also abandons the "immediate outcry" requirement and gives a victim six months to decide if she wants to report a rape. Maximum punishment for attempted rape would be increased from 10 to 20 years.

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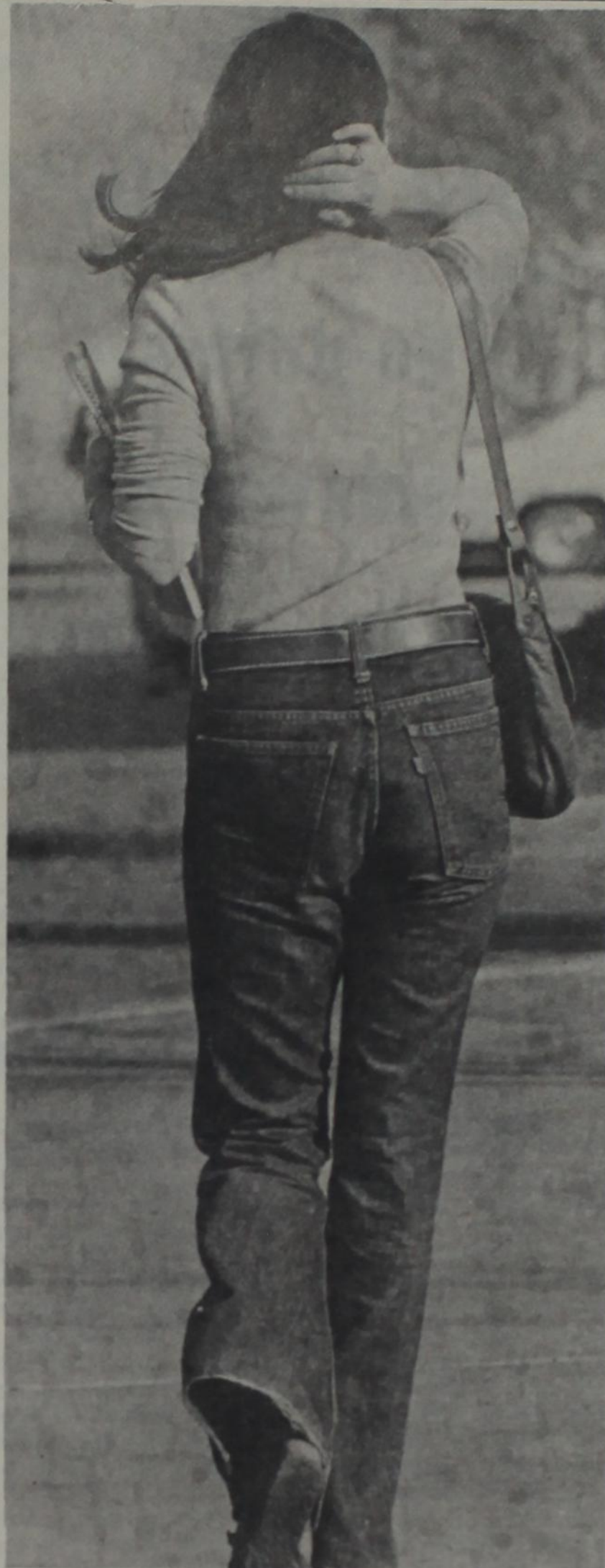


Photo by Curtis Leonard

Lifestyles

Being a Tech student is in itself a unique lifestyle. And each student has his or her own lifestyle.

Who is Joe Tech? The answer is, of course, that there is no "average" Tech student. There are as many lifestyles as there are students on campus.

This special section is an attempt to characterize a few of the lifestyles prevalent at Tech. We do not mean to suggest that these are the only lifestyles, but represent those we feel are the most distinct.

We do not intend to stereotype anyone for there are no absolutes. Each lifestyle

necessarily overlaps into others.

We have chosen to portray the lifestyles of several groups as a whole and several individuals outstanding in their particular fields.

Our purpose for the section is to familiarize you with lifestyles different from your own, in hopes you will have a better understanding of the people who make up this university.

LIFESTYLE EDITORS

Melissa Griggs
Marcia Smith



Photo by Karen Thom



Photo by Karen Thom

1925- 914 students, no dorms, sidewalks, or University Center

By MARCIA SMITH
UD Reporter

Setting: Texas Technological College situated in the South Plains of Texas. Time: 8 a.m., Oct. 1, 1925. Some 914 students are preparing for their first day of classes. Women students are wearing long-waisted, short skirts and bobbed hair. Men students are wearing big-legged pants and the fashionable one-sided hat.

There are no dormitories, no sidewalks, no SUB on the desolate campus. The dust is blowing as students move from the Administration Building to the Cafeteria for lunch. After class, the students go home to boarding houses closely adjoining the college site.

Social activities center around school, church and home.

There are no sororities or fraternities: Greek letter organizations are strictly forbidden by the Board of Trustees "to make more difficult the entrance of snobbery and lines of artificial class distinctions."

Students are advised not to cut classes before the first Thanksgiving holiday, because "cuts affect grades considerably and an over amount will greatly hinder passing grades."

The formal opening in November of Cheri Casa, a mens' dormitory, is a festive occasion: the men hang red and black crepe paper, escort the women in a grand march and enjoy a five-course dinner.

Things have changed a bit by 1934. Two dormitories now house the college's out-of-town students. Room and board is

\$22.50 per month. Women students are not permitted to visit the mens' dormitory without specific invitation and a chaperone. Women are not allowed to receive phone calls after 7:30 p.m. Women students are allowed three dates a week: two on week nights and one on Sunday night. Curfew on date night is 11 p.m.

Freshmen are required to wear beanies outdoors at all times during the fall term. Helpful Hints to Freshmen suggest that students don't cheat because the "better class of students do not cheat." They are also advised to write home at least once a week and go to church — "get the habit." Freshmen are expected to "pull for Tech or pull out."

Then, in 1941, Tech students plunged themselves into the

war effort. When news of Pearl Harbor reaches Lubbock, Tech men flock to the Army and Navy recruiting offices. Tech women organize a Red Cross class in first aid. Womens' Dormitory No. 1 is vacated for engineering, pre-medical, science and math majors, for whom the government had stipulated that room be made on campus.

Students are so involved in war work and additional studies that the Aggie Rodeo is canceled and the "Toreador" is reduced to a weekly tabloid. Victory gardens are planted by residents of the Home Management House and a blood bank is started.

By 1952, the war well over, students enter into a more

carefree lifestyle. Bobby socks, ponytails and the jitterbug are the rage. Greek letter fraternities are approved at last. A young and popular English instructor, James G. Allen (now president of Tech's Dad Association), sees his dream come true: a student union on campus.

The 60's — a time of campus radicalism and student protest — barely touches students at Tech. The one controversy is the name change — will Tech become Texas State University or will it retain the "tech" appellation?

The newly - designated Texas Tech University moves on into the 70's, with increased enrollment, ever-growing facilities, and a nation-wide reputation.



1975- 23,000 students, growing facilities, nation-wide reputation



Whether called hypocrites or "Jesus freaks," 4,000 students involved in religious activities

By IRA PERRY
UD Staff

To some, they're hypocrites; to some they are fools. To others, there is no difference between them and anyone else on campus. Many think they're just another clique — "the Jesus freaks." Whatever you may call them, an estimated 4,000 Tech students actively participate in a religious activity apart from church affairs, according to directors of student religious organizations.

Although doctrines and beliefs vary widely, members of the different religious organizations agree on one thing — that they are different from the thousands of students around them who have little or no interest in religion. All agree that their beliefs mean more than just accepting a set of moral values or philosophical concepts. To each of them, their beliefs affect the way they live. As one member put it, "It's more than just a once-in-a-lifetime walk down a church aisle."

The spending of religious students is directed toward their religious interests. While one student might spend money on a novel or popular magazine, a religious student is likely to purchase religious tracts, study guides, or devotional materials. Religious tapes, albums and books are carried as regular stock in at least three of Lubbock's largest department stores — J. C. Penney's, Dillard's and Hemphill-Wells.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS are also carried in five denominationally affiliated book and tape stores in Lubbock. According to a spokesman for the largest bookstore, items such as bumper stickers, jewelry, posters, sheet music and paperbacks dealing with religious studies are the most popular items among Tech students. The average religious student spends from \$5 to \$7 per visit and is a regular customer, he said.

In a small sampling of members of one organization, no less than 60 per cent had recently purchased an album, tape, or book from a Lubbock merchant dealing with religious topics.

According to Dottie Townsend of the Auditorium-Coliseum manager's office, religious students turn out for concerts as well as anyone. While some 2,100 fans turned out to hear B. W. Stevenson, just over 2,000 came to hear Andrae Crouch and the Disciples, a leading religious group. A large crowd was also on hand for the Bill Gaither

Trio concert, another leading religious group.

Students active in religious organizations presumably contribute heavily to churches. Of Lubbock's 235 churches, three reported collecting over \$48,000 from some 2,600 students during last year's student services.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES are another distinguishable characteristics of religious students. Local ministers and directors of student organizations said that students who are really serious about their religious beliefs will for the most part participate in one or more religious organization other than their churches. Tech has 23 religious organizations registered on campus according to David Nail, assistant dean of student life for programs.

Students deeply involved with religious organizations said they did not attend just one meeting a week. They tend to center all social activities around their involvement in their religious organizations.

Terry Biggers, a sophomore secondary education major involved with a non-denominational organization, said, "It's gotten to where I won't do anything else on Friday night. I won't accept dates or anything else. I just tell them some other night. It's that important."

Biggers said her activities carry over into the rest of the week in her contacts with other people, although her organization meets mainly on Friday nights. She said she dates only students who share her religious concerns and spends part of each day studying her particular beliefs. Although her activities take up large amounts of time and study, Biggers said the main reason she is still involved is simply to "get together and have fun while learning at the same time. It's not the stereotype some people have — the sit-at-home do-gooder. We do have fun."

STUDENTS SAID they spend between 15 and 30 hours a week, varying slightly from one organization to another, at their organization or one of its activities. As to why students were willing to put in as much time at their organizations as on a part-time job, answers were similar in almost all organizations.

Stan Shockley, a sophomore political science major and a member of a church affiliated organization, said, "It's a pick-up. It's a stimulant for me. It gets me excited just looking at what could happen.

That's where it affects me as a person — just being able to help people."

Others said they became involved in religious organizations after members talked to them and interested them. As a result, they feel that they can now share what was shared with them.

Kristin Brown, a member of an inter-denominational group, said, "When I came as a freshman, I was very insecure and could not accept myself, much less anyone else. A couple of girls came by and didn't try to shove anything down my throat. They just cared. It was great and I'm in it now because I hope to be able to do the same for someone else."

A **SPECIAL INTEREST** in other people is observed among religious students. They contend that for the most

part the interest is unique to their lifestyle even more than other activities. This emphasis was best described by senior wildlife management major Ken Thigpen. Thigpen said, "I feel like my most important goal is to just be friends and to be able to have a real concern for people as a genuine purpose — accepting each one for what they are and caring for them for what they are, not for what I think an ideal person is. Some people get so involved in programs, or what's going on, that they become insensitive to others, but you can gain so much if you just have a good attitude about people in general."

Thigpen said one of the major reasons he is involved with his organization is to simply figure out what he actually believes himself. "It's like if you read

something, it doesn't do you any good until you start using it. You may have a lot of ideas that you may believe, but if you don't apply them, you don't know if they really work. You don't know if they're true or not."

For whatever reason, for whatever can be gotten out of a religious organization — and some 4,000 Tech students think something can be gotten out of a religious organization — these groups remain in viable force on the Tech campus.

What does distinguish the religious student from those around them? The director of one organization said, "The description of an average member would have to be no description. They come in all shapes, sizes, colors, nationalities, backgrounds, likes and dislikes, preferences and prejudices. They're just like you and I."

Views about Lubbock differ with small town, city students

By LARRY J. CAMPBELL
UD Reporter

It's been said that all things are relative, and perhaps this truism is no more apt than when applied to Lubbock.

People from small towns usually refer to Lubbock as a city while students from larger cities, like Dallas and Houston, look at Lubbock as a town.

"I don't like the small town. This is really small, I think," said Richard Morrison of Fort Worth.

"Up here it's like a country town more or less," agreed Allie Gerdes, an advertising major from Houston.

KAREN SEARS, art major from Snyder, population 11,000, thinks Lubbock is a "fairly large city."

Whether a person sees Lubbock as large or small, most agree they would not live here if they were not here to go to school. "I'm counting the hours till I can leave," said Morrison, "I'd rather live in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, than Lubbock."

"I feel like it's real desolate," said Jim Anderson of Dallas. "I'd move out as fast as I could."

Jesse Martin of Tyler, a town about half the size of Lubbock, said that he likes to get out of doors. "You get outdoors a lot here, but there are just cotton fields. What do you do in a cotton field?"

The biggest difference many students from large towns and cities noticed was in the people. "People are a lot

more down to earth here than in Houston," said Gerdes. "It's not like the hassle you have in the city. Everyone works together here."

JIM ANDERSON agreed with Gerdes. "I think the people from out here are a lot nicer," he said. He explained that it was easier around Lubbock to catch a ride when hitchhiking. "I guess it's because of little towns. They grew up in an atmosphere like that."

One Tech student from Fort Worth didn't like the attitude of Lubbockites toward Tech students. "I really think that the people resent the Tech students. People here in Lubbock are kind of — well — hick," he said.

Martin, who moved here from Tyler, has sensed a regional difference in the people. "I think West Texas people are different from East Texas people," he said. "People in East Texas are more Southern in their mannerisms."

Lubbock also received its share of criticism as an entertainment center. Almost everyone said they felt the university had considerable effect on the type of clubs in Lubbock. "Here you've got mostly just college kids. In Dallas, a bar will have a lot wider cross-section of people," said Anderson.

"There are a lot more high class bars in Tulsa than here," said Tom Fuhrmann, a Tulsa resident. Many people commented on the lack of variety

in clubs in Lubbock.

THE GREAT CRITICISM of movies in Lubbock was the slowness with which they come to the city. "The movies here are all right. It just takes them a long time to get here," said one Dallas student.

One senior student from a particularly small town is very pleased with the movies offered in Lubbock. Her hometown has only one drive-in and a double cinema.

At least one Tech student's life has been changed somewhat by the differences in Lubbock and his hometown. "I wouldn't want to live in Lubbock, but I like the different atmosphere. My lifestyle up here is a lot different than it is at home," Gerdes said.

"I guess I get off on the simpler things up here," he said. "I do more inner satisfying things."

Most people said they would want to move to a town about the same size as the one they were reared in after they graduated. "I wouldn't mind living in a city about the size of Lubbock," said one student. "If I lived in a big city, I'd like to live outside the city so I could participate in the activities of the big city, but be away from the congestion."

One small town student who said she would probably go to a larger city at first said, "I think I will eventually go back to a smaller town or city. I like to be able to be close to the country."

The problems of minority students

By DANA MOORE
UD Reporter

College life offers opportunities which range from varied social activities to the educational promise of a "better life".

Yet, some students must work hard to receive the opportunities many take for granted. Many minority students constantly ask themselves, "Where can I find a place for myself in a system created for and by the white man?"

Gary Euresti, Los Chicanos president, said prejudice is a subtle problem at Tech. He has not encountered open prejudice against the Chicano but feels the entire college system is geared to the white student.

"PEOPLE IN THIS area of the Southwest need to realize more and more Chicanos are attending college and need programs geared to their interests and problems," Euresti said.

He feels in many cases minority students are singled out in class and made to feel different.

According to Victor Hackett, former Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) president, a certain amount of racism is found in every department. "This reflects the attitudes of Lubbock as a whole."

Although the university itself is integrated, Hackett feels much of the program-

ming is not. "For example, many other universities set aside seats in the Senate and in the Student Association to insure minority representation," Hackett said. "At Tech they do not."

DONALD PARKER, former student senator for engineering, said he feels the effects of racism in his department through the ridicule of professors. "Some professors are prejudiced and don't mind letting you know it. This makes me want to do more to counteract all racism," Parker said.

Another student feels her teachers go out of their way to help her, just because she's black.

Parker feels people should simply disregard race and work for the voluntary integration of all groups.

According to John Smith, senior zoology student, many groups will segregate themselves because they do not share common interests or problems. "In the student center, for example, blacks sit with blacks, Chicanos with Chicanos and whites with whites. It's normal for people to feel a sense of security in associating with their own group," Smith said.

MANY BLACK STUDENTS have just begun to find their own identity and don't want to intermingle very much, according to Denise Bradford, senior pre-med

student. "I want to be known as black. I'm not ashamed of it and many others feel the same way. This attitude can only be expressed to other blacks."

Bradford said she feels no antagonism toward the other groups. Her attitude is more, "Let them do their thing and let me do mine."

As far as the future of the minority student is concerned, many expressed hopes for a warmer attitude of understanding and acceptance for all groups.

Los Chicanos provides the Chicano student with a chance to discuss problems and share ideas. Euresti wants the Chicanos to unite so they can have a stronger voice in the Tech system.

Leonard Childress, SOBU president, wants to help the university become more oriented toward the black student. He hopes to have more cross-cultural programs so the different groups can

increase their awareness and understanding of each other.

According to Childress, the minority student sees student government as a game the white student plays. One of his major goals as SOBU president is to see that attitude changed.

"We want to let people know who and what we are — not just a social organization, but an organization to orient black students to the campus and the campus to black students," Childress said.

"Big Moose" image passe for jocks

By KIRK DOOLEY
UD Sports Writer

Jocks. The old cliché which means the big, hairy, dumb athlete. Back in the Fifties and early Sixties all jocks looked alike. Everybody looked funny back then, but your gigantic jock with a crew cut and a letter sweater projected an image that athletes today are still trying to lose.

Times have changed and to pick out the average student athlete is much harder than it was a few years ago. What jocks do nowadays is very hard to put in print because, they, just like the rest of society, have taken a turn for individualism.

At Tech, the athletes on scholarship live in Weymouth Hall. There are still the handsome quarterback types around, and there are still girls who would give their high school ring to be seen with one.

On the other extreme, Tech has quite a few athletes who just like to sit in a friend's apartment and get high. And in the middle of the extreme, is everyone else. There simply aren't any more standards to rate a jock on.

Following several interviews (no names will be mentioned) with these guys, the constantly changing athletic scene finally came into focus.

Most of the interviewees were big studs back in high school and "got into the attention" they received back then. Many egos were shot down during the freshman year and only a few continued to make the headlines.

The "big names" are generally tired of all the publicity they get and a few get really steamed at the press and fans hounding them instead of their teammates.

Football players and basketball players usually stick to their own kind. Baseball players are a different breed who work out yearround, usually without scholarships, and don't get the recognition that their "revenue-earning" compadres do. The same goes for golf, swimming, soccer, tennis, track and other minor

sports. But, none of the latter sports are pinned with the jock image.

One football player regrets "getting mixed up in college athletics. It's a damn business. You know it and I know it. I wish I didn't have all of my ability so that I could take it easy and quit feeling like I'm in a zoo. It's a ?&7/8¾! way to go through college." The football player emphasized that while he is on the field, he puts out 100 per cent (he is a starter) but the pressure of college football is more predominant than the glory of it.

No other player felt this strongly (or would dare tell me he did) but again, this is an indication that athletics is turning into a melting pot. Jocks just aren't all the same anymore.

The coaches have the task of molding these athletes together and the coaches who go beyond the realm of athletics usually have the best effect in unifying the team. Although the short-haired drunk doesn't hang around with the long-haired dooper off the field, the teammate bond between the two is still as strong as it has ever been.

And how about girls? Not girl jocks, but the women who go out with the male athletes. In so many words, one girl said that she wanted to go out with a famous football player (any FFP) and that is why she lives in Chitwood. Another girl from the same dorm "despises those stuck up SOB's". (She was generalizing I'm sure). A third and fourth girl each said that "when you get to know them, they are pretty nice guys." If you don't know them? "Then they seem like they strut like they are pretty cool."

Do jocks still date cheerleaders? Well I saw Tommy Duniven with Shannon Brooks once but I'm sure it's nothing serious ... besides they are fraternity brothers, which is another point. Freshmen jocks at Tech still join Phi Delta Theta fraternity. That is one profile that has not changed. Basketball players usually don't join fraternities since their squad is almost like one

itself. Athletes in the other sports blend into other fraternities.

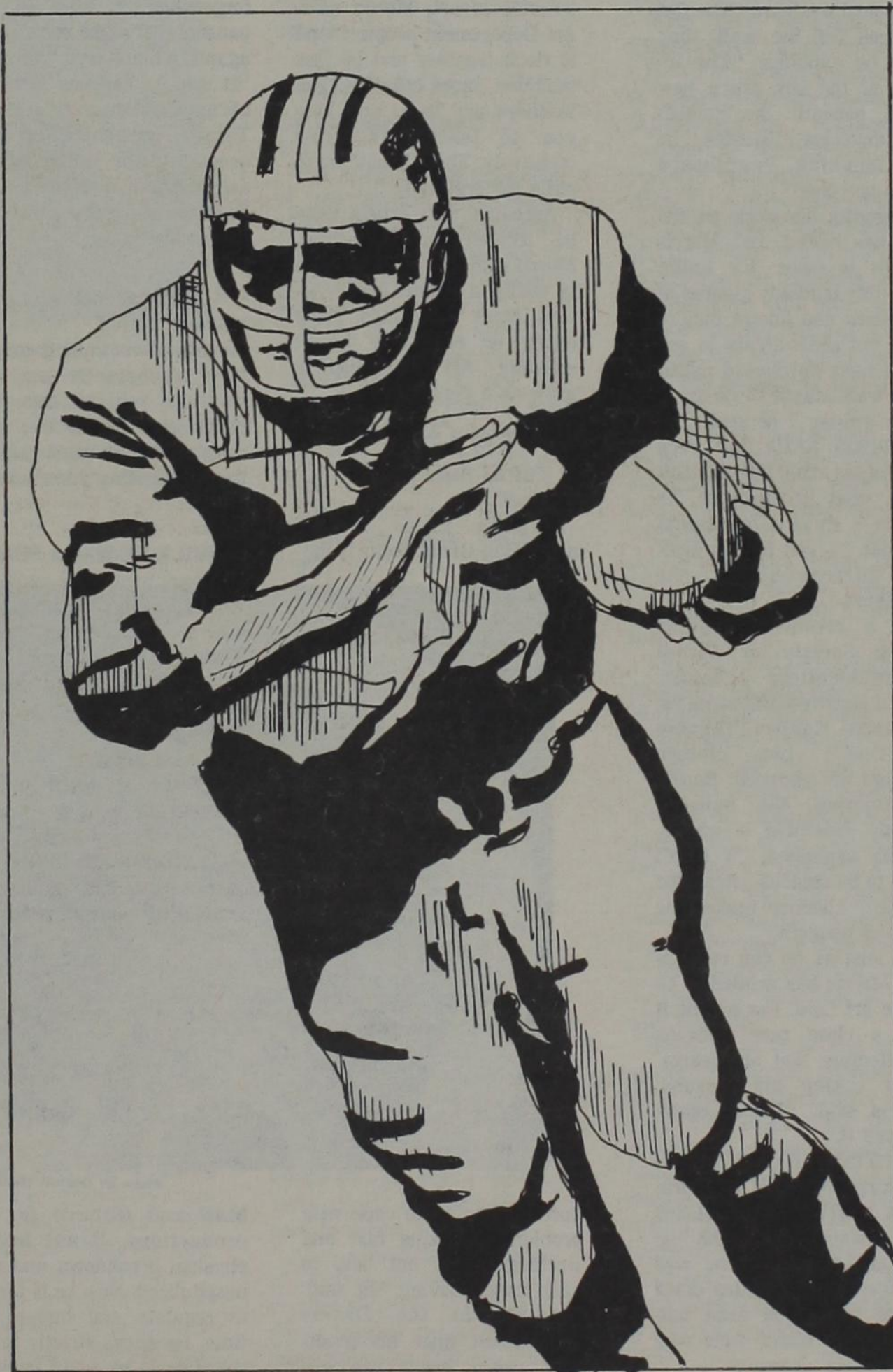
Back to the cheerleader question. No, it's not an unwritten rule anymore that jocks date the little cheerleaders. Some cheerleaders "see" some of the guys but the all-American couple era is over.

Although the Fellowship of Christian Athletes is still going strong and the Double T

Association still has plenty of victims, the jocks who like to get away from the other jocks are beginning to blossom. The profile of the Tech athlete is one which is finding new worlds outside the locker room. The new breed of athlete may be just as loyal on the field but he knows that there are other things in life besides football practice, football games and reading tomorrow morning's sports page.

My boss, Sports Editor Mike Hallmark thinks that it is funny when he is in a local club and a big jock with a pitcher of beer in his hand grabs him and says, "Hey, dammit. I'd didn't like that article you wrote about us drinking beer..."

We can't pretend that the image of the jock is still crew cut and that none of them have fun. Times are changing and so are the athletes.



Involved students show creativity

Mike Morris



By TERRI CULLEN
UD Staff

At first glance it looks like cardboard boxes stacked awkwardly just inside the front door. After a second look, the brown blob begins to take on different shapes and textures against Mike Morris' living room wall.

Using a combination of smooth, corrugated textures, Morris, senior advertising major, attempts to explore the cardboard medium. "The flat surfaces (of the wall) bug me," he explains. "The insides of the box are a new world beneath the smooth outer covering. "Besides," he said laughing, "cardboard boxes are free."

Presently his work on the wall has halted, but Morris intends to cover the entire wall. "My landlady glances at the boxes and knows they're there but she's afraid to ask why I have cardboard nailed to the wall. Maybe she's afraid of my answer," he said.

MORRIS SAID that even some of his artist friends don't know what to make of the brown three-dimensional original. "I just like to combine different things," he explained.

At a recent Dallas-Fort Worth Society of Visual Communications contest, Morris received first place for his design. Entitled "Legalize Abortion," two clothes hangers are pictured. Barely overlapping, the hangers slightly resemble a couple. Morris explained, "I didn't want to be obvious (about the couple). Abortion makes me think of hangers."

As long as he can remember, Morris has wanted to be in the art field. For a time it was a close race between architecture and art design. After taking art lessons, Morris said, "I just really enjoyed it."

PICKING UP ODD, bizarre-looking objects is a natural habit. Morris wistfully wished he had some of the "junk" he had collected when he was younger. Broken bottles, dried flower bulbs and dead batteries have found their way into Morris' drawings.

MORRIS SAID he works better under pressure, but added that it was hard to come up with new ideas every week for his five art labs. Keeping up with his schedule is done by "catch-up." "I work until I finish something," he explained, "and by the time I finish with that, I need to catch up in another subject. When I've finished that, the cycle starts over again."

Most of his friends are interested in art, Morris said. Art Department people "tend to flock together and be less inhibited, more creative. The teachers are loose and help you to learn and grow creatively. There is nothing to stifle the creativity."

Agreeing that artists may be termed temperamental, Morris said that an artist's life is really a frustration. "Artists can't let things come easily or else they aren't creating. Art helps you to grow as a person."

Reg Grant

By TERRI CULLEN
UD Staff

Pressure keeps drama major Reg Grant from being



Photo by Darrell Thomas

bored. "Having to cope with problems, thinking fast and working things out help to keep things moving," he said.

Active in the Drama Department since his freshman year, Grant has ap-

peared in 15 Tech productions. Recently he has been involved in four productions, including "Trial by Jury," "The Glass Menagerie" and "The Diary of Adam and Eve." He is also the director of a play entitled "Madness of Lady Bright" by the Theatre on a Shoe String group.

The newly-formed group consists mainly of drama students who are interested in the theatre and want more experience. Mike Scudday is the group's coordinator. "Group members," Grant explained, "recognize a standing rule that this extra activity can't interfere with either a theatre or lab production or rehearsal."

GRANT SAID he began acting when he was nine. His third grade teacher read a story and he had to act it out in front of the class. "The Emperor's New Clothes" was the highlight of his fourth-grade career.

Memorizing lines is second nature to Grant though forgetting his lines is not unusual. "It's like running up against a blank wall," he said. "It usually happens after an abrupt movement or gesture. Total concentration is necessary for every action and word. It's important to keep the character alive and believable."

"After a performance," Grant added, "there's a danger of continuing to portray a character and not divorcing yourself from that character's life to live your own." He admitted having trouble winding down after a show.

WHILE HE WAS A FRESH-

MAN and featured in two productions, Grant had a physical breakdown and was hospitalized. Now he is forced to regulate and budget his time. He sticks strictly to his schedule so he won't have an

encore of his previous misfortune.

Grant said it's important for the audience to be attentive and involved in the play. "Both the audience and the actor take from each other. The actor feeds on the audience's attention and in return gives them more."

NERVOUSNESS IS ALWAYS present in full force before each show. He explained that he tries to channel it into a creative force. "I wouldn't want to get rid of it because it helps to get me into my character." Grant added that applying his own makeup helps with his character portrayal.

Each actor is responsible for his own personal props such as glasses, cigarettes, and matches. "Once during a rehearsal I ran off stage to get my prop, but by mistake I brought in a dead chicken," he laughed.

He said he never gives the same performance twice. "The major actions are constant but I try to add little things to keep the character alive."

"Being in drama is like being in a closely knit organization because all your waking hours are spent together with the same people." There's sort of a cohesiveness, just like a family."

Tom Tutt

By JAY ROSSER
UD Reporter

Being involved in Army ROTC is an experience that could possibly lead to a position someday with the State Department, or so are the hopes of Tom Tutt, a junior political science major from Oklahoma City.

At Tech, Tutt is involved in many different activities, including the Double T Rifle Team, a Resident Assistant for Gordon Hall, an Arts and Science Senator, instructor for the American Red Cross, a member of the political science and French honorary organizations and a member of a group of ROTC students called "Counterguerillas".

Tutt is currently interested in an option that is offered by the army entitled the "Foreign Area Specialty Option."

ACCORDING TO TUTT, after a student has graduated from college, the army will send him back to get his master's degree. Following the completion of the master's, "the army will send you to a career diplomats course in Washington. From there you go to the National Defense Language Institute to pick up a foreign language. Then the person is sent to the

area where he will be specializing," said Tutt. Tutt added that the purpose of the program is to learn another people's culture. The program is not without its drawbacks, noted Tutt. "Following this, you then owe the army four more years."

Tutt's main reason for his interest in the ROTC program is because of his hope it will someday lead to a State Department position.

NOT EVERY student is admitted to the Counterguerilla program. If a student is chosen for the program, then he undergoes a nine-week training program in the fall, which involves about 25-30 hours a week of studying, which, says Tutt "is a lot of studying."

THE GROUP VENTURES out of the Tech campus two or three weekends a month on what Tutt describes as "field problems." The amount of time Tutt puts into his military role varies from week to week. "If we have a field problem one week," said Tutt, "then I would put in approximately 30 hours that week. If there is no field problem, then I would probably only put in about five hours."

TUTT IS NOT from a military family and before his freshman year at Tech, he had never thought of joining ROTC. In fact, according to



Photo by Paul Tittle

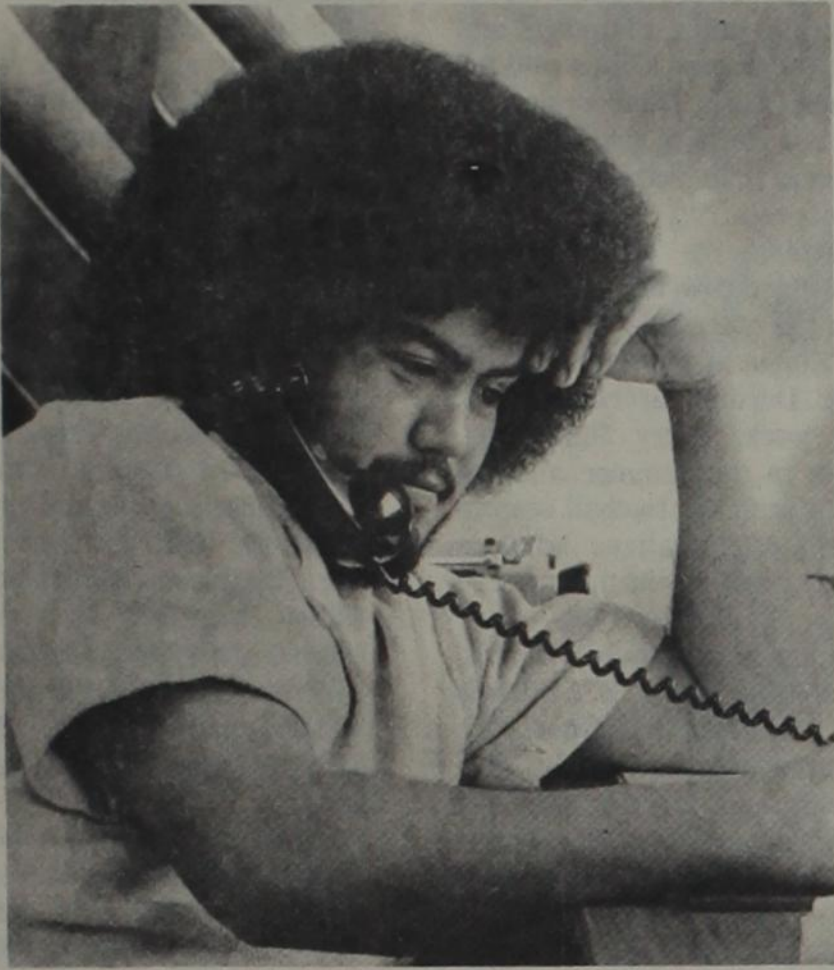
Tutt, he only joined because of a friend.

When I came to Tech a friend told me that I had to take either band, PE or ROTC. He also told me that if I would join ROTC, then he would get out of a drill period, and he would do just about anything to get out of a drill period. I signed up, and usually when I stick my foot in something, I usually stick it in all the way."

ONE OF THE DRAWBACKS of being in ROTC, according to Tutt, is that when he puts on his ROTC uniform and walks across campus, he gets "catcalls." "This is because there is a fallacy among the students," claims Tutt. "and that is that certain types of clothes make the man. They assume that if you put on military clothes, you are bad."

hard work in respective majors

Robert Montemayor



By JAY ROSSER
UD Reporter

Wanting to be the editor of a college paper is something most students start thinking about in high school; but Robert Montemayor, senior journalism major from Tahoka, became interested in journalism through a freak set of occurrences during his freshman year at Tech.

Montemayor, the current editor of The University Daily, described himself as the typical "jock" in high school, and came to Tech hoping to maintain that reputation.

"I was cut," said Montemayor, "and that is probably the best thing that ever happened to me." Shortly after his departure from the gridiron, "I picked up a copy of the UD and told myself that I could do that," he said.

DURING HIS FRESHMAN YEAR, Montemayor worked as a volunteer. Montemayor believes his real break came when he attended a Ralph Yarborough luncheon. "The news editor didn't even know that he was in town, so he asked me to write up the story," said Montemayor.

"There was an opening for a reporter during the second semester of my freshman year," Montemayor said, "and I got the job."

While at Tech, Montemayor has been a volunteer worker for the UD as well as a reporter, assistant news editor, news editor, and editor.

In his role as editor, Montemayor averages anywhere from 35-45 hours a week. Much of his time is spent just talking to people in the administration, and others involved in the workings of a major university.

ASKED TO NAME his

greatest accomplishments in journalism, Montemayor responded, "I guess my biggest accomplishment is being named editor of the UD. I'm the first non-white editor of the paper, which I think is a significant but sad thing."

Montemayor is also proud of the fact that he was the first person from the Mass Communications Department at Tech to place in the top 20 of the William Randolph Hearst writing contest. "I won with a story I did on gambling," he said, "and that story gave me my first real taste of investigative reporting."

Montemayor cites the one drawback in being editor of the UD as the constant pressure involved with the job. "You are always under pressure to get the story in by a certain time. The pressure of the public is also great. The public is always expecting you to be perfect. Students know when you make a mistake, and they will jump on your back for it."

When Montemayor started his term as editor, he made a promise to the students to write an editorial column every day, a promise he has kept so far. "At times I regret it," said Montemayor, "but only on certain days when I do not know if I have anything to write about." Sometimes, he admitted, he has had to pad his material, but he has learned to discipline himself.

ACCORDING TO MONTMAYOR, the great majority of his friends come from the Mass Communications Department. "I have pretty well stuck to the Mass Communications Department in the way of friends and I have always run around with the people in that

department," Montemayor said.

When Montemayor graduates in May, he will work as a general assignments reporter for the Dallas Times Herald.

Mike McGee

By JAY ROSSER
UD Reporter

If you hated taking piano lessons when you were a youngster, then you have something in common with Mike McGee, a senior music education major from Victoria.

When McGee was young, his older sister was taking piano lessons and McGee thought that music must be "pretty neat," because she got to get out of the house. "My parents let me take music lessons later," said McGee "but I just hated them."

Later on in elementary school, a local band put on a performance for the whole



school, and again McGee's outlook on music took a complete turn. "I looked at these guys and thought that they were pretty neat because they all looked like they were having lots of fun," said McGee. He added that he practically had to beg his father to let him take more music lessons.

IF YOU ASK MCGEE how much time he spends each week with music or music-related activities, he will respond with something like "How many hours are there in a week? I am playing the trumpet at least 24 hours a week now."

During the fall, McGee spends much of his time playing his trumpet for such groups as the Tech marching band, the Tech jazz ensemble and the Tech orchestra. During the spring semester, there is no let up in his activities. In the spring his life centers around the concert band, the stage band and the orchestra. McGee also practices with the Lubbock Symphony Orchestra two hours a week and plays in five concerts throughout the year with the Lubbock group.

"I guess you could say that my whole lifestyle is centered around music," said McGee.

"I feel that a person can get naturally high playing music. You have to admit that it is better than just sitting around a desk all day long."

"Some people think that band students and music majors are pretty weird. I guess that is because all we ever talk about is music, but we are all pretty involved in it," McGee said.

MCGEE BELIEVES there is one drawback to being so deeply involved in music. "I have only a few friends that are outside of the music department. I guess any music major could say the same."

One of the biggest thrills McGee said he has experienced in his four years at Tech occurred during his freshman year when the marching band traveled to Austin for a football game with the Longhorns. "We played in the stadium right after they got through remodeling it," McGee said. "We played in front of nearly 70,000 people and got a standing ovation."

Bill Allen

By RONNIE BOBBITT
UD Staff

Bill Allen, former president of the Student Association (SA) at Tech, strongly typifies a student actively involved in the university's student government.

Allen, a senior English major from Dallas, came to Tech in the fall of 1971. He admitted that at first he had no intentions of getting involved in student politics at Tech.

Allen's first year at Tech was one of apathy. He was generally cynical about the way the SA operated. "But after attending some of the meetings, I became interested in the workings of the SA," he said.

ALLEN INTERVIEWED for a vacant Senate position in the college of Arts and Sciences during his sophomore year. He was selected to fill the spot and won a seat in student elections held that spring.

Allen listed several reasons for his seeking the office of SA president last spring. He felt that none of the other candidates running represented the ideas or issues that he considered to have top priority. "This one thing really bothered me," he said. "I felt I was a more liberal candidate and could present a more clearly defined stand on certain issues."

Allen admits that the office of SA president did change his regular activities extensively. On an average per week basis Allen said that "the SA work

took the greatest portion of my time, social activity ran a very close second and school work ran a tardy third." He said he tried to have an equal amount of leisure time to match his work schedule. "This was the only way I could deal with the strenuous activity involved," he explained.



Photo by Darrell Thomas

"I really feel like I learned a lot about myself during my term of office," Allen admits. "I was constantly the center of attention. In fact, I sometimes got so much attention that I couldn't really handle it. I liked it too much."

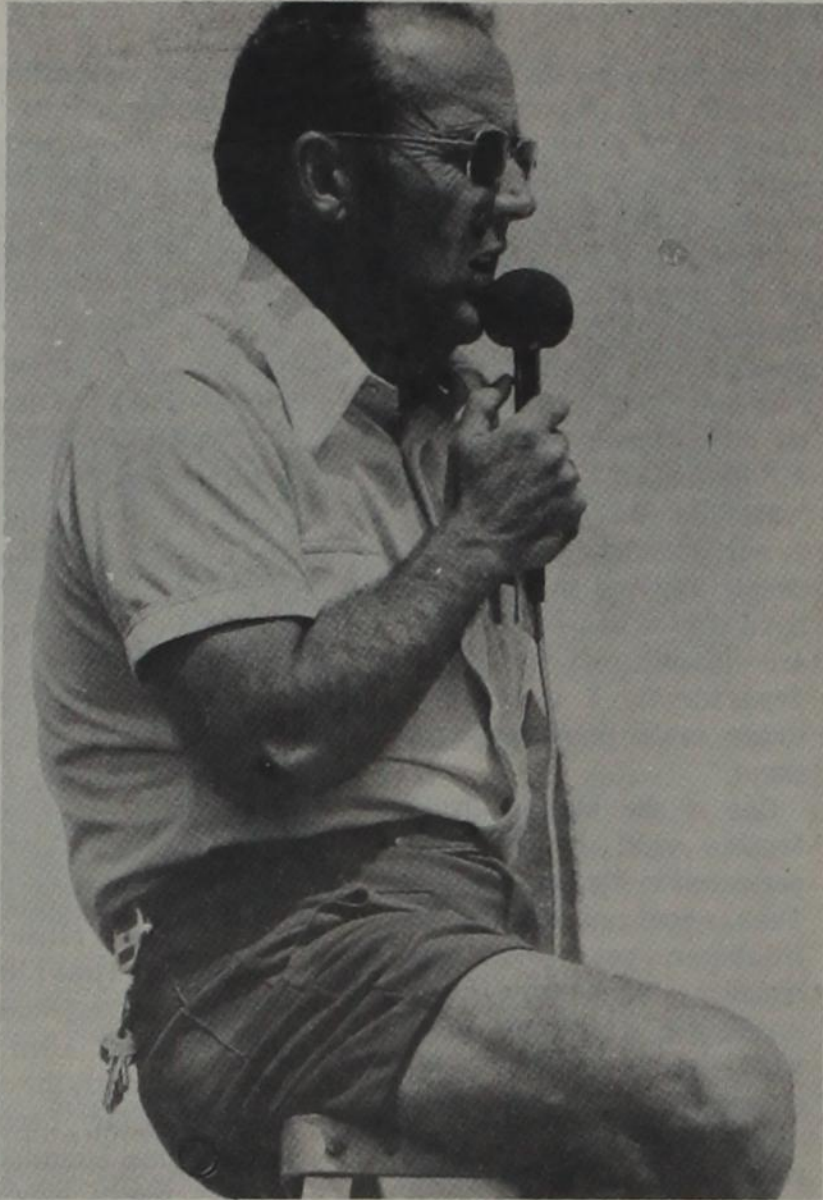
WAS THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT simply an ego trip? To Allen, this is partially so. "One of the main reasons a person runs for a leadership position is because of his personal ambition," he explained. "A person placed in a political position must have a certain amount of ego in order to survive the conflicts and situations he will face. If a person can use his ego in a constructive way, then he will gain the respect of his constituents."

Allen said that getting involved in student government definitely changes your attitude towards many things. "A person involved in student government sees things that the average student would never have the chance to even know about."

AS FAR AS ALLEN'S future political aspirations, he emphatically said that his involvement ends on the college level. "I have no desire or interest to become involved in national, state or local politics at all," he said. His reason for this feeling is his belief that the system cannot be changed. "A person is actually naive to even think he can change things. The only way you can make it is to go with the flow."

When asked if he had any advice for a student interested in student government at Tech, Allen stressed the main problem of apathy. "When a student becomes involved in student politics, he must first realize that 50 per cent of the students at this university don't even belong here. They don't want to go to college and as a result spend four years in limbo."

Unassuming band director takes awards in stride



By **MARCIA SMITH**
UD Reporter

Dean Killion is a modest man. Earlier this year, he was honored as one of the 10 outstanding graduates of the University of Nebraska. His reaction? "Wonder how I got into that?"

As director of the Tech marching band for 15 years, he has won numerous awards. He takes them all in stride. Even the golf trophies in his office are shrugged off with, "I wasn't playing with very hard people."

Although the Tech band program is one of the best in the country and in spite of the fact that the band's performance at the 1974 Gator Bowl received national recognition, Killion is still unassuming. He admits only that "We're well thought of."

EVIDENTLY, BAND MEMBERS THINK well of their director. At halftime of the 1974 Dad's Day game, band members took matters into their own hands, and to the bewilderment of Killion, began to march into a pattern

Killion did not devise. While the puzzled bandleader looked on, some 300 musicians formed the word "Dean." He said he was, of course, flattered.

Killion came to Tech from Fresno State College in California. He said he heard about Tech from a golf buddy. "I've always been interested in Texas, and when I heard that Tech was looking for a band director, I was immediately interested."

Although he majored in trumpet at the University of Nebraska, Killion can play all instruments "to some extent." "I'm certainly not proficient in them all," he said modestly. Following a teaching stint in the Nebraska school system, Killion moved to California, where he served as a band director for two years. Then, in 1959, he came to Tech.

At that time, there were 120 musicians in the marching band. Now, not only is the band more than twice as large as it was in 1959, its style also has changed. "We began to get away from the old outline shows and began to play rock and pop music," said Killion.

KILLION DEVISES the patterns for the band performances himself. He admits that there is a certain trait a person must have in order to devise successful patterns. "You have to be able to envision things before they happen," he said.

Killion explained that the Tech band is a "pattern" band rather than a "formation" band. A formation band is one in which the band marches into an outline form, then

plays something that fits the pattern. "I've always thought that's kind of corny," he said, grinning.

The Tech band forms spirals, stars, diamonds and flower shapes. Killion said the band starts from a straight line, a circle or a square, then moves into something more elaborate. "I look at one pattern we do and say, 'Wonder how this would look on the other side.'"

Killion works hard at his job. During marching season, he works every night, starting in the summer and ending with the football season. "Nobody realizes what a stress and strain this job can be physically. It's very demanding at times," he said.

PHYSICALLY, KILLION is in excellent condition. He admits being something of a health nut. He was active in high school athletics (captain of his basketball team) and has remained active in sports all his life. He especially enjoys golf, swimming and tennis. His lunch often includes carrot sticks, and he works out frequently at a local health spa.

When football season is over, Killion keeps busy with the concert bands. He also teaches two courses — a graduate conducting class and an undergraduate course, Instrumental Rehearsal Techniques. He also travels with the concert band when it goes on tour. Recruiting talented high school musicians is another one of his duties.

Band directors often have reputations for being

somewhat dictatorial. Killion is no exception. "I'm nobody's buddy," he admitted. But he said he believes the band is loyal to him, because, "I'm loyal to the band."

At rehearsal, he runs a very tight ship. "It's probably one of the best disciplined bands there is — and it shows. I think the band realizes it shows, after their scars are healed."

There are satisfactions, and there are frustrations in being the director of a college marching band, Killion said. "All directors are crusaders of some sort. We try to build and maintain a program that will work well, and when it does, that's very satisfying." Killion said that the most rewarding aspect of the job is when exes return to the music building and tell him, "We sure do miss the old Tech band."

"JUST WHEN YOU think the red tape will swallow you whole, then the kids come through and really perform."

The biggest enemy of a marching band is wind, said Killion. "When it's windy, you can't hear and music blows all over the place. Rain's about as bad. This fall we spent a lot of time under water." Killion said the rewards and the frustrations are those that come with any team.

Killion looks ahead to an even better band — one which will provide even more service to the band members, the university and the community.

"There are some band directors who say they're number one. I won't say that. But we are well thought of."

George Scott: Globetrotter to coach to administrator

By **JOANNA VERNETTI**
UD Reporter

A former Harlem Globe Trotter now has an office on the second floor of the East Wing of the Tech Administration Building.

George Scott Jr., assistant dean of students for administration, a man who has always enjoyed people work more than paper work, has a varied background. Scott played professional basketball for the Harlem Globe Trotters and the Kansas City Star team for one year. He quit the team because he said he became very tired of eating out, constantly riding buses from one city to another and having a different bed every night. So, he decided to return to college and complete his degree.

Scott had received a four-year basketball scholarship to Langston University in Oklahoma. However, when his scholarship expired, he left school without a degree.

But Scott later got a degree and began teaching and coaching in high schools in Oklahoma. Then Scott transferred to Lubbock where he began teaching science and math and served as head football coach at Dunbar High. Scott said he was never as interested in winning the game as in working with the boys.

While coaching, Scott decided to become directly involved in helping boys so he resigned his coaching position and became a counselor at Dunbar.

Then Scott was promoted to assistant principal and then principal. He served as a principal for five years, before he was recruited to work at Tech.

Scott, who has been at Tech five years, said he was apprehensive about the Tech job offer at first. "I wondered whether Tech wanted George Scott as a token nigger or did Tech want me because I was

competent," Scott said.

Scott said he realized that until 1960 a state law had prohibited blacks from attending Tech, and now he was being offered a job which would make him the first black Tech administrator.

Scott accepted the job because he believed he could work effectively with students of all races. Since first coming to Tech, Scott has seen a tremendous number of changes in attitudes toward minority groups.

As assistant dean of students, Scott works with students directly. He has a dual role. He must be both a loving daddy and a reproofing disciplinarian.

Students often come to him just to talk and complain about classes and problems, he said. The students just need someone to listen to their feelings and ideas, he said.

Scott's office is also a place where many students come who do not know where to get



Photo by Karen Thom

information or appropriate help. He said he enjoys referring students to other Tech offices where they can have their problems solved.

However, another side of Scott's role as assistant dean of students requires him to work with students who have violated the Code of Student Affairs.

Scott also handles disputes about a student's right to live off-campus.

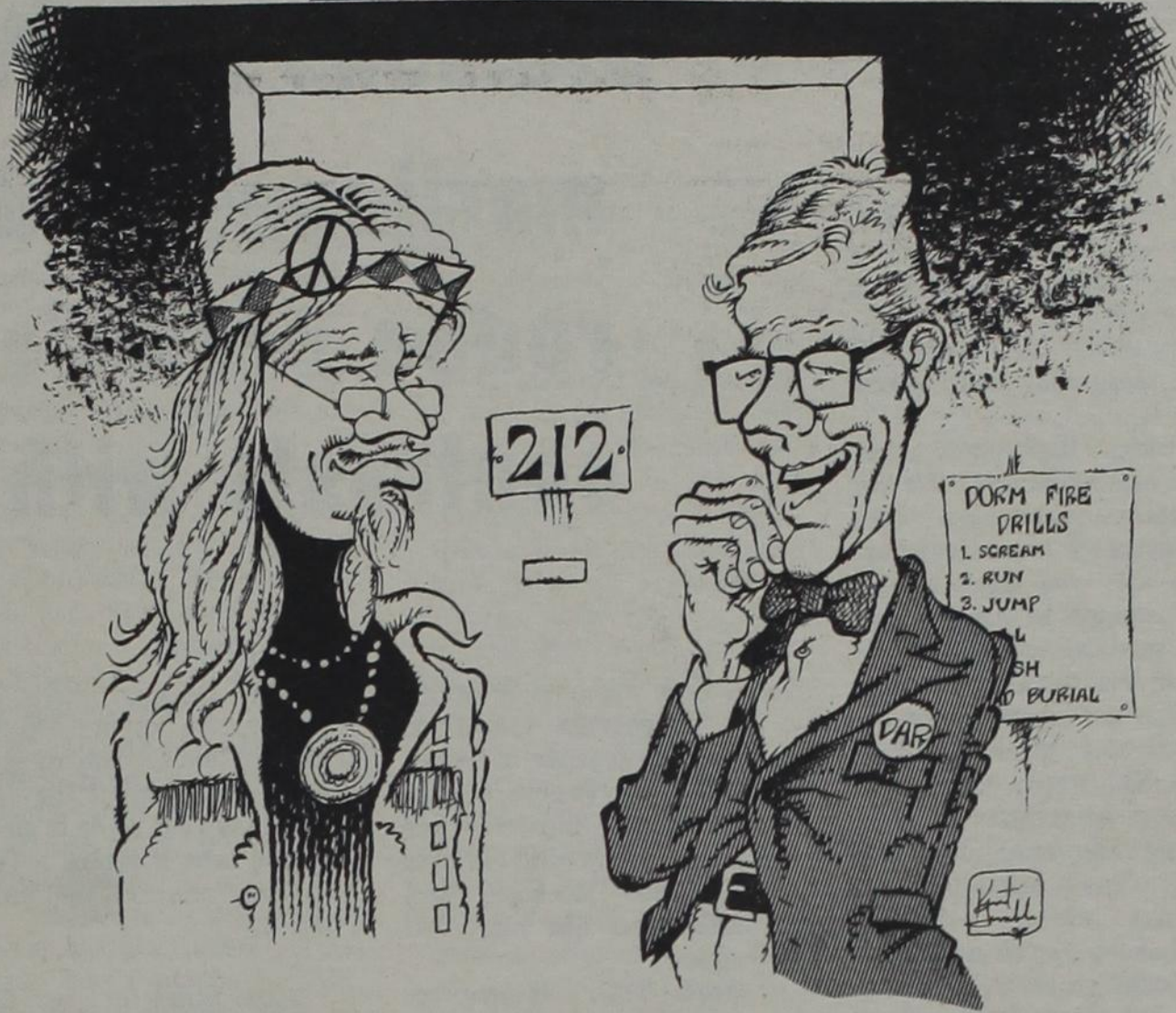
Scott said he handles very few major disciplinary problems. Some of the violations he has handled

include riding a motorcycle down a dorm hall, passing bad checks, popping firecrackers in a dorm room, and having drugs.

Scott is also active in Upward Bound, recruiting minority students, and several community activities including the YMCA and Texas Boys Ranch.

Scott's interest in sports has continued and he officiates at high school basketball games as a member of the State Basketball Officials' Association.

The joys of dorm life



"How do you do? I'm your new roommate...
J. P. Farthington...The Third."

By BABS GREYHOSKY
UD Reporter

Any student who has ever complained of bad food, cold water, no mail, and too much noise has probably experienced the make-shift home life of a dormitory.

Nearly every student who leaves home to attend Tech will have spent at least a semester in one of the campus' home-away-from-home complexes.

Even if the dorms are pegged with a lot of stereotyped descriptions, campus residence hall life does offer a challenging facsimile to handling a situation comparable to being "on your own."

THE DORM RAT is a unique person because, for the most part, he or she is a freshman and is experiencing the first feeling of independence. In many ways, living away from the family and with a roommate close at hand is similar to a marital situation. Both partners must cope with each other's habits, quirks and individual idiosyncrasies.

Housing officials have always had a superb knack for putting the right people together as roommates. Common odd-couple teams come in all varieties: the tuba player from the Tech band with the guy who suffers from migraines; the Led Zeppelin freak with a Tchaikovsky buff; the nature and flower lover with the asthmatic; and the pre-law major with eyes set for Harvard who rooms with the PE major with eyes set for Freeman's.

Normally, if the couple can hurdle the minor obstacles (a roomie who squeezes toothpaste in the middle of the tube or who never reimburses the 11 stamps he borrowed), then it can concentrate on the heavier stuff (like staying out

of each other's love life).

By walking down the hall of any of the Tech dorms, a visitor can identify the personalities of each room's inhabitants by the style of the decor. Some rooms have the definite flavor of a "GO TECH" student: red and black color scheme, Red Raider rug, Red Raider bedspreads, Red Raider banners, flags, posters...

A GIRL'S ROOM does not always reflect the tastes of a quiet, charming coed; but often has the bold, declarative feeling of a women's libber.

Academic majors or minors can also influence the way the dorm room is decorated.

People often have the mistaken attitude that girls have the color-coordinated rooms with everything from bedspreads to toothbrushes in matching colors; and that the guys reside in a hodge-podge of checkered bedspreads, plaid rugs, and striped curtains.

On the contrary, several guys' rooms in the dorms have displayed signs of creative genius in interior design. An architecture major living in Sneed decorated his room in crushed velvet drapes, bedspread, and rug. Another male resident lined the entire bulletin board in his Coleman room with Budweiser cup coasters.

FOR THE MORE TWILIGHT zone effect, some guys in Carpenter extended a parachute across the ceiling; and a Murdough resident captured the seashore atmosphere by tying a fish net to the center of the ceiling and draping the ends all over the room.

A distinction between girls' and guys' rooms in regard to decorations can be detected in choices of posters. While both sexes enjoy an abundance of

"Keep on Truckin'" and "Ski Sun Valley" posters, each sex has its preferences in wall fashions.

Girls lean more toward the Robert Redford profiles, along with a variety of pictures of kittens, puppies, and rabbits. The guys have fold-outs of their own species of bunnies on the wall; in addition to lavish black light posters.

Dorm rooms have a unique versatility of becoming many things. When the dryers in the basement are not working, the room can be turned into a laundromat. Long venetian blinds that hang over air vents provide an effective drying method for blue jeans, blouses and lingerie.

A FEW ELECTRICAL OUTLETS in the wall can be used to convert a dull dorm cubicle into a party room. Plugged into the sockets are popcorn poppers and blenders (for milk shakes?) and — voila — an instant party.

Weekend evenings in the dorms have been traditionally reserved for that privilege Tech officials call an opportunity for coed visiting — a chance for people of the opposite sex to be in the same room to play cards, watch TV, listen to albums and to do fun activities in an adult manner.

On occasion, the dormitories have even been used as a place to study.

After living in the residence halls for a few weeks, dorm rats become accustomed to rituals that accompany this type of community living.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST THRILLS for dorm rats is the daily ritual of going to the mailroom. Most students away from home are ecstatic to receive anything, as long as its mail — except for maybe the phone bill.

The daily jaunts to the dorm cafeteria are another ritual of

dorm living. Sometimes the long lines of starving bodies waiting for food resembles World War II refugees in line for their daily bread. Some dorm residents wonder if maybe the refugees didn't fare better with the stale bread.

Dorm cafeterias bring out different characteristics in people. A student who flashes his meal ticket at the checker and says, "Joe Friday, LAPD," is witty.

The student who plays the game "What-are-they-gonna-call-the chicken-fried-steak-today" is clever.

The student who goes back for seconds is insane.

OTHER RITUALS include the weekly ritual of washing clothes (would you believe monthly ritual?) and the yearly ritual of changing sheets.

Dorm living offers experiences that rarely can be found outside the residence halls in other words, reflex tests in the form of fire alarms at 2 a.m.

For the female resident there is the challenge of remembering open house hours before getting on an elevator clad in shortie pajamas — and then realizing the elevator is occupied by seven guys.

Another aspect of dorm living challenges the female resident who comes home from a tiring evening at the library and must act blasé about all the couples saying goodnight in the lobby.

AWKWARD AS THE SITUATION may appear for the tired intruder, it is the Romeo-Juliet couple that must beware the dastardly O-D-A (obvious display of affection) penalty that could brand them for life.

Standing at a strategic spot in the dorm hall, a person can

witness phenomenal occurrences. At the sound of one telephone ring, people will come tearing out of bathrooms, storage rooms, utility rooms and other rooms to see whose phone it is.

A knock on a door will be followed by "Come in" from the entire floor (this is not to suggest that resident halls have thin walls).

In a girls' dorm, a melody of nose-blowing can be heard after a re-broadcast of "Funny Girl."

TO KEEP THE SPIRIT of a family of sisters, female residents have Pixie Pals for the holiday season. This activity for the girls involve secret exchanges of small gifts and candy with their hall neighbors.

Trick-or-treaters from the children's homes visit the dorms on Halloween. Dorm mixers and dances offer some social activity to residents.

When in season, streaking ranks above "M.A.S.H." as the top in entertainment viewing.

Dorm rats have always been accredited with creating and developing jokes to play on fellow residents. Besides short-sheeting beds, shoving shaving cream under doors, or penny-ing people into their rooms, there is also a lot of towel stealing from the shower, distress calls down the trash chutes and vaseline and salt on the toilet seats — and these are the practical jokes.

Dorm life is indeed an experience; and after about two years as a resident in a campus hall, most people would agree that "it's a nice place to visit but I wouldn't want to live there."

Stetsons and Wranglers, marijuana and Levi's: rodeo crowd's lifestyle contrasts with hippies'

By JOHN CAMP
UD Reporter

Cowboys and hippies, maybe more than any other groups at Tech, dislike being classified, typified, generalized or categorized. But they enjoy being themselves.

Contrary to popular opinion, everyone who wears boots and western shirts is not necessarily a cowboy. Likewise, you can't always spot a hippie by his long hair and sandals. Actually, simple group classification such as cowboy or hippie is not accurate, since there is no strict definition which can be applied to the masses.

There do exist, however, some areas of interest to both groups which help to distinguish them from others. Personal appearance can be one, but not as important as preferences. Entertainment, musical tastes and spare time pursuits help cluster the individuals together with a common bond of identity.

For example, of those interviewed, few hard-core hippie types can be expected to seek entertainment from the traditional Western means.

Properly speaking, a cowboy is raised on a ranch, whose business deals with cattle and livestock. Too often, urban types confuse a real cowboy with a number of his prototypes, such as the drugstore cowboy, or the western or rural cowboy. In jest, a hard core cowboy might describe a drugstore cowboy as someone who goes in for the western look in clothing style, "but they wouldn't want to wear them clothes to ride bulls in."

Diversification is so widespread among the hippie group that it defies classification, but it has developed a multitude of group names. The simple days of just being a hippie or flower child vanished with approach of the 70's. Suddenly new names flooded the scene. If you had long hair, some dirty jeans and a tie-dye shirt, you were likely to be called, freak, queer, sissy, yippie, dooper, Commie or a junkie. Back when a rift of hostility once separated the two groups, cowboys, noted for their efforts to simplify communication, called anyone resembling a hippie, "a long-haired —."

The open hostility between the two groups seems to have faded, at least according to many of those interviewed.

The marriage of rock and country and western music spawned a new breed of characters — the cosmic cowboy. The cosmic cowboy

has done much to bring the two lifestyles together. Especially popular in Texas, the cosmic cowboys fill the void between hard rock and mellow country with the likes of Michael Murphy, Commander Cody and Jerry Jeff Walker.

When they're looking for good time country entertainment, Tech's westerners head for the Cow

Palace. Although there are others, no other country western music club receives more patronage. "The Cow Palace is THE place to go for a good time if you're a Tech student," one rural said with a drawl.

Good times at the Cow Palace consist mostly of a lot of beer-drinking, dancing and general hell-raising. The

appeal of the Cow Palace was described by a girl from rural Texas, "It's the people, they're all so friendly, they're not snobs. Cowboys just like to have fun."

Being a hippie, to most people anyway, usually requires the use of drugs. By far the most popular drug among hippies is marijuana, which seemed to replace

alcohol as the drug of youth in the '60s. But the fact is today, not all hippies smoke dope and not everyone who smokes dope is a hippie.

Few drug-users were willing to speak about their involvement with drugs, but many referred to marijuana as a social drug.

Many made the analogy with alcohol, usually with the inference that if either of the two should be illegal, it should be booze.

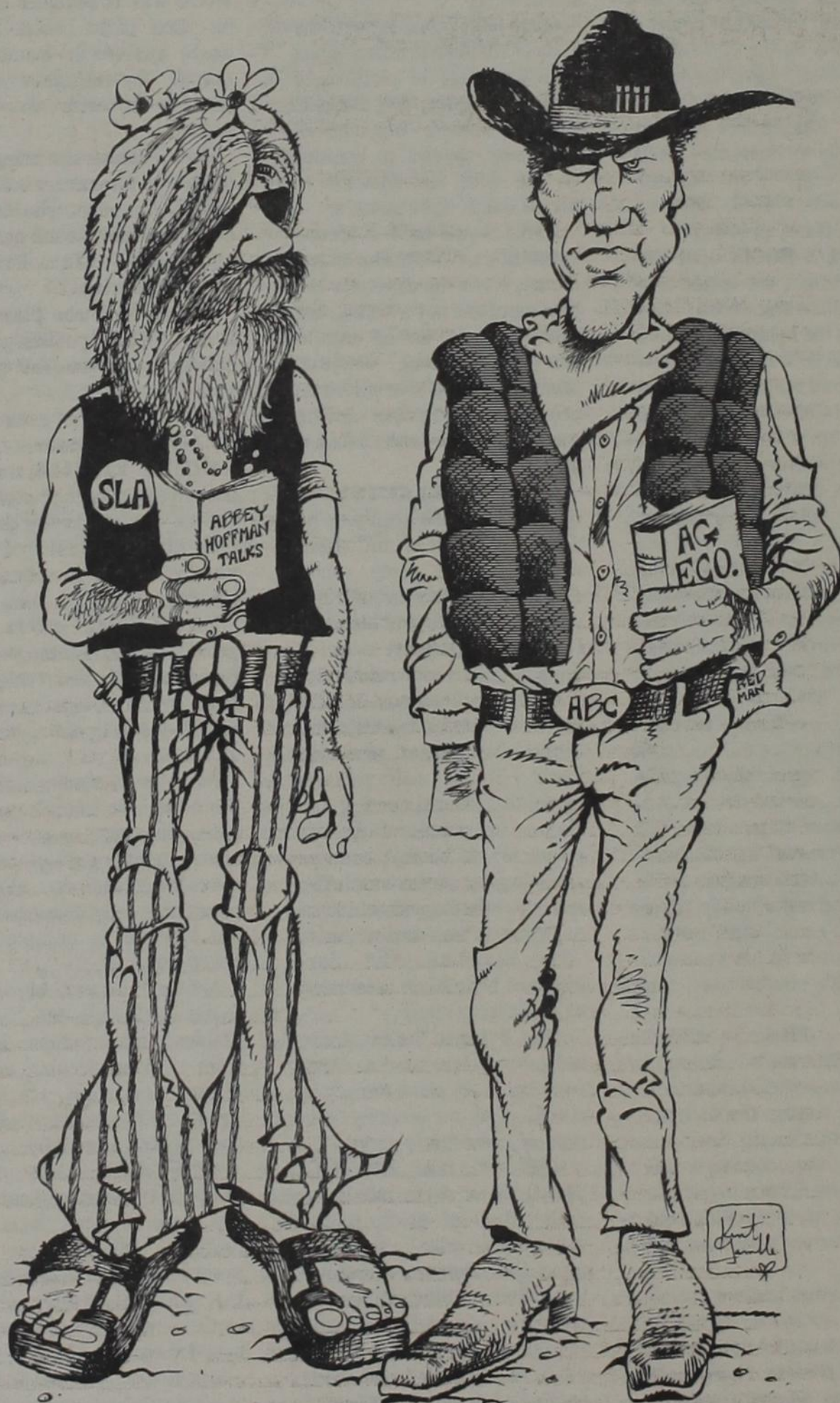
Lubbock as a location and as a town provides the middle ground for many rural cowboys and urban hippies. To some, from towns with little more than a post office, filling station and a grocery store, Lubbock is a big city with a large selection of entertainment. One Tech student who was raised on a farm in central Texas said, "There's something that do in Lubbock. It's a lot different from where I grew up. The only thing that happens down there is a bunch of weddings."

A different picture is painted by hippies from large urban centers such as Dallas or Houston. Many complaints are made about the smaller choice available in Lubbock, but most agree that the alternatives are adequate.

The best stereotype of one lifestyle is usually given by a member from another lifestyle. Everyone has in their own mind what is a cowboy and what is a hippie. The standard idea of a cowboy usually includes the ten-gallon hat, tight jeans with western shirt and cowboy boots. A hippie often adds the can of Copenhagen in the hip pocket and a huge dip under his lip to roundout the image. The long-haired hippie with faded jeans and a dirty body is usually complemented with a reefer in one hand and signal for peace in the other hand, in the eyes of many rurals.

But in talking with many students, few indeed were molded from a stereotype. It would even be difficult to mold a stereotype to the students. While many differences can be described of various lifestyles, one common idea was apparent.

With all the differences in outward appearance and personal tastes, one thing remains common to both cowboys and hippies — individuality. A strong sense that each person is no more than what he is, pervades the lives of both groups. Given the independence to be individual, cowboys and hippies both will do it, in their own way. Whether it be rodeo or a rock concert, cowboys and hippies attend not because of their lifestyles, but because it fits their style of life.



Views about Greek lifestyles differ

EDITORS NOTE: The term "Greek" used rather loosely in this article refers to a member of a Greek-lettered, nationally affiliated sorority or fraternity. There are 15 sororities, 15 fraternities and one colony fraternity at Tech. By MELISSA GRIGGS UD Reporter

Views on Greek lifestyles range from "there is no distinct Greek lifestyle" to "as a Greek you can't help but develop a whole new way of thinking."

"There is no such thing as a 'Greek lifestyle' at Tech, said

counterpart, said Nail. "This, of course, is a trend and certainly not an absolute and there are many exceptions. More beer is consumed by fraternity folk than by non-Greeks but this is only because tradition has assigned this sort of thing to fraternities."

Nail said no conclusions as to a difference between Greeks and non-Greeks could be drawn from tastes in music and clothing. "The music is the same and anyone can buy a pair of blue jeans," he said. "I just don't see much difference and I think it's for the better."

everything else.

"The reason Greeks are so often stereotyped is they are so easily identified. We wear our Greek letters on our shirts, jackets and put them on our cars. Few other groups of people stand out as much as Greeks."

Keith Williams, president of IFC for the past year, called the Greeks at Tech "strong and progressive" and said, "If you are associated with a fraternity, it is inevitable you will associate most with your fraternity brothers."

WILLIAMS ALSO SAID, "Rush could be a lot more effective than it is. We have a long way to go in reaching more people."

"Yes, there is definitely a Greek lifestyle, but it varies with the individual," said Donna George, secretary of Panhellenic. "Greeks graduate more prepared to face the outside business world. With their activities, they learn to be a hospitable host and a gracious guest. I've found a certain spontaneity in Greeks."

George, whose major is horticulture in the Agriculture College, said most of the students in her classes are non-Greeks and frequently say, "Oh, I didn't think you were a Greek." "I always answer, 'what does one look like? Why do some people supposedly look like a sorority girl?'"

"A Greek lifestyle depends on the individual," said Missy Irwin, central rush chairman of Panhellenic. "In my case, my association with my sorority has given me more motivation to join other things. Sororities stress

a stronger identity because you are put in positions of leadership and must work to full potential to meet the obligations."

The relationship between the Greeks and independents is very good at Tech, said Stanley. The difference between the two is the concentrated amount of activities Greeks have and how their time is spent. A person actively involved in any organization must learn to discipline his time and energy, said Stanley.

Greeks interviewed said there are very few negative feelings towards Greeks at Tech especially when compared to other universities. The University of Texas was given as an example by many as a university with two distinct ways of life and negative feelings between the two.

"I'M CERTAINLY NOT AFRAID to wear Greek jewelry or my jersey here like I would be at UT," said Irwin. "The general feeling towards Greeks is good. Of course, I meet people who are surprised to find out I am a Greek. Guys are really funny sometimes.

Steve Goree, president of IFC, said the size of Tech is an important factor eliminating negative feelings towards Greeks at Tech. Students at Tech come in contact with each other more than at larger schools where the students are separated, said Goree.

Nail said there were perhaps more negative feelings toward Greeks in the past than now. "The Greeks used to form all of the leadership of the student body," said Nail. "This has changed in the last 10 years."

IN THE 1960s, fraternities were on the clearest symbols of the old established order and many suffered dramatic setbacks during the days of student activists, said Nail.

"Greeks were under external pressure and in order to survive had to make some changes," said Nail. "Fraternities had to get away from some of the pettiness. This included hazing, which is outlawed at Tech," said Nail.

Nail said the increasing popularity of fraternities and sororities should not be associated, as it often is, with a general lessening of student activism and a return to

Greeks--a microcosm of Tech

David Nail, assistant dean of students for programs and sponsor of the Interfraternity Council (IFC).

"There is not an absolute 'so ro ro girl' or a 'frat rat' and that I think is the strength of the system. Greeks are actually a microcosm of the general campus population. Greeks are also jocks, cowboys and everything else on campus. Also, being in a sorority or fraternity means different things to the individual members."

Nail, who did part of his undergraduate work at Tech, did not belong to a fraternity in college. "I roomed with a Greek and I was an independent. We were and remain to this day very close friends."

AS ASSISTANT DEAN of students for programs, Nail said he deals with 270 organizations on campus but probably spends 20 per cent of his time with the Greeks. "With 1200-1500 students involved, the Greeks demand more time and are also more organized than many of the other organizations," said Nail.

"There has never been as much of a difference in lifestyles at Tech as there has been on many other campuses for several reasons," said Nail. "All students live together in the dorm and the Greeks do not live in houses. As a result, the Greeks have many independent friends and the independents see the Greeks breathe the same air as they do."

"The two groups have much more in common than they do differences. More Greeks on a proportional basis date Greeks than their non-Greek

Gregg Holmes, vice president of IFC, said, there is definitely a Greek lifestyle at Tech. "Once you are a Greek and involved with the people in the Greek system, you can't help but develop a whole new way of thinking," he said. "You begin to feel new obligations and goals for yourself and your fraternity. The Greek system gives you connections you would not otherwise have. You also have the opportunity to meet more people in the other fraternities."

"SOME ARE GEARED for fraternity life and others just aren't. The IFC smokers we have each semester are a good way for a person to find out if he would want to be a Greek," said Holmes. "Even if he

Greek lifestyles vary with individual

doesn't pledge, he gets an idea what a fraternity is like. In rush, first you must decide if you want to join the Greek way of life, then decide which fraternity."

Deb Bott, president of Panhellenic (the association of all Tech sororities like IFC), said there is not a Greek lifestyle at Tech. "The more Greeks I meet the more I'm impressed with how diverse they are," she said. "All Greeks have things in common, but that does not constitute a lifestyle."

"My sorority has always emphasized the individuality of our chapter members and I can certainly see it. We have cowgirls, those who are socially oriented, academically oriented and

campus involvement. Of course, many independents do this on their own. Some people are really wrapped up in their sororities, whereas, it is not that important to others."

DEB STANLEY, Panhellenic advisor, said, "I've had a year to observe the Greeks at Tech and I find them sensitive to the needs of the campus, forward looking and not internally oriented."

Stanley said advantages of membership in a sorority or fraternity are the friendships and leadership development opportunities it provides.

Students also need group identity, she said. "It is a misconception that in belonging to a sorority you lose your individuality and identity. Instead, you develop

Under pressure, Greeks forced to change

They are usually more surprised to see you are a Greek than most girls."

"I've never been in a situation where someone hated me because I was in a sorority," said George. "One reason Tech has a good attitude toward Greeks is the pace at Tech is slower and more relaxed than at many of the larger universities. Where the system itself is tense, the people are tense. In a relaxed atmosphere, people are more willing to listen to others and to accept other people's ideas."

"There is a type of mystery feeling toward Greeks which is because non-Greeks are not really informed as to what we do," said Bott. "Most don't realize each sorority and fraternity supports a national and a local philanthropy. When people look at sororities and fraternities, they just see the parties. Sororities can be summed up as having three main emphases: activities, responsibilities and sisterhood."

"I don't think negative, real anti-Greek sentiments have ever happened at Tech," said Bott, "and I don't look for them to in the future. On the contrary, the number of girls going through rush has gone up steadily every year."

complacency among students as in the 1950's when Greek organizations were also flourishing.

"There's no return to the sleepy '50s. How the hell can we? We've become conscious now of war, conscious of the world as a whole. Now those things are in the back of everybody's mind," said William Barr, dean of students at the University of the Pacific in California. "I went to college in the 50's and I remember Eisenhower's America - it was a goddam bore."

Joe Walt a fraternity's national historian and chairman of the social studies department at Simpson College in Iowa, said, "We are moving away from the idea that group involvement means you are not free. A fraternity is a vehicle for self-development. It is in relation to other people and organizations that we exercise our free right to develop our individual potentials." What the upheaval of the late '60s taught us is that a total repudiation of groups is as wrong as a total acceptance of them. External pressure forced us into a reappraisal during those years. We need a lot of reappraising."

Tech's University Center: the most used building on campus



By CHARLES HICKMOTT
UD Staff

Among the many buildings which make up the Tech campus, the University Center emerges as one of the more indistinct of the group. Its functions, however, are many, and it takes its place as the most used building on campus.

Whatever the reason, the UC will be visited by more than 1,600,000 paying customers during the present school year and, according to its director, Nelson Longley, an additional 2½ million will pass through its doors without

making a transaction.

And why not? The UC offers students and faculty members a wide variety of services and entertainments. Its location is central to the campus and its costs are lower than most off-campus facilities.

DURING ITS OPEN HOURS — of which there are 102 in a week — the UC offers students a choice of movies, dances, debates, games, video tapes and concerts. The UC also serves as a meeting place, legal office, snack bar, newstand, post office and cafeteria. And, most importantly, the UC functions as an oasis for the study-weary

scholars of Tech.

The most popular of the UC programs are those which can be categorized as "free food" functions. One thousand Tech students and faculty members attended a free all-university ice cream party which opened the 1974-75 school year. Later that day, only five showed up for a showing of Tech's 1973-74 football highlights.

Student's tastes varied in other UC activities.

Current movies, such as "The Way We Were," starring Robert Redford and Barbra Streisand, often times failed to gather more than 500 viewers in four showings. On the other hand, a video tape of "Reefer Madness" drew 1,000 in one night.

A LINDA RONSTADT concert, scheduled less than a week before the fall semester finals, drew the UC's largest crowd this year — 2,209.

And, of course, culture abounded in the UC programs. A billiards demonstration by pool shark Jack White drew an audience of 950. Eight hundred and fifty Tech spectators showed up for films of past heavyweight championship fights. And yet, a reading of the Greek classic "Antigone" drew an audience of only 60.

Educational programs, however, were not totally ignored by the Tech population. Richard Goldsby and William Shockley's debate on theories of black genetic inferiority, presented during Black Week, drew an audience of 923.

Among the various services rendered by the University Center, food services is the most popular, according to Longley. Approximately \$400,000 to \$450,000 was spent on UC food services in the 1973-74 school year, Longley said, and the volume of goods sold is up this year.

"THE SNACK BAR, by far,

has the greatest volume of customers," Longley said. "In the 1973-74 school year, 567,000 customers bought at the UC snack bar."

But the snack bar is only part of the UC's food services. The cafeteria served 139,000 students last year, and the faculty club and catering service totaled customer counts of 80,000 and 25,700, respectively.

The game room leads UC services as the best money producer, according to Longley. The game room offers students, and their guests, a choice of billiards, snooker, table tennis, foosball, shuffleboard, air hockey, cards, checkers, chess and dominoes — all that is required is a Tech ID, money and patience when the waiting list gets long.

THE UC'S TWO newsstands offer a complete stock of smoking supplies, newspapers, magazines, candies and other products necessary for existence in a college climate. And, when money gets low, the newsstands will cash checks up to \$10 upon presentation of an ID card.

Slide projectors, bulletin board space, mimeographing, line-o-scribing and dittoing are also available to the student through the University Center. And students seem to be taking advantage of the UC's many facets.

"The gross income for the University Center is up seven per cent this year," Longley said. "That's a big increase for one year."

Among the factors involved in the increased income, according to Longley, are the high prices of off-campus businesses.

"THE MORE PRICES go up in town," Longley said, "the more students will stay on campus. What we try to do —

since students support us with the University Center fee — is keep our prices a little below the cost of off-campus facilities."

Not all UC services are profit-oriented, though.

A legal counseling service, headed by James T. Farr Jr., is open during the regular UC hours and offers students free legal advice.

"It's hoped that with a free lawyer available on campus," Farr said, "that the students will come to him before their legal problems get out of hand."

The more common problems handled by the legal counseling office, according to Farr, include landlord-tenant disputes, auto accidents, traffic tickets and general questions on law.

"THE LEGAL COUNSELING center will advise a student on any legal problem," Farr said, "but its lawyers cannot represent a student in court."

Another student and faculty convenience located in the UC is the self-service post office. According to Lubbock Post Office figures, an approximate volume of 900,000 letters was mailed from the automatic post office in a six-month period extending from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1974.

In the same time period, \$8,975 was spent at the post office on stamps and mailing fees.

There are many low-priced facets to the University Center. But, according to Longley, rising cost has forced the UC to request an increase in the student UC fee.

The request to increase the UC fee from the present \$5 to \$10 is now before the Texas legislature. If the center's request is approved by the legislature, Longley said, it will be up to the students to vote the increase in.

