



Scott announces new ticket lottery rule

By BARBARA STRICKLAND
Staff Writer

Bill Scott, Student Association president, is to announce at Thursday's meeting of the Student Senate the lottery system for purchase of student football and basketball tickets which will be instituted next fall. The lottery system was decided upon at a meeting of the Athletic Council Saturday, Feb. 10.

Students wishing to purchase lottery tickets will pay \$10 for a six-game season book of coupons which will then be traded for the actual tickets during each week before a home game.

A \$3 activity fee will also be charged to every student for use by the Athletic Department. This fee must be paid before a student is eligible to purchase the lottery book.

There are also to be 1,500 spouse-guest season lottery books to be available to students, limit one per person at \$36, that will be traded for tickets in with the regular lottery each week. Five thousand seats will be sold as spouse-guest tickets to be purchased on a per game basis at \$6 each.

Season coupon books will be sold by the Athletic Department to juniors and seniors at pre-registration in the spring and to freshman at pre-registration next summer. Anyone else will be able to purchase them at regular registration in August only. No season coupon books are to be sold at the ticket office except to eligible students registering after August 26, 1972, until the close of the business day of Sept. 9, 1972.

"It does not matter when a person buys his coupon book or picks up his ticket because all will have an equal chance to get a good seat since the tickets are distributed purely by chance. This way there will be no need for long lines to form before the doors open to trade tickets," Scott said.

Upon purchase of a student ticket or a spouse-guest ticket, the student will sign a receipt slip for his ticket. Anyone registering for another student may purchase the coupons for him with his validated ID.

Students will no longer need to show proof of marital status to purchase a date ticket. Date tickets may be used for any guest that is

not a Tech student.

The lottery will be run each week before home games in the University Center. About 15 students will be working from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. for two days before each game to draw the tickets. Last season only four or five people worked to distribute the tickets for a shorter period of time (approximately nine hours) each week. Tickets may be purchased in groups of 1, 2, 4, or 6.

"It will take a student about 10 minutes to pick up his tickets under this lottery system, Scott said. This is what the students wanted when they voted in the spring of 1971 to institute a lottery system. What they got last year was a horrible compromise among the students, the Student Senate and the Athletic Council."

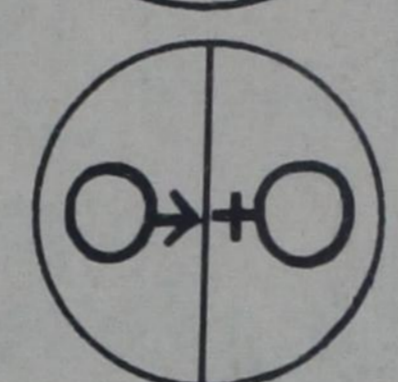
There will be a total saving of four dollars in the purchase of student tickets next season. The price of the ticket itself has been lowered from \$15 to \$10 and the activity fee has been raised from \$2 to \$3. Under the new system the price for student tickets will be \$1.67 for each game.

Basketball tickets sales were also affected by the decision of the Athletic Council. If a student buys a basketball season ticket at the same time he buys the football ticket it will cost \$8 for the season of home games, but he purchases it separately it will be \$10. At the \$8 price each game will cost \$.66 and at the \$10 price each will be \$.75. The total drop in price is \$.25 for the season.

There will be 35,000 seats reserved for students at the basketball games in contrast to this season's 25,000 seats. These seats are still reserved for the season.

Scott believes that the \$3 mandatory activity fee should be abolished, but if it were, the price for the tickets would have to be raised so high that many students could not afford them.

T. L. Leach, chairman of the Athletic Council, said, "This new plan will very definitely attract more students to the games, which we need. This is the plan which they (the students) voted on last year. This is the first time the students, the Senate and the Council have agreed on the issue so it should please almost everyone."



Today's issue of the UNIVERSITY DAILY contains a special supplement prepared by UD staff members. Included in the supplement, THE CRITIQUE, are articles on pollution in Lubbock, a look at a portion of the Lubbock marijuana culture, interviews with top administrators, as well as stories on VD, birth control, abortion, and bicycling.

Tech travel planning nixed by Barnett

By GARRY MANGUM
Special Reporter

The University Center (UC) Program Council can no longer handle or distribute information concerning travel programs offered to staff, faculty or students according to administration officials.

Dr. Glenn Barnett, executive vice president, said the primary reason for not allowing the UC to handle the programs is because of the liability involving the university.

The Board of Regents in their July 9, 1971, meeting approved a resolution regarding the chartering of commercial aircraft for staff, faculty and students travelling on official business or school activities.

The resolution said "only those aircraft operators engaged in scheduled passenger air transportation as an air carrier and authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board, can be used for the travel programs."

Information regarding insurance coverage in effect, showing insurance companies, policy numbers, type, amounts, periods of coverage, and special conditions' exclusions and limitations must also be provided.

Barnett said allowing independent representatives on campus to handle and distribute information concerning the trips is a better idea.

"If we (Tech) continued handling the program, so many regulations and rules would need to be set up that eventually it would not be feasible to continue the program," Barnett said.

With these independent agents, students can still get the same travel plans at the same rates, Barnett said. "We probably couldn't offer the same type plans."

Dorothy Pijan, UC program director and advisor to the Program Council, said that after the council had been notified of the board's resolution, a meeting was scheduled with Carlton Dodson, resident legal counsel and Dr. Owen Caskey, associate vice

president for academic affairs.

Mrs. Pijan and Nelson Longley, UC director, represented the UC at the meeting. "We explained the program to Dodson and Caskey. They agreed that it met the regulations set forth by the Regents in their resolution," Mrs. Pijan said.

She said they were later notified by Barnett's office that Dodson and Caskey had misunderstood the board's ruling. "We were asked to stop handling the travel program," she said.

Caskey said the liability problem could be eliminated if an independent group sponsored the program. It could be related to the campus, but independent from any liability.

"Texas A&M handles the travel programs through their ex-students association," Caskey said. "They have set up a board, which includes representatives from their student center, the ex-students and other interested areas. This group has no assets and is not liable."

He said the board handles the travel program and distributes the information concerning the trips. "This might be an idea for us to look at and consider."

When the UC stopped handling the information, Professional Travel Service of Dallas, sponsor of the trips, engaged two students to act as their agents in distributing the information.

The students, Bill Sewell and George Stacey, are currently distributing information for the special Hawaiian trip during Easter vacation.

Barnett said the program is good, in that it offers students the type of travel they like at prices they can afford. "We just can't get involved without careful examination of all areas," he said. He said he thought Tech would eventually offer the travel programs.

Mrs. Pijan said they were still interested in the travel programs because the programs are popular with students. "Nearly every major university in the nation sponsors programs, such as we were originally offering," she said.

KTXT station manager corrects UD statement

"KTXF-FM has always and will always be under the control of the Tech Board of Regents," George Spillman, KTXF-FM station manager, said Tuesday in a statement to the University Daily.

He made the statement in regards to Tuesday's UD article that quoted Bruce McElya, KTXF-FM program director, as saying: "Even the Board of Regents can do nothing about the policy now because the station is student-owned and operated and is funded by the Student Association."

Nixon reports on China journey

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon returned home Monday night from an epic journey to China, proclaiming that his mission launched the long process of bridging the gap left by years of hostility and laid the foundation for a new structure of world peace.

Addressing a crowd of several thousand jammed into an airport hangar — and a national television audience — Nixon traced the details of the communique issued after his unprecedented talks with Chinese leaders.

He repeated a phrase he used several times in China — "Peace is too urgent to wait for centuries. We must seize the moment and move toward that goal now."

"That is what we have done on this journey," Nixon said. He expressed hope that as a result of his trip "our children will have a better chance to grow up in a peaceful world."

Nixon noted the devotion of the Chinese to their

way of government, but said: "I come back to America with an even stronger faith in our system of government."

He said — without giving specifics — that a procedure had been set up to continue discussions with Chinese leaders in the future.

The object, Nixon said, is to "talk about differences rather than fight about them."

"There were no secret deals of any kind" reached during his talks, Nixon said.

"We do not bring back any written or unwritten agreement that will guarantee peace in our time," he continued. There is no magic formula, Nixon said, but "we have made some necessary and important beginnings."

He invoked the "seize the moment" statement — similar to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's phrase "Seize the hour" — when he talked of an American redwood sapling planted in China by the U.S. party.

The growth of a redwood takes centuries, Nixon said, "so we hope that the seeds planted on this journey for peace will grow and prosper" into a more enduring peace.

As President and Mrs. Nixon stepped from the blue-and-white presidential jet, the "Spirit of '76," the Army herald trumpeters sounded ruffles and flourishes, followed by "Hail to the Chief," the national anthem and other martial music with five other service bands joining in.

Then, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew at their side, they walked along the ranks of congressional leaders, Cabinet officers and diplomats to the platform where Nixon faced the television cameras and the crowd jammed into the large hangar.

Agnew, in welcoming Nixon, said "Because of your visit, the Chinese and American people stand further removed from the confrontation the world has feared for decades. We feel easier tonight because of your trip."

Senate reverses busing stand

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, with most of its absentees back in town, reversed itself Tuesday and rejected the Griffin amendment to strip the federal courts of power to issue busing orders in school desegregation cases.

The vote against it was 50 to 47, which compared with the 43-40 tally last Friday to adopt the proposal of Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich.

Three of the five Democratic presidential contenders who had been absent Friday returned for the test and furnished the margin of victory for civil rights advocates to reject Griffin.

The victory was not final, however. The Senate will continue to debate the higher education-school desegregation bill up to 2 p.m. Wednesday and another version of the Griffin rider or other stringent anti-busing amendments still could be offered.

After rejecting the Griffin amendment, the Senate voted 63 to 34 to adopt again the plan offered by the Senate leaders, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Hugh Scott, R-Pa., as a compromise. Later it sealed this into the bill 66-29.

It contains some mild restrictions on busing but does not challenge the power of the federal courts to continue to issue busing orders where the judge decides these are required to end state-imposed school segregation.

The three Democratic hopefuls who voted were Sens. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and George S. McGovern of South Dakota. Each voted against Griffin and for the Mansfield-Scott compromise.

Henry Jackson of Washington, campaigning in Florida, said the Griffin amendment is unconstitutional and Mansfield-Scott ineffectual. Sen.

Vance Hartke of Indiana who opposed the Griffin amendment, campaigned Tuesday in New Hampshire. The other absentee was Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D., who has been absent because of a stroke.

Opponents of the Griffin rider had described it as an unconstitutional attempt to deprive the courts of the right to use an important remedy for school segregation.

The rider had a second provision which would have killed a key section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

This provision would have forbidden federal officials to withhold or threaten to withhold federal funds to induce use of busing in a desegregation effort.

Southern senators continued to describe the

Mansfield-Scott compromise as meaningless. Some said it actually would produce more busing.

The compromise would leave it up to local school boards to decide whether to ask federal funds for busing to carry out desegregation orders and would bar use of federal money for this purpose when the busing would risk the health of the children or impinge on the educational process.

It also would prohibit federal officials from inducing local officials to use busing where students would be moved from good schools to poor schools, and it would stay until all appeals had been exhausted the implementation of any court order for busing across school district lines.

Women's rights measure passes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The proposed women's rights amendment to the Constitution cleared the Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday by a 15-1 vote after all attempts to water it down were rejected.

Approved by the House last October by a 354-23 vote, the amendment provides that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chief Senate sponsor of the amendment, said "we still have a significant battle on our hands, in the Senate itself."

In the previous Congress, after the House approved a similar amendment by more than the required two-thirds majority, all efforts to bring it to a vote in the Senate failed.

Bayh, anticipating an opposition filibuster again this year, said he imagines the toughest battle will be

to muster a two-thirds majority to cut off debate.

He said that as a precaution, the committee reported out not only the House-approved amendment but also identical amendments by himself and Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky.

While all three amendments are alike, Bayh said this strategy would provide for flexibility in Senate maneuvering in case an anti-busing amendment to the Constitution should be attached to the equal-rights amendment.

If approved by the two-thirds votes in Congress, the amendment still would have to be ratified by the legislatures of at least 38 states to become effective.

The amendment allows seven years for action by the states and also provides that if ratified, it would not take effect until two years later to give state legislatures time to make adjustments in state laws.

At health center

Pharmacy charging students

The pharmacy at the University Health Center will begin charging students today for filling prescriptions, said Dr. J. Ted Hartman, director of the Health Center.

The Board of Regents established an overall price for drugs at their last meeting, Feb. 11. The price includes the basic cost of the medicine plus a dispensing fee, which is 75 per cent of the basic cost.

This price is designed to provide a service to the students, since it is lower than regular pharmacy prices. The health service fee which students pay as part of registration is sufficient to meet the costs of the improved services, Hartman said.

Prior to the fall of 1971, the center's policy on drugs had been to give away the less expensive ones and to give prescriptions for the more expensive drugs to be purchased off campus, said Hartman. He said that many of these prescriptions were not being filled because of the inconvenience of not having a

pharmacy on campus.

When the School of Medicine took charge of the center last fall, a pharmacy was established to fill the need, Hartman said. Since December 1, the pharmacy has been filling all students' prescriptions free. There has been an average of 200 prescriptions a day, said Hartman.

A qualified pharmacist, David Foster, is on duty weekdays from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., assisted by two partime students.

Hartman said that the pharmacy is so stocked as to provide all drugs prescribed by the doctors at the center.

Hartman said that the pharmacist will fill any prescription that students bring to him, provided that it is in stock. Students must show an ID to get a prescription filled.

Hartman said that the reorganization of the pharmacy is part of a continuing plan to improve the center.

For absentee voters

Election rules explained

"It's almost impossible not to be able to vote if you are a registered voter," Lubbock County Clerk Frank Guest said.

In order for an applicant to vote in absentia he must be registered validly to vote in the same precinct in which he applies for an absentee ballot.

Lubbock citizens will vote in three elections: the general and county election on Nov. 7, the city election on April 8 and the school trustee election on April 1. All elections will operate under the rules of the 1972-1973 edition of Texas Election Laws.

If a voter cannot be present to vote on election day, he must present himself before Guest, for county and general elections, or Lavinia Lowe, city secretary for city elections or Marguerite Key, clerk for Lubbock school elections.

An application for an absentee ballot may be applied for by mail if the applicant cannot be in the county to apply in person. The envelope in which he makes his application must be postmarked outside of Lubbock County. An application must include the applicant's registration receipt and must say that he is absent at the time of application and that he plans to be absent on election day. He

must include his permanent address and the address to which he wants the absentee ballot mailed. These applications must be made within the required 16 day period.

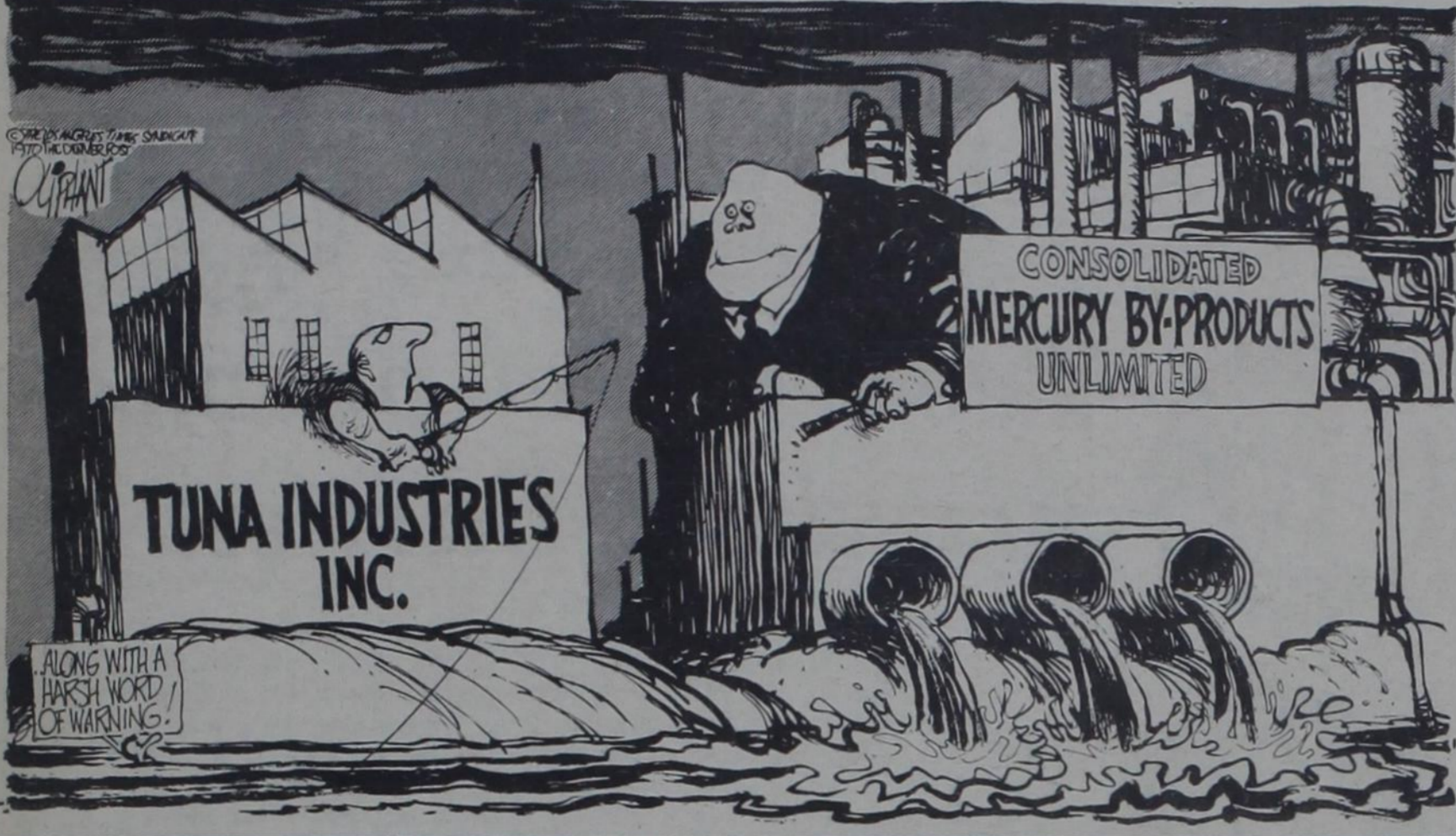
This period starts 20 days prior to the election date and extends to the end of the fourth day prior to that election date.

Ballots must be returned to the respective election-absentee clerk postmarked no later than midnight prior to the day the polls open and must be received by 1 p.m. on election day. The ballot must be returned in the self-addressed envelope provided to be considered valid.

But if the applicant is in the county during the 16 day period described above, he is required to apply to vote in person during that period. He must present his registration receipt. If he has lost or mislaid it he may sign an affidavit swearing that he is a registered voter. The applicant then may vote secretly in the presence of the county clerk or his deputies. The absentee ballot is then deposited in the sealed ballot box.

"In the past voting was purposely made difficult but today it is just the opposite," said Guest.

'MAY I OFFER A CONSTRUCTIVE WORD OF CRITICISM...?'



THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Opinions expressed in The University Daily are those of the editor or of the writer of the article and are not necessarily those of the college administration or the Board of Regents. The University Daily, a student newspaper at Texas Tech University at Lubbock, Texas is published by Student Publications, Journalism Building, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409. The University Daily is published daily except Saturday and Sunday during the long terms, September through May, and weekly (every Friday) during the summer

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Filing week

Friday, March 3 is the last filing day for Senate elections to be held March 15. Qualified students wishing to run for the Senate in their respective school or college should go by the Student Association office in the University Center. A \$1 filing fee is required.

Letters to the editor

Invites Tech veterans to help achieve goals

On the Tech campus there are many veterans of the Vietnam era. All have had experiences resulting directly from the Vietnam War. Vietnam Veterans Against the War would like to unite these men in an effort to bring an end to that war. We have been there, our accounts outnumber and sometimes contradict government news releases and mass media coverage. By expressing to the general public the injustices and immoralities we have experienced as a result of the war we can create public sentiment to end it. While our main purpose is that of informing the public, at the same time we want to work in the community to help alleviate some of the social problems that exist. Some of the problems that minority groups, drug addicts, and the unemployed

face are indirect results of the war era. We welcome all Tech veterans to help us achieve our goals. There will be a Vietnam Veterans Against the War meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday in room 207 of the University Center. If you can't come, write P.O. Box 4598 Tech Station or call 797-1225 or 747-6888 for more information.

Bill Spears

Says treatment unfortunate

It is unfortunate that the musicians who performed Feb. 1 in our library were treated as they were. The library users were not directed to the west door of the building and the main doors were left open, to the performers' distraction. Admittedly, I am not well-read in the field of library operations, but by common sense it seems this problem could be avoided by blocking off the proper doors. It would allow future performances to be as enjoyable as the planners and performers intended them to be.

Steve Norman

About letters to the editor

The University Daily reserves space on its editorial page for readers to express their ideas and opinions. The writer's name, address and phone number. However, if the writer contacts the editor and has a valid reason for withholding his name, then it may be removed from the letter for publication. Letters may be edited for length, libel, and good taste, in cases where necessary. Letters must include the

DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau

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Raider Roundup

AMER. SOC. OF AG. ENG.
The American Society of Agricultural Engineers will hold a meeting Thursday, at 7:30 p.m. in the Ag. Eng. Auditorium. Bill Harbin, of Soil Conservation Service, will speak.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
American Society of Engineers will meet today at 6:30 p.m. in room 254 of the Civil Engineering Building.

JESUS: HIS PERSON
Jesus: His Person, will meet at 7:30 Thursday in room 126 of the English Building. The topic will be "What does a 1st Century Ten have to do with a 20th Century Man?" Everyone is invited.

TECH RODEO ASSOCIATION
Tech Rodeo Association will have a general meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, in the Ag. Auditorium.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
The League of Women Voters annual meeting, 11 a.m. Thursday, at the Gridiron Restaurant, will include annual reports by the board of directors and the treasurer, adopting of a budget and local program study items for the coming year, report of the nominating committee and the election of officers. Retiring board members will be recognized. Sterling Miller, Lubbock Finance Director, will speak on "Financing City Government: Taxing, Budgeting and Spending." The meeting is open to the public.

PHI ALPHA THETA
Phi Alpha Theta, the national history honorary, is currently accepting applications for membership. Application forms and membership requirements are available in the Social Science Building, room 119. Deadline for all applications is March 14.

SA PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
The University Center Ideas and Issues Committee will sponsor a Politics for Lunch Banquet luncheon at 12:30 p.m. today in the Blue Room of the University Center. All SA Presidential candidates are invited to attend and discuss the issues of the upcoming elections.

CHI ALPHA
CHI, Chi's Embassadors, will hold a weekly meeting at 8:15 p.m. Thursday, in the University Center. Guest speaker, Rev. Bob Goodwin, will discuss the topic, "Is There a Devil?" For further information contact Jim Behnke at 765-8044 or Stan Rogers 747-4772.

WEYMOUTH HALL
W. C. Fields movies will be shown Friday and Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Wiggins Cafeteria. Admission is 50 cents.

PHI GAMMA NU
There will be a meeting of Phi Gamma Nu, Lambda chapter at 6 p.m. Thursday in BA 35.

ARAB STUDENT ASSOCIATION
Arab Student Association will host an Arabian dinner party 6:30 p.m. Friday, March 10 in the Ballroom of the University Center. For tickets call Bob Burnett, Foreign Student Advisor, 742-4153; Mansour, 763-3918, 8-10 p.m.; Kar, 742-1993, 3:30-5:30 p.m. Tickets cost \$1.25.

VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST WAR
Veterans of VVAW will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday in room 207 of the University Center. They will discuss draft counseling services.

SPECIAL EVENTS COMMITTEE
The Special Events Committee will present a Spring Film Festival March 6-8, at noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m. daily in the Coronado Room of the University Center. Monday's films will include the Road Runner Festival, Tuesday's, Peter Sellers Festival; and Wednesday's selections includes Hitchcock films. The Seller's collection includes "The Mouse That Roared," noon; "The Wrong Box," 4 p.m.; and "Casino Royale," 8 p.m. The Hitchcock Festival includes "Psycho," noon; "The Birds," 4 p.m.; and "Torn Curtain," 8 p.m. Admission is 25 cents for each showing.

UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB
The University Chess Club will sponsor the Lubbock Open Chess Tournament Saturday and Sunday in the University Center Cafeteria. Participants will register Saturday 8-9 a.m. Cash prizes will be awarded on a percentage basis.

STUDENT COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
The Student Council for Exceptional Children will meet Friday at noon in the Blue Room of the University Center. The speaker will be Dr. Paul Myers, chairman of Speech and Hearing of Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio.

COMMITTEE FOR CAMPUS UNION
Applications for the Committee for Campus Union, formerly the Leadership Board, may now be picked up in the Programs Office of the University Center. They must be returned by noon March 15. For further information call 742-4151, Dorothy Pijan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
AIIE will meet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Harold Hin Conference Room of the Industrial Engineering Building. W. C. Travis, an industrial engineer from General Electric will speak.

UNIVERSITY CENTER PR COMMITTEE
Public Relations Committee of the UC is now accepting slides for the purpose of a freshman orientation slide show to be presented this summer. All interested student organizations are invited to submit slides to the program office, second floor of the UC. Call 744-4182, 742-7776 or 763-2581 for further information.

TRI DIETS SCHOLARSHIP
Deadline for applications for Tri Diets scholarships is today. Applications may be picked up in room 331 of West Hall or room 337 in Clement Hall. All undergraduate women are eligible.

L'ESPRIT FRANCAIS
Tech's annual French magazine L'ESPRIT FRANCAIS, will continue to accept contributions until Saturday, March 18. Contributions should be limited to poems, one-act plays, short fiction, essays and cover design. Entries should be submitted to classical language office, room 201, F&M Building.

PI OMEGA PI
Pi Omega Pi, national business education honorary, is conducting its spring membership drive. All interested business education majors should check with Mrs. Margaret Ingraham, BA 613, 2-7207, before February 29 for eligibility.

AGRONOMY CLUB
The Agronomy Club will have its

monthly meeting at 7 p.m. Thursday in the Plant Science Building, Room 209, R. B. Dawson of the First National Bank of Tulsa, Texas, will speak on farm financing.

EARTH DAY POSTER CONTEST
The Ideas and Issues Committee of the University Center is sponsoring an Earth Day poster contest. Entries may be photographs, lithographs, or drawings with an ecological theme, and must be no smaller than 8" x 10". Only two colors, including background may be used. The poster will be 22 1/2" x 35" and will be printed with a caption. Students are encouraged to submit suitable caption with the entry if desired. A \$25 prize will be awarded to the winner, and the posters will be distributed on Earth Day by the committee. Turn in entries to the Program Office of the University Center no later than 5 p.m., March 20. Include name and phone number with the entry. For more information, call Karen Hogg, 742-8376.

ALPHA LAMBDA DELTA FELLOWSHIP
The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship will have a business meeting and fellowship Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Blue Room of the University Center.

INTER-VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship will have a business meeting and fellowship Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Blue Room of the University Center.

BICYCLE RACE
Applications for Tech's 13th annual "Little 500" Bicycle Race to be held Saturday, April 8, are now available in the Student Senate office. Entry fee is \$5 per team. Entry and health blanks should be completed and returned to the Student Senate office by 5 p.m. Wednesday, March 22. Make checks payable to Chi Rho Fraternity. For further information contact the office or race director Kevin Moran at 763-0847.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION
Christian Science Organization will meet at 4:30 p.m. Thursday in the Sun Room of the University Center. The meeting is open to all students and faculty who wish to attend.

BLOCK AND BRIDLE
The Block and Bridle club will meet at 8 p.m. tonight in the Agricultural Engineering Auditorium.

WESLEY FOUNDATION
The Wesley Foundation will have a noon lunch forum today from 12:30 to 1:30 at the Wesley Foundation. Alfred Bjelland, Tech Museum representative, will speak. Lunch is 50 cents. Everyone is invited.

PRE-CANA SYMPOSIUM
A pre-cana symposium will be held March 2, at 8:00 p.m. in the University Parish for people planning to get married.

JUNIOR COUNCIL
Junior Council will meet at 6:00 p.m. Thursday, in the University Center. Members are asked to wear their uniforms.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION
Borrowers of Women's Liberation books and pamphlets and books belonging to Linda Lutgens are asked to return them to the secretary at the University Ministries 212 12th. It is urgent that these books be returned in order that inventory may be taken.

A E RHO
A E Rho will meet at 7:30 p.m. today, in the Conference Room of the Journalism Building. Guest speaker will be Dick Benedict, news director from KCFD.

INTERNATIONAL INTEREST COMMITTEE
The International Interest Committee

SA candidates to speak today

Candidates for president of the Student Association (SA) will be the featured speakers in today's Politics for Lunch Bunch program.

Ben Florey, Polly Kin-nibrough, Rick Merritt, Ronald Orbas and Greg Wimmer have been invited to speak at 12:30 p.m. in the Blue Room of the University Center.

The program will be open to the public. It is sponsored by the Ideas and Issues Committee of the University Center.

Six engineers recognized for distinctive achievement

Four seniors, a graduate student and a professor in Tech's College of Engineering were recognized for outstanding engineering achievement in ceremonies Thursday.

The seniors honored are Monte A. McGlaun and Billy C. Brock, both of Lubbock, Thomas L. Landers of Anton and Douglas W. Thompson of Amarillo. James J. Szenasi of Odessa is the recognized graduate student.

Honored as "outstanding professor" is Dr. James R. McDonald, associate professor of civil engineering. Dr. McDonald has been at Tech since 1958. He received his B.A. from

Tech and his MA and PhD. from Purdue University. Dr. McDonald instructs at both graduate and undergraduate levels and has done research in designing buildings to resist earthquakes and wind blows.

He is presently vice-president of the South Plains chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Engineering Dean John R. Bradford presented the certificates at the ceremony conducted by the Engineering Student Council.

The council is made up of representatives from the departments of the College of Engineering.

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Tech loses to TCU, 89-88, on last minute shot

By EDDY CLINTON
Sports Writer

FT. WORTH—There is a saying about the perfect basketball game where only time runs out to spoil the outcome for one of the teams—such was the case as TCU beat the Red Raiders here Tuesday night, 89-88.

The Raiders finding themselves down by 11 points with but 10 minutes left in the contest, pulled themselves up and actually took the lead with 2:38 left to go in the game—as Ralph Palomar hit a lay in and a foul shot.

With the score standing 88-87 TCU's Jim Ferguson missed a jump shot and Don Moore rebounded for the Raiders. There was 1:14 left.

But a charging foul against Tech's Greg Lowery with 51 seconds left in the game gave the ball back to the Frogs and Ferguson made a jumper to give the TCU bunch a one point lead, 89-88, that stood for the win.

THE CONTEST WAS indeed what everyone had expected—a tightly contested game between two conference leaders.

In the early stages both teams gave an early glimpse of what kind of excitement was to follow as Tech hit on 55.2 per cent of their field shots and TCU countered with a 55.6. At the half the score indicated the hot shooting of both teams as the Frogs led by a point, 50-49.

The second half saw the Raiders go 2:35 without a point due partially to the Horned Frogs' press and Tech mental errors.

WITH 1:18 LEFT in the contest the Raiders caught the Frogs

at 58-58 on Ron Richardson's lay in.

But Mark Stone and two Ferguson jump shots gave TCU a six point bulge at 64-58 with 13:48 to go in the game. The Frogs then strengthened their lead to nine as Ricky Hall hit two buckets, Ferguson and Hall netted two more buckets and, coupled with a pair of cripple baskets, the Frogs moved the margin to 11 with 10:40 left in the contest.

But the Raiders, just like their fans, rallied back. Greg Lowery, playing despite a painful groin injury, hit a pair of baskets, and Ralph Palomar added another pair of two-pointers to trim the margin to seven at 83-76.

Lowery then connected on another long jump shot and Moore connected with a jumper to move the Raiders to within two, 85-83,

with 5:34 to go in the contest.

With 3:39 to go Moore again connected to knot the count at 85-85 and set up the last minute heroics.

FOR THE RAIDERS it was possibly their best showing as a unit. The Techs amazingly placed six men in double figures. Ralph Palomar led the Raiders with 23 points and 10 rebounds. He was followed by Lowery with 15, David Johnson, who probably played his best game of the year as he consistently hit clutch baskets, with 13. Ron Richardson had 14 for Tech, Moore 12 and Little 11.

TCU's big noise was Ricky Hall with 31 points. He was followed by Simpson Degrate with 17 points and 15 rebounds while Jim Ferguson had 15, Snake Williams added 11 and Evans Royal nine.

Conference back to three team tie

The Southwest Conference now has "only" three teams tied for first place with only one more round of games remaining following Tuesday's wars.

TCU, Texas and SMU all share the top spot as Tech and A&M suffered defeat. Before Tuesday night all five shared the number one listing with identical 8-4 records.

The Mustangs ran up their league record to 9-4 by beating Rice 78-69 in Dallas. Larry Delzell, David Miller and Bobby Rollings led the Ponies with 18, 17 and 21 points respectively.

Juco regional tourney begins

The Region V Junior College Tournament begins today at Lubbock's Municipal Coliseum.

Today's schedule pairs Amarillo against Schreiner at 2 p.m. followed by the Howard County-McClendon Community College game at 4 p.m. South Plains College battles Ranger JC at 7 p.m. with the Hill County-New Mexico Junior College game following at 9 p.m. rounding out the night of competition.

The winner of the three-day affair will advance to the juco national tourney.

The tournament is sponsored by the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce and Tech. Teams in the competition are representing New Mexico and the western half of Texas.

TCU also used a home court advantage to beat Tech 89-88. (See complete game story on this page.)

BUT TEXAS SURGED past the Aggies the hard way—in College Station, the A&M

Raider football coach takes Virginia Tech job

Marshall Taylor, offensive end coach at Tech for the past two years, has resigned to accept a position with Virginia Tech, Athletic Director J T King announced Tuesday.

Taylor will direct the offensive throwing game for Virginia Tech, coaching the quarterbacks and receivers. Taylor said he will assume his new duties immediately.

King announced that Taylor will be replaced by Dick Rader, head coach at Breckenridge High School. Rader will work mainly on scouting, while assistant Tom Wilson will work with the receivers in addition to his quarterback duties.

Appointment of Rader came on the recommendation of Coach Jim Carlen, King said.

Rader, who has been head coach at Breckenridge for the past year, is a 1967 graduate of West Virginia where he played as a running back for the Mountaineers. He served as a graduate assistant to Coach Carlen for two years at West Virginia. His wife, Sharon, also is a graduate of West Va.

Rader, 27, has coached in Texas high school circles for more than four years. He served as an assistant coach at Houston Spring Branch from 1967-69, then moved to L. D. Bell High School as an assistant before going to Breckenridge.

"Coach Taylor is one of my closest friends in the coaching profession," Carlen said, "and we hate to lose his services at Texas Tech. However, his new position is a fine advancement for him and we wish him well."

"The opportunity presented me at Virginia Tech was simply too good to turn down," Taylor said. I hate to leave Texas Tech and I wish Coach Carlen and his staff every success in the future."

stronghold.

Texas shot a blistering 55.5 per cent from the floor and then held off a late surge by the Aggies to record an 80-73 win.

Larry Robinson canned 25, Scooter Lenox 20 and Harry

Larrabee 18 for the winning Longhorns.

SWC play ends Saturday with TCU at Texas, SMU at Baylor and A&M at Tech. Should a two way tie evolve for the league title, a play-off game will be held March 7 at a neutral site.

Women tankers win own meet

Tech's women's swimming team posted wins over three schools to win the Tech Invitational Swim Meet recently at the Tech pool.

The Raider tankers were victorious, getting 137½ points over runnerup Texas, 116. TCU finished third with 35 markers and Texas Women's University had 27½.

Carol Peavey was a double winner in the meet, taking both the 50-yard butterfly and the 100-yard fly. Carol qualified for the national meet in the 100 with a time of 1:11.2.

Tech took the 200 medley relay and the 200 freestyle relay. The Raider medley relay qualified for nationals with a 2:09.2.

Other first place finishers for the Raiders, who are coached by Laura Kitzmiller, were K. C. Crowley in the 50-yard free, Vickie Daniels in the 100 individual medley and Nancy Hobart in the 1-meter dive.

The next meet for the Tech women will be March 11 when it tests the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

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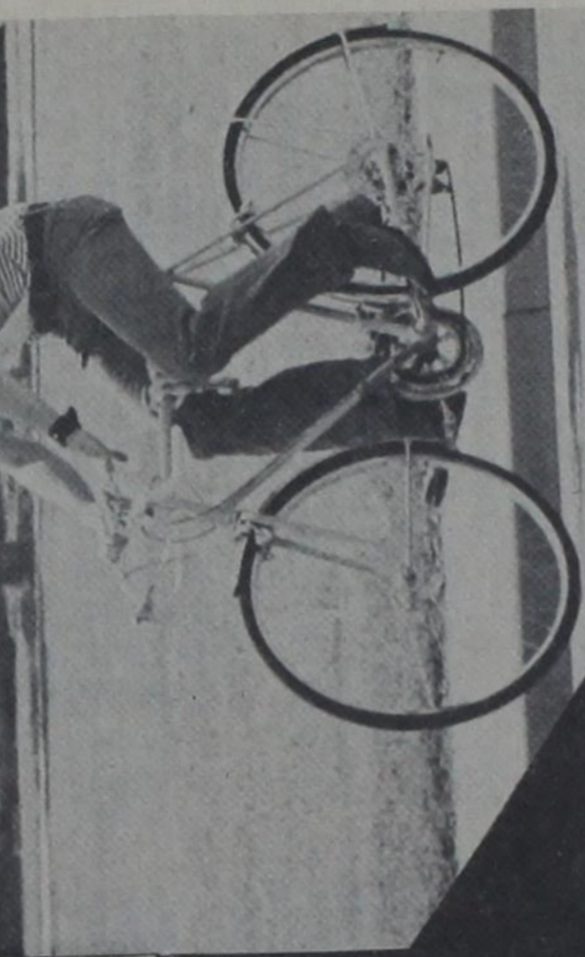
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MARCH 1, 1972

SPRING

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

Marijuana bust interview narrated by victim of the bust.

Page 3 By Hal Brown



Sewage runoff pollution of the Lubbock Canyon Lakes project.

Page 4 By Don Richards



How, what kind and cost of bicycles.

Page 5 By Garry Mangum



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

Murray, Barnett By Laylan Copelin

Kennedy By Jim Busby

Caskey By Marsha Nash



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

Pages 8-9 By Betsy Jarmon



Birth control methods, effectiveness and cost.

Page 10 By Marsha Nash



Venereal disease in Lubbock County.

Page 11 By Laylan Copelin

Artwork by Mike Warden



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.

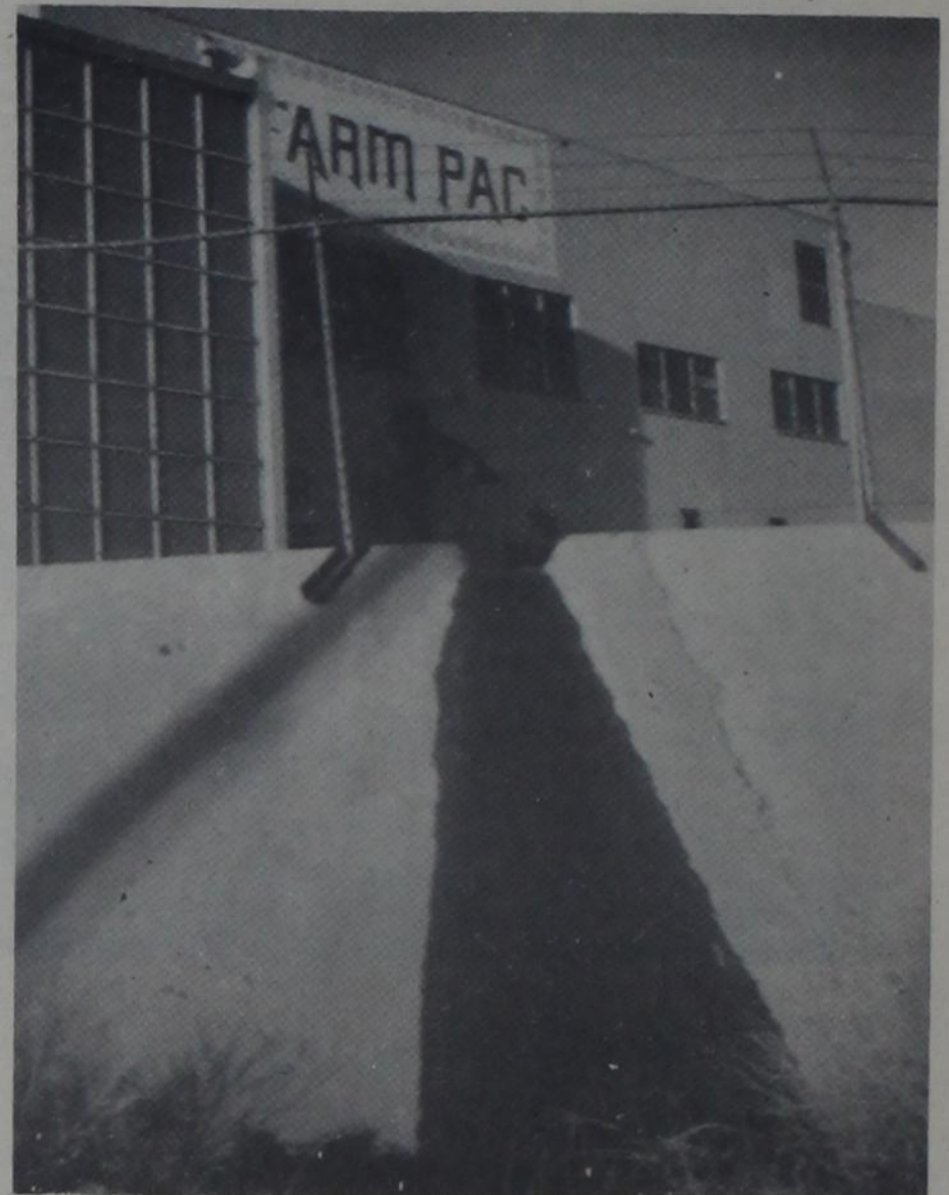
"When I was doing a lot of dope, most of my friends were doing as much or more than I was. When I really got into dope I don't think I had many good friends or close friends who didn't smoke dope. I have friends now who don't smoke dope but they're mostly guys I went to school with who went to other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



"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

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 ..."

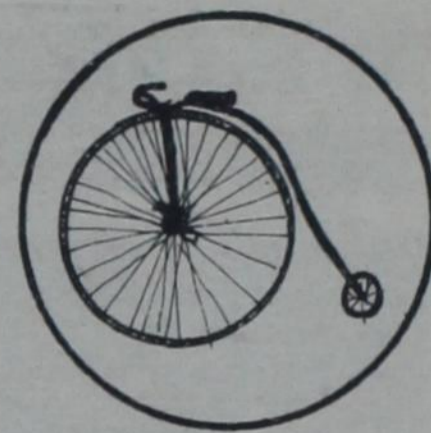
Who should decide whether an abortion is right—the mother or the state? That debate will continue for a long time.

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



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 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.

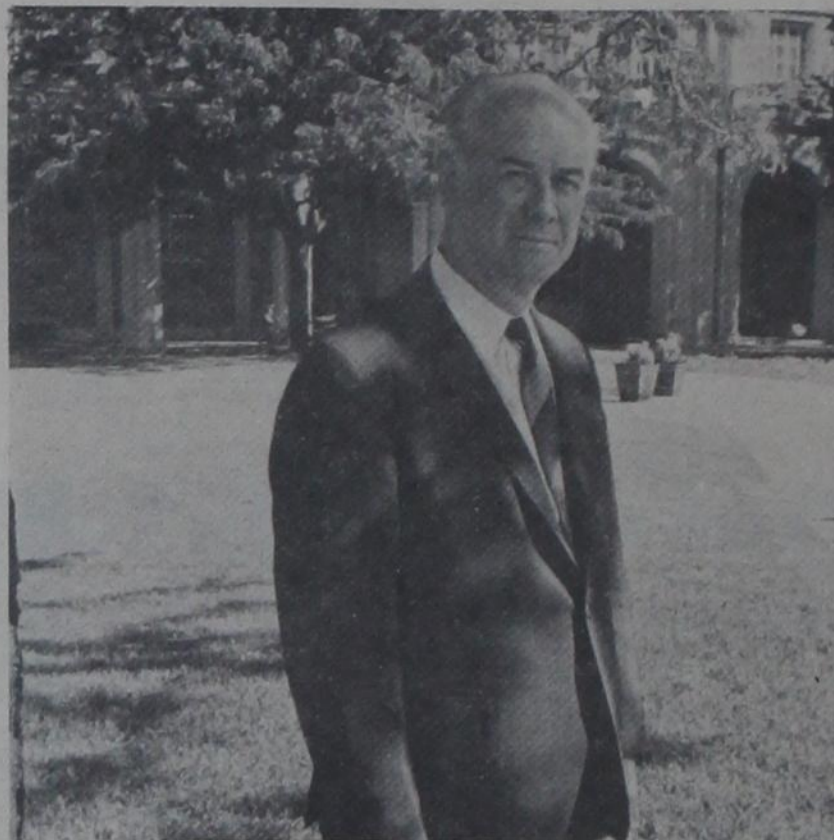
If Lubbock citizens are to get the quality of recreational facilities they are expecting from the \$2.8 million project, the city must provide the needed manpower study, resources and enforcement needed to stop the obvious pollution of the lake site.

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 Murrays 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.



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 extent 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 mucus 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.



Nixon announces troop withdrawal

India blames Pakistanis

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

Lookouts tremble on the shore

But no man can find the war

Tape recorders echo scream

Orders fly like bullet stream

Drums and cannons laugh aloud

Whistlers come from ashen shroud

Leaders damn the world and roar

But no man can find the war

Is the war across the sea?

Is the war behind the sky?

Have you each and all gone blind?

Is the war inside your mind?

Humans weep at human death

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

India-Pakistan cease-fire

General-Pakistanis

War protesters

General-Pakistanis

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