

the clemson tiger

Managua: aftermath of the earthquake

By BOB THOMPSON

When an earthquake struck the capital city of Nicaragua a month ago, a Clemson professor was placed in the unenviable position of witnessing the tragedy. Dr. Gaston J. Fernandez, associate professor of Spanish, had arrived in Managua on December 22, the day before the earthquake.

With him were his wife Elena, a language lecturer at the University, and their 16-year-old son, Gaston. The three were staying with the family of a relative and Clemson student, Edward Ossi, who was also there during the quake.

While the Fernandez's and the Ossi's did not personally experience the tragedy that many Managuans felt (estimates of the dead ranged from 10,000 to 20,000), the Ossi home was badly damaged. Some of the effects of the earthquake can be seen in the photographs on this page, which were taken by the younger Fernandez.

The following is taken from an interview with Dr. Fernandez made on Wednesday:

Tiger: Where were you and your family when the first tremor struck?

Fernandez: It was 12:30 on the morning of the 23rd when the first shock came. I was at the home of my relatives. Eddie and my boy were already sleeping, and we had just come from a party. I would say we arrived at the house about 12:20 or something like that, and ten minutes later came the first one (tremor). We left the house immediately, and between five and ten minutes later came the second tremor. I think the second one was a little stronger than the first one. Maybe the first one cracked the house, and the second one finished the job. It was really a terrible experience. It is something that you cannot describe.

Imagine that you are walking in New York, for instance, and you hear the noise of these subway trains. Suppose that noise is magnified by, I don't know, by thousands, by millions . . . and that is the noise that you hear. Together with the noise came the movement; everything started shaking and falling down.

Tiger: How long did it take you to get out of Nicaragua?

Fernandez: Well, we spent the night of the quake in the garden outside the house . . . On the morning of the 24th we went to the airport, trying to get the plane. We were very lucky because when we arrived at the airport, the U. S. Air Force was there, bringing supplies for the people of Managua. We arrived at the airport at 8:30 a.m. and about one o'clock we left Managua.

But really the panorama, the spectacle, that you contemplated from the airplane was terrible. I saw a lot of people trying to take the wounded ones out of Managua in little planes.

Tiger: Were the hospitals in Managua damaged badly?

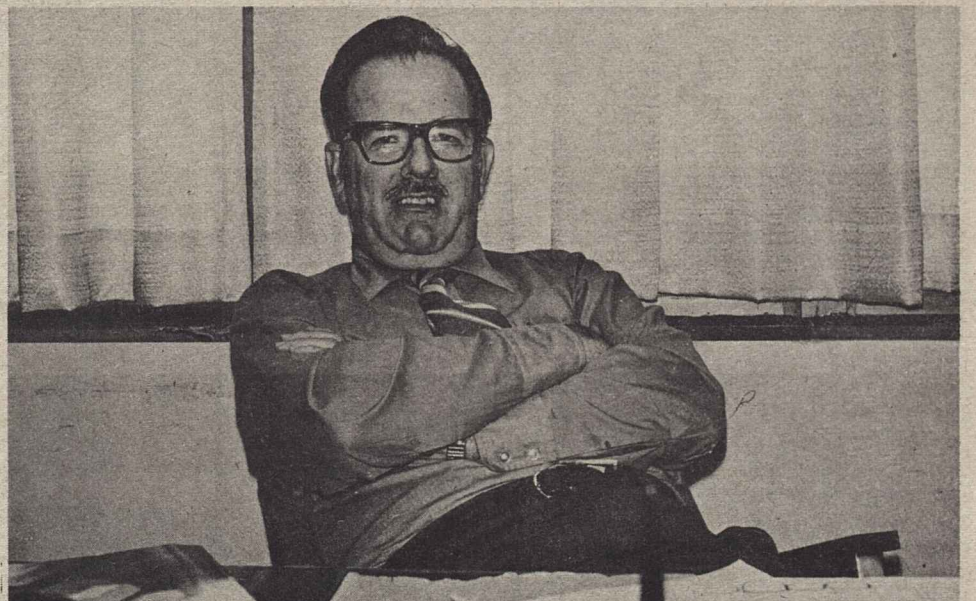


Fernandez: According to the information that I got at the moment I left, part of the hospital was completely destroyed. So what the government was trying to do, with the help of the United States, was trying to establish a field hospital, because the building was seriously damaged . . . Many buildings were completely on the ground, like the American Embassy, for instance, and the headquarters of the fire department and many other important buildings. That was part of the whole problem.

I was planning to go, the day after we arrived, and see the places and visit the city, but we didn't have a chance.

Tiger: How did the people react to the earthquake? Did many of them panic, or did they seem used to that sort of thing?

Fernandez: The feeling that I got was that the people of Managua are accustomed to that sort of situation. For instance, I remember that the night of the quake we were at a party. People there were talking about feeling some kind of tremors or something like that, and I thought they were trying to pull my leg, because their reaction was not terrified. They were not really impressed by it. What impressed me was the stoicism with which the Managuan people took the whole situation. Apparently . . . these people in Nicaragua are really fatalists. They took the problem as "Well, it happens, and that's all." I was talking to the Ossi's chauffeur. He had already taken his wife and his children out of the town . . . and he was telling us what was his reaction to the quake. He was almost leaving one of his little babies



FERNANDEZ

under the debris because he thought it was killed . . . He didn't reflect any kind of shock or panic at all.

Tiger: Was the damage throughout the country as bad as it was in Managua?

Fernandez: The rest of the country did not suffer too much. Apparently the center of the quake took place in Managua precisely.

The whole city was practically destroyed. Every single house suffered in such a way that you have to tear it down. The same is true with the buildings in the center of the city. They will have to tear down all the buildings and build new ones . . .

We didn't have any water at all, you see,

and we didn't have any electricity. If you don't have any electricity, you can't keep the refrigerator running, so food was very scarce immediately. But I think they managed the situation very well. They prevented epidemics and many other problems.

Tiger: What is your estimate of the number of people killed, relative to the news reports?

Fernandez: I think nobody will ever know, because many of the people who died are under the debris. Of course, something that you could say was very lucky was that the quake took place at night. If the quake took place during daylight, during office hours . . .



The above pictures, taken by the younger Gaston Fernandez, show the extensive damage that the December 23 earthquake did to the Ossi home in the outskirts of



Managua. The top picture was taken in the downtown area.

Dorm visitation extended

By MIKE DAVIS

Last year the administration granted the Student Government's request for dorm visitation and the program was enacted in the University dormitories on a weekend basis. The Residence Hall Committee of the Student Senate has been working continuously since last year to increase the hours of open dorms per week and to improve certain particulars of the open dorm policy which have been considered unfavorable by the Student Government.

Revised guidelines for residence visitation have been approved by the administration and were passed by the Student Senate in their regular weekly meeting on Monday, January 22. These guidelines await approval by the Board of Trustees but no opposition is expected.

These new guidelines will increase dorm visitation hours next fall to include: Sunday through Thursday from 2:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. and Friday and Saturday from 12:00 noon until 2:00 a.m.

Jim McMillan, chairman of the Residence Hall Committee, explained that current administrative guidelines made it

practically hopeless to expect any real changes this semester. He explained that "we accepted this and decided to do all we could towards gaining new improvements for next year."

McMillan said that "we have met with considerable success from the administration because we were willing to wait until next year."

"Student Body President Samuel Crews suggested first that we try to change the requirement which called for voted approval of open dorms every semester," McMillan revealed. "In the past, the residents of each hall had to vote their approval of the open dorm policy. Under the old rules, if a student failed to vote, this was considered a 'no' vote."

New changes have eliminated this required vote so that a referendum will not be held unless residents wish to discontinue or in some way change the open dorm policy. "If this should be the case, a petition with ten per cent of the residents' signatures must be presented," outlined the committee chairman. "In addition, under the new guidelines, the students who did not vote in the special referendum would be

casting a 'yes' vote in favor of keeping the open dorm policy. Obviously this is a significant improvement and one we are pleased to have gained," McMillan offered.

Next fall the visitation privileges will begin on the first day that residence halls are open (no more waiting for dorm council elections) and end on the last day that residence halls are in operation.

As in the past, visitors are required to be escorted by their resident host or hostess. One aspect of the new guidelines which the Residence Hall Committee had hoped to eliminate is the continuing requirement that male visitors in women's residence halls must "sign in" at the front desk on entering and leaving.

The administration has included in the guidelines the following notice: "Any person may be prosecuted in state courts for unauthorized entry or presence in University residence halls." Interpretation of the above is apparently left to the imagination of the individual.

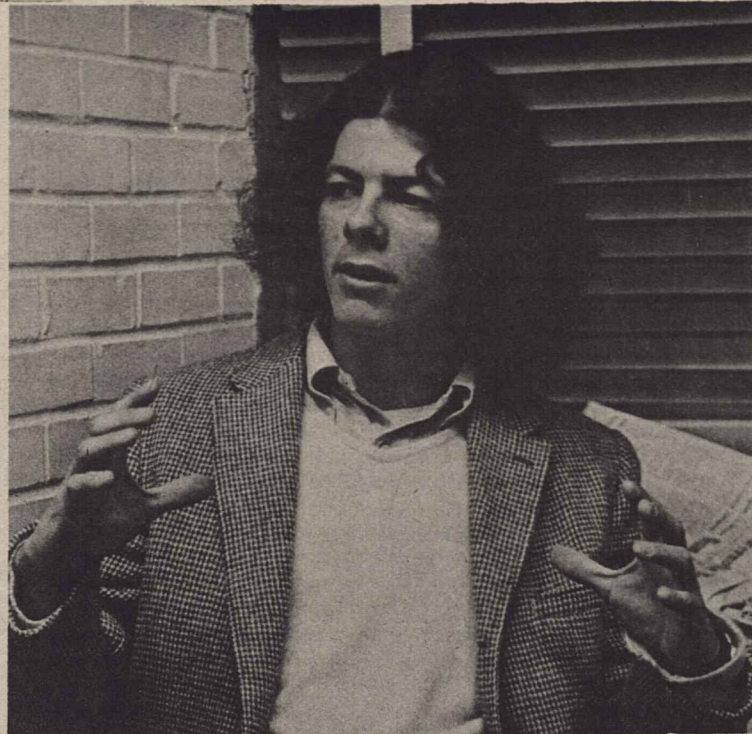
McMillan explained that the administration sees the "signing in" policy as a "security measure" which the administration is apparently set upon maintaining. "Dean Cox thinks that the 'signing in' requirement is more satisfying to the women residents than frustrating," McMillan said.

"We must prove to the administration that security can be maintained without the 'signing in' requirement," McMillan reasoned. "Another drawback of this requirement is the result of giving the dorm councils little or nothing to do."

McMillan pointed out that "elimination of this policy would enable each dorm to set up its own security and give the dorm councils power to determine their own policies. Current administrative guidelines limit us by telling us what to do. It's impossible at the moment to give the dorm councils more power. We still need more changes," McMillan stressed.

McMillan emphasized that "the administration has not agreed to give the students more control; however, they are granting us more of the things that we have asked for and subsequently agreed upon."

"I feel we have made some important improvements for next fall but we are determined to work towards elimination of the 'signing in' policy as soon as possible," McMillan concluded.



McMillan

Minor in environmental science is established

By DEBBIE GRAHAM

Students who desire a basic knowledge of their surroundings and are interested in pollution control may find a new minor, environmental science, useful and interesting.

This undergraduate minor is being offered by the College of Agricultural Sciences. This semester is the first that the minor has been made available at Clemson.

Dr. J. W. Jones, director of resident instruction in the College of Agricultural Sciences, said that "agricultural activities become involved with the environment in one way or another. It is time to take that factor into consideration."

The minor is available only to undergraduate majors in agronomy (crops and soils), animal science, dairy science, food science, horticulture (fruit and vegetable), and poultry science. The environmental science courses themselves, however, can be taken by any student interested in ecology.

Aside from student interest, the program hopes to provide industrial, governmental, and educational institutions with graduates trained in environmental science.

The required number of credits for the minor is 15, 11 of which constitute required courses. The remaining four are to be chosen from a list of approved courses and should pertain to the student's major field of study or

special interest field. Public Health Administration (En. Sc. 431) and Inspection Methods of Water and Solid Waste Treatment (En. Sc. 432), both three credits, are two required courses which were begun this semester.

Although the minor alone may not prove profitable to the student, when coupled with an appropriate major it could qualify him for many new jobs on the state, regional, and national levels. Employment opportunities for these qualified students are available in the areas of agricultural processing, plant management, pesticide manufacture and sales, dairy plant management, food regulatory agencies, soil science, and public health.

Specific jobs currently in need in South Carolina are State Department of Health sanitarians, food and milk processing plant personnel, water treatment engineers, and waste treatment engineers. Thirty to thirty-five job vacancies occur annually in these occupations in this region.

Dr. Jones said that the College of Agricultural Sciences had been working "about a year" to acquire this program.

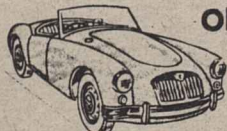
An initial enrollment of 25 to 30 students was estimated by department heads of the undergraduate majors eligible for the minor. The number is expected to increase to 50 to 60 students by the end of three years.

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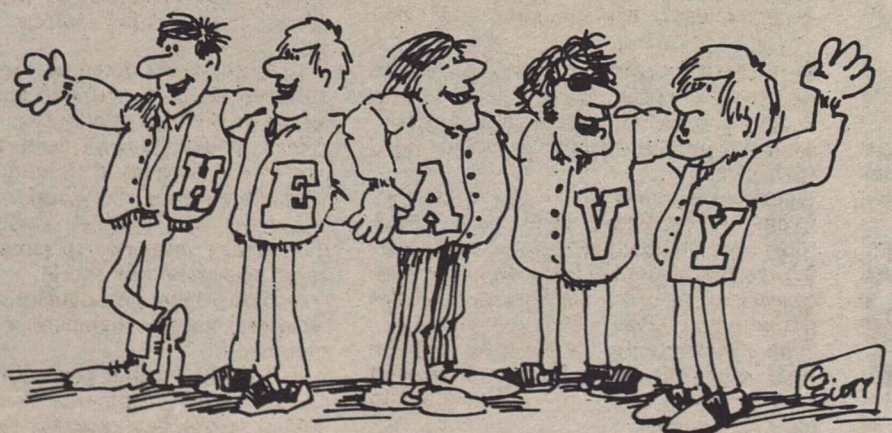
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Hiway 123

Clemson

WSBF invites all interested people to a new Staff Drop-In on Wednesday, January 31, from 8:00 until 11:00 p.m.

Be ye electronically, vocally, or obliquely inclined, ye and we can be together endlessly. Special bonus bombshell bonanzas for all E. E. majors. Take the Lomax Freeway to the 8th level of the Student Center, then get off on the Great 88 exit. Gas, food, and tons of fun. Both bozoes and bozoettes welcome.



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Rampant rip-offs

M. D. bombers

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
New York Times
News Service

WASHINGTON — Two military physicians have charged that some of their medical colleagues have actively participated in dozens of bombing raids over Southeast Asia, in violation of international law, military regulations and the Hippocratic Oath.

The two military physicians, both of whom are still on active duty in the Air Force, specifically said that some Air Force flight surgeons had operated weapons systems aboard F4 Phantom jets on bombing and strafing missions against enemy targets in South Vietnam and Laos.

The surgeons were carried as "backseaters" aboard the two-man fighter-bomber jets, the doctors said.

The allegations were made within the last 10 days by one doctor in a personal visit and by the other in a letter to the office of Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Both officers provided their names to the senator but requested that they not be made public.

Col. C.E. Raisor, a special assistant to Lt. Gen. Robert A. Patterson, the Air Force surgeon general, said he was extremely "dubious" about the allegations.

"I don't think any combat pilot would put a novice in the rear seat," he said. "It doesn't make sense."

He added, however, that "under no circumstances would a doctor have any right to put himself in the position" of participating in a bombing raid, although many flight surgeons do accompany pilots on noncombat missions in combat zone.

Raisor said that his office had asked officials in the 17th Air Force headquarters in Saigon to investigate the charges.

In the letter released by Hughes, the Air Force doctor said, "The physicians I am aware of flew at least 30-60 missions each from Thailand in the period 1970-72. A significant number of these missions involved flight surgeons flying combat sorties as backseaters."

A Pentagon spokesman said that the back-up man in the F4 jet usually serves as navigator and also controls the elaborate computer and radar mechanism that triggers the aircraft's bombs and rockets, although both responsibilities can be assumed by the pilot if necessary.

Cancer joints

By THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

LONDON — Tests on cultured human lung tissue show that marijuana smoke may be just as likely to cause lung cancer as tobacco smoke, according to a report in "Nature."

The experiment involved 1,300 lung cultures developed from tissue removed from patients during surgery and exposed in the laboratory to fresh tobacco smoke or smoke from marijuana cigarettes. In both instances, abnormalities of a potentially cancerous kind developed rapidly. Cultured tissue not exposed to smoke developed fewer abnormalities over the same period.

Carried out at the Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer Research, the experiment gives some support to an earlier finding that tobacco cigarettes to which marijuana had been added were a more potent cancer-causing agent than tobacco alone. The scientists at the Swiss Institute point out that their findings are suggestive but by no means conclusive, and propose careful epidemiological studies of lung cancer in those populations where marijuana is habitually smoked. Those studies so far carried out, principally under the umbrella of the World Health Organization, have revealed no strong statistical relationship between marijuana and cancer.

This may be because the reporting of disease and the social service structures in the countries involved are inadequate for the collection of reliable information, but the Swiss results indicate a possible explanation. Although the overall effects of marijuana smoke and tobacco smoke on lung tissue cells appeared to be very similar at the end of the experiment (45 days of exposure), the effects of marijuana were much milder at the

outset. The report in "Nature" says that this lower initial toxicity may be because the structure of marijuana cigarettes results in greater dilution of the smoke with air than in cigarettes made of tobacco. In turn, this suggests that in social use where, compared to the heavy use of tobacco cigarettes, marijuana users smoke relatively few cigarettes each day, the overall effect on the incidence of lung cancer may be small.

Lead shot ban

As a result of "continued foot-dragging" by the federal government, the State of Maryland may lead the nation in outlawing the use of toxic lead shot in waterfowl hunting.

Maryland Natural Resources Secretary James B. Coulter has announced that the State is seriously considering a ban on the use of lead shot on State waterfowling lands for the 1973-74 season. "We're seeking the best information available on the alternatives," Coulter explained. "Before any ban is set, there will certainly be a thorough hearing."

The Maryland ban is being considered because of the annual loss of an estimated two to three percent of the continent's waterfowl, a yearly loss of millions of birds. Ducks, geese, and swans feeding along heavily-hunted marsh and lake bottoms frequently swallow lead pellets along with seeds and grit.

The lead shot enters the gizzard along with food and small pebbles and is eventually absorbed into the bloodstream. Several organs deteriorate, including the liver, kidneys, and gizzard.

Even though feed in the area may be plentiful, the birds in effect starve to death. Dying birds become emaciated, and, as a crippling paralysis sets in, their wings begin to droop; walking and flying are unsteady. Death is slow and agonizing.

Massive waterfowl die-offs due to lead shot poisoning have been reported for well over a century. Last year on Maryland's eastern shore, at least 4,500 geese were found dead or dying and thousands more were ill due to lead shot ingestion.

Research has pointed to the use of non-toxic iron shot as the best alternative to lead. Evidence from extensive testing, including a 1968 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife study, has clearly demonstrated that soft iron is suitable for waterfowl hunting.

The National Wildlife Federation has petitioned Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton to issue regulations prohibiting the use of lead shot on federal lands. Last fall, pilot introduction programs for soft iron shot were held at seven federal hunting areas. Although the results of those programs are not yet fully compiled, initial hunter response to the soft iron shot was enthusiastic according to reports received by the NWF.

The Department of the Interior may be waiting for the results of testing being conducted by Winchester-Western at Nilo Farms, Illinois. The test is expected to last "all winter" and is patterned after the 1968 BSFW study.

"The test results are simply going to be a rehash of previous tests," Tom Kimball, NWF executive vice president charged. "The longer the federal government continues to drag its feet awaiting test results which we already have," Kimball declared, "the longer this senseless slaughter of millions of our waterfowl is going to go on."

"Soft iron shot will reliably do the job," he said. "By banning the use of lead shot, Maryland is taking a strong, courageous step forward. It's time that the federal government took that same step."

National Wildlife Federation

Abortion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday granted American women the right to have medical abortions during the first six months of pregnancy.

The state may interfere with this "right of privacy" only in approximately the last three months, when the unborn child is developed enough to live outside the mother, the court held 7 to 2.

The ruling struck down a Texas law that made it a crime for a doctor to end a pregnancy except "for the purpose of saving the life of the mother." Thirty other

states have similar laws. All presumably will become invalid.

At the same time, the court disapproved, 7 to 2, key provisions of a Georgia law that allowed medical abortions only to residents of the state and said two additional doctors must concur with the woman's physician.

The court said this unconstitutionally kept citizens of other states from using Georgia's medical facilities and unduly restricted the rights of pregnant women. Similar laws in 13 other states will become invalid as a result.

A 1970 law in South Carolina expanded the grounds for abortion in this state by allowing it under these conditions:

— When there is substantial risk that continuation of the pregnancy would threaten the life or gravely impair the mental or physical health of the woman;

— When there is substantial risk that the child would be born with grave physical or mental defect;

— When the pregnancy resulted from a rape reported within required time and a warrant has been issued for the offender.

The law also provided that the abortion was allowed only after the permission of three doctors have been obtained. In the case of a married woman, the written consent of her husband was also required except when the woman's life is in danger.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun spoke for the majority in rulings that took more than two years to reach. His opinions, running 72 pages, were supported with medical, religious and philosophical as well as legal references.

Justices Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist dissented. White said, "The court apparently values the convenience of the pregnant mother more than the continued existence and development of the life or potential life which she carries."

But Blackmun, for the majority, said the state could cause a pregnant woman considerable harm by not allowing her to have an abortion.

Additional and unwanted children could

force a distressful life upon her, he said, "Mental and physical health may be taxed by child care," wrote the 63-year-old former house counsel for the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn.

For single, pregnant women, he said, there are "the additional difficulties and continuing stigma of unwed motherhood."

On the other hand, Blackmun said, the mortality rate for women having abortions in the early stages of pregnancy apparently are as low or lower than the rate for normal childbirth.

Therefore, Blackmun said, while a pregnant woman does not have "an absolute constitutional right to an abortion on her demand," the state cannot interfere with the judgement of the woman and her doctor in the first three months.

In the second three-months period, all the state may do, he said, is to regulate abortion procedures in ways that are "reasonably related to maternal health," such as supervising the licensing of physicians, clinics and hospitals.

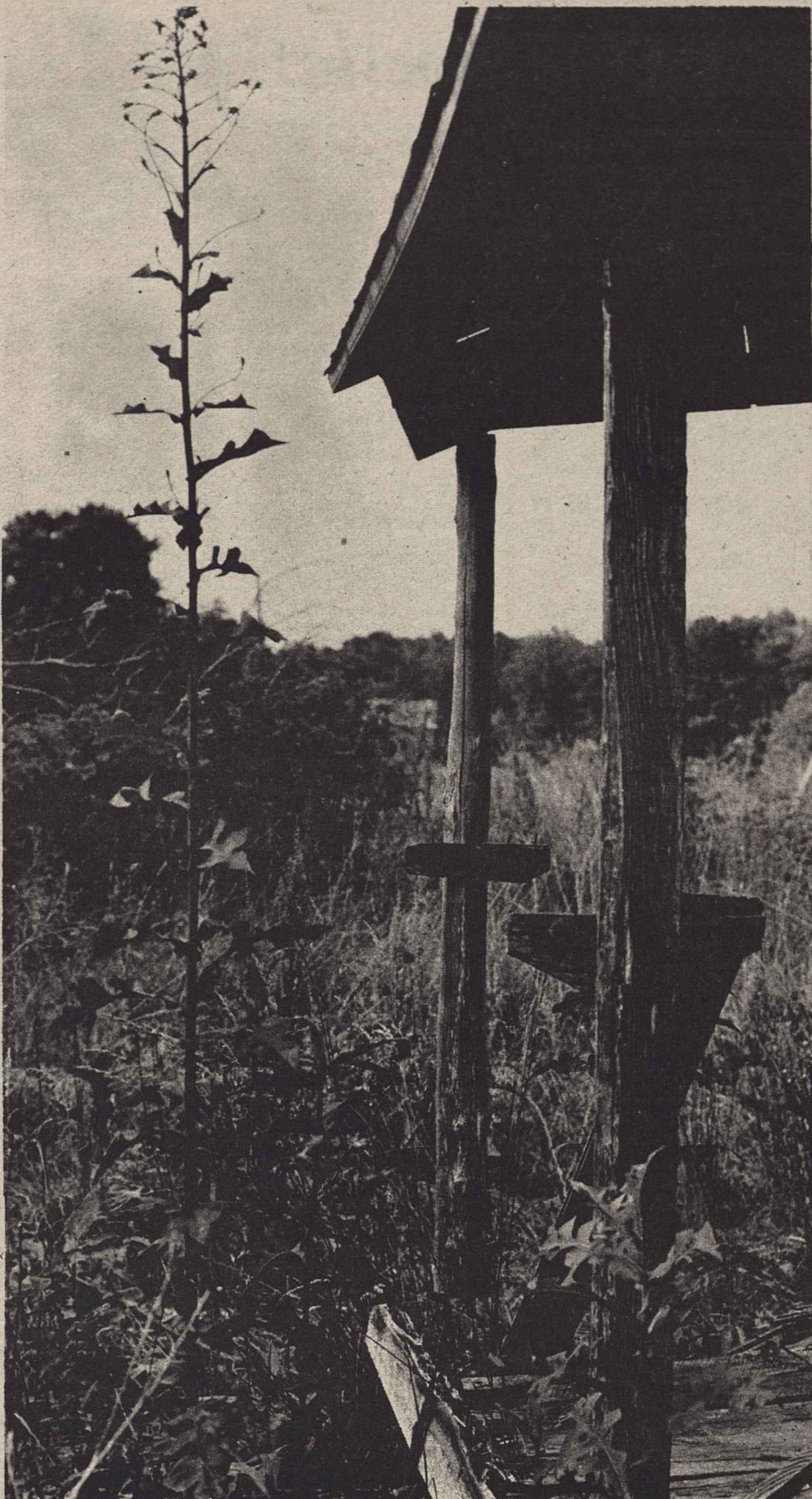
But when the fetus becomes viable — after the 24th to 28th week — state regulation to protect and logical, he said. "If the state is interested in protecting fetal life after viability, it may go so far as to prescribe abortion during that period except when it is necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother," Blackmun wrote.

Until the court acted, women were free to have doctors perform abortions virtually on demand in only four states, New York, Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington, and in the District of Columbia.

In other action, the court: Barred 5-3 judicial review of the President's authority to classify government documents as secret.

— Held 6-3 that grand juries may require witnesses to give handwriting and voice samples.

— Upheld 6-2 that procedures used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1970 in setting new rates for the exchange of boxcars between railroads.



Campus bulletin

ALL RAQUETTES will meet Tuesday, January 30, at 4:30 p.m. at the tennis center to plan for the upcoming varsity tennis season. Anyone unable to attend should contact Mary Kennerty at 656-6298.

FORENSIC UNION debate teams will meet Monday at 3:45 p.m. in 417 Daniel. A demonstration debate will be given for all students who are new in the program. Practice schedules for debaters and all individual events

participants will be announced at the meeting.

UNIVERSITY UNION will sponsor a table tennis ladder tournament January 29 to March 16. Registration is mandatory and all people must be signed by 5 p.m., Sunday, January 28. The tournament is limited to 40 participants; rules and regulations may be picked up at the YMCA desk.

SOCIOLOGY CLUB will meet at 7 p.m. Tuesday, January 30, in Byrnes Hall basement. Officers for the coming year will be elected and a discussion on social welfare agencies will be led by Mrs. Dan Rothell, Oconee County social worker. All are welcome to attend.

SPORTS CAR CLUB will have an Econo-Rally Sunday, January 28. Everyone is invited. The Rally will begin in the Gold Card Parking lot behind the stadium, wind through the Highlands, and return to Clemson. No maps or driving skill are needed. Two prizes will be awarded: one door prize for any unusual or off-the-wall vehicle and one for the most efficient vehicle in completing the Rally. Registration will begin at 1 p.m. and the fee is \$1.00.

GRAND REOPENING! The Gutter will be open Friday and Saturday 8 p.m. till. Free admission.

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP meets Sunday at 10:30 a.m. in the YMCA Clubroom. John Bregger will present Part II of his lecture on the history of Unitarianism. Slides will be shown of Prague, Budapest, and Germany. All are invited.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY will have its first meeting of 1973 on Monday, January 29, at 7:30 p.m. in room M-2 of Martin Hall. Dr. A. R. Abernathy will speak on the "Role of Microorganisms in the Over-Richment of Lakes." Everyone is invited to come.

CLEMSON KARATE CLUB will

start practice Monday, January 22, at 9 p.m. in the YMCA gymnasium. Mr. Hong, a fourth degree black belt in the Kwon Ko, will be instructing the club. Regular practices are held Monday and Thursday nights from 9:00 until 10:30 and from 8:30 until 10:00 respectively. New members are invited to join. Dues are \$30 per semester.

DELTA SIGMA NU, the premedical fraternity, will meet Tuesday, January 30, at 7:30 p.m. in room 101, Kinard Hall. Dr. Moyle from the Bioengineering Department will speak. Anyone interested in joining this semester is invited to attend.

Cinema

Clemson

ASTRO III, College Ave., 654-1670; Now Playing: "A Clockwork Orange" directed by Stanley Kubrick. Malcolm McDowell stars in this film which was generally acclaimed as one of last year's best. Originally rated X, the flick now carries an R rating since several seconds of an objectionable rape scene were cut. Starts Wednesday: "Nicholas and Alexandra" the poignant story of Czar Nicholas and the Russian Revolution. Michael Jayston and Janet Suzman star.

CLEMSON THEATRE, Downtown, 654-3230; Now thru Sat. "Dirty Harry" starring Clint Eastwood. You don't assign him to murder cases... You just turn him loose. R-Rated. Late show Friday and Saturday at 10:30: "Party Girls." An Adventure into the fleshpots of suburbia. X-Rated. Sunday thru Tuesday: Joseph Campanella in "Ben."

Anderson

ANDERSON MALL THEATRE, North Main Street, 225-1200. Friday, Jan. 26 thru Thursday, Feb. 1: Clint Eastwood in "Dirty Harry."

Greenville

ASTRO I, 291 By-Pass, 242-3293. Now playing: "Deliverance" starring Jon Voight and Burt Reynolds. The story of four Atlanta businessmen and their cruise down the Cahulawassee River. Rated R. Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30.

ASTRO II, 291 By-Pass, 242-3293. Now showing: "Pete 'n' Tilly," a comedy about love, marriage, and sex. See TIGER review this week. Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30. Rated PG.

CAMELOT, McAlister Square, 235-

0356. Now playing: "The Getaways" directed by Sam Peckinpah. Steve McQueen and Ali MacGraw star in a complicated Bonnie and Clyde-type story. Shows at 2:00, 4:30, 6:40, 9:00.

MALL, Wade Hampton Mall, 235-2834. Now playing: "Wilderness Journey." Showing at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

TOWER, Bell Tower Shopping Center, 232-2117. Now showing: Walt Disney's animated film "The Sword and the Stone." Shows on Sundays at 3:00, 5:30, 8:00, and weekdays at 2:00, 4:17, and 6:30. Starts Thursday: "Funny Girl." Barbara Streisand and Omar Sharif star in the story of Fanny Brice. Between 1:30 and 2:30 on weekdays, admission is \$1.00.

Classifieds

FOR SALE: 1972 Triumph, Daytona 500. Like new, only 2,000 miles. Come by Littlejohn Apts. #14 or call 654-1642.

FOR SALE: Yamaha 125 cycle, helmet included. Will accept reasonable offer. Call 654-3468.

FOR SALE: Nylon backpacker tent, 60" by 96" floor, with rain fly, \$75. Contact Joe Neuwirth, room 127 Lowry Hall.

WANTED: Student to distribute very unusual computer dating forms. \$400-\$600/mo. Write Box 508, Boulder, Colo.

HELP WANTED: Male or female. Campus sales representative for high quality European bicycles. Exclusive factory direct program. Bike worth over \$150, sells for only \$99.50. Final interviews will be held on campus in January. Write for information and application to: Grasshopper Sports, Rd. 2, Box 747, Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901.

SUMMER CAMP COUNSELOR OPENINGS: Camp Sea Gull and Camp Seafarer — North Carolina's nationally recognized coastal boys' and girls' camps on Pamlico Sound near Atlantic Beach and New Bern. 26th year. Camps feature sailing, motorboating and seamanship plus SCUBA at Camp Sea Gull and horseback riding at Camp Seafarer and all usual camping activities. Opportunities for students (college men and women), coaches, and teachers who are LOOKING FOR MORE than "just another summer job." Openings for NURSES (RN). June 6 — August 17. We seek highly qualified (ability to instruct in one phase of camp's program), dedicated and enthusiastic staff members with exemplary character and offer in return good salaries, board and lodging, plus the opportunity of sharing in a meaningful and purposeful experience. Quick answer upon receipt of application. Apply to Wyatt Taylor, Director, Camp Sea Gull/Seafarer, P.O. Box 10976, Raleigh, North Carolina 27605.

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Activities set for Awareness Week

Women's Awareness Week, sponsored by the local National Organization for women, has been scheduled for February 4-9. The program will include films, panel discussions and lectures designed to enlighten women on different aspects of their struggle for liberation.

The program will get under way Sunday night with a Fine Arts Film entitled "Growing Up Female." On Tuesday, a slide show entitled "Dick and Jane as Sex Victims" will be shown. This will deal with sex stereotyping in the elementary school primary readers.

Wednesday night's activities will be highlighted by a panel discussion on new roles in male-female relationships. Regina Thompson, Joey Harris, and Nancy Jacobs Qualls will compose the panel that will be moderated by John Vacher.

An important speech on the equal rights amendment, currently being considered by the South Carolina legislature, is set for Thursday night. Jene Toal, a woman attorney from Columbia, will give the talk.

Each of these activities will begin at 7:30 in the YMCA.

The week will conclude with a performance of "Womansong" by a feminist theatre group from Atlanta. Scheduled for 9:00 p.m. Friday, the show will be held in the P&A auditorium.

Interested liberationists may also view a library exhibit of women related photographs and a display of feminist books. The Historical Society of Pendleton will have a display of women's crafts outside the YMCA Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

astro 3 theatre

COLLEGE AVENUE/654-1670

NOW PLAYING

Stanky Kubrick's

A CLOCKWORK ORANGE

Rated R

STARTS WED.

Nicholas and Alexandra

A HORIZON FILM from COLUMBIA PICTURES
Screenplay by JAMES GOLDMAN - Directed by FRANKLIN J. SCHAFNER
Produced by SAM SPIEGEL

GP



-R-

FRI.

thru

THUR.

Jan. 26

thru

Feb. 1

The Greatest Returns SUPER HARRY!



Superfly... Bond...
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Findley elected to head Senate

For the next two weeks, Bill Findley, the newly elected president of Student Senate, has a lot of catching up to do. "When I take over Tommy Lavender's place in two weeks," he said, "I'll have to know a lot about what's going on, and as of now I'm only in about the first grade."

Findley was elected Monday night to fill one of the most important legislative positions on campus, "a job with insurmountable duties," he explained, "most of which are not on paper." Findley will be in charge of conducting all Senate meetings and making sure that legislative processes run smoothly, but most importantly he will "serve as a liaison between the administration and the students," he emphasized.

As Senate President, Findley noted that one of his major aims will be to establish greater rapport between the senators and the people that they serve. "Students could make the Senate a much more effective body by becoming more aware of it and letting their problems and grievances be known through the Senate," he commented. Students should realize that they can work through the Senate to get things done," Findley added.

However, Findley also blames the senators for the lack of communication with the students. He emphasized that he will urge senators to "get out and talk to the people in their precincts," and that since many committees have "been reluctant to do this, they haven't found out what the students want."

"Here is the root of the problem. There are plenty of things floating around which need to be done, and if this communication problem were

eliminated, the Senate committees would have more than enough to handle," Findley stressed. He stated, however, that some senators have been very active this year, as well as some of the Senate committees.

As far as definite legislation which he would like to see proposed, Findley insisted that he sees a "lot of things which would be beneficial if they could be channeled through the administration." "There are a lot of small things which need to be done," Findley said, and he wants committees to delve into problems in their specific areas.

In regard to criticism that this year's Senate has been basically conservative in its proposals and actions, Findley pointed out that he sees past Senate legislation as "much more liberal than conservative." As an example, he emphasized the open dorm reforms that were instigated by the senate, a piece of legislation which he feels is one of the most important to come before the group this year.

"The Senate has definitely

accomplished a great deal, but you have to remember that we are checked by the administration. Mostly, we have gotten what we set out to do," he stated.

Findley added that it disturbs him to hear negative criticism of the Senate. "I would like to see a more active Senate, but it hasn't been that inactive," he stressed. "There are a lot of things coming up in the near future which will cause Senate to be more active. For example, one committee is working on redrawing the constitution," he continued.

Although Findley realizes that he holds a powerful position, he added that he is not seeking power. "I see myself first as a student representative, then as a student senator, and finally, as a representative of the University," he said. "I consider the position a distinct honor from a very distinguished body."

Findley will work closely with the other new Senate officers Linda Lovelace (secretary) and Doreen Giger (clerk).



GETTING READY FOR THE UNIVERSITY FOLLIES are Mrs. William Clendinen and Mrs. Gene Cathcart. The Follies will be held Tuesday for the public and Wednesday for students at 8 p.m. in Tillman Auditorium. Admission is 25¢.

Talking Book Service aids the blind

By KATHY QUINBY

People who aren't afraid to hear their own voices on tape and who would like to help entertain and educate the blind might be interested in a new service of the Clemson Student Volunteer Program.

The Talking Book Service is being organized to give the blind a chance to experience many things which would not otherwise be available to them.

At an organizational meeting held at the YMCA Wednesday

night, Bob Somogyi, program director of the South Carolina Commission for the Blind, explained just what this new program would involve.

The Talking Book Service is a closed circuit radio station that broadcasts from Greenville especially for the blind. A special hook-up to the station is given to anyone who requests one and can prove he is legally blind. The Service is on the air eight hours a day, but its programming is more than just music. It includes the

reading of daily newspaper articles, magazines, the funnies, and even novels. The Service needs students to make tapes for the station to use on the air and for the private use of the blind people making up the audience.

Anybody who cares to record can make the tapes. The subject matter can be anything that would satisfy a wide variety of interests. Somogyi said, "We've done novels like Jonathan Livingston Seagull in segments like a soap opera." In addition he

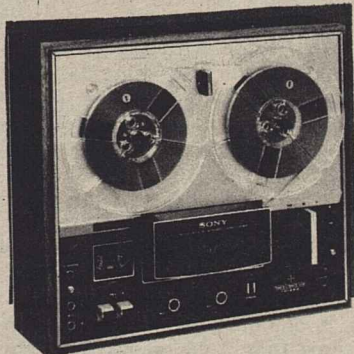
commented that "the funnies have gone over big with the audiences. The tapes can be educational, entertaining, musical, cultural, or simply informative."

The Speech and Drama Department and some of Clemson's faculty have offered their services to the organization, but individuals are welcome to record also. The recording takes place in the Language Lab (under the guidance of Mrs. Perraud).



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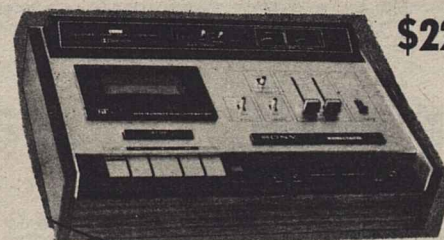
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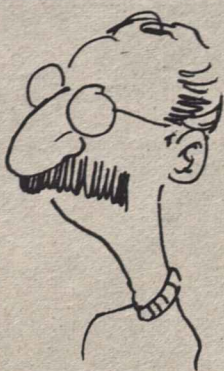
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Freeman says study problems linked to sleep deficiencies

By NANCY QUALLS

A math major with a high GPR found it increasingly difficult to concentrate. An engineering major, his mind becoming "like a sieve," could no longer retain the information necessary to pass his quizzes.

Both students, averaging less sleep per night than their systems could tolerate, were caught in a "vicious cycle" wherein a loss of sleep leads to deterioration of intellectual performance, inducing a need to study more, which further lessens the time spent sleeping.

Although the students were unable to solve their problems themselves, they did find help at the Mental Health Section in Redfern Health Center. Each student was placed on a "diet" of sleep tailored to fit his needs, one taking medications temporarily. When his sleep deficit had been filled, each student was encouraged to continue to sleep a minimum number of hours each night.

Dr. Donald K. Freeman of the Mental Health Section and Dr. Spurgeon N. Cole of the Psychology Department have worked extensively with sleep disturbance cases at Clemson. They maintain that they see more sleep-related problems than cases concerning sex and drugs combined.

Their pronouncements are also based on extensive review of

sleep research literature and a survey last Spring of the sleep habits and attitudes of almost 200 Clemson students at large.

"Students are sophisticated about drugs," Cole said, "but they're ignorant about sleep."

"In fact," Freeman added, "many effects blamed on chronic drug use may be caused by a lack of food and defective sleep for several days."

Generally, a sleep deficit leads first to an inability to use and retain new information. Later symptoms include irritability, lack of concentration, and difficulty in mechanical and non-academic tasks. Severe sleep loss can cause hallucinations, memory black-outs, paranoia, or suicidal tendencies.

According to Freeman, six to eight hours of sleep per night is sufficient for 80 per cent of students and will allow for an occasional "all-nighter" with no serious side effects. Most people averaging less than six hours are accumulating a deficit, while those averaging more than ten risk falling into an oversleep cycle, in which the person is "drunk on sleep," craving even more.

Within these general guidelines, there is room for variation. Women, freshmen, liberal arts and social science majors, students who must absorb new material, and people facing personal problems often require more sleep according to

Freeman. Men, upperclassmen, engineering and "hard science" majors, and people under minimal learning and stress situations may get by on a little less.

Actually, there are two phases of sleep, both equally important to the individual's ability to function properly. Stage IV, or deep sleep, provides physical rejuvenation and allows the sleeper to avoid fatigue. Approximately four hours each night should be spent in Stage IV.

Every hour and a half, ideally, there is a twenty to thirty-minute Rapid Eye Movement period, during which the sleeper dreams to help control emotional conflicts and also records new information which has been kept in temporary storage.

Students with sleep deficiencies may find it impossible to solve their problems without professional help, although a little education helps avoid or abort many. Because alcohol and barbiturates suppress REM activity, people who rely on either substance to induce sleep may feel physically rested but still suffer from the same mental problems as the totally sleep-deficient case. As the pressure for REM activity increases, breakthrough hallucinations, or "daymares," may occur. In fact, Cole pointed out, the severely REM-deficient subject may actually dream while walking.

Nor will skimping on sleep during the week and "catching up" on the weekend often suffice. In catch-up sleep, priority is given to deep sleep, not to REM.

Freeman said that while the number of hard drug users he sees has dropped considerably, some students present a new problem when the necessity for medication arises. "A few years ago," he said, "some students would astound us with the sorts of things they'd put in their mouths and veins. Now patients who are into TM and similar practices don't want to 'pollute' their bodies so we have to use a non-drug approach. We then tell them, 'Try it your way, but if it doesn't work, try it our way.'"

FTC investigates false pharmaceutical claims

WASHINGTON, D. C. (LNS) — "When a cold with a fever knocks you out" do you know which of the more than 100,000 patent medicines to turn to for the fastest relief? Retail sales of "over the counter" non-prescription drugs have surpassed \$1 billion yearly, but the effectiveness of many of them has never been adequately established.

In one of its periodic efforts to show that it is on its toes, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) recently ordered 16 makers of popular cold remedies to reveal what in their products justifies their assertions.

The companies' substantiations, submitted in mid-January, filled sixteen volumes. The Bristol-Meyers Company, challenged to explain how its Silence Is Golden cough syrup works, replied at length on the soothing properties of honey, one of its major ingredients, but had to admit that lemon only provided a better flavor.

The same company also makes Congesprin, a children's cold remedy. On this drug, Bristol-Meyers was forced to concede that "it's not the drug in question that makes it a children's aspirin, but the size of the dose."

Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, manufacturer of Contac cold capsules, asserts in its advertising that "the summer cold is a different kind of animal." But when the basis for this claim was questioned, the company revealed that the statement was based on its own study which led them to conclude that "two-thirds of the population perceive a difference between summer and winter colds — the summer cold appeared to be less serious but more enervating and longer in duration than a winter cold."

Dristan tablets are advertised as superior to other cold capsules because they have a "fever reducer" that other pills lack. The Dristan manufacturer

revealed in its report that this mysterious ingredient, so strongly recommended for the "cold with a fever" is nothing more exotic than plain aspirin.

Most of the companies offered medical tests and surveys of scores of drug users as proof of their claims, but Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., manufacturer of Romilar III, a cough medicine, stuck to more practical considerations in justifying its statement that its product was the "latest thing."

The company declared that their assertion was correct because when the advertisement first appeared in 1971, Romilar "was the most current entry into the national market for the relief of chest cold symptoms."

If the FTC finds that the data submitted by the companies fails to support their advertising, the agency may decide to force changes in the advertising. But the results of past FTC campaigns against false drug advertising is not encouraging.

In the late 1950's, for instance the FTC launched an investigation of complaints against the advertising of pain relievers like aspirin and aspirin substitutes. Finally in 1961 the Commission filed specific complaints against the ads for several products including Excedrin. But about a year later that method was evaluated as too piecemeal and the FTC returned to a general investigation of pain relievers. In 1965 the agency withdrew the complaint against Excedrin altogether. In 1967, the FTC opened new proceedings to establish rules governing the advertising of all pain relievers.

These rules have never been issued. Instead, the FTC has returned to its pre-1961 policy of submitting specific complaints, and a recent Consumer Reports article took three pages to summarize these new results.

That same kind of procrastination may result in claims, in 1984, that Romilar III is still the "latest thing."

Pollution index

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers present the pollution index for the week ending January 30, 1973. The wonderfully clear air that we have had the past few days is exemplified by the report of pollutants present in the atmosphere.

For hydrocarbons, basis methane, the reading is 1.015 parts per million as measured on the Friez Hydrocarbon Analyzer. Particulate matter registered 28.8 micrograms per cubic meter while ozone and oxidants ranged from 0.65 parts per billion in the evenings to 4.3 parts per billion in the early afternoon of the days measured. These fall far below the state ambient standards.

After an icy Christmas break, Sneaky Peet sees that the campus looks pretty good. We need to really put an effort out to keep it this way.

the clemson tiger

editorials

Wait on Astro-Turf

The Athletic Department has announced its intention to install Astro-Turf in the stadium, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees for the funds necessary for purchase and installation. In earlier stories concerning this issue, The Tiger reported the Athletic Department's contentions that artificial turf would be cheaper than natural turf, and that artificial turf would not cause an increased injury rate.

In the October issue of "Weeds, Trees, and Turf", John H. Hall, a turf specialist for the University of Maryland, indicates that not enough is known about the aging characteristics, traction characteristics, and durability of all types of artificial turf. Evidence against artificial turf bodes a dim future for Clemson football if artificial turf is used.

Artificial turf has been with United States sports since 1967. It has gained popularity in professional football to the point that 42 per cent of all National Football League games were played on synthetic turf in 1971. Well over a hundred football fields in the U. S. now have artificial turf, with other teams and cities, including Clemson, considering new installations.

In his article, Hall cites testimony of the executive director of the National Football League Players Association to a consumer protection Congressional committee. The director reported player complaints of "sore knees and ankle joints, increased burns, excessive heat build-up, secondary injury from the bouncing effect, and increased danger of helmets grabbing on synthetic surfaces."

An orthopedic surgeon from the University of Washington told the Congressional committee that in 1970, among high school players, an injury rate of 0.93 injuries per game on dry synthetic turf, and 0.61 injuries per game on wet turf occurred. On natural turf, dry grass produced 0.53 injuries per game while wet grass produced 0.50 injuries per game. This results in a ratio of 0.76 injuries per game on synthetic turf to only 0.50 injuries per game on grass. The higher injury rates in dry conditions result from better traction with increased player-to-player contact.

Of course, this injury rate may have changed with differences in equipment, brands of turf, and coaches. Dr. Judson Hair of Redfern Health Center indicated that problems related to traction could be controlled with different styles of shoes. However, this may not have any effect on the bouncing effects, or heating problems associated with synthetic turfs.

The Athletic Department has claimed that any form of artificial turf would be cheaper than continuing with the natural turf, which is vulnerable to fire, drought, mud, and other elements. Bill McLellan, athletic director, has endorsed artificial turf for its esthetic value and for helping recruiting. Men must be hired for maintenance of a natural surface. Maintenance costs for artificial turfs are less after installation than for natural grass.

However, as Hall writes, "The advantages of natural turf include the fact that they are the most economical play surface available for all types of playing fields. An athletic field installation costs less than 10 per cent of the cost of artificial turf." With an estimated installation cost of artificial turf at \$350,000 to \$400,000, it is natural to wonder if someone's concept of beauty or a vague promise of football recruits are worth this kind of money. Appalachian State University has artificial turf, but still has poor recruiting. For that matter, USC has Astro-Turf, and everyone knows what Clemson did to them.

Thus many questions need to be answered about artificial turfs which the Athletic Department should have good answers for before seeking money. How would synthetic turfing compare with grass in reference to injury rates? Will the injury rate of a synthetic turf increase as the turf grows old? How long would artificial turf last before it must be replaced? Will the cost of installation decrease or increase in the near future?

From conversations with Dr. Hair, it seems doubtful that the answers for the first question will be known within four years. Only time and the experience of other schools will answer the other questions. Perhaps Clemson should maintain a natural grass field until more is known about the playing characteristics and financial feasibility of artificial turf.

bill thomeloe

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After war, compassion needed

National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger left out a few ingredients that went into the political stew on Vietnam when he explained the cease-fire treaty on Wednesday. He said that he would not bother to discuss some of the factors that delayed the signing, apparently because the troubles were "history." Sometimes it is necessary to put bad experiences out of one's mind, but Kissinger's inference that what happened between the peace negotiators need not bother us now is dangerous. We cannot let the spectre of Vietnam be exorcised from our consciences with leaving open the chance that, if we do not learn from our experiences, we may relive them. Perhaps the delay in the peace treaty was not the fault of the U.S., but that doesn't negate the fact that we cannot afford to forget about Vietnam.

Perhaps three days after the news of the treaty is too soon

look in retrospect upon the reasons for the war. Undoubtedly some of those prominent citizens and members of Congress who have vociferously criticized the President's war policies will be loath to inquire further into the fiasco, because further explication will surely lead to the unearthing of more government stupidities, and hostilities may be renewed between the executive and legislative branches of government. Yet it appears now that this war will be one of the most incomprehensible in American history; as the years pass, more and more people will fail to understand why we became involved in the first place.

One should not be too optimistic about the situation in Vietnam, because neither side is satisfied and further confusion is imminent. Yet almost no one can keep from rejoicing, as the end seems in sight at last. Now the

American people have another mandate to fulfill — to rebuild what they have destroyed. The burden of guilt, and hence reconstruction, must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the public, along with the U.S. government. There are many channels open to aid the Vietnamese people; to name just a few, there are Care, the Peace Corps, the United Nations Children's Fund, and Medical Aid for Indochina, a fund set up by private citizens to restore Vietnamese hospitals damaged by U.S. bombing.

The generosity and compassion of the American people in rebuilding Vietnam and in repairing some of the human damage that they wrought will show whether or not they were really involved in the war for selfish purposes.

bob thompson

Letters

Samaritan

Dear Sir:

Last Wednesday I came to the campus to register for second semester. I slipped and fell on the ice, bruising my back quite painfully. A tall, blond young man helped me to the car. He called the police and then came back three times to check on me. When the police still hadn't arrived, he offered to drive me wherever I needed to go.

I didn't find out this young man's name and so if you would print this letter maybe he will see it. I am very grateful for his help and kindness.

Judith Cannon
Liberty, S.C.

Bombing ripped

Sirs:

I waited for last week's issue of "The Clemson Tiger" hoping to find an editorial or, at least, a "A Letter to the Editor" about the latest atrocity of the Vietnam war, namely, the "carpet bombing" of Hanoi perpetrated during the Christmas Holidays while we were celebrating

"Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men." But there was none. At first I was disappointed, but then I realized, "Why should it be otherwise?" The editorial staff of the "Tiger" has been vociferous, as it should be, against that immoral, obscene war, and I decided that the staff was just plain tired of blowing in the wind. However, as an historian, I feel that I have a special obligation to voice my opinion about one of the greatest atrocities of the twentieth century, and that takes in, as Swedish Prime Minister, Olaf Palme, has pointed out, the atrocities committed at Guernica, Oradour, Babi Yar, Katyn, Lidice, Sharpville, Treblinka. Not such nice company, is it?

My plea is especially that of an historian. Many people, as well as groups and institutions (although precious few of them), have voiced their complete opposition to the war, but when the war is over (as it appears that, this time, peace is really at hand) most of those people and groups which were so opposed to the war will go on to other endeavours or they will be consumed with the task of making a living — but the war will go on for the historians. So my question is — during the "carpet bombing" of North Vietnam, "Where was America?" The whole world except for Russia and Greece compared the bombing to the massacres of the Nazis and the Soviet Union, but we had nothing

to say. It is also ironical (or isn't it) that of the two countries which supported the United States, one is a military fascist type of dictatorship (Greece) and one is a totalitarian communist state (Russia) — excellent company for the greatest democracy on earth. As a matter of fact, maybe this relationship of Greece, the Soviet Union and the United States deserves further historical study. But back to my question, because of this, the latest, most barbaric attack on Hanoi, we historians have the task of explaining it to our classes as one of the greatest atrocities of the twentieth century, along with Guernica, Babi Yar and Katyn. How do we do it? Maybe those who supported the Vietnam War up to the point of "carpet bombing" will have some helpful suggestions.

Robert Olson
Instructor,
History Dept.

CORRECTION

It was incorrectly stated last week which University committees voted on the traffic proposal that would turn the campus into a closed system by next year. The University Traffic and Grounds Committee voted in favor of the proposal. The Student Senate Traffic and Parking Committee issued a resolution opposing the plan. We regret the error in committee titles.

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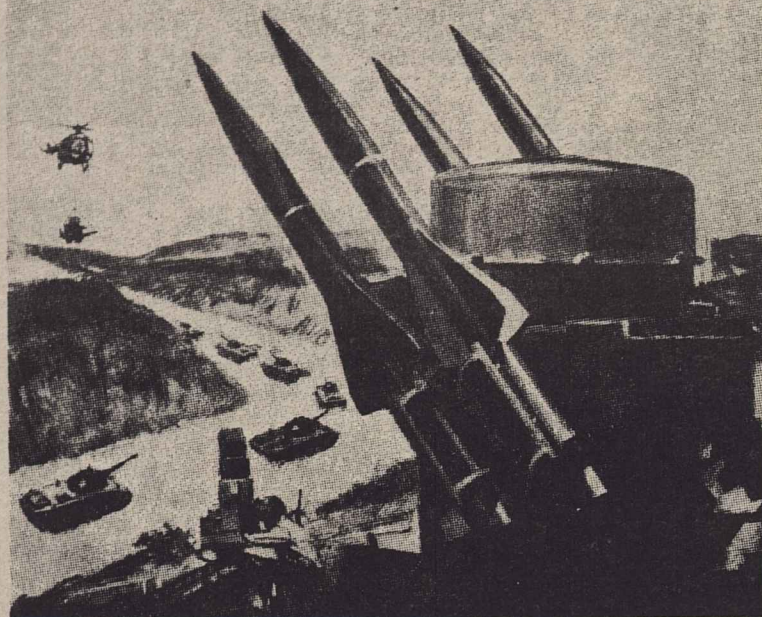
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Ad for war weapons

Madison Avenue techniques used to sell war weapons

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — In case they get too fed up with the extent of cost over-runs on their weapons contracts, Defense Department officials can start leafing through the pages of their favorite military trade journal to study the latest offerings.

A recent report by the Council on Economic Priorities reveals that the top 25 weapons advertisers spent \$223 million on ads in seven trade magazines in 1971 and 1972.

Although this is a small sum compared to consumer product ad campaigns, the report points out that the ads are directed at a small, influential audience. "By advertising in journals which are read by Pentagon officials and members of Congress, major contractors do attempt, using Madison Ave. methods, to influence military funding decisions and contractors choice selections."

Weapons manufacturers use the same techniques that have been so successful in getting Americans to buy all sorts of new consumer products: catchy slogans, economy claims, the free giveaway (fondly reminiscent of the cereal box top offer), and "they have it, so you should have it too" argument.

The Norden Company trumpeted the features of its Rapier anti-aircraft system across a full page: "Cost effective hardware . . . The low altitude air defense

that's right on for the modern army . . ."

A Xerox subsidiary, which manufactures nighttime illumination devices, quoted Mao Tse-tung in its ad; it also offered readers a free copy of "Mao Tse-tung on Guerrilla Warfare" on written request.

The British firm, Hawker-Siddeley insisted that prospective customers "ought to take a closer look" at its "Harrier" jet fighter because the Royal Air Force and the U. S. Marine Corps had.

And, Bell Helicopter claimed that its King Cobra (used in Vietnam) is "the most maneuverable, most powerful,

most surviveable tank killer flying! All that and the lowest price tag too!"

But then the "lowest price tag" isn't a particularly novel claim. Recent testimony before a joint Congressional subcommittee has revealed the common practice among defense contractors of "buying in." The manufacturers reduce their bids at the last minute to get a contract, knowing that they will later have to demand more money to complete the work and relying on their cozy relationship with the Pentagon and Congress to pay the bill.

Union concert tonight

If you're the type that can really get into the old backporch song-sharing sessions of long ago, the Student Union has something especially for you — Dick and Anne Albin of the House of Atreus.

The Albins will present a concert titled "Makin Do With What You Have" Friday at 8 p.m. in Tillman Hall Auditorium. Accompanying themselves on traditional folk instrument (guitar, banjo, autoharp, jaw harp, mountain dulcimers, and a unique banjo-dulcimer), their program features Appalachian

folklore, songs, superstitions, and home remedies from the mountain regions.

The House of Atreus has performed all over the country, touring with the National Humanities Series, and has performed at various folk music festivals.

In connection with the concert, the Albins will provide a workshop on building and playing the mountain dulcimer Friday afternoon 3-4:30 in the YMCA. Admission to both the concert and the workshop is free.

Union construction to begin this spring

By BILL THORNELOE

Construction on the student union building will begin in late April, according to James L. Strom of the Office of Development.

The construction will be completed in three phases in order to decrease inconvenience to students, faculty, and employees.

Phase I of the student union construction will consist of digging an access tunnel to the canteen from the loggia. The tunnel will be built from the front of New "A" section between Johnstone Hall and Tillman Hall,

and will open at the present restrooms near Harcombe Commons Cafeteria. This construction will start in late April, or early May and will last about six weeks.

Little pedestrian traffic will be affected except that in front of "A" section. The upper third of the parking lot in front of the loggia will be fenced off, while temporary parking will be provided in front of Tillman Hall.

When the tunnel is completed in mid-June, Phase II will begin as the upper quadrangle will be dug out, and the actual union building constructed. This is anticipated to be the most complicated and longest phase, lasting about a

year. Construction should not interrupt present services available in the quadrangle complex.

Access to the quad and Johnstone Hall will be limited only to areas adjacent to the canteen, cafeteria, book store, and the post office. The entrance under C section will be blocked, as will the drive in front of E section.

The entire parking lot in front of the loggia will be closed for storage of construction equipment, although paths for pedestrian traffic will remain open for access to Tillman Hall and the rest of the campus from Johnstone Hall.

Phase III will be finishing the

landscaping of the areas around the loggia, and is scheduled to begin in late 1974 or early 1975. This will cause the most interruption of traffic, since the loggia will be entirely blocked off from use.

A special door will be built through room A-601 of Johnstone Hall for use in access to various levels of A and B sections of Johnstone. The tunnel in front of "A" section will be restricted to service vehicles. Access to the union, the book store, canteen, and post office will be channeled through entrances under "C," "D," "F," and "A" sections. This phase is expected to be the

shortest one, hence minimizing inconveniences.

James Strom said, "We think we have minimized as much as possible the pedestrian conflict with the contractor by phasing the construction." Parking places lost during construction will be moved to the lot beside Fike Field House this summer if the administration approves a proposed interim parking plan.

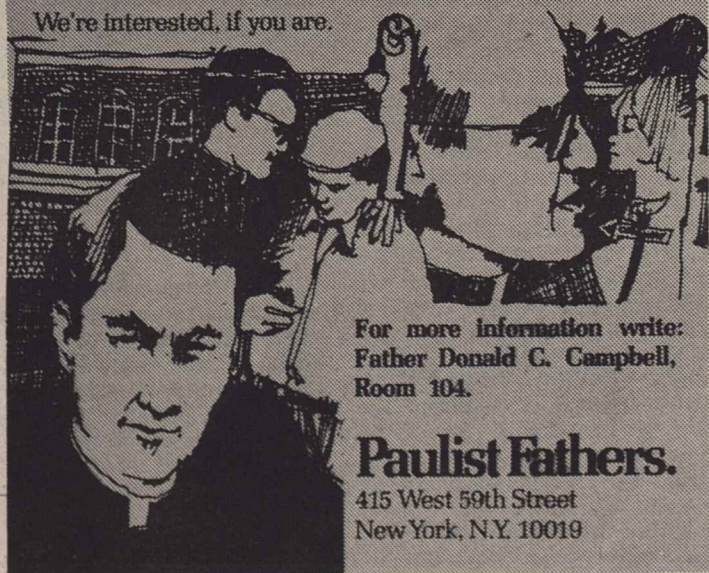
The contract for construction will be let in February and awarded in April. After much planning and anticipation, it appears that Clemson will finally get its student union.

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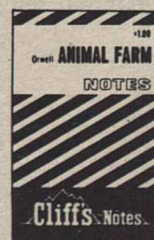
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'Morning after' pill focus of controversy

By CHIP BERLET

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CPS) — For thousands of college women, the "morning after pill" has been a simple solution to a possible pregnancy resulting from unprotected intercourse.

The pill, a synthetic estrogen called diethyl stilbestrol (DES), is ingested orally within 72 hours of intercourse and prevents implantation.

Last month, a Ralph Nader Research Group report condemned the unrestricted use of DES and called prescription of the drug as a postcoital contraceptive "reckless" and "irresponsible." Claiming possible carcinogenic (cancer-inducing) effects, the report blasted college health centers, private physicians, pharmaceutical companies, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The eight-page report charged the FDA with "recalcitrance" for not issuing restrictions for the drug's use. The group also questioned the effectiveness of the drug. The FDA has never approved DES for use as a post-coital contraceptive.

The crux of the controversy over the safety of DES use stems from the fact that it has been irrefutably linked to causing vaginal cancer in the offspring of women who used the drug decades ago to prevent miscarriages.

In the 1940's and 1950's DES was administered in massive doses to thousands of women who were threatened with miscarriage. This procedure became widespread yet it was proved ineffective.

Two years ago, physicians at Massachusetts General Hospital, led by Dr. Arthur Herbst, found rare and often fatal vaginal cancer in the daughters of some women who had used DES to prevent miscarriage.

There are now over 100 documented cases of this kind and more are inevitable. DES has long been linked to cancer in laboratory animals, but the Herbst team was the first to establish a link in humans.

In the late 60's, a new use for DES and other synthetic estrogens was developed. It was found that in smaller dosages the drug acts as a post-coital contraceptive or "morning after pill."

A study of DES as a post-coital contraceptive published by Dr. Lucille K. Kuchera October 1971, seven months after the cancer-link discovery by Dr. Herbst was published, gained national attention.

Dr. Kuchera, who works with the University of Michigan Health Service, claimed that DES was 100 per cent effective in preventing pregnancy in 1,000 women who were administered the drug within 72 hours of sexual contact. Many of the women were at the midpoint of their menstrual cycles, when the risk of conception is greatest.

Within a year of the Kuchera study, health centers around the country began to dispense the pill to women as a post-coital contraceptive. The most noticeable side-effect of the drug has been the nausea it produces in some women.

In November 1971, prompted by the DES/cancer link,

congressional hearings were convened by Representative L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.). At these hearings, Dr. Herbst testified on his cancer research and several studies on the post-coital use of DES were submitted.

During the hearings Fountain asked FDA Commissioner Dr. Charles C. Edwards, "In view of the reported association between DES and vaginal cancer... is there a special urgency that the FDA require that all investigational work on this drug be strictly controlled?"

"Without any question," replied Edwards who added, "We are including in a forthcoming drug bulletin a statement that although the use of DES post-coitally is fairly widespread, the FDA regards this use as investigational and is currently reviewing data to determine the safety and efficacy for this use."

The FDA subsequently issued a "Drug Bulletin" warning physicians not to administer DES to prevent miscarriage, but Dr. Edwards' statement that the FDA had not determined the safety of DES for post-coital use was omitted.

No further action was taken by the FDA until the summer of 1972 when, under extreme pressure, the FDA banned the use of DES as a growth stimulant for cattle. Accompanying the ban was a statement claiming "no evidence" exists that DES has ever caused cancer in humans when appropriately used in low dosages.

Physicians and health centers prescribing DES as a contraceptive express confidence that it is effective in preventing pregnancy and is safe. As for the cancer link, some physicians simply say that since DES is used as a contraceptive, there will be no offspring in which cancer can develop.

The Nader report disagrees on both points. It points to testimony by Dr. Joseph Massey presented at the Fountain hearings which revealed that DES was only on an average 60 per cent effective in preventing pregnancy. This testimony conflicts with Dr. Kuchera's claim of 100 per cent effectiveness.

The Nader report also raises the possibility that DES may cause cancer not only in the offspring of the user, but also in the users themselves.

DES and other estrogens are already contraindicated for use when there is a family history or actual presence of genital or breast cancer. The exact relationship between estrogen balance in women and cancer is not understood at this time, but that there is a relationship seems certain.

Dr. Arnold Werner, an associate professor of psychiatry at the College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University and author of a nationally syndicated medical column, feels the use of DES is "an area where college health centers have finally responded to a real need. There seems to be no doubt it does prevent implantation."

Dr. Werner thinks charges linking DES to cancer in the user "lack evidence." He admitted DES could eventually be proven harmful "but this is also true of antibiotics or a variety of other forms of treatment." He

cautions: "There is a risk involved. It is still somewhat experimental and certain procedures for its (DES) use should be followed."

It is these procedures that the Nader report feels have been ignored. They say since the drug is still in the experimental stages, it should not be administered indiscriminately.

In a letter to National Student Association President Tim Higgins, the Nader Research Group charges "College women are being used as guinea pigs, without even the most rudimentary observance of professional standards and informed consent."

The Health Research Group cited an investigation of the University of Michigan Health Service by the Advocates for Medical Information in Ann Arbor.

The investigation charged that out of 69 women who were given the "morning after pill," only five were warned of the cancer

hazard to their offspring should they fail to abort; only three were asked their family medical histories despite contraindications against use of DES with a family history of genital or breast cancer; less than 25 per cent were followed up to determine either side effects or failure to abort, and none of the women were warned of the possible cancer risk to themselves.

Dr. Robert E. Anderson, director of the University of Michigan Health Center, which treated most of the women in the study, rejected the criticisms in the Nader report. He replied, "Even today we would not say there is a cancer hazard to the women themselves."

Dr. Philip L. Corfman, director of the Center for Population Research of the NIH, has urged the FDA to approve "morning after pills," but to standardize dosage and require a warning that an abortion should be obtained if the woman becomes pregnant.

Are the risks of using DES

worth the benefits? A source at the American College Health Association, who stressed that considerable counseling should be part of the procedure, felt the "morning after pill" was a valid therapeutic device. "The risks involved in an abortion are significantly greater as are the risks for carrying a pregnancy to term," she said.

The director of one university health service said, "To suggest that some vague possibility of future complications from DES is somehow a greater risk (than an abortion) seems to me irresponsible."

But no less irresponsible is the attitude "what the patient doesn't know won't hurt them." Use of DES is obviously a complex matter. As the Health Research Group concludes: "Important life decisions are involved with the 'morning after pill,' decisions which can be made not by the doctors but by the women themselves."

Hair knocks Nader study

By DOTTI PRIDDY

Dr. Judson E. Hair, director of Clemson's Redfern Health Center, has taken issue with a recent Ralph Nader Research Group report which condemns the unrestricted use of a synthetic estrogen called diethyl stilbestrol (DES), more commonly known as the "morning-after pill." The report questions both the effectiveness and the safety of this drug, emphasizing its possible cancer-inducing effects.

"I have a hard time understanding why they attacked DES so viciously," Hair said. "They act like this is something new, but we're using a drug that has been used for 40 or 50 years."

DES has been administered by the Health Center to approximately 20 or 30 women in the past year and a half. A woman takes two pills a day for five days, a total of 250 milligrams, beginning within 72 hours of intercourse. The function of the pill is to disturb the uterine surface so that a fertilized egg does not have a chance to implant.

According to Hair, the doctors at the Health Center are "very selective" about who is permitted to take this pill. It is given only during a high pregnancy risk period, which is between five days before and five days after mid cycle.

The Nader report's attack on the safety of DES is based on the belief that it has caused vaginal cancer in the daughters of women who used the estrogen in the 1940's and 1950's to prevent imminent miscarriages. This link between DES and cancer was discovered two years ago in research conducted at Massachusetts General Hospital. According to Hair, this study is not relevant to the use of DES as a post-coital contraceptive for two reasons.

First of all, he says that the Nader group is "using information from studies of long term usage and applying it to

short term usage. That's not valid." Secondly is the fact that "the idea of DES is to avoid pregnancy." Hair says that if one woman in two or three thousand gets pregnant in spite of using the pill, she will most likely get an abortion and then there will be no offspring to develop cancer.

The Nader report goes on to criticize physicians for not giving sufficient warnings about the drug before administering it and for not following up on each case for possible side effects or pregnancy. The report also raises the possibility of DES causing cancer in the user of the drug as well as in her offspring.

"Personally, I've never considered this particular use of DES as a risk," Hair said, "not with that small amount for that short a time." A complete family history of cancer must be taken for long term use of estrogen, but Hair believes that this is not necessary for "morning after" medication.

The one well-known side effect of the "morning after pill" is nausea, which has a high incidence on the first day and then declines each succeeding day. According to Hair, this problem is counteracted by the use of anti-nausea medication on the first day.

Concerning follow-ups of cases, Hair commented, "All I can do is tell them to come back for a pregnancy test if they have not had a period two weeks after their normal time." Hair is confident that once a woman has made that initial, often embarrassing contact with a doctor, she will return if there's a chance of pregnancy. He added that the use of DES can sometimes cause the first succeeding period to be irregular.

Hair found serious fault with a section of the Nader report which cites a study by a Dr. Joseph Massey claiming that DES possessed only 60 per cent effectiveness in preventing pregnancy. "I've read every

major article that has come out on this subject, and none has reported less than 99 per cent effectiveness," Hair said. He then mentioned another study at Cornell University in which only one out of two thousand women who had used the "morning after pill" experienced pregnancy.

Among the cases with which Hair has been associated at the Health Center, the "morning after pill" proved ineffective once, the reason being that the woman in question had already been pregnant for a month when she started taking the pill. She eventually received an abortion.

A final tenet of the Nader Research Group's argument against the use of DES as a postcoital contraceptive is the fact that it has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. To this charge Hair replied, "If you waited for the FDA to approve everything, you'd never get anything done."

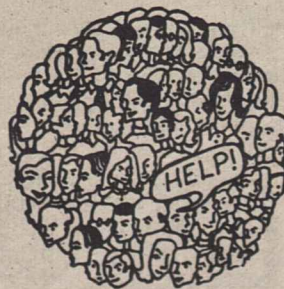
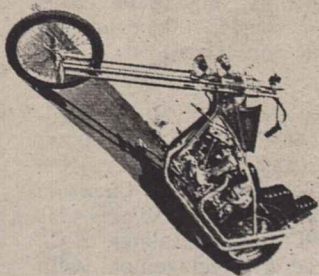
Concerning the future of DES, Hair states, "Studies have to be made to determine the least amount that can be used and still be effective." Once this is determined, a standardized dosage can be established.

One important benefit of DES, according to Hair, is that "you don't have to deal with the moral issues of abortion because pregnancy does not occur." Obviously, one also avoids the physical difficulties of abortion.

Hair had special praise for Dr. Lucille K. Kuchera of the University of Michigan, who published the first study of the use of DES as a post-coital contraceptive in October 1971. "I thought this woman had done a tremendous service for people and had acted in the students' interests."

Hair definitely believes that the benefits of the "morning after pill" are greater than any detrimental aspects, and in reflecting one more time on the Nader report he said, "I just don't understand how it got started."

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Trailing The Tiger

By JIM LUCAS

It was a strange week. First, there was an ineffectual, error-plagued afternoon in Durham, capped by that incredible foul in the closing seconds which handed the game to the all-but-beaten Blue Devils. Then came a dismal, scoreless Wednesday night in New York as the Redmen of St. John's won in a laughter. As the game with the second-ranked Wolfpack approached, optimism ran high on the Clemson campus: "Burlerson's going to score fifty points on that turkey!"

And then, Saturday night, the impossible began to happen. With a few changes, it was straight out of Kafka's "Metamorphosis;" suddenly, the turkey became a terror. As Tiger fans watched, mouths agape with utter astonishment, Dave Angel attacked the Wolfpack with a vengeance. Angel on a layup; Angel driving down a crowded lane to slam it in; Angel hitting a jumper from the top of the key; Angel through the back door for two, hooking, passing, stealing. . . dribbling!

By the time it was all over, Dave Angel had placed the onus of turkeyship squarely upon the lofty shoulders of the heralded 7-4 Olympian, Tommy Burlerson. Angel outscored Burlerson, 25-15; giving up six inches to the State center, Angel outrebounded Burlerson, 14-10. From the free throw line, Angel was faultless, hitting 11 out of 11. Shooting over the human pine tree, Angel connected on 7 out of 12 field goals; trying to shoot over Angel, Burlerson hit a miserable 3 out of 10. Gobble, gobble. . .

It was a magnificent, gutty performance — especially considering the pressure involved. The State game had to have been a personal crisis for Dave Angel; after a disappointing early-season showing, and two execrable games back to back, Angel was under the gun. He had to produce, he was facing the nation's second-ranked team, and his opponent was one of the most highly-touted centers this side of Bill Walton; it was a pressure situation in the most unmerciful way. That he came through was his vindication; that he came through so convincingly, so thoroughly humbling his opponent under the fiercest pressure with the finest game of his career, says something of significance about the kind of stuff Dave Angel is made of. When he left the game, ten thousand people gave him one of the most deserved ovations Littlejohn has ever seen.

And it wasn't a fluke. As this is being written, the Citadel game is a few hours past; Angel played with more confidence and authority than we have seen in some time. If this is a sign of things to come, if Dave Angel has found himself, then the Tigers may yet pull some surprises. That is, certain gentlemen in the Atlantic Coast Conference may be surprised. But the big guy from Rock Hill probably won't.

Among other things. . . After a bout with mono, Bruce Harman seems to be gaining strength each week; the player whom Bates Locke calls "the best guard I ever recruited" is scoring more each time out, capping the week with a 31-point outburst against The Citadel jayvees. . . Furman has been signed to replace Clemson in the North Carolina Invitational, known to natives as the North-South Doubleheader; after this year, the Paladins will join Georgia Tech in the annual Charlotte Coliseum mockery. . . With the recent ruling by the NCAA placing a 30-man recruiting limit on all member schools in football, Pepsodent Paul Dietzel's idiocy is complete; after pulling out of the ACC because of the 800 rule and the 35-scholarship limit, Dietzel has seen both excuses invalidated and two teams from the supposedly impotent ACC win convincingly in post-season bowl games. . . not to mention the dazzling broken-field running of Stanley "Roadrunner" Morgan to the hills of Tennessee. . . Perhaps Frank McGripe will share his crying towel with you, Paul.

Jayvee basketballers defeat N. C. State

By KERRY CAPPS

The Clemson junior varsity basketball team, in a game where the lead changed hands many times before the night ended, somehow came up on the long end of the scoring Saturday night in Littlejohn Coliseum, defeating the N.C. State jayvees, 82-71.

The Cubs entered the contest with a 5-1 seasonal record, coming off their 65-63 defeat by the Duke Blue Imps in overtime. Duke has proved a nemesis to more than just Clemson, giving N.C. State its only two losses of the year. State came into the Clemson game with four victories.

Clemson took command early and threatened to turn the contest into a rout. Capitalizing mainly on their own shooting success and the inability of N.C. State to work

the ball inside, the Tiger Cubs raced off to a 24-8 margin midway through the first half.

An N.C. State comeback effort was stymied late in the half, and the Cubs carried a 17-point, 46-29 lead into the second half.

The shooting percentages proved the big difference in the opening stanza. State hit only 12 of 44 shots from the floor for 27.3 per cent, while Clemson was successful on an even 50 per cent of its shots.

N.C. State employed a full-court press in the second half which forced the Cubs into committing a number of back-court turnovers. Coupled with a stretch of ice-cold shooting, Clemson's poor ball-handling enabled State to pour in 12 consecutive points and close the gap to 46-41. Tim Capehart hit a 15-foot jump to get the first Clemson points of the half.

N.C. State continued to whittle away at the Clemson advantage, with Steve Smith's field goal at the 15:17 mark cutting the lead to three. On the in-bounds pass Howard Pickett of State stole the ball from Capehart and hit a quick layup, narrowing the Clemson lead to one, 50-49.

Scott Conant's hook shot momentarily upped the Clemson lead to three again, but moments later Mike Dempsey tossed in a shot from the left corner to cut the lead to 56-55.

However, Marty Patterson's hook shot the next time down the floor put Clemson on top to stay.

Now it was Clemson's turn to dominate play, as the Cubs reeled off seven straight points to take a 63-55 lead. The junior Wolfpack continued to threaten until late in the game, but clutch free throws by Bruce Harman and Tim Capehart sealed the victory.

Angel leads improving Tigers

By JIM LUCAS

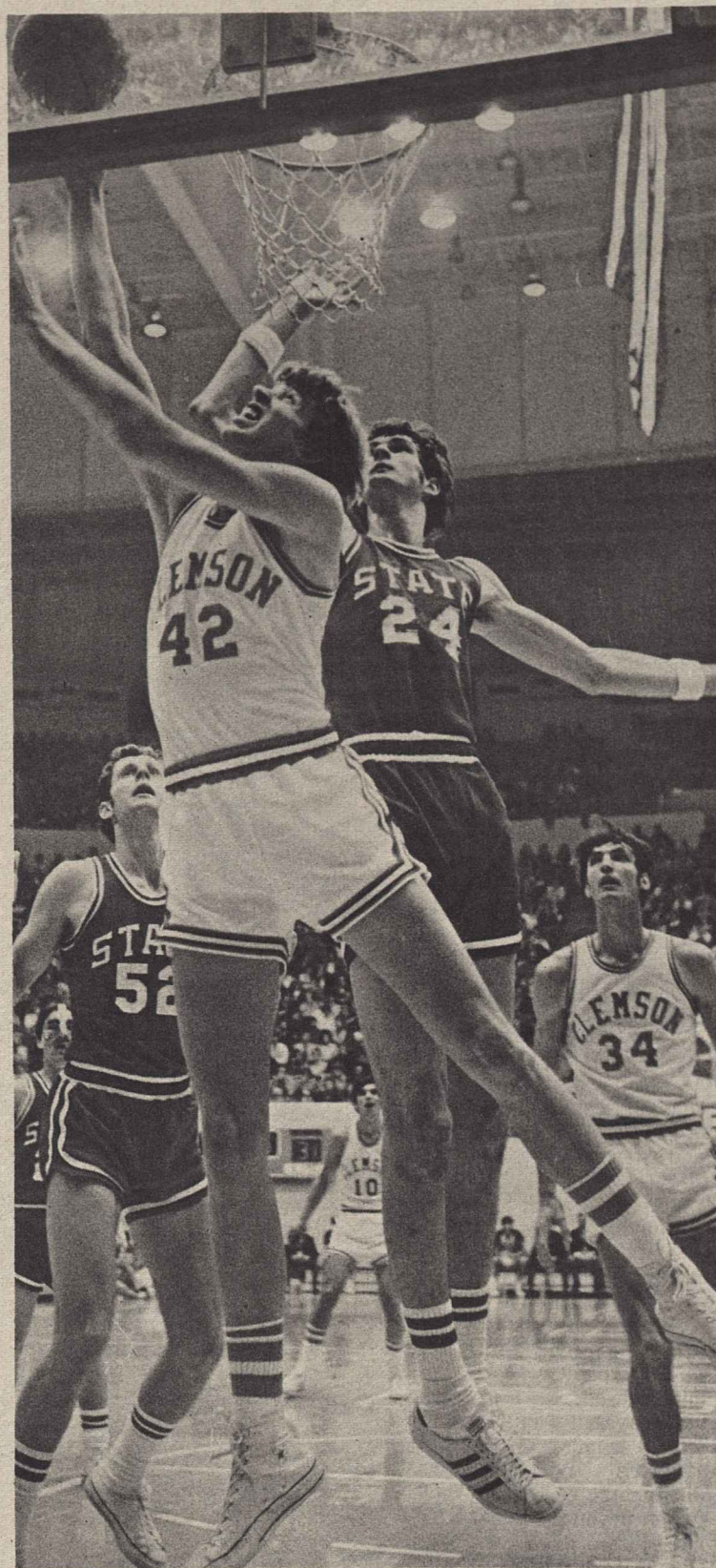
Tates Locke's Clemson Tigers turned in two good performances this week, winning one and losing one. The Tigers lost a close game to the second-ranked Wolfpack of N.C. State at Littlejohn Saturday night in what Locke called one of their best efforts of the season. The game, highlighted by a stellar performance by senior center Dave Angel, saw the Tigers press the undefeated Pack to the limit before falling, 86-76; the final ten-point spread was the largest enjoyed by State in the contest.

The first half opened with State taking the early lead on the strength of supersoph Dave Thompson's two free throws. Van Gregg tied it with a 20-footer from the baseline, and the lead changed hands from there until the 12:42 point, when State took the lead, 16-15, and held it for the remainder of the half. The Tigers, behind Angel's aggressive board play and Gregg's 75 per cent shooting from the floor, kept within striking distance of the Wolfpack, and trailed by two, 39-41, at the half.

Controlling the second half tipoff, State got two buckets from senior Rick Holdt before Clemson's Mike Browning's layup cut the margin to 41-45. With 18:08 left in the game, 7-4 Tommy Burlerson drew his fourth foul and was replaced by Tim Stoddard. Bud Martin's ten-foot baseline shot and Terrell Suit's three-point play put the Tigers ahead, 46-45, with 17:00 left. The lead changed hands until, with 9:26 left, Jeff Reisinger fouled out and Burlerson, completing a three-point play and hitting a technical shot called on Reisinger, put the Pack ahead for good, 58-61. The Wolfpack went to a four-corner offense in the closing minutes, and Holdt hit a layup with one second left to give State its ten-point win, 86-76.

Wednesday night found the Tigers victorious for the first time in six tries as Clemson manhandled the Cadets from The Citadel, 72-54. The Tigers controlled the opening tipoff, and the two teams swapped baskets for the first five and a half minutes. Angel then stole the ball and drove in for a layup to put Clemson on top, 10-6. From this point, the Tigers added to their lead, building an eleven-point lead with six minutes left in the half. The Bulldogs then tried to engineer a stall, trailing 18-29. Mike Morris put in a rebound and Steve Fishel connected on a 15-foot baseline jumper to trim the Tiger lead to seven, 29-22, at halftime.

At the start of the second half, the Tigers controlled the tap — and everything else, as they blew the Cadets out with a 19-0 streak. By the time the Citadel managed another score, four and a half



DAVID ANGEL, shows here driving for a layup against Tom Burlerson of North Carolina State, had one of his finest games against the giant Wolfpack center Saturday night. He outscored and outrebounded Burlerson by 25-15 and 14-10 margins respectively, and tossed in 11 consecutive free throws. (Photo by Bruening)

minutes had elapsed and the Tigers were firmly in command, 48-24. Clemson stretched its lead to 26 points; 70-44, before sloppy play on the part of the Tigers in the last four minutes allowed the Cadets to trim the final margin to eighteen. The final score was 72-

54, but the game was never really that close.

The Tigers' rout of The Citadel raised their season record to 6-9, with ten games remaining in regular season play. Clemson faces Coach Bill Gibson's Virginia Cavaliers and All-American Barry Parkhill this Saturday at Littlejohn Coliseum. The Tigers will be after their first ACC win of the year; to achieve a winning mark in regular season action, the Tigers must win seven of their remaining ten games, and the Virginia game appears to be a "must" win if the Tigers are to accomplish this.

Zeiber gets track honors

Clemson sophomore Fred Zeiber captured first place honors in the collegiate division high jump at the Philadelphia Track Classic held last weekend. Zeiber, from Fairfield, New Jersey, cleared the bar at 6 feet 6 inches, only two inches shy of the Clemson school record in that event. A later try at the record mark was barely missed.

In other competition, Coach P. Wee Greenfield's mile relay team placed third in the finals. The members of the team were Nick Zungoli, Paul Seesman, Wayne Jenkins, and Bill Long,

The jayvee team will be back in action Saturday at 5:45 p.m., when they will host UNC-Asheville prior to the Clemson-Virginia varsity tilt. Wednesday they will travel to Raleigh, N.C., for a return engagement with N.C. State.

Parker: new era

By JIM LUCAS

The first impression one gets upon meeting Jimmy "Red" Parker, Clemson's new head football coach, is that of a good ole country boy. Appearances, however, have a way of deceiving, and Parker's country-boy face hides a finely-honed football mind; consider the record he has managed to achieve at The Citadel in the face of what must be tremendous recruiting handicaps! A few old-timers have remarked that Parker looks a lot like Frank Howard in his younger years, down-to-earth and simple as the red clay of his homeland but crafty as a cornered fox on the sidelines; the comparison seems apt.

The following interview was taped in Parker's office on Wednesday morning, when we managed to catch him sitting still for a few minutes.

TIGER: Coach Parker, you've said that you're not going to make any rash promises, but what are your objectives for the Clemson program in the next few years, in realistic terms?

PARKER: I think anytime you're beginning a program, despite the fact that Coach Ingram and his staff have done a very fine building job and gotten the kind of program started that they wanted to, nevertheless when there is a change at the top, when the head coach changes, whether you like to think about it or not, there is some form of rebuilding that has to begin with that change. Despite the fact that Coach Ingram himself was engaged in a rebuilding program, and that was what his objectives were, there are two things that I feel we have to strive for. The first — and, in a situation where, let's see, how long has it been since we had a winning season, '67 or '68, let's say at least five years there's not been a winning season. Everybody wants to have a winning season. And I think it's normal to say that we're going to strive for a winning season. But there are certain accomplishments which can be made even if you didn't have a winning season. So the number one thing we're going to strive for is respectability. Now that's a very general term, so to make myself understood I have to explain what I mean by respectability. To me, respectability means the opportunity to compete for the win against everybody that we play. Well, obviously there were times last year when we didn't have a chance. To me, having a chance means going into the fourth quarter with the game still undecided. That's what respectability, to me, means. Now, obviously, you've got to close out the fourth quarter and do a good job, but to me, respectability means competing with everyone on your schedule for that long. So the first goal that we have is to be respectable. Now, how are we going to go about being respectable? First of all, we have to make our players believe in what we're trying to do. And we live by a theme of dedication, hard work, discipline, and desire; that's what we try to work on. I make no apologies for believing in hard work; I make no apologies for believing in our guys being good citizens and good human beings. I think the way to success is to have a good mind, a single-mindedness, a single purpose, you know. We're trying to work as hard now as we can with the thought that you don't give up easily something that you've worked hard to attain. So there's where we're trying to begin with, to achieve respectability. Obviously, we'd like to think in terms of being good enough to have a winning season. Always there is the thought among athletes with pride, teams with pride; no matter what the odds are, no matter what other people think, people with pride and those who have worked hard will always believe that there is a chance to be the best, even when other people don't think you can be the best. I happen to be one of those with pride. I have a hard time accepting the idea that we can't be as good — quickly — as a lot of other people. Realistically, we've got to say that there are going to be a lot of other teams that are going to be a lot farther ahead of us. When you look at our non-conference schedule — after the Citadel game we have Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Texas A & M. Well, that's three teams right there that are going to be well-endowed with football players. No doubt about it. There's South Carolina, who's already had seven years toward getting their program on the road. They've been operating under a scholarship program for two years now that would give a lot more scholarships than we'd be able to. So our non-conference schedule is tough. Then you look at the conference schedule, and everybody knows that North Carolina and N.C. State are going to be great football teams. That's taken for granted. Then they all know that Maryland did a great job last year. And Duke and Virginia have both had a couple of years to get their programs going. So you look down the road, and you see nothing but rocky toads, you see holes and chunks in the road, and all that kind of stuff. But still there is the thought with people with pride that we

work hard and we show a great dedication and a great concern, and a feeling for each other on our football team, and a willingness to sacrifice, that there is a chance that we can do some things quicker than people think we're going to do them.

TIGER: What kind of offense are you going to run? There's been a lot of talk here about your transplanting the Citadel Veer to Clemson, and, in light of the conservative offense that's been run here, the students are pretty excited about the prospects of that kind of attack.

PARKER: Well, we'll be basically a triple-option football team. We'll be running the Tiger Triple, that's what it'll be called. It's a high-risk offense, and I want our students and fans to understand that just because you run something, it doesn't mean instant success. We know that we'll make some misplays, there'll be some fumbled pitchouts, some fumbled handoffs. But we want our fans to realize that we want to cut them down to a minimum. We feel that we're willing to take our chances with the risks we take in our offense against the chance of being explosive, of being able to break the big ones. And, frankly, being able to win.

TIGER: How is the recruiting going at this stage? It's been a while since the last published recruiting report; how is it coming along now?

PARKER: At this time, we have twenty-five signed. I would say that we are close enough now to say that within the next ten days we'll complete our recruiting. I think there was a slack period from the time I took over; we worked hard when I first came, we got our early signings, but then there was a slack period of "where do we go from here?" Not enough real groundwork had been laid. So we



PARKER

went back to work, we got some names; we are competing for people that everybody else is after. We've run into Notre Dame, Ohio State, Penn State, Florida, people like that, Florida State, Miami, you know, Maryland, North Carolina, we've run into people like that everywhere. But I think we're in good enough shape on enough people now, and I mean by that highly-sought-after people, that within the next ten days, we'll be able to close our recruiting out.

TIGER: On the subject of recruiting, are you recruiting this year by position, or are you going after a balanced team?

PARKER: Balance; we're going for general balance. We're looking for speed in the skill positions; and, you know, there's a cutoff point to how small you can take a guy. You've got to have adequate size and growth potential to play against people we're going to have to play. We're recruiting just a general group, and I hope that's the way we'll recruit every year.

TIGER: Are you going to the junior colleges this year in your recruiting?

PARKER: We've signed a junior college center, and a junior college running back. We're talking to a junior college split receiver, but so are six

hundred other people!

TIGER: How do the rising sophomores look?

PARKER: Our coaches feel like our rising sophomores have some excellent prospects. I use the word "prospects" because those guys aren't proven football players yet. They've got a chance, but it's just a matter of working hard, and getting out there and doing it.

TIGER: Is there anything, generally, that you'd like to say to the students in closing?

PARKER: I hope that our students and fans will be great fans for supporting our football team from the standpoint of the effort and the attitude that we put forth. I know that people judge you on winning and losing, and that's all right; we'll accept that. But we would like to be judged, too, on the effort that we put forth, because we intend to work as hard as human beings can work to win. If they'll appreciate us for the effort and the hard work that we put into it, and support us through good and bad, that over the long haul, they'll be better off, and we'll be better off. And that I can guarantee you. There's no one who wants more to win big than our football team does right now, and we are willing to pay the price that is necessary to do it.

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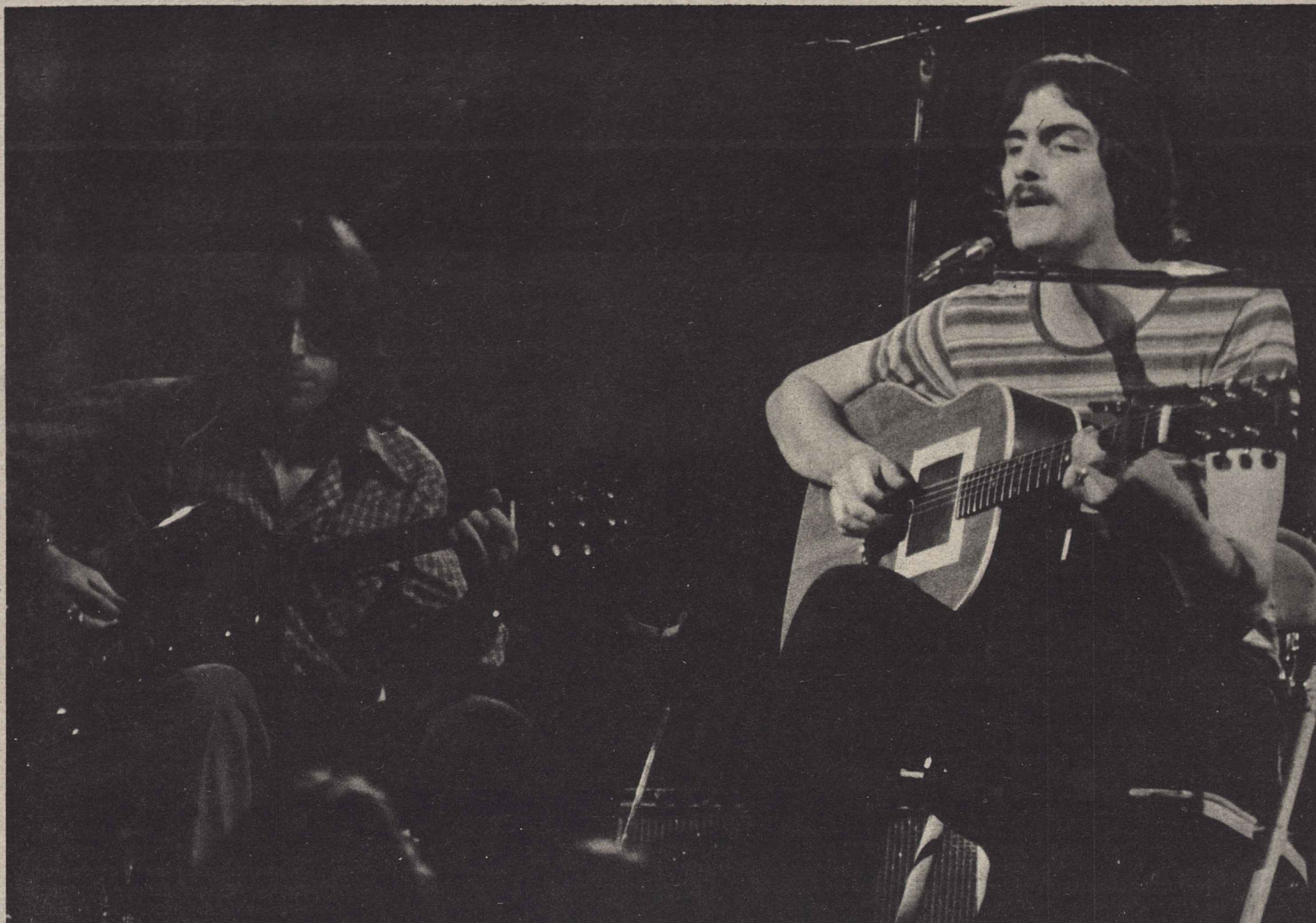
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WHEN JAMES TAYLOR appeared in concert here last semester he complained frequently about the echo on the floor of the Coliseum. Taylor was disturbed about the difficulty he had playing with the echo, and told a Tiger reporter after the concert that a quilted mat placed on the

wall facing the performers would absorb the sound and give both the groups and the audience on the floor a less distracting sound. Students have been heard to complain at past concerts that the sound on the floor, where ticket prices are higher, was more distorted than the sound in

the seats, but this was the first time a performer had acknowledged the echo. Taylor said a quilt would probably only cost about \$1000, and both he and his bride, Carly Simon, who was with Taylor, suggested a benefit concert might be held to raise the money.

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