

The DAILY Cougar

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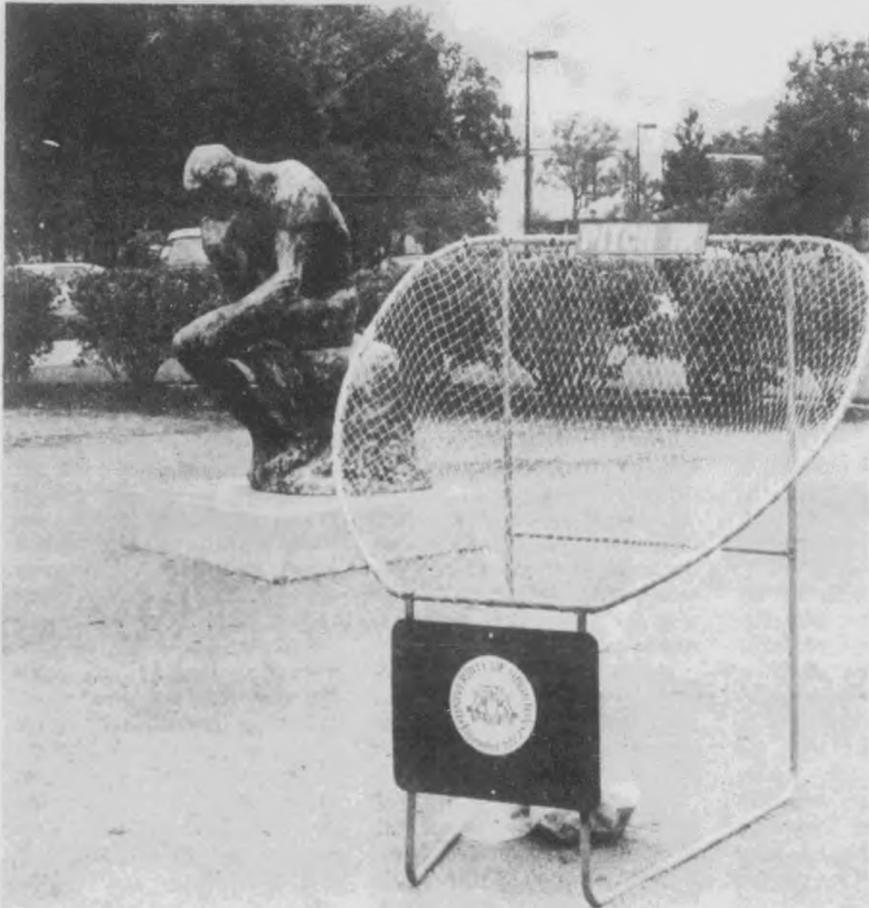
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Student Publications Committee
University of Houston

THURS., APRIL 17, 1975



THINK ABOUT IT

Pitch-In Week was sponsored by the Interfraternity Council last week to encourage UH students to keep the country clean. It should be remembered this is a year round task.

OPERATION ALLOWANCE

Clear Lake may get more funds

By TOM HOLCOMB
Cougar Staff

A proposed state higher education budget unveiled Thursday by Rep. Fred Head, D-Athens, which would increase the operating allowance of the UH Clear Lake campus by almost 50 per cent, has met vehement opposition in the first phase of the vote in the House Appropriations Committee, a source close to Head said Wednesday.

Head, chairman of the House Higher Education Committee which drafted the budget and a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said Tuesday the Clear Lake campus had been treated very shabbily, perhaps due to an oversight.

Sources indicated the budget had been heard by the Appropriations Committee, but had not been voted on yet.

"It's a very comprehensive type thing," sources said. "The budget itself is over 100 pages long, and covers proposed budgets for 22 state-supported universities, 38 junior colleges, four medical schools and one maritime academy."

If the budget passes the appropriations committee, the next step is passage from the house floor, followed by the senate. From there it goes to the Conference Committee, which will work out any differences. The final stop is the governor, who can veto or approve it.

According to Austin sources, the governor would probably veto anything which would bring about a budget increase which would require a tax bill. No such situation is anticipated; however, since the budget, as it now stands, actually would mean an \$11 million decrease in higher education costs.

"The opposition stems from two main places," the source said, "the University of Texas (UT) at Austin and Texas A&M. They are generating a great deal of political pressure because for the past 10

years they have been receiving all of the Available University Fund (AUF) money, which they would spend at their discretion.

"AUF money is the money left over after bonds have been serviced at all schools. UT-Austin and A&M have been using the money for construction projects and not for academics, as was intended."

Dr. Alfred Neumann, chancellor of the Clear Lake City campus, said he had asked

the legislature to use a different formula in determining actual faculty costs.

"At upper-level institutions, it's impractical to use the usual process of determining costs. We never have the so-called 'mass classes' so familiar to undergraduate students at larger institutions," Neumann said. "Our classes are much smaller, so we need more than the average amount of funding."

Texas' open records, open meetings laws discussed at TexPIRG-sponsored luncheon

By MIKE SNYDER
Cougar Staff

Vigorous enforcement of two state laws governing open records and open meetings has given Texas one of the most comprehensive frameworks for open government, Peter Petkas of the Southern Regional Council (SRC) said Wednesday.

Petkas and Ronald Plessler, a Washington attorney and expert on the problems of governmental secrecy, were featured at a luncheon seminar sponsored by the Texas Public Interest Research Group (TexPIRG) at noon Wednesday in the Spindle Room, UC.

"Efforts by legislators to weaken the Open Records Act and Open Meetings Act have been largely defeated during this session," Petkas said. "These issues have been less neglected in Texas than in many other states."

Petkas and Plessler are co-authors of a book entitled *Government in the Sunshine*, which deals with the open records issue in Texas. Their report, part of a region-wide examination of public access laws conducted by the SRC's Southern Governmental Monitoring Project, was released

Tuesday at a news conference in the state Capitol.

Petkas said the open records and open meetings acts provide every citizen access to information official sources may be holding on him."

"Don't take no for an answer," Petkas said. "You should learn your rights and pursue them fully."

The state open records law gives any person the right to obtain "all information"—with 16 specific exemptions—possessed by any governmental body or other organization supported in whole or in part by public funds, including state-supported colleges.

"The open records law gives us access to information we never could have obtained before," Ed Martin, Students' Association (SA) director of State Affairs, said. "Many of our current lobbying efforts are being aided by having information which previously was unavailable to us."

The open meeting statute, originally enacted in 1967, has been interpreted to provide citizens' access to many meetings at all levels of government.

(See OPEN RECORDS, Page 4)

"If the feeling is that the fee isn't needed, I don't have any problems with that. Under this bill, it would be up to the institution whether or not to levy it."

"I want to get a stronger amendment when this bill is in the house. Something more along the line of a committee, with a majority of students, that would control the use of this fee," he added.

The other amendment specifies that the collected fees must be used only to provide medical services for the students of the institution of which the fee is collected.

"I still don't want a \$15 health fee. This is a compromise. My opinion is that if a school needs a medical services fee, the students, faculty and administrators ought to go to the legislature and get a special bill for that institution," he said.

"This bill is a precedent for splitting off part of what has been paid by student service fees and putting in another fee. This could serve to circumvent the ceilings on student service fees," he continued.

Martin worries that the influence Texas students have in the current legislature, as evidenced by this and other bills, might be eroded if the continuity of the lobbying effort and its leadership is not maintained.

Many more people are needed to help with the effort, he said, particularly people who will be active two years from now when the legislature is again in session.

"We need to have some continuity. We need to be training people and keeping this thing rolling. This is an area where students can unite despite their individual differences," Martin said.

The bill should have no problem passing the house. Senate conservatives voted for the bill, so no opposition is expected in the house. Snelson and other supporters of the bill are also expected to lobby for house passage, Martin said.

"This bill is a precedent," he said. "I have never seen a bill requiring student input before. It can be viewed as a first step. If it is not enough, then in two years we can go back and show them. That is why continuity is important."



PETKAS



WORK PERMITS

Viets finding less red tape

By EDWIN LIGHTBOURN
Cougar Staff

Vietnamese students applying for emergency work permits may find they have less red tape to combat than is ordinarily the case at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) office, at least until the situation in war-torn Vietnam stabilizes itself, according to INS Deputy District Director James J. O'Keefe.

"In the case of students who find themselves in emergency positions, we have attempted to take care of them on the spot," O'Keefe said Tuesday. "We realize what the situation is over in Vietnam and we will consider work permit applications from Vietnamese students in the best light we possible can."

Dr. Jack Burke, director of UH International Student Services (ISS), said many Vietnamese students whose parents live in areas already overrun by the Communist insurgents have lost contact with their families.

"They have been put at a disadvantage now as they can't get telephone calls through or receive cables. They have not received mail from Vietnam in recent weeks and for many this means funds from parents are cut off," Burke said.

Extenuating circumstances

"The local immigration authorities realize the extenuating circumstances of the Vietnamese students and will show appropriate consideration for students who are victims of this type of situation and who carry the recommendation of ISS for permission to work," Burke added.

"It is my understanding that no official guidelines have been issued from the immigration service, but they are aware of the special problems of some of the Vietnamese students," Burke said. Approximately 40 Vietnamese students are currently enrolled at UH.

O'Keefe made it clear, however, while the immigration service is

cognizant of the plight of some Vietnamese students, permission to work will be granted on a "case-by-case basis."

"We will not give out blanket work permits to all Vietnamese students. Hopefully we will not get a rash of students coming in immediately as we just will not be able to handle them and will be forced to cut the whole thing off. We only want the really needy students to come in on an emergency basis," O'Keefe said.

He said the immigration service was "very short-staffed" and was trying to keep up with the "noticable" increase in work permit applications from Vietnamese students during the past few weeks.

In metropolitan Houston the total number of immigrant and non-immigrant Vietnamese was 82 a year and a half ago. A majority of this number were students. These figures have increased since then, but the new figure is not yet available O'Keefe said.

Le Tien Loc, a UH business administration graduate student born in Hanoi, North Vietnam,

said, "Since the Communists attacked South Vietnam, I have been sending letters home daily. I have been receiving replies up until two weeks ago. Now that the letters have stopped I do not know what is happening."

Money cut off

Loc said, "Many of us were receiving money from our parents and with the current situation, that money has been cut off. Most of us are now on our own, and really need work permits from the immigration service in order to support ourselves."

O'Keefe said, one of the requirements that have to be met before internationals are admitted to study in the United States is proof of sufficient funds to support them while here.

"We realize something may happen to cut off funds subsequent to arriving here in the United States," he added, "such as in the case of some of the Vietnamese students, and it is only in such emergency cases that we approve work permits for international students to help them financially."

Tart tells UH students 'no need for conflict'

Parapsychologist Charles Tart, a pioneer in the field of subjective exploration, told a capacity crowd in the Houston Room Tuesday night "there need be no conflict between science and religion."

An associate professor of psychology at the University of California at Davis, Tart provided the fourth in a series of lectures on alternative states of awareness as part of the 11th annual University Festival sponsored by the Program Council.

"The conflict between science and religion is a very real question for many students," Tart said. "Many of you have spiritual strivings and a desire for a better relationship with the universe, but at the same time you are being taught that it is nonsense."

The scientific method, applicable to the hard sciences—chemistry, biology, geology—is also useful in trying to understand religion and spiritual seeking.

The method assumes we are quite ignorant to start with, but there are ways we can lessen our mistakes and gradually achieve better understanding," Tart said.

"We think there is a real world 'out there', and that our consciousness perceives it as it 'really' is," he said. "This works fairly well, as long as we are only faced with familiar things."

"The breakdown occurs when an image comes along for which we don't have a pre-set category," Tart continued. "In those cases, which include most experiences in non-ordinary states of consciousness, it is important to communicate the experience to others to see if their perceptions and interpretations are similar."

"If it works right," Tart said, "the process in science or this process in spiritual growth can be an open-ended system, especially if you are sharing with other people."

Faculty elects officers

New Faculty Senate officers were elected at a meeting of the group at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Atlantic Room, UC. Rita Donnelly, outgoing secretary, said Wednesday.

Bredo Johnsen, associate philosophy professor, is the senate's new chairman. Dell Felder, curriculum and instruction professor, was elected

vice-chairman, while Charles Tucker, associate mathematics professor, was chosen the new secretary.

Donnelly said the senate also elected Jay Shores, assistant foundation of education professor and Gertrude Pickar, associate German professor, At-Large members of the Senate's Executive Committee.

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NEXT WEEK: PAPER CHASE

Vietnamese child adapting

By MARY BLASINGAME

After less than two weeks in the United States, Robert Paul Olson, adopted Vietnamese child of Dr. Donald W. Olson, UH speech professor, is adapting very well to his new environment.

The traumatic experience of learning to tie his shoe has been conquered, and Robert Paul is ready to go on to bigger and better things.

The seven and one-half-year-old child is half-Caucasian, half-Vietnamese, and comes from an orphanage in Saigon run by the Holt Adoption Program, an Oregon-based adoption agency. Placed in the orphanage a year ago by foster parents, Robert Paul learned to speak some English before coming to the United States.

"Robert has had one year of school, and his comprehension is very good," Olson said. "It seems his output of words and sentences to us increases as he gradually becomes more secure in his new environment."

Soon after Robert Paul's arrival, he was taken for a check-up at which time the doctor said he was in excellent health. Olson attributes his son's good health, in part, to his eating habits.

"Robert is a very hearty eater with rice being a staple for him," Olson said. "His favorite foods are oranges and orange juice, and it seems he can't get enough of them. I'd say Robert eats at least two or three oranges a day."

"Citrus fruits for Vietnamese are comparable to candy for Americans," he added. "So far, Robert just doesn't have a taste for sweets."

Olson stressed his son's adoption was a special case, with no time for a pre-adjustment period before the child actually met him and his wife. Parents usually send over pictures of themselves and of the room where the child will live. They also send letters to the child to let him know what to expect in his new environment.

"Because the children were

flown out so fast, Robert came to us as almost a stranger, and certainly we were strangers to him," Olson said.

"In fact, we received a phone call from the agency April 1 to tell us we were to fly to Chicago to meet Robert the following Saturday," he said. "We hadn't expected to get a child until mid-summer, so you can see it came as quite a surprise."



OLSON

The Olsons began processing for a child in March, 1974, at which time they asked for either a Korean or Vietnamese child. Because they went through an international agency, Olson said the processing did not take as long as if it had been a domestic adoption.

"There is no longer the stigma for an unwed mother to keep her child," Olson said. "Therefore, there is a shortage of American children up for adoption, but otherwise the questions and checks that are made on prospective parents are the same."

Following the usual six-month adjustment period, the Olsons will go through the legal adoption process, at which time Robert Paul will become an American citizen.

While in the process of becoming a citizen, the child has been exposed to many things Americans take for granted, Olson said.

"Robert seems very intrigued by such things as the air condition controls in the car," he remarked. "I don't know if he had any toys in Saigon or not, but he seems to be more comfortable with books."

Besides adjusting to new mechanical objects he has never seen, Robert Paul is getting used to his three new sisters. The girls are ages 10, 12 and 13, and Olson said the girls tried to mother-hen their new brother in his first few days with them.

"I think we all make the mistake at first of bombarding him with questions," Olson said. "So that Robert doesn't find his culture colliding with ours, we do not make demands on his behavior. You must remember they want to be like you, so they are watching you very closely."

OPEN RECORDS—

(Continued from Page 1)

Petkas said students are particularly sensitive to matters involving governmental secrecy. "Young adults who are involved in important academic pursuits have at least as strong an interest in these issues as anyone else," he said.

"Theright to know is a critical issue today. It is like the Bill of Rights—99 per cent of the time, you don't need it. But when the

crunch comes, it is good to know it is there."

Another advantage to strict enforcement of the open records laws, Petkas said, is they provide an alternative to court action when a citizen is seeking information.

"If a document is refused, you should notify the attorney general," he said. "Hopefully, costly court action may be avoided."

COMMITTEE AGAINST RACISM will have a Boston '75 resolution petition in the UC lobby Friday.

CATHOLIC NEWMAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Catholic charismatic prayer meeting at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, April 20 in Room 204, A.D. Bruce Religion Center.

HILLEL, ISRAELI STUDENT ORGANIZATION, and DEPT. OF SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES will show films on Israel continuously from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. today in the Embassy Room, UC.

WOMEN'S STUDIES' PROGRAM will meet to introduce Women's Studies instructors to all interested students at noon Friday, April 18, in the Pirafe's Cove, UC Expansion.

UH WESLEY FOUNDATION will hold a worship service at 7 p.m. today in Room 201, A.D. Bruce Religion Center.

BAPTIST STUDENT UNION will hold a noon lunch and Bible study at 11:30 a.m. today in the A.D. Bruce Religion Center Lounge. There will be a 75-cent charge for lunch.

CATHOLIC NEWMAN ASSOCIATION will celebrate Food Day by selling MacDollars and sponsoring Food Day displays in AH, UC, and the UC Satellite from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. today.

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA will hold an all-black Greek show at 8 p.m. tonight in AH Aud 1.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST will hold a devotional and scripture study at 7:30 p.m. tonight in Room 101, A.D. Bruce Religion Center.

POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDENT ORGANIZATION will meet at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Caspian Room, UC Expansion.

CHI ALPHA will present Body Life at 7 p.m. tonight in the San Jacinto-Sonora Room, UC.

LOS AZTECAS will meet at noon Friday, April 18, in the Caspian Room, UC.

YOUNG SPARTACUS CLUB will hold a class on "Victory to the Vietnamese Revolution" at 7 p.m. April 21 in Room 208, AH.

NATIONAL CHICANO HEALTH ORGANIZATION will conduct a MACT practice exam at 1 p.m. April 23 in the Pacific Room, UC Expansion.

JRELB will conduct its 3rd annual car wash from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, April 20 in the athletic parking lot 6C on Holman St. Cost is 50 cents.

COMMITTEE AGAINST RACISM will meet at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Palo Duro Room, UC.

NATIONAL CHICANO HEALTH ORGANIZATION will hold a bake sale all day Wednesday, April 23, in the UC, S&R, and CO.

CHICANO PRE-LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION will meet at 2:30 p.m. April 18 in the Baltic Room, UC Expansion.

THE HOUSTONIAN (UH YEARBOOK) is accepting applications for staff positions for next year. Forms are available in the Student Publications Business Office, Com 16.

MORTAR BOARD is now accepting applications for outstanding freshman woman. Forms are available from Connie Wallace, assistant dean of students, or from Student Activities.

PSI CHI (NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY IN PSYCHOLOGY) will elect officers Monday through Friday, April 21 to 25, in Room 631, S&R.

CATHOLIC NEWMAN ASSOCIATION will hold T.G.I.F. Friday socials at 3:30 p.m. Fridays in the A.D. Bruce Religion Center Lounge.

HILLEL will celebrate Israeli independence day with slide showings from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. today in the UC lobby.

NATIONAL CHICANO HEALTH ORGANIZATION will meet at 7 p.m. Wednesday, April 23, in the Provincial Room, UC.

Religion parallels topic for festival

Indian novelist and philosopher Raja Rao speaks tonight at 8 in the Houston Room, UC, on the parallels between classical eastern religious experience and

current American spiritual movements.

Rao's presentation is the fifth in this spring's University Festival. Rao, currently professor at the University of Texas (UT) in Austin, is best known for his novel "The Serpent and the Rope" which was awarded India's highest literary prize in 1964.

The book traces the experience of an Indian Brahmin through both European culture and his

own and attempts to resolve the intellectual and spiritual gulf between East and West.

In his late teens, Rao left India out of disillusionment with the activities of his own caste, the Brahmin (priestly caste). He studies history and language at the Sonbonne later returning to India to learn under a variety of yoga masters. For years, he was personal secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, who was one of his teachers.

At UT, Rao teaches courses in ancient and modern Zen masters and in Upanishadic literature. His most recent novel is "The Cat and Shakespeare," a fairy tale of spiritual growth.

In addition to his talk tonight, Rao will host a seminar at noon Friday in the Embassy Room, UC.

At 12:30 p.m. today in the World Affairs Lounge, UC Expansion, poet Rick Prescott will present an introduction to Rao's work.

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East Texas student claiming agent interfered in election

DALLAS —(AP)— A college student from East Texas says a state police intelligence agent aided in the student's campus political campaign in return for intelligence data on student activist groups, the Dallas Times Herald reported Wednesday.

The newspaper said it had access to a memorandum related to a 1974 state senate investigation of state police surveillance activities.

Dimick again

Bahrum Nouyan, a student at East Texas State University, said David Dimick, a Department of Public Safety (DPS) intelligence officer, told him he had been involved in other political campaigns, the Times Herald said.

Dimick is the same officer who admitted his surveillance of airline pilot Robert Pomeroy last year in connection with Pomeroy's opposition to construction of a nuclear power plant near Glen Rose. The DPS said later Dimick's spying was unauthorized and the agent was reprimanded and was transferred from the intelligence section to the DPS narcotics division.

'Straight lie'

Dimick admitted knowing Nouyan but called the student's claims a "straight lie. If he said this in open court it would be a perjurious statement. I deny violently that I helped get somebody elected to any student government position."

Galveston state Sen. Aaron "Babe" Schwartz said he will push for a public investigation of

the DPS.

"The DPS obviously has had some gross violations of both judgement and the law in the course of their duties," Schwartz said.

State Sen. Oscar Mauzy said

Nouyan was never called as a witness before Mauzy's subcommittee.

The Times Herald said Nouyan would not discuss the matter over the telephone and did not respond to written questions.

Ma wins court appeal

SAN ANTONIO —(AP)— Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. won its appeal today of a lower court order prohibiting it from wiretapping plaintiffs in a \$29.2 million lawsuit against the utility.

The fourth Texas Court of Civil Appeals here reversed and dissolved an order by District Court Judge Peter Michael Curry which banned any wiretapping by Bell and prohibited the company from destroying records pertinent to the case.

Ousted Bell executive James H. Ashley and the family of the late T.O. Gravitt, former head of Bell's Texas operations, filed the suit last year claiming an unwarranted company investigation led to Ashley's dismissal and Gravitt's suicide.

Chief Appeals Justice Charles W. Barrow cited in a three-page opinion technical deficiencies in Curry's order.

In granting the order Judge Curry had stipulated that his decision did not mean that Bell had engaged or was engaging in wiretapping or document destruction.



DAYBREAK AT UH

The Ezekiel Cullen Bldg. is dramatically outlined by a cloud filled skyline as the morning sun rises over the UH campus.

H.M. NEELY—Cougar Staff

Health spa contracts dangerous

If you have trouble handling door-to-door salesmen, don't go in a health spa alone.

That's the advice of Neal Sutton, UH student advocate. Sutton gives legal counsel to UH students who can't afford a lawyer.

Sutton warns people who sign contracts with a health spa to "understand what is going on." Once a person signs a contract, he said, there is no way out of it.

People interested in losing weight should join organizations with monthly dues such as the YMCA, Sutton said. Most health spas sell membership on a contractual basis. Sutton said the price is usually \$300 to \$500, depending on the length of time facilities are to be available to the customer. "A set of barbells only costs \$100," he added.

Sutton advises those who consider joining a health spa to read the contract completely and not to believe any representations made by the solicitor unless they appear in the contract. In a court of law, the decision on an oral agreement "depends upon who is going to believe who," he said.

A person should not sign a contract if he plans to move out of the city, or if he won't use the facilities regularly and for the full term of the contract, Sutton said. If a person decides to quit using the facilities, he still must pay.

If the person does not pay, Sutton concluded, the spa can sue for the amount owed. The loser in court must also pay court costs, usually around \$30, and attorney fees, about one-third the amount owed.

Tax rebate checks coming soon

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will begin mailing tax rebate checks May 9, Howard C. Longley, acting IRS district director for southern Texas, said Wednesday.

Taxpayers who filed their returns earliest will receive rebate checks first, Longley said.

Under the Tax Reduction Act of

1975, the maximum rebate is 10 per cent of the tax liability up to a maximum rebate of \$200. For taxable income from \$20,000 to \$30,000, rebates will be reduced by one per cent.

Taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of more than \$30,000 will receive a rebate of \$100. Those who had a tax liability of less than

\$100 will receive a rebate equal to the tax liability.

The new legislation allows a \$100 maximum rebate for married persons filing separately. Social security recipients meeting rebate eligibility requirements will receive rebates in addition to social security benefits.

Taxpayers who have already received their refunds for 1974 and those whose refunds are currently being processed by the IRS will receive checks reflecting only the rebate.

Taxpayers expecting refunds as yet unprocessed by the IRS will receive a combination refund-rebate check. An explanatory flier will accompany the rebates.

All rebates should be processed and in the mail by the end of June. However, taxpayers filling in their own rebate adjustments on tax returns will delay processing since the IRS automatically computes all rebates.

Confab set

The UH Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER) Majors Club will host a student conference at 9 p.m. April 19 in the HPE complex. The theme of the conference is "Leisure for all: its role in education."

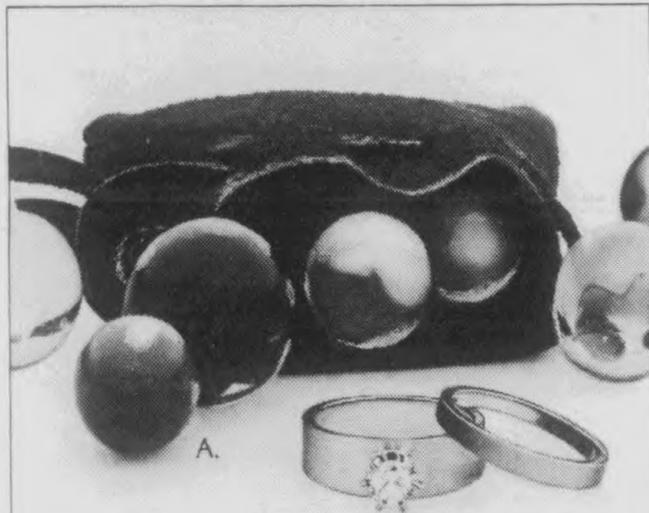
The conference will include activity workshops, demonstrations and group discussions as well as keynote speakers dealing with a wide variety of subject interests. Also scheduled are jazz dances, synchronized swimming, riflery, lacrosse, casting and camping activities.

HPER majors invite participation in the conference by all interested individuals.

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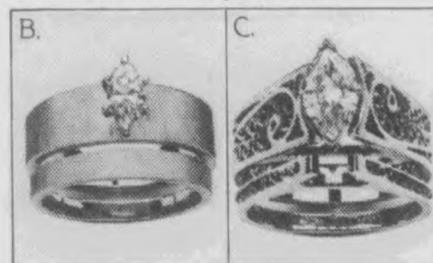


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Coogs ease to opening AAll lead

By FRANK MAY
Sports Staff

The UH golf team, led by Van Gillen, took the first-round lead Wednesday in the 21st annual All-America Intercollegiate Invitational (AAll) Tournament at Atascocita Country Club.

The Cougars had an 18-hole score of 289. Florida, who won last year's AAll, took second place with a 291. North Texas State carded a 292.

Houston tees off at 11 a.m. today

Crickett Munsch of New Mexico State shot a four-under-par 68 to take the individual lead.

UH's Van Gillen tied five other players for the second-place honors. He shot a two-under-par 70.

"I think a five-under-par 279 should win this tournament and I'm halfway there," Gillen said.

Andy Bean of Florida was among the group tied with Gillen. "I could've shot a lot lower," he said. "I bogeyed number 17 and that was stupid," he added. Bean

was second in last year's AAll.

Also tied at second-place were Tod Crandall of Florida State, Charlie Gibson of Arizona State, Kevin Grunewald of Texas Christian and Mark Triggs of Southern Methodist.

Doug Higgins led the North Texas State team with a one-under-par 71. Higgins' round was highlighted by a three-foot birdie putt on the par-three, 209-yard 14th hole.

UH's Keith Fergus led a group of seven tied at even-par 72. "I was really struggling. That's the best I could do," he said.

Other Cougar scorers included: Bobby Brow, 73, Jim Stewart, 74, and Robert Hoyt, 75.

"I had a shaky start, but I came back on the back nine which is about two or three strokes harder than the front line," Brow said.

Commenting on the Cougar first-round, Coach Dave Williams said, "I'm real glad we're ahead. I'm always happy when we're winning. But this is only the first quarter, there's three quarters to go and we're two ahead in team play and two in individual play."

Williams also said, "Van Gillen's home course is River Plantation Country Club and this course is a lot like that."

"I've won two out of three of the

last tourneys I've played and came in second in the other one," commented Gillen.

Williams believes Gillen is playing the best golf he's ever played.

Tee-off time for Thursday is 8:50 a.m., with the Cougars beginning at 11:02 on the 10th tee.

THE LEADERS

Individual

Crickett Munsch	68
Andy Bean	70
Todd Crandall	70
Charlie Gibson	70
Van Gillen	70
Kevin Grunewald	70
Mark Triggs	70
Doug Higgins	71
Bobby Baker	71
Keith Fergus	72

Team

UH	289
Florida	291
North Texas St.	292
Florida St.	293
Alabama	295
Arizona St.	295

Gillen almost superb

For 17 holes, 5-8 Van Gillen walked, talked and played golf like a giant. That was before a double bogey out of a sand trap the final hole cut him down in his bid for the individual lead at the AAll.

Considering the performance of the unheralded senior, though, the first-day script should have not concluded so tragically, yet Gillen took the setback in stride.

"All it is, is a lot of confidence. It will all come. Tomorrow is another day," he said wryly.

If Gillen had not gained enough self-assurance with two tourney wins in his last three starts, he did so Thursday.

Whereas all the golfers had trouble putting on the moist surface, Gillen drilled in birdies on the third, fifth, and ninth holes with 10-, 5- and 9-foot strokes.

Continuing that pace on the harder back nine, he birdied 13 with a 15-foot breaking putt. However, he sliced his tee shot on the par-three, 209-yard No. 14 into some sand near the green and eventually lipped the cup for a bogey.

Recuperating, he hooked perfectly his No. 16 tee shot for what looked like a probable birdie. Yet his approach shot faded right and short of the green.



GILLEN

"I had a real bad lie, and hit down on it." Gillen saved par with a short, yet tricky, putt, then birdied the par-three 17th to go four under par at 68.

Calm and relaxed, Gillen then whacked another long drive, but his second shot landed in the sand trap to the right of the green. "I was trying to see if where it went before I got it," Gillen explained.

His next shot out of the trap barely cleared the mound, and he two-putted to finish.

Tennis team trounces Trinity

Perhaps the failure of Bill Matyastik to show for a rematch took the momentum from Ross Walker, but it didn't affect the rest of the Cougars Wednesday afternoon at Hoff Courts.

UH beat perennial winner Trinity, 6-3, with a three-match sweep in doubles.

Ogden responds

Playing No. 1 for a change, Dale Ogden breezed by Mike Grant 6-2, 6-0, however Walker lost to Dave King 4-6, 6-4, 2-6.

Otherwise, Tom McArdle beat Buck Taylor of Trinity 5-7, 6-4, 7-5; Bill Scanlon of the visitors bested defeated Matt Rainey 6-4, 6-7, 6-2; Jim Timmons trounced local Colon Nunez 6-2, 6-2; and Houston's Martin Vasquez edged Dave Benson 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.



WALKER

In doubles, only Rainey-Nunez encountered difficulty, being pressed by Timmons-Scanlon 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

"Our crossing was real good today," Nunez said. Overheads won the first set, he said, but Trinity seized the offense the second set before the Coog team served its way to the win.

In other competition, Walker-Ogden bested Grant-King 6-4, 6-4; and Vasquez-McArdle beat Benson-Taylor 6-4, 6-2.

WFL announces plans

NEW YORK —(AP)— With visions of Broadway Joe Namath in its dreams, the once-destitute World Football League said today it would play a 20-game schedule in 1975 with at least 10 franchises.

Twelve hours after disclosing that it had offered Namath \$4 million to play for three years, the WFL said it had awarded franchises to Philadelphia; Memphis; Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago; Honolulu; San Antonio, Tex.;

Shreveport, La.; Anaheim, Calif.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Charlotte, N.C.

A source at the meeting here said potential owners of a franchise in Portland, Ore., had been given two weeks to produce the necessary \$750,000 to enter the league.

The uncertainty of Portland prohibited the league from announcing its 1975 schedule today, something it had promised it would do.

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NATIONAL

FOOD DAY

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY COUGAR

Endangered Species



Poster courtesy of Department of Public Relations, Baptist General Convention of Texas

World food crisis upon us

TexPirg, the Texas Public Interest Research Group, is a Ralph Nader affiliated organization sponsored and run by students for the benefit of all consumers. Because of the public service and humanitarian goals set forth, TexPirg here at UH has been responsible for coordinating an awakening of interest and responsibility of people in our area in the national and world food crisis. With the aid and cooperation of the Daily Cougar, TexPirg organized this Food Day supplement.

The articles in this Food Day supplement are for all people who realize that there are millions of people starving in the world daily, and yet put the thought to the back of their mind with the all encompassing answer "it's sad, but there is nothing I can do about it." If these thoughts are now or have ever crossed your mind, Food Day may provide you with some very interesting solutions. We have all heard cliché statements like "Johnny, clean our plate, there are other little children in the world who are starving now," but

did you ever stop to think that if you consumed all the food you were given or purchased you would not only aid the starving people of the world but save energy at the same time. The average American family wastes the equivalent of 26.3 gallons of gasoline a year in food waste. When computed for all the families in America this figure seems staggering, and yet the crisis is not a hopeless one. This is the reason for National Food Day.

National Food Day, created by the Center for Science in the Public Interest, is a day centered on National awareness of the growing problems of world hunger, food shortages, population, energy, and nutrition. These many problems cannot be solved in one day, nor are the solutions simple ones. Whether you take the so-called conservative or liberal views on how to solve these problems is of minor importance. What is important, is that you become aware of the problem and in the routine of your daily life, do all you can to help in effecting a solution to this world

crisis.

Many of you will read the articles following, many will not. Some of you will even attempt for a time to aid in solving the crisis, either by wasting less food or eating those foods which are nutritionally sound while avoiding

being taken in by multi-million ads for foods which are neither healthful nor beneficials to starving people.

For those of you who will read no further, and who are not concerned with this World tragedy, there may be little hope.

However, the next time you see a news broadcast where a child has starved to death, or you pay twice as much for food as you did the month before and even this small supply has been rationed due to scarcity, remember—at one time the choice of hope was yours.

DISASTER IMMINENT

Food supplies dwindling

By PAUL and ANN EHRLICH

Although the minor gas shortage in 1973 and 1974 was the first instance of the age of scarcity to be perceived by the average citizen in the overdeveloped countries (ODCs),* scarcity has been all too real for hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped countries (UDCs) for decades. For many of them, reductions in the supply of gasoline and electric power would be unnoticed, since they have never had access to either. The most serious shortage they have faced has been a food shortage—a shortage so severe that in the decade of the 1960s, between 10 and 20 million people died prematurely

each year because they had inadequate diets.

This vast tragedy, however, is nothing compared to the nutritional disaster that seems likely to overtake humanity in the 1970s (or, at latest, the 1980s). Due to a combination of ignorance, greed and callousness, a situation has been created that could lead to a billion or more people starving to death. Although many things can still be done to lessen the scale of this coming disaster, it seems most unlikely that sensible action will be taken, for reasons elaborated in the following chapters.

The world food situation can be discussed in terms of three interrelated factors: supply,

(See MALDISTRIBUTION, Page 2)

MALDISTRIBUTION—

(Continued from Page 1)

demand and distribution. In the past decade, food supply per capita has increased in the developed countries, which were already well fed. The per capita supply has remained essentially constant in the underdeveloped countries, where a significant portion of the population constantly suffers from hunger. The populations of UDCs have been increasing rapidly, and in the past 10 years an estimated one-half billion people have been added to the ranks of those with inadequate diets. Thus, while the proportion of people in UDCs suffering from undernutrition and malnutrition* probably remained about the same during the last decade, there are now many millions more hungry people than there were 10 years ago.

In UDCs, there has been little increase in per capita demand for food—that is, the desire and ability of the average person to buy food. Thus the growth in total demand for food in the UDCs has been chiefly due to population growth. Since the early 1950s, most of these populations have been growing at between two and three per cent per year—rates that would double the number of people in 24 to 35 years. In the ODCs, on the other hand, where population growth has been considerably slower (one per cent or less per year), much of the rise in total demand for food has been a result of increased affluence, leading to rising per capita demand.

We can see how affluence affects what happens to the world's supply of food by looking at both direct and indirect consumption of grains—the most important of man's foodstuffs. In UDCs the average person consumes slightly over a pound of grain a day, nearly all of it directly. The average American, by contrast, consumes nearly five times as much grain, though less than half a pound directly (mostly in bakery products and breakfast cereals). The remainder is consumed indirectly—that is, it is fed to farm animals and then eaten secondhand as steaks, pork chops, fried chicken, eggs, milk and so on. In recent years, increases in food consumption in ODCs have mostly been caused by increased indirect consumption of grain. People in ODCs, especially the United States, aren't eating more food; they are eating more meat, poultry and dairy products. Americans (six per cent of the world's population) not only consume about 30 per cent of the world's natural resources, they also consume 30 per cent of the world's meat.

The protein-rich highly varied diet of the average American requires nearly five times the agricultural resources (such as land, water, fertilizers and pesticides) that are needed to feed a citizen in a UDC. In the process of feeding himself, as in almost all other areas of activity, the gluttonous American thus has a disproportionate impact on the ecosystem.

This brings us to the third major factor in the food problem—distribution. Food scientist Georg Borgstrom has stated that if every human being received his or her precise "share" of the world's food supplies, everyone would have enough calories and everyone would be slightly protein-deficient. Although there are many uncertainties involved in making such a statement, two related assertions can be made with confidence. First, total world food production clearly is not much greater than that required to provide an adequate diet for some four billion people, and may be somewhat less. Second, most of today's hunger can be traced to problems of distribution.

The most obvious distributional problem with food is what Borgstrom has called the "protein swindle": the trade system by which large amounts of protein are moved from the malnourished poor nations to the overfed rich. In the late 1960s, for instance, fish exported to developed countries by Peru alone would have been enough to make up the protein deficit of all Latin Americans. Poor nations all too often export food that is needed at home in a world where money, not need, determines international flows of goods. For example a recent 40 per cent rise in meat production in Guatemala was accompanied by a six per cent decline in Guatemalan per capita meat consumption.

Maldistribution among nations is, however, only part of the story. There is maldistribution within nations as well. In both ODCs and UDCs, some people are well fed while others go hungry. Millions in the United States still do not have adequate diets; many of the poorest people in countries like Mexico and Brazil do not share in what income improvement there has been and continue to subsist underfed and malnourished.

Even within families, food may be inequitably distributed, with infants and young children (precisely those most in need of abundant protein and other nutrients) often receiving the poorest diets. Among the causes are superstition, ignorance of nutrition and a rapid abandonment of breast-feeding in UDCs. The



"OH, I'D SAY IT'S DOWN ABOUT A SIXTEENTH OF AN INCH."

latter is a special bit of insanity, since mother's milk is by far the best diet for infants, all the more so in UDCs where water for making formulas may be polluted and proper bottle sterilization may be difficult or impossible. The sources of the trend seem to be advertising by baby-food manufacturers and imitation (among urban women) of ODC fads. Better-educated women in ODCs, on the other hand, are now returning to breast-feeding. The trend away from breast-feeding in the UDCs is a tragic example of repetition of ODC mistakes—mistakes that in some cases the ODCs are now trying to correct.

Described in these bland terms, the world food problem, although serious, seems soluble. After all, what appears to be needed is simply some combination of dampening demand among the affluent, increasing the total supply and modifying distribution patterns. This may sound

simple, but in practice the necessary changes may be impossible to achieve. Indeed, we think the chances of maintaining even present nutritional levels are extremely slight, and that a great increase in the death rate due to starvation will occur well before the end of the century, quite possibly before 1980.

*Overdeveloped countries are those in which population levels and per capita resource demands are so high that it will be impossible to maintain their present living standards without making exorbitant demands on global resources and ecosystems. Underdeveloped countries (UDCs) are those that are unable to provide even the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter, and health care—for the majority of their citizens.

*Undernutrition results from lack of calories; malnutrition results from an inadequately balanced diet—most often shortage of protein.

Reprinted by permission of Ballantine Publishers, from *The End of Affluence*, 1974

FOOD INDUSTRY

Public overcharged, deceived by corporations

By RALPH NADER

In recent years the government has not abated the serious food problems faced by American consumers—spiraling prices coupled with growing concern over the quality and safety of the national diet. Food prices climbed 14 per cent in 1974—yet the only significant deflationary actions taken by the government have been the ending of some, but by no means all, of the Department of Agriculture's price-fixing operations and the FTC's move against Continental Baking—whose antitrust record makes it something of a corporate recidivist—for its alleged monopolization of the bread industry. Very little has been proposed to deal with the fundamental antitrust, advertising, and consumer information problems that underlie the massive price-inflating, waste and distortions in the food industry today.

Already, a fourth of America's total agricultural production is under the direct control of corporate middlemen, and the food economy is being converted to a highly-capitalized, highly-industrialized structure that is

controlled "from seedling to supermarket," as one conglomerate integrator puts it. Far from fighting this trend, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz has coldly informed farmers that they must "adapt" to the corporate system "or die." In many farmers' place come the agribusiness giants—with their absentee ownership, remote bureaucratic levels of management, inefficiencies, high executive salaries, reliance on advertising, and absence of competition.

The list of food products now manufactured in industries dominated by one or a few monopolistic corporations is long and disturbing: cereals, soup, soft drinks, baby foods, dessert mixes, gum, castsup, instant coffee, frankfurters, spices, flour mixes, crackers, refrigerated doughs, local dairies and bakeries, and many more. In the aggregate, these non-competitive industries overcharge American consumers by several billion dollars each year. One measure of the cost of anti-competitive practices in the food industry was provided by the private lawsuit filed against A&P in San Francisco; in July, 1974 a federal jury agreed that A&P had conspired with several members of the National Association of food chains to fix high retail prices for meat, and awarded damages of

over \$10 million.

What passes for "competition" within food lines typically avoids cutting prices or improving quality. Rather, it generally consists of proliferating and differentiating old products with new shapes, sizes, flavorings, etc. (For example, General Mills' Total and Wheaties cereals are actually the same products except that Total, which has higher nutrient fortification levels of dubious value, commands a much higher price.) As for price, store brands of comparable quality cost about 14 per cent less than nationally promoted brands, and there is a bewildering array of variations in package size, slack fill, ingredient percentages, and nutritional values which render already difficult to use unit pricing schemes (where they exist) of even less value to consumers seeking the best buys for their money.

Supermarkets add to the misinformation provided by manufacturer advertising and packaging by using deceptive in-store promotion devices such as "end displays," "multiple pricing," "price spotters," etc., which can wrongly portray items as being reduced in price. One recent study found that 13-25 per cent of all advertised supermarket "specials" were not in fact reduced in price. Such

devices, however, can dramatically increase sales—by over 600 per cent in the case of "end displays."

Nutrition is perhaps the chief victim of the modern food industry. About 43 per cent of the calories in the U.S. diet are empty of nutrients; they come from sugar, alcohol, and fats added to foods. The diets of large proportions of the population are deficient in essential nutrients. This is especially so of the low income persons who are least able to cope with spiraling food prices. These deficiencies have been linked to learning impairments among school children, anemias, and probably are an important factor in infant mortality, birth defects, and brain damage. The food industry response has been the heavy fortification of junk foods with a handful of the more than 40 essential nutrients. Since nutrients usually need each other to be effective, this may be one of the largest nutritional hoaxes ever perpetrated.

Also very troubling are the saturation levels of sugar (19 per cent of U.S. calories), fat (42 per cent of calories), salt (10-18 grams daily), cholesterol elevators and the lack of fiber in our national diet. There is considerable evidence that this diet is one of the major causes of heart disease, certain cancers (e.g., colon),

diabetes, diverticular disease, tooth decay, and a number of other diseases. The food we eat, consequently, is in a real sense one of the chief contributors to rising prices for health services.

Of course, hardly a word about this silent devastation to health is to be found in the ads touting the pleasures of these foods. If foods are rated according to their overall nutritional values on a scale of 100 for a diet consistent with good health, at one end, and a theoretically possible 200 for maximum excesses of fat, cholesterol, sodium, and sugar and deficiencies of nutrients and fiber, at the other end, the diet offered by 1971 network television ads would score approximately zero.

What is needed to begin to relate our national diet more to health, quality, and price economy are systematic antitrust deconcentration of the food manufacturing and retailing industries coupled with a comprehensive independent consumer information system utilizing counteradvertising and comparative price, nutrition, ingredient percentage, and quality grade labeling at point of purchase. The spread of nutritional education in schools and alternative food stores selling nutritious, safe, unadulterated products should be accelerated.

The U.S. and the crisis

Economic woes oversimplified; 'doom prophecies' questionable

By TOM DE GREGORI
Assoc. Professor
Economics Dept.

The issues involved in being able to feed the world's population are complex. Unfortunately, they have been subject in recent years to journalistic oversimplification.

A few years ago, many would have had us believe that the "green revolution" was going to eliminate forever the scourge of hunger from the earth. Little thought was given to some of the possible changes in social structure that could result from an agricultural transformation that required peasants to go into the marketplace (probably via moneylenders) to buy seeds and fertilizers. Nor was there much contemplation of what would follow the anticipated triumph of the green revolution in the loss of local varieties of plants and in hazards of disease from the widespread growing of relatively uniform varieties of plants. Nor was the spectre of continued population growth adequately considered.

The green revolution has come and gone and its triumph is far from complete. Some areas and countries have experienced considerable increase in the yields of wheat and rice. Population has continued to increase in most of these areas, limiting the per capita benefits. The green revolution has helped to make the food situation in the third world less bad; the wolf has been kept from the door. The euphoria of a few years ago has given way to fears of drought, famine, and mass death from starvation.

The greatly increased price of oil further exacerbated an already difficult situation. During the 1960's mechanization and fertilization were the by-words. Renewable resources were supplanted by non-renewable ones. Animal power and dung gave way in many areas to oil for fuel, for tractors and fertilizer plants, oil for fertilizer, oil for water conservation, and ever-increasing uses of oil for rail and truck transportation. Though animal power and manure remained important, the use of petroleum products rose dramatically during the 1960's and early 1970's. Poor countries that normally have difficulties acquiring foreign exchange now have the added burden of paying greatly increased prices for petroleum products. Their exports are continually pushed to the limits, but high levels of debt service and profit repatriation limit their ability to gain purchasing power by this means and make further borrowing undesirable. Severe drought in the Sahel of Africa, as well as unfavorable weather conditions elsewhere, including the United States, turned difficulty into potential disaster. Some fortunate third world countries have been able to recoup some of these losses through higher prices for their raw commodity exports.

Reading economic development literature, both professional and amateur, one finds widely divergent views on the magnitude of the contemporary food crisis. In some circles optimism still prevails. Marxists and revolutionary theorists of all kinds attribute their world agriculture difficulties to the structure of international economic relations and to the economic structure in non-revolutionary countries. Similar to the structural theories are arguments that proper utilization of the potentials of modern science and technology can produce abundance. Organization such as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations demonstrate to their satisfaction that there is a capability in unutilized and underutilized land to feed adequately a population several times larger than the current one. These calculations are frequently made for Latin America, and there is a strong pro-natalist school which argues that South America is underpopulated.

On the other extreme, we have had the

bearers of gloom and doom of the last year. To them, it is no longer a question of development for everyone but to whom we can save and who we must allow to perish. The question is now being raised as to who we should abandon so that others might be saved.

Neither of these extreme positions is warranted. Even if the world could support a larger population, it does not mean that it is desirable to do so. And more important, though a larger population may be theoretically possible it does not mean it is practical. Most calculations about the world's agricultural potential are predicated upon assumptions of using the best possible techniques on all the cultivable land. This is certainly impractical for the near and even somewhat distant future. It does not incorporate the destruction of nonrenewable resources (i.e., fertilizers) used in these agricultural pursuits, nor does it consider the pollution and resource costs involved in providing for the other needs of a greatly increased population. The entire exercise is reminiscent of the calculations made by the economist Colin Clark (in the 1950's) in arguing that India was underpopulated because it had the same population density as Denmark and a lower one than most Western European countries.

The recent spate of doom prophecies have most frequently been predicated upon over interpretations of short term trends and in the repetition of preliminary finding in cases where the completed report does not entirely substantiate the earlier pronouncement. Questionable assertions are repeated until they assume the status of legend and incontrovertible fact. It does not seem to bother writers on the subject that some of the current prevailing legends are contradictory. Some project that the earth's temperature over the next several decades will be on the average cooler, others that it will be warmer. From these projections come further projections of less rainfall in productive agricultural areas in which a small decrease can spell the difference between a good crop and virtually no crop. One could, with little effort, go back through the newspapers in the last year or so and find a whole catalog of misstatements or exaggerations in articles raising the spectre of 100 million or more human deaths from famine in a year or proclaiming other apocalyptic visions.

The trouble with articles predicting the apocalypse is that people become jaded after a while, believing that nothing can be done and-or blinded to real problems as the hour of doom passes and the impending catastrophe recedes into the future. Population growth is a problem; maintenance of adequate food supplies is a problem. The future of oceanic fish resources is a problem. World wide pollution is a problem. Sparing spectacular breakthroughs, development of long term energy supplies is a problem. We are beset with serious problems in development and neither euphoria nor hysteria will provide the basis for finding solutions.

There is another dimension to the issue of economic development in the third world that is subject to oversimplification. There seems to be a growing belief in the U.S. and other industrial nations that we can somehow miraculously disassociate ourselves from the rest of the world. One would have thought that the obvious lesson of the recent oil "crisis" was how interdependent we are in this world. The actions of a few people can quickly and significantly affect the well being of large numbers of people throughout the globe.

The arguments over whether oil is now too expensive or previously was too cheap, should lay to rest (but probably won't) the belief that prices received for products in international markets reflect some productive contribution or have some

(See DEVELOPMENT, Page 4)

Population crisis seen; 'lifeboat' theory urged

By HUGH W. STEPHENS
Assoc. Professor
Political Science Dept.

The problems of poverty and overpopulation are inextricably linked and manifest themselves on a world-wide scale in the relations between the rich nations of North America and Western Europe on the one hand, and the less developed countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, on the other. Moreover, these problems affect, and are affected by, other major world difficulties, such as the energy shortage and inflation.

It is no accident that famine, pestilence and death have devastated poor countries whose populations have been growing rapidly during the last fifty years. Political upheaval and bad weather conditions should not obscure the fact that Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and the Sahel region of West Africa have experienced famine because there are too many mouths to feed. "Too many" is, of course, a relative matter, but at any rate, food supplies have fallen far short of demand created by rapidly expanding population because of inadequate production, or distribution, or both. Not only is the outlook bleak in these countries, it is bleak for the less-developed countries of the entire world; while the rich, developed countries, including the United States, have almost achieved a zero growth rate in their populations, the poorer countries, having over three-quarters of the world's people, are doubling their numbers about every thirty years. This means that the world's population, now estimated at 4 billion, will have increased to 8 billion by about the year 2005. For the less-developed countries, the task of feeding these new souls presents a struggling scenario, and may well overstrain the total productive capacity of the world.

It is enigmatic that modern technology, having created such affluence among Western nations and holding such promise for poor countries, has nevertheless had adverse short-run effects for economic growth in the latter. This is because diffusion of modern technology lowered the death rate without correspondingly lowering the birth rate, so rapid increases of population have taken place in the less-developed countries. Another effect associated with the diffusion of modern technology is an increased desire for higher standards of living and a realization that endemic poverty is not inevitable. But this also arrives well before the acquisition of skills which enhance productivity, thereby creating frustration among considerable numbers of persons.

To be sure, the world's production is poorly distributed. Many less-developed countries see themselves trapped in a situation of structured inequality in their economic relations with the rich nations of America and Western Europe simply because they are weak. As a result, they blame the richer nations for most of their present economic difficulties. Granted, the United States and other rich nations might do more to help the less-developed peoples: in fact,

scarcity is often associated with violence, and in the interests of world peace, we might share our food supplies and technology more freely and make sacrifices in our trade relations with these countries. This might put us in a better position to ask for reciprocal changes in the policies of less-developed countries, such as birth control, in order to complement our efforts, but such requests are likely to encounter hostility among governments already fearful of domination by more powerful states.

But what is humane is not always realistic. I suggest that the United States must also consider as an alternative, and ask if keeping more persons alive will actually alleviate world poverty. Given limited resources in the context of the population explosion taking place in less-developed countries, perhaps we should adopt what Professor Garrett Hardin terms "lifeboat ethics."

Lifeboat ethics is the metaphor meant to portray the dilemma which we confront in the growing imbalance between population and available resources for life sustenance. Space (resources) in the lifeboat (the world) is limited; most of the seats are already occupied for the fortunates (rich nations) and the remaining space is not sufficient to accommodate the many unfortunates (poor countries) who are still in the ocean. If, in a gesture of pure humanitarianism all those in the water are taken aboard (fed), the boat may swamp right then and certainly flounder in rough seas, and all will drown. In other words, sharing resources with less-developed countries and keeping their poor alive makes little sense in the long run, for this will result in ever-growing numbers of poor, and eventually exhaust such a strain upon resources that everyone will suffer and perhaps perish. To be sure, a metaphor such as a lifeboat is not a description of the actual situation, and one does not have to assume that population growth will not decrease, but during the foreseeable future, "miracle" grains or not, it is unlikely that economic growth rates in the teeming populations of the less-developed countries can do more than feed the new mouths, leaving little or nothing for reinvestment and economic diversification.

There is, of course, another side to the question. It is entirely possible that lifeboat ethics would be counterproductive for the United States in any number of ways. For one thing, if followed over a long period of time, it might breed an insensitivity toward the plight of less-fortunate peoples which would be ultimately self-destructive. For another, we are dependent upon many of these same countries for raw materials vital to our own power and prosperity. Finally, the same diffusion of modern technology throughout the world which brought the population explosion and rising expectations to less-developed countries will eventually place in the hands of some the ability to make nuclear weapons; can we expect their leaders to sit idly by in some future food crisis while people starve for want of aid from the rich countries?

20th century serfs face grim reality

by MARK JOHNSTONE

Today is Food Day, a national day of action on the world food crisis. During the distraught Rome Food Conference several months ago we were suddenly brought to the realization that they are millions of people living at the brink of starvation. The world's hungry account for 2.7 billion people, well over half of the human race.

Here in the United States we see starving people every day but somehow we are very detached from it all. The starving people that we see are all on television, on commercials for CARE, the Christian Children's Fund and on the news. But actually we are much more closely involved with desperately poor people than we think.

There are approximately three million farm workers in the United States, they come in all colors and work in every state. They work in every facet of agribusiness, from seed to harvest and often in packing also. They are the people who are responsible for the food on your tables and they have been putting it there for years. A little more than a century ago they were slaves, legally recognized as being sub-human and only fit for the most menial and backbreaking jobs. When they were "freed" after the Civil War their status changed, they were no longer held in bondage but they had become wage slaves, cut loose in absolute poverty to continue the work which they had always done.

Today their status remains virtually the same. Farm work is recognized by the government to be the second most hazardous job there is and farm workers are the lowest paid laborers in the country.

In 1962, Cesar Chavez began the most recent effort to organize farmworkers in this country. He began to build an organization which later came to be known as the United Farmworkers of America, AFL-CIO. The farmworkers' need for a union is desperate and it is their right to have one. In 1965, during the first grape strike, in Delano, California, most farm workers earned a dollar or less an hour. Whole families were forced to work all day in the fields for their survival. They had no rights to health care, protection from pesticides, accident insurance or collective bargaining. They were forced to live in despicably dirty and decaying labor camps often without a sanitary water supply, sewage system, electric power or heating. Every year many of them would die of pesticide poisoning, many others from work accidents and infectious diseases. Others were crippled from years of stoop-labor with short handled hoes. Infant mortality rates were as much as 200 per cent higher among farm workers as among the rest of the population which was mostly due to the total absence of medical care and the filthy conditions in the labor camps.

Farmworkers were born in the fields to work in the fields and to die in the fields. They are the 20th century serfs of American society—economically bound to the land, denied their right to political power and virtually incapable of bettering their own condition alone.

Now, 10 years after the first strikes, the condition

of the majority of America's three million farmworkers has not changed. Those farmworkers who were fortunate enough to be in California, where the organizing began, are now much better off. The farmworkers of California enjoyed three years of relative prosperity during the period of 1970-73 when their union held contracts with the majority of the growers in that area. Since 1973 when the contracts ran out, the growers have launched a new attack upon the union of the farmworkers. They are using another union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a union of truck drivers, packing house and cannery workers, to break UFW strikes and smash any real effort being made to organize farmworkers. In 1973 the Supreme Court of California ruled that the Teamsters had no business in the fields and had no legitimate interest in farmworkers.

Farmworkers have been specifically excluded from the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). This means that America's farmworkers have no legally protected right to collective bargaining, federal arbitration or free elections for union representation in the fields. Their only tool is a consumer boycott. This has been successful in the past and will work again if enough people take a stand and support them in their right to a union of their own choice and making.

It is a national scandal that the people who have put food on your tables for so long don't have enough to eat themselves, that their children can't go to school because they must work for their family's survival and that they are denied their most basic rights as Americans—their right to organize to protect their common interests.

On National Food Day we will observe the plight of the world's hungry and poor. If you really do care about these people please take a stand and support the farmworkers in their just struggle for self-determination and dignity as workers. Boycott iceberg lettuce, grapes, and Gallo Wines (all wines bottled in Modesto, California—many Gallo products such as Boones' Farm, Ripple and Spanada don't carry Gallo's name on the label).

Meatless recipes

Meatless meals are gaining in popularity today. Reasons for this range from inflation to trends toward vegetarianism. But no matter what the reason, attention needs to be pointed toward keeping these meals nutritious.

A meal with no meat can be lacking in protein, which is very important to good nutrition.

One recommendation for making sure one gets the needed protein is to eat rice, corn and some type of large legume (such as lima beans) at one meal. These foods, when eaten together, contain the amino acids which are essential in forming the vital in body growth and other important functions. This is illustrated in the sample dinner menu which includes a broccoli-rice casserole (the rice) and scotash (a mixture of corn and green lima beans).

Perhaps one of the most important things to remember in cooking without meat is to be sure to eat foods from the four basic food groups. These include: (1) breads and cereals, (2) fruits and vegetables, (3) milk and milk products and (4) meat, poultry, fish and eggs. Good substitutes for the meat in this last group would be plenty of eggs, cheese and some type of mixture as the above mentioned protein substitute.

more orderly international co-ordination and cooperation in product development and international marketing. If this is not to be perceived as merely an attempt by the beneficiaries of the old order to keep the price of oil steady and to keep it flowing, then such co-operation will have to be extended to areas where the industrial countries would not experience immediate gains. Disassociating ourselves from third world problems of food production and raw commodity marketing would be a very grievous step in the wrong direction.

Certainly there is a need for population control throughout the world. Current efforts give some small modicum of hope for success. Withdrawal of help from advanced countries would certainly negate most of these endeavors, leaving death as the major check to population growth. Economic development tends to bring with it a lowering of the birth rate, but population growth stands as a major barrier to economic development.

The vicious circle of population growth and economic backwardness is not impossible to break. Paradoxically, improvement depends on doing a better job of what we have been trying to do in technical assistance since World War II. Though FAO projections as to food production possibilities



Farmworker children in California

RECIPES

Avocado Sandwiches

4 slices wheat bread
Mayonnaise
1 large avocado, sliced
2 lettuce leaves
4 tomato slices
One-half c. chopped onion
Italian salad dressing
Salt and Pepper

Toast bread and spread with Mayonnaise. Arrange lettuce, tomato, onion and avocado on two slices. Sprinkle with Italian dressing and salt and pepper to taste. Top with remaining toast slices.

Makes two sandwiches

Broccoli-Rice Casserole

1 10 oz. package frozen chopped broccoli
1 c. cooked rice
2 tbs. margarine
1 med. chopped onion
2 to 3 pieces chopped celery
1 can mushroom soup
1 c. cracker crumbs
4 to 6 slices American Cheese

Add cooked broccoli to rice. Saute onion and celery in margarine. Add undiluted mushroom soup. Blend all together and pour into buttered casserole. Sprinkle cracker crumbs on top and bake 30 minutes in 350 degree oven. Add cheese slices to top and return to oven until cheese melts.

Serves 6 or 8

DEVELOPMENT — —

(Continued from Page 3)

other normative implications. There were comforting beliefs for us at times when the price of third world raw materials exports were falling absolutely or relative to the price of our exports. Now we want to negotiate a "fair" and stable price. Past poverty and future prospects for economic well being are closely tied for many countries with the price of exports. As W. Arthur Lewis, a development economist has noted, productivity gains in many third world commodity exports have been as spectacular as those for agriculture in industrial countries. These gains in productivity have seldom been realized in the standard of living of those who work the land and the claim is made (with some considerable evidence) that these third world productivity gains have been transferred via the mechanism of falling prices to consumers in industrial countries.

Part of the question of international distribution of wealth revolves around product prices. As long as we held power, it was comforting to believe that the prices we paid and received were the product of immutable economics laws of supply and table. We now have a greater recognition of the power element in international markets and of the need for

are clearly utopian, there is room for considerable increase in food and fiber production with the proper utilization of modern science and technology. The world's resources are not as limited as it might seem to some. Resources are a product of human ingenuity, turning the stuff of the universe into useful form. Thus far in the Western world we have turned this ingenuity to good account. We cannot, as some eminent economists (in arguing against limits of growth theory) passively rely upon invention, but we can (both domestically and internationally) pursue the means of exploiting our environment. In pursuing technical change, we will have to be constantly aware of the dimensions of human cultures and societies which will shape progress and be together by it.

Our task is to put things together. Our knowledge and our compassion must be joined. As E.M. Forster put it: "Only connect the prose and the passion. . . Live in fragments no longer." I remain optimistic (hopefully not utopian) and believe that we can solve our problems if we try. Like Faulkner, "I believe that man will not merely endure; he will prevail." The task for our time is to seek out all of the human and non-human resources to create "the pillars to help him endure and prevail."



JOE BILLINGSLEY

AS FRESHMAN

Billingsley breaks rotation

By **LARRY ROTHENBERG**
Sports Staff

While UH baseball coach Rolan Walton mulls over the disappointments of the 1975 campaign and plans for improvement in next year's ballclub, at least one factor should ease the rookie coach's worries. He has Joe Billingsley returning.

The 5'9" freshman from Fort Worth has emerged this season as the Cougar's top pitcher and according to his coach, has a great future in a UH uniform.

Potential unlimited

"Billingsley is gonna be one of the finest pitchers in the conference before he's through here," Walton declared. "He's got all the tools and a great attitude. Heck, you just wouldn't want to find a finer young man than Joe Billingsley."

Billingsley's success lies in his diversified pitching repertoire and his excellent control. He throws the fastball, slider, knuckle-change and curveball but says his slider is his most effective weapon. "It's been my big pitch this year and I just recently learned how to throw it," he noted.

Starter already

The Cougar hurler is already a member of the starting rotation and recently authored the lone shutout for the UH staff this season, a 6-0 whitewash of Texas Tech.

As a high school pitcher, Billingsley had numerous shutouts including five no-hitters and three perfect games while winning more than 30 as a schoolboy star.

Classroom ace

However, Billingsley's interests extend beyond athletics and into academics. He was a magna cum laude student at Pascal High in Fort Worth. Continuing this precocious trend at UH, the first year pitcher's grades were good enough to earn him a spot on the Dean's list last fall.

Billingsley came to UH with aspirations of playing on a nationally contending ballclub. "Houston has a great bunch of players, a fine coaching staff and the finest facilities I've ever seen. I really don't understand why were losing so many games."

Despite the mediocre season which the Coogs have endured, Billingsley remains optimistic about next year's club. "We've got solid hitting and good pitching. If we get in some talented recruits we're gonna be tough next year," he confirmed.

The ultimate goal in Billingsley's young career is, of course, professional baseball. "I think that almost every college athlete is hoping that someday he'll make the pros," he said. "I know that it takes a lot of hard work and determination to get there but I'm just gonna try to improve each season and hope that I can make it."

In the meantime, though, Billingsley is concerned with helping the Cougars into conference contention next fall. With that in mind, coach Rolan Walton cannot help but smile.

Scoreboard

National Basketball Association—Semifinals

Boston 112, Houston 100;
Boston leads best-of-seven series, 2-0.

Washington 111, Buffalo 93;
Washington leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.

Chicago 93, Kansas City-Omaha 90;
Chicago leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.

American Basketball Association—Western Semifinals

Indiana 115, San Antonio 100;
Indiana wins best-of-seven series, 4-2.

National League baseball

San Francisco 7, San Diego 1
Atlanta 5, Houston 1
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3
Montreal 5, Pittsburg 0
St. Louis 3, New York 2

American League baseball

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Minnesota 10, Calif. 4
Texas 14, Chicago 4
Baltimore 2, Milwaukee 0
Kansas City 6, Oakland 2

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MACK & MABEL

Robert Preston and Bernadette Peters create an outstanding performance in ABC's original cast recording of "Mack & Mabel."

HOME MOVIE

Cassavetes under influence

By ELIZABETH ASHTON
Cougar Staff

Good God! John Cassavetes has gone mad. He's got a cameraman running around shooting the backs of people's heads, panoramic shots of construction sites (great, man-made, shale-shifting canyons in the earth) and long black pauses. Shooting long black pauses, you understand. What could that possibly mean? Apparently it means the scene is changing—like a blackout in the theatre... but everything is just the same when the lights go back on. There are the same actors and non-actors ruminating and grimacing their way through an all-stops-out improvisation.

"A Woman Under the Influence," currently at Greenway 3, is a home movie. A horror of a

home movie, but a home movie nonetheless. And I tell you one thing: I ain't messing around with no Italians after seeing that film. The standard cure for schizoid behavior is a belt to the mouth. Pow!!!

Well at least Cassavetes didn't get best director for it.

Cassavetes is apparently attempting to go Italian director Vittorio de Sica one better. De Sica took non-actors and elicited some incredible performances from them (such as in "Bicycle Thief" and in his last—and recently here—"A Brief Vacation"). However, de Sica never let loose the reins. And he knew when to end a scene before it dissolved into meaningless babbles, wobbling cameras and repetitious remarks.

Don't ever suppose that life is so interesting that it can be filmed

verbatim. Life is not art. Imagine a film that follows one individual through ten years of life. Could we tolerate it? Even 10 years of Christ's life must be cleverly edited, capsulizing the moments of charisma, cutting the tiresome pauses between. The pauses when He says, "Pass the mustard please," or "Do you got any more bagels?"

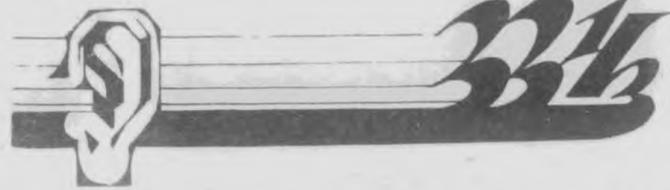
Peter Falk and Gena Rowlands are the husband and wife in the film (and apparently the only true actors—"woman" seems to be a family affair. I saw a lot of Cassavetes names in the credits). Rowlands is "under the influence" of... her own paranoia? machismo Italiana? the burden of femaleness? the dichotomy of life? the endlessness of life? the clash of cultures? Take your pick.

At any rate, she suffers. She's going insane, or is already insane. She can no longer cope with her world. She plays classical music (aha, an important clue to character) and obviously has more couth than her construction worker husband. He lives in awe of her. "Mabel's different," he says with a touch of uncomprehending masculine possessiveness. And then, belts her in the mouth precisely for her difference. He adores her, but he's limited. He's going to break that pretty doll with those rough big hands. "Oooh Mama, look at the pretty toy"... Crunch!!

But Rowlands is a marvel to watch. She acts, Oh how she acts (she could have copped best actress, for which she was nominated), but I don't know what she's saying. I mean Cassavetes doesn't let us into the secret of what she or any of his other characters are saying. Perhaps he doesn't know himself. Perhaps he believes that self-evident truths will magically appear on screen... like that old saw about setting a monkey down to a typewriter and the odds of him turning out the works of Shakespeare.

A Shakespeare Cassavetes is not. And I can't get over the sneaky suspicion that he's put us on royally.

"You got any more bagels?"



Mack & Mabel
Original Cast Recording
on ABC Records

You should never underestimate the sheer entertainment value of a fine Broadway musical score. Of course, you can't be blamed if you've forgotten what they're like; new musicals of sterling quality are as rare as snowflakes in Galveston. But the original cast album of Mack & Mabel provides a golden opportunity for reacquainting yourself with the pleasures of traditional musical comedy, the catchy tunes, the sentimental love songs, the rousing production numbers.

For this "musical romance of Mack Sennett's funny and

fabulous Hollywood," brilliant composer-lyricist Jerry Herman has written a diverse and inventive score, full of snappy rhythms, memorable melodies, and soaring emotions. Herman, who created the scores for "Hello, Dolly!" "Milk and Honey," and "Mame," has adorned his melodies with lyrics that are suitable, straightforward and sometimes very clever.

Mack & Mabel is, of course, about Mack Sennett, the greatest director of Silent film comedies, the man who introduced the Keystone Kops, pie fights, and Charlie Chaplin to the silver screen. He also introduced Mabel Normand, the greatest comedienne of the Silent era. But

talented Mabel couldn't cope with fame, especially not when her love affair with Sennett was always on the rocks. She turned to pills and alcohol and died a premature death about the time sound came to the movies and sank Sennett's career.

Robert Preston portrays Sennett perfectly, his voice fine and sturdy, his diction superlative. Gruff and authoritative, with just a hint of kindness, he is so effortlessly effective that you never question his character's undying devotion to movie-making, even at the cost of his personal happiness.

Bernadette Peters, who becomes a full-fledged Broadway star with this show, illuminates (See MACK & MABEL, Page 9)



DOWN HOME

The Ozark Mountain Daredevils will appear at 8 p.m. Friday in the Music Hall. Emmylou Harris opens the act.

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Nelson—reared on country

By FRED HERRON
Cougar Staff

He slumped on the bar stool, trying to be as inconspicuous as possible. He has been on stage three and a half hours, giving the fans everything they came to see and more. His eyes were blood-shot from long hours without sleep, and the lines on his face seemed more apparent now as he turned to face me.

Autographs

How old were you when you first started playing the guitar Willie? A fan interrupted the interview to ask for an autograph. He smiled and scribbled out Willie Nelson.

He returned to the interview a bit incoherent from all the Tequila solos he had downed on stage, chasing those with a swig of Southern Comfort, from a bottle that seemed to circulate on and off stage.

"You know when I was young



NELSON

N. E. HURT—Cougar Staff

the only thing we had to listen to was WSM out of Nashville. I remember spending lots of hours listening to Bob Wills and the Grand Old Opry, that's all there was. I guess you could say I was raised on country music."

Age six

Nelson started his musical career at the age of six. "I started composing poems when I was about four and putting them to music on the guitar at about six.

He began to talk about getting a start in the music business. "I cut my first record when I was a disc jockey in Portland, Oregon at KVV. I paid for my studio time, hired me a couple of musicians and cut "The Storm Has Just Begun." I sold copies of it over the air for a dollar along with an 8 by 10 glossy photo.

This was back in 1954. After that came "Lumber Jack," and "No Place for Me."

Where did you go from Oregon? "I came to Houston and recorded "Night Life" after that. My first big song was "Family Bible." It went to the top of the national charts. I didn't record it, but I sold

it in Houston. My biggest song so far that I recorded was "Funny How Time Slips Away." It's been recorded about 150 times."

Latest album

Nelson began to talk about his new album. "I just signed with Columbia records. I did my latest album with them. The title of the album is *The Red-Headed Stranger*. It's an old country classic. There are four of five old songs on the album that fit in real well with what I was trying to do. I tried to make all the songs relate to *Red-Headed Stranger*. The album is kind of a story. The old songs on the album are "I Couldn't Believe It Was True," "Can I Sleep in Your Arms Tonight Lady," and "Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain." The rest of the cuts I wrote myself for the album.

Mickey Gilley strolled up to say hello, and some of the fans at Gilley's noticed Nelson sitting on the bar stool so the interview ended rather abruptly. Willie smiled his thanks and the fans swept him off for autographs and a few kisses for the young ladies.

MACK & MABEL—

(Continued from Page 8)

the role of Mabel with scintillating charm and an incredible vocal range. She can trill like a modest canary or interpret a ballad with the emotion of a Garland or Streisand.

The album starts strong with an excellent overture which quickly displays an array of the show's catchiest tunes. The first few measures are particularly effective at establishing mood; they sound exactly like the hectic pianola accompaniment to a Silent thriller. Praise must be given here to the lively, atmospheric orchestrations of Phillip J. Lang. Their unerring style and professionalism, is a pleasure throughout the entire show.

The show opens in 1938 with the bankrupt Sennett reminiscing on the Silent film era in the wistfully gutsy song, "Movies Were Movies." The rest of the saga is told in the flashback.

The next number takes us to the scene in which knockwurst vendor Mabel stumbles into one of Sennett's early filming sessions. Recognizing her comedic ability, Sennett offers to make her a star,

and shows Mabel her own image on film. "Look What Happened to Mabel!" she sings, first softly, with wide-eyed wonderment, employing the tremulous, somewhat childlike qualities in her protean voice. As the song grows into a ragtime strut, her voice grows with it and the entire company joins in jubilant celebration of Mabel's coming glory.

The remainder of the score achieves the near miraculous feat of living up to those dynamic numbers. Highlights include Preston's delivery of the zestful march, "I Wanna Make the World Laugh," and the light and lively salute to the Sennett Bathing Beauties, "Hundred of Girls."

Mabel renounces Sennett in the driving, dramatically constructed solo, "Wherever He Ain't," a number that fully utilizes the emotional timbre in Peters' voice. She later displays vocal fireworks in the touching, torchy ballad, "Time Heals Everything." Both Preston and Peters perform the show's loveliest romantic tune, "I Wouldn't Send Roses."

Featured performer Lisa Kirk shines in "Big Time," and the satiric "Tap Your Troubles Away."

But if all the other songs are dynamite, "When Mabel Comes in the Room" is the splitting of the atom. This glowing melody greets Mabel when she returns to Sennett's Keystone studio after an extended absence. It is first sung by Stannley Simmonds, as a sentimental stagehand, then by more and more of Mabel's friends as they arrive at work. The voices grow warmer and richer, the

orchestrations fuller, and the number builds until the whole nostalgic scene becomes affection personified, warmth set to music. You have to hear it. It's quite, quite marvelous. Composer Herman has finally topped that historic title number from "Hello, Dolly!"

Preston effectively renders the show's final tune, the poignant "I Promise You a Happy Ending."

Of course Mack and Mabel didn't get their happy ending. And neither did this extraordinary music. Necessarily lavish, financial troubles ended its Broadway run after only two months.

But I promise a happy ending to anyone who buys the cast album. With that superb cast and the finest score in years, it's an inexhaustible source of delight. The only possible complaint involves the long wait we've endured since Jerry Herman's last show, the 1969 "Dear World."

Mack & Mabel, by the way, has been nominated for eight of the theater's Tony awards, to be presented this Sunday evening, including best musical of the current season.

EVERETTE EVANS

Amusements meeting set

An amusements staff meeting will be held at 3 p.m. today in Com 20. All interested persons are urged to attend.

★★★

Twenty-five sculptures by Texan James Surls are on exhibit in the Contemporary Arts Museum, 5216 Montrose Blvd., until April 28.

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RECEPTIONIST at racketball club. Minimum amount of typing required. Good personality. \$2.50 hourly. 467-5012.

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STUDENT COUPLES live-in with adolescents. Five week days as teaching parents, flexible hours. Also part time—weekends. 526-5561.

NEED SCHOOL FUNDS? Married couples, 18 or older. Use spare hours to supplement your income, helping in business management. Can be full time during summer if you wish. You pick the hours. We train. Make income during training. Calling 723-8877.

SALESMAN—TV, stereo & appliance sales. Salary, commission. Flexible hours. Phone 461-1088.

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\$300 a thousand, STUFFING ENVELOPES! West Coast firm seeks home workers. Supplies furnished. Immediate positions for summer-fall terms. Contact: MONEY MANIA, Box 32432PT, Los Angeles, Calif. 90023.

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SUMMER JOBS—six weeks in Kentucky, \$500. Free food, lodging, travel. Call Captain Haney, ROTC, 749-4394.

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EE student or graduate—part time trouble shooting on P.C. boards. Must be familiar with CMOS and TTL digital logic. Contact Mr. Harrish, 747-9917.

PARTTIME WORK available now through summer, \$2.25 hourly. Hours approximately 2 p.m.-7 p.m. Must be able to work weekends. Should have personal transportation. Call 748-4771 Mon. Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m. "ONLY".

DJ WANTED: Experience preferred. UNCLE SAM'S, 5325 W. Alabama, 621-2126.

HRM STUDENTS—Excellent opportunity for practical work experience at Houston's finest hotel. Full-time front desk clerk position open at the Warwick. Six days per week. Call Mr. Thalman at 526-1991, Ext. 121 for an interview.

COCKTAIL SERVER. Experience preferred. Good pay. Four to five nights weekly. Apply in person, law offices, Oscar Nipper, 7654 Park Place. Cellar Club Gulfgate.

Cars for Sale

END OF THE YEAR 1973 Ford window van. A.C., power steering and brakes, carpeted. Call after 7:00 p.m. 665-4372.

'73 VEGA Hatchback 4-speed, AM-FM radio, air and camper. \$1800. 784-3797.
 1969 TOYOTA Corona. 2-door, 4-speed. New motor, clutch, rear end. 24 mpg. \$995. 452-2414.

1967 VW. Runs good. \$450. Call 734-7386 after 5:00 p.m.

1973 SILVER TOYOTA Celia. Four-speed, air, tape, AM radio, new tires. 627-9120, 477-2918.

1973 VW BUG, excellent condition. \$2300. Air, radio, still under warranty. 228-8741, Ext. 306 days; 869-7074 nights.

Cars for Sale

1973 PINTO 3-door Runabout. Excellent condition. 4-speed, radio, new tires and shocks. 626-2992 or 644-6844.

1974 DATSUN pickup. Real nice. Radial whitewall tires. \$2595. 682-6127, 781-2453 after 6 p.m.

1968 MG Midget. Low mileage, good condition. Must sell. Best offer. 643-1769.

1970 MG Midget. Rebuilt engine, new clutch, wire wheels. Good condition. \$950. 926-4968.

1969 VW Bug, needs work. Radio. Call after 6 p.m. 523-6597.

1967 FORD COMET, two door, white. Fair condition, good student car. \$325. 667-6154, Ext. 242 before 6:30 p.m.

Cycles for Sale

CYCLE STOP. Motorcycle parts and accessories. 10 per cent off with this ad. 1741 West 34th Street, 681-0888.

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Misc. for Sale

CARPETS, used. Good condition. \$15-\$45 each. Green, gold, beige and white. Cash. 926-9026.

15-FOOT Viper sloop rigged, tilt trailer, all good condition. \$700. 449-1122. **SOLD**

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1969 YAMAHA FG 320, Guitar. 4123 Elgin at Cullen.

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Roommates

FREE ROOM in exchange for house cleaning. Large quiet Montrose area home. Near bus. 526-5500. After 10 a.m.

MALE WANTED to share house, Spring Branch area. \$68 monthly. Mark 782-8127, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

ROOMMATE WANTED. Clean quiet apartment close to campus. Rent \$50 per month. Call 467-6033. After 6 p.m.

RESPONSIBLE female roommate needed. Nice, two-bed, two-bath, partially furnished. Galleria area. Call Sherri, 785-0491 evenings.

Wanted

BASS GUITAR PLAYER, nine years experience, needs a good gig. Any type of music. 944-1335 after 7 p.m.

TWO TICKETS to Elvis Presley Concert, June 5. Phone 224-9211. Bill Catron, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TEST MATERIALS WANTED: WAIS and Stanford-Binet Kits. John Elder, 523-0481, 626-0135.

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707 TELEPHONE ROAD 921-1879. One bedroom, furnished and unfurnished, \$115-\$150.

ONE-BEDROOM apartment. Unfurnished, near U of H. \$135 monthly. Call 644-3247.

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TWO BEDROOM garage apartment, air-conditioned; large, fenced yard. Washer-dryer. Garage space for one car. Less than five minutes from UH. Prefer married couple with—without child. Gentle pets okay. \$70 plus utilities. 748-4376 after 6.

House for Rent

FOR LEASE, twelve-room house, six bedrooms, three baths, four appliances, \$400 monthly. Residence or business 5 blocks from Hermann Park. 528-7109.

Too Late To Classify

PART TIME, some full time. \$3-hour minimum, plus bonus. All outside work to fit any schedule. Transportation necessary. Will train. Call 729-8777 after 2 p.m.

PEOPLE NEEDED to do consumer research interviewing in Galleria Mall. Full and part time, day and evening shifts available. 627-2150.

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GREEKS

Greek week at UH will be April 21 through 26. All fraternities and sororities as recognized by the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic, the associate dean of students, and the Fraternity Alumni Advisors will be the sponsors. Throughout the week the Greek organizations will be participating in various activities for the benefit of the campus and community.

The fraternities and sororities will be divided into groups during the week. Each of these groups will be responsible for a project which might be of a service nature or perhaps entertaining the student body in the UC. All of the organizations will be striving with one goal in mind—to help others.

Later in the week when all of the projects are completed, the Greeks will have the chance to boogie. Camp Cougar is sponsoring a dance marathon in the UC for all interested organizations on April 24 and 25 to raise money. The dancing will last about 25 hours so start eating your Wheaties!

After everyone has helped Camp Cougar to raise lots of money, they will be able to help themselves on April 25 and 26. The associate dean of students and the Fraternity Alumni advisors are sponsoring two career information days. The students on campus will have the opportunity to attend one hour sessions to learn various information about their particular major. Alumni from the university will be conducting the sessions.

Once the serious business is completed for Greek Week, it will be time to sit back and just relax for some Cheap Thrills on April 25. The Interfraternity Council and Program Council are sponsoring this event at the Free Fair Park. There will be beer, food and entertainment for everyone to enjoy. Also, during the day, the Interfraternity Council will present its awards for scholastics, outstanding fraternity man and fraternity and intramurals.

Greek Week will be a special week for all the students at the university and not just for fraternities and sororities. The activities planned will give everyone in campus the opportunity to get to know each other a little better while working and having a great time together.



Sigma Nu Bike Race

The winners of the Sigma Nu Bike Race in the women's division were Zeta Tau Alpha in the first place with Phi Mu in second. In the men's division the OB teams dominated by taking the first two places.

Congratulations to Barbara Tuggle of Alpha Chi Omega on being selected the Bike Race Queen for 1975.

Sigma Chi Derby Day

The Sigma Chi's Derby Day will be on April 18. All of the days activities will be topped off with a T.G.I.F. at the Sigma Chi house from 3 to 6 p.m.

By GARY ERMIS

Blood plasma donors needed.

Students earn cash weekly.
Donate twice each week.

Houston Plasma Components Inc.

4402 North Shepherd
9 AM to 6:30 PM
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Bring this ad in for additional cash bonus after donation.

Workshop planned to help small business organizers

By CHERYL KNOTT
Cougar Staff

A workshop for persons interested in starting a small business will begin today in the Continuing Education Center.

The course, entitled "The Contemporary Woman: Establishing a Small Business," will run for six weeks. Workshops will be from 9:30 to 11:45 a.m. Thursdays.

Participants must pay a \$30 registration fee. They will study such topics as personal business qualifications, the Houston business market, women in business and business preparation.

Mary Ross Rhyne, University Boulevard Bookstore proprietor, is a workshop leader. She said she sees the workshops as a good place for women to meet other women who are successful in business.

When Rhyne was considering opening a bookstore in 1973, she received encouragement from her husband, James R. Rhyne, UH instructor of computer science. Rhyne thinks it is important for a woman to receive moral support from another adult.

"It takes a lot of work and time to feel the business get going. Women need energy and self-confidence to carry them through the demands and set-backs in the beginning," she added.

There are disadvantages for the woman starting her own business, she said. "Starting a small business disrupts home life, especially the first year," she said. "A woman should plan to take more clothes to the laundry and have the family prepared to eat out."

Rhyne said her husband had trouble adjusting to her working Saturdays since the store is open six days a week.

However, there are advantages to owning a business. "Having your own business is one of the best ways of being your own boss. Your potential is limited only by your ambition. There is personal satisfaction in it," she said.

Vicki Floyd Keltner is also a

workshop leader. She is an assistant management officer at the Small Business Administration.

Workshop speakers include Connie Acosta, Houston Business Growth Corporation assistant director; Mary Midkiff, manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce publications-

communications division; Alice Bonner, municipal court judge and Joyce Westmoreland, chairperson of Houston Financial Advisory Board for Women.

Persons interested in signing up for the workshops should call Dr. Alice Whatley, coordinator of the Contemporary Woman Series, at 749-4247 for more information.

Religion lectures set

The UH Christian Science Organization is sponsoring a series of lecture-discussions designed to inform interested students about Christian Science. The first session is noon Wednesday in the Caspian Room, UC.

Diane L. Manderscheid, a member of a Houston area Christian Scientist church, will speak on "Christian Science and Prayer." Mary Ellen Heminger follows Manderscheid April 22 with a talk entitled "How Christian Science is Unique." Heminger will speak at 7:30 p.m. in the San Jacinto-Sonora Room, UC.

Dixon Butler will end the series with "A Christian Science View of God" at noon April 30 in the Caspian Room.

The entire series is free and questions will be encouraged at the end of each lecture, Marylyn Ponder, organization president, said.

The organization also sponsors a weekly testimony at noon each Friday with short readings from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. Students interested or those with questions are invited to attend, Ponder said.



Dunfey's Royal Coach Inn has evening shift openings for

- Food Waitresses/Waiters
- Cocktail servers ● Cashiers
- Hostess/hosts ● Busboys

Good company benefits, pleasant atmosphere

Those interested please call
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7000 S.W. Freeway

Food Day planned

The Catholic Newman Association will celebrate Food Day with displays in Agnes Arnold Hall, the UC and the UC Satellite from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. today.

The association will also be selling McDollars today. McDollars are \$1 certificates redeemable at the McDonald's restaurants on Elgin and Crosstimbers. For each McDollar they sell, 40 cents will go to CROP to purchase a windmill for African nation of Niger.

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