Gerald Ford endorsement: Keep the President

by Carla McFarland and Jim Beall

For many Rice students, tomorrow will be their first chance to participate in a presidential election. A large number of people are still undecided; and many don't wish to support any of the candidates running for the presidency of the United States.

The campaign has dealt little with issues and policies. It is important that the public images of each candidate, his views on morals, and his speaking abilities. These are the most important issues in this campaign; there are major differences between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

President Ford has consistently pointed to the need for rational, realistic programs. Such programs may not sound as good in print and on television commercials as promises made in the heat of a campaign, largely because they aren't made to gloss over and hide the realities of the situation. Ford's record can be attacked because he has a record; he has had national experience that Carter lacks. Carter's record in Georgia is not well-known nationally; his effectiveness as a governor is yet to be proved. Ford has promised many things to many people; upon taking office he might find it much more difficult to deliver programs than to promise them. If Carter believes he can accomplish all of these programs, he will perhaps balance the budget, in four years (as he promised in his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention), he is sadly deluded.

The ease and futility of oversimplification face not just Swift's house-seller but all politicians. These men need to sell themselves to work their programs, despising the complexities that make difficult the sharing. Simple ideas, small in scope, politicians often hope suffice. That hope, I think, is unfilled. In politics particularly, we accept grotesque generalizations at our peril. What we buy with votes, we keep. In this Presidential election, what we buy we'll keep.

To their credit, both men we can choose have, beyond hyperbole, presented their complex ideas for us to gauge and contemplate. From Jimmy Carter's speeches and remarks, I have compiled his aspirations; I trust Gerald Ford's supporters have done the same in their endorsement. To the extent that it has not, this essay presents not my profile of Carter, but his own—in his own words.

Government reorganization

Carter notes that when he took office in Georgia, state agencies were not organized by Natural Resources, and departments, each agency defends its own fragment of the policy. A consolidated system of competing alternatives, judge comparative results, and budget resources for the best returns in terms of health. In addition to reorganizing government, Carter notes that tax money is spent more effectively when zero-base budgeting replaces incremental budgeting:

Georgia was the first government to implement a program of zero-base budgeting. Under this novel concept, every dollar requested for expenditure during the next budget period must be justified, including expenditures that are to continue. It also provides for examining the effectiveness of each activity at various funding levels. This is a dramatically different concept from that followed by most government only create the illusion of solving the unemployment problem and further increase the burgeoning bureaucracy. Republicans believe in trying to find solutions to problems through the private sector and the Democrats seem to turn to the federal government first.

President Ford has been working toward reduction of the federal bureaucracy; he has been trying to keep America afloat, and at peace. Ford supports right-to-work legislation; he is opposed to compulsory insurance, a massive federally funded jobs program, and divestiture of the oil companies. On each of these issues, Carter's stand (or that of the Democratic party platform which he supports) is exactly the opposite.

Perhaps the most important thing that President Ford has been doing since taking office is restoring the trust and confidence of the American people in the Democratic Party. Carter's major campaign themes has been the need for an honest, decent government; even Gov. Carter, who is an honest, decent man—perhaps the most honest to occupy the governorship in 40 years. President Ford is a figure of proven strength and leadership, he has done a remarkable job in office, and promises a good performance for the next four years. Why change to an unknown quantity?

The rice thresher election eve

Jimmy Carter supported: Leadership for a change

by Dave Fleischer

I have heard of a man who had a mind to sell his house, and therefore carried a piece of brick in his pocket, which he showed as a pattern to encourage purchases.

—Jonathan Swift

The administration of Medicare and Medicaid presents a perfect example of government reorganization. Instead of the current system — a "deregulation" of overlapping jurisdictions and redundant programs, each agency is a separate grant and reporting requirements. The result is more loss of money and time, and the wasted talents of administrators.

functions to eliminate duplication and overlapping of services. For instance, 33 agencies were combined to form the Department of Natural Resources.

While Governor, he became aware that the federal agencies were no more organized than Georgia's had been; he was welded with the unnecessary regulations, and the paperwork and red tape and the overlapping jurisdictions. I know what it is to try to start a drug-treatment program and have to negotiate with a dozen different federal agencies that have separate legal responsibility for the drug problem.

Carter has presented several examples where he would reorganize federal agencies. Health care is the clearest example:

The structure of our health insurance encourages the "deregulation" of overlapping jurisdictions and redundant programs, each with separate funding streams and reporting requirements. The result is more loss of money and time, and the wasted talents of administrators.

The administration of Medicare and Medicaid presents a perfect example of government reorganization. The two programs often serve the same people. Each program is in a separate agency of H.E.W. Neither is a health agency. Neither relates to programs to provide more professional and allied health manpower, or to research programs. We have built a haphazard, unsound, unequipped system, which has left us unhealthy and unhealthy at the same time.

The crux of the solution, says Carter, is that the federal government needs a system to eliminate five of the most important steps we can take: a reasonable job in his two years in office.

On a larger scale, zero-base budgeting replaces incremental budgeting:

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The University Council met on Monday, October 25 to discuss the proposed changes in degree requirements from a certain number of courses to a certain number of semester hours.

The new system would benefit students who take a lot of lab courses, which meet for more than three hours per week. The council recommended approval of the semester hour plan. Along with that came a proposal that would increase the maximum number of hours a department could require for a degree. This would allow students seeking a degree in a department less freedom in choosing their courses, since a greater number of their courses would be tied up in their major. This would leave fewer opportunities for students to sample courses from other departments. All of the student representatives present at the meeting voted against this proposal, but it was passed overhand.

Then the omnipresent issue of raising tuition arose. Dr. Desler made the point that Rice's college system is more expensive to maintain than the dorm system used by most schools. Dr. Stephen Baker compiled data comparing the costs of going to Rice with other schools in Texas and around the country. His conclusion was that even if tuition should go up substantially, Rice would still remain a relative bargain compared to other private schools. An important consideration was the net income per student. Because of the number of students receiving financial aid, Rice currently averages about $1400 income per student as opposed to the $200 tuition. If tuition were raised to $3000, the income would rise to only $1800. The mayor conclusion was that the effect of the quality of the University will be if Rice does not raise its faculty.

Although tuition is presently rising at the rate of $200 every two years, virtually all of these increases are used up by inflation. Although many faculty members would like to see tuition raised, stepped up, the administration seems reluctant to price a Rice education out of reach of those prospective students who may also be considering state schools. Thus, it appears to be unlikely that there will be any significant change in the tuition policy in the near future.

In response to a student petition, the Committee on Student Affairs is currently discussing the following proposed recommendation: The policy of the University shall be that students who smoke in classrooms unless the members of a class agree on special arrangements.

Before taking formal action and forwarding this or some other recommendation to the University Council, the Committee is requesting written comment on the proposed recommendation and the general topic of the University's regulation of smoking in classrooms from as broad a segment of the campus as possible. All students and faculty members are asked to send their opinions or suggestions to the Dean of Undergraduate Affairs. The committee will consider all these suggestions before November 9, for consideration by the Committee.

The city ordinance on smoking in public places applies to classrooms on the Rice campus only when they are used for public events. This would not prevent the University from establishing its own policy for the regulation of smoking in classrooms. This present no such policy exists.

A distinguished Rice University Geophysicist was honored Oct. 26 at the 46th annual international meeting of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in Houston, at the America's Center, which was sponsored by the Rice University. The geophysicist honored was Dr. Lewis L. Nettleton who has served the Rice University Department of Geology for a number of years as an adjunct teaching and research assistant. He has been a member of the faculty since 1961 and has maintained an active research program in geophysical exploration.

Dr. Nettleton is renowned as a leader in the field of geophysical exploration and has made many contributions to the development of the industry. He is a member of the American Geophysical Union, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He has been a consultant to numerous companies and has been a frequent speaker at professional meetings. He is currently a member of the Department of Geology at Rice University.

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"Leadership—For a Change." The Carter campaign slogan. As slogans go, it's pretty good—it catches his approach to politics and the tone of his campaign. Carter has hit the nail on the head, as he has often in the course of his run for the presidency, in pointing out a great vacuum in the White House, which can and will never be filled by the Ford administration. Unfortunately, and also characteristically, Carter has completely avoided proposing an adequate solution.

The election has brought to the fore the sad state of American politics. The two major parties have been drawn into a college football mentality: it doesn't matter how dumb the player in the game is, so long as you win. It seems the intelligent politician with a firm grasp on reality went out with the student athlete (about the year Ford entered Michigan). Both camps have spent more time elevating other than pushing their own candidates, exposing the fact that their deficiencies far outweigh any qualifications they might have. Which brings me to my point: why bother voting for either Jimmy Carter or Gerald Ford at all?

Carter's economic policies are a joke. He advocates balancing the budget by 1980, a noble proposition, except that he is not likely to make it. Even more ridiculous, he is going to accomplish this by massively increasing spending for public works jobs, national health programs, and the welfare system. He seems to think he can fund these by (get this?) a nifty $5 billion cut in defense spending, and reducing spending elsewhere (he doesn't name anybody in particular by improving efficiency through zero-base budgeting, which he thinks will work because he invented it (he didn't, and it won't). This leaves two other alternatives: more taxes or inflation. Take your pick.

Carter has been belaboring the fact that he's a Washington outsider. In fact, he is just what the Democrats have been looking for—a pretty face to put in the White House who won't get in the way while the party's majority in Congress shuffles legislation right by him. Putting a hook ornament on an Edsel won't make the engine run better.

Ford, in the meantime, is the biggest joke for a President since Herbert Hoover. He doesn't have an economic policy: he just closes his eyes and hopes things will get better. Unemployment is over 7%; inflation is still raging; and economic indicators have now gone down for two straight months. If you believe in civil liberties, Ford led the drive in 1969 to impeach William O. Douglas. (Like everything else he tries, it failed). If you believe in justice, Ford pardoned Nixon—after saying he wouldn't. If you believe in constructive foreign policy, remember Ford as the man who will go down in history for single-handedly liberating Poland from the Russians.

Some people have been trying to make a case for third-party candidates, but the truth is that third parties are the death of the country. In 1972, they have failed to contribute anything substantial positive policy statements made by both. These have been printed in national magazines (Time, Newsweek, US News and Playboy) and can be found, if one cares to look. Once they are found, the average reader will note that there are more differences between the candidates than shiny teeth or a balding forehead. The candidates' economic, defense, and foreign policy views vary significantly. If you vote for Carter or Ford, vote for what he can do for the future, not against the mistakes he has made in the past.

To students that can't vote because of the legal age (too bad Texas). In Costa Rica there are at least twelve viable political parties. They are losing support. When one major party can not adapt to these changes, it will die, as did the Federalists and the Whigs. Without the loyal opposition of minor parties, the major parties will stagnate, and political progress will be eliminated.

Above all, this November 2nd, be true to yourself. Vote for what you believe in, not for the better of two evils. The specter of the last decade will always haunt us, but it is crucial now to decide if America will once again move forward, or continue muddling through our recent misfortunes without learning or progressing from them. Lead America. Vote.

Norby Foss
Will Rice '80

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Energy policy

Carter notes the failings of our haphazard energy policy:

No substantive steps have been taken to assure that we will be independent of foreign oil supplies at any time in the foreseeable future. We are forming no binding alliances with other consuming nations to coordinate research and development efforts so as to duplicate our efforts. Our foreign policy toward OPEC countries is not designed to force reasonable prices. We have begun no new concerted effort to develop additional types of energy supplies.

There is no major energy conservation program in this country. Carter has proposed several changes. First, he favors increased development of mass transit to cut energy use.

The potential for dramatic energy conservation remains untapped. Our energy policy, in the President's words, "represents a policy that not only is inefficient but is also wasteful and can correspondingly enable urban workers to reach jobs located in the suburbs; all with less air pollution and environmental waste than the present system of transportation.

...to halt our urban transportation system by substantially increasing the amount of money available to the states to fund for public mass transportation and achieving better highway utilization. This means reserving lanes for bus and car pools.

Other changes can also reduce energy consumption:

Advertising at consumers' expense to encourage increased consumption of electricity should be prohibited.

Rate structures which discourage total consumption and peak demand in transportation should be eliminated.

By coordinating energy research with other nations, we can eliminate duplication of effort.

An international conference on energy research and development would begin to correct this problem.

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International cooperation in energy conservation, utilizing the unique strengths of each of the countries, is absolutely essential if we are to go our own separate and replicated research projects which are being completed in other nations.

Coal offers the greatest promise in the short term:

A major immediate need is to derive maximum energy from coal, while preserving the environmental quality. We have at least a 200-year supply of clean and accessible coal. Power companies and industry have access to this source of energy, and we must invest in improved mining efficiency, cleaner combustion, and a better transportation system for moving coal to its users.

Substantial increases in coal production and utilization will only come with substantial investment in new coalf_FIELDS. The recent veto of the strip mining bill merely prolonged the present climate of uncertainty.

Carter prefers solar energy to nuclear as a long-term solution, although we must begin research now. Solar research is needed before solar energy use on a large scale will be feasible. In his own words: "The time is ripe to launch a massive national effort to develop solar energy so that we can drastically, make a major shift to coal, and substantially increase our use of solar energy. There is no alternative to greatly increased dependence on nuclear power. As one who is intimately familiar with the problems and potential of nuclear energy, I believe we must make every effort to keep that dependence to a minimum.

Environment

The non-partisan League of Conservation Voters cited Carter as "outstanding" for his environmental record in office.

As Governor of Georgia from 1971 to 1975, Jimmy Carter was consistently sought out by the legislature and the bulk of his constituents in his efforts to implement needed and long-overdue environmental legislation.

Carter showed leadership on issues where state conservationists were most critical: coastal, road, oil, projects, parks, and the disposal of nuclear wastes.

Carter supported both the Udall—Leahy Amendment and the Coleman—Kilgore bills. Both bills would have required companies to design reclamation plans before mining commenced and ensured that these plans when the mining was completed. Ford said the legislation would discourage strip mining and one lumped many miners would lose their jobs. The United Mine Workers, who supported the bill, testified that adhering to these standards would not put miners out of work; quite the contrary, they saw a chance for the United Mine Workers to become a leading force in the communities previously unwilling to accept the ravages of strip-mining land and could efficiently allow it, assured of suitable reclamation plans.

Economy

Carter questions Ford's response to this country's high rate of unemployment. Nearly 6% of the labor force is unemployed, yet Ford favors only stability, he argues for legislation designed to create jobs. Moving toward full employment is not only compassionate but sensible, Carter says.

One of the bills President Ford vetoed was the Emergency Employment Act, which would have created nearly two million full and part-time jobs, to help those millions of Americans who have been rendered jobless by Reaganomics. On economic recovery, our government has a responsibility to help those people get back to work. Without work, the poor cannot buy or on welfare, and not simply in food stamps, and welfare.

It has been estimated by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that each $1 billion in lost federal revenue at least $4 to $5 billion in direct costs for unemployment compensation, food stamps, and welfare.

It is an incredible misallocation of resources for the current Administration to spend between $17 and $20 billion on food stamps due to unemployment, and yet only $2% billion on public job programs.

In addition to the benefits outlined above, Carter feels that ending unemployment is the most effective way to attack crime.

Justice

In contrast to Ford, who not only pardoned Nixon but also has supported legislation which would make it easier to commit crimes and commit these crimes, Carter favors legislation to reprieve employers and a public needs program funded by the federal government. Such programs would not only represent investment in the unemployed but, in fact, provide jobs for the unemployed.

In the present high unemployment rate, I propose a creative, joint program to eliminate poverty.

My recommendations are designed to satisfy the following goals: (a) we must stop crime; (b) no one on welfare should receive more than the working poor can earn; (c) strong work incentives and job creation and job training should be provided for those on welfare able to earn a legitimate living and a welfare; (d) family stability should be encouraged by assuring that no family's financial situation will be harmed by the breadwinner remaining with his dependents; (e) efforts would be made to have fathers who abandon their family be forced to continue support; (f) the welfare system should be streamlined and simplified, with a small bureaucracy, less paperwork, fewer regulations, improved coordination of income and needs; (g) persons who are legitimately on welfare should be treated with respect and dignity.

To achieve these goals, I propose a single, fair, uniform, national program that recognizes the benefits fund even turned a small profit. The FHA and HUD have a small bureaucratic, less paperwork, fewer regulations, improved coordination of income and needs; (g) persons who are legitimately on welfare should be treated with respect and dignity.

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To vote, or not to vote: evaluate your reasons

by Greg LeRoy

Before the last Presidential election, at about this time, a friend who worked in McGovern headquarters interviewed some randomly selected people.

"Excuse me, do you plan to vote for the coming election?"

"Nixon, because he's honest."

"McGovern, because we need a change."

"I'm not really sure, I'll have to wait until my husband gets home."

At that time I was still in high school. Frankly I was very set in my opinions. I was very naive. Then I had to face head on the actual people behind the beliefs I wished to deny the existence of. Of those who wouldn’t vote because they didn’t keep up in politics. Others who were voting. Some potential voters just hated the whole system and the politicians.

The real downfall to my idealism occurred when I realized that a large percentage of people did not actually decide who they would vote for until they got to the booth. I reached the booth. A week before the election, we still heard results as “well, yeah, I plan to vote, but I really haven’t given it much thought.”

I began to wonder about the apathetic hordes who didn’t vote. And, more importantly, I began to wonder about the ignorant hordes who voted for idiotic reasons.

At first, I said to myself, don’t they realize the purpose behind voting, the reasons beyond the act itself on the lever? Voting gives the individual an entrance, although small, into the seemingly large and complex political arena. Voting voices a protest—or support—for an individual and his policy choices. It represents an interest in your country’s political future. In short, a way for you to influence the course of the act of voting.

Apathetics and non-voters alike feel that the thing they fear the most: an open hand, the Nixonian capability to manipulate power in the ways he wants, not necessarily the way the voters want.

Unfortunately, all this idealistic pride—what you have just read—does not truly convince me. Even when the candidates hold extremely dissimilar views, I wonder if it is possible to make an informed discrimination between them.

Long ago, when I was but a young idealist for McGovern, I believed that I knew where every candidate stood. Now I criticize.

No, the times have not changed that drastically, my perspective has. Anyone who has read even a small segment of the post-Watergate selling of the President’s politics, must remain vague, inconsistent, and yes a liar, to win the support of enough constituents. A Eugene McCarthy is impotent. When he holds truth to his values, in this type of political system.

The cliché maxim states that good guys finish last. From personal experiences, it appears as though a politician MUST remain vague, inconsistent, and yes a liar, to win the support of enough constituents. A Eugene McCarthy is impotent. When he holds truth to his values, in this type of political system.

For me, as an apathetic, I have many important questions: How can one judge between the two candidates likely to get into office; i.e. the Republicans and Democrats? Can I distinguish the policy from propaganda, the good from the bad policies?

In elections, such as the approaching one, where I have no outstanding policy preferences between the two candidates, I have three ways to choose between them: by party, toss a coin—or vote for the prettiest, or try and pick the most intelligent and honest of the two.

Assuming that this last desirable method is possible should I waste my time taking information on each Presidential hopeful when that information is often unreliable and my interpretation of it subjectively artificial? Then should I waste my time taking a stand through the act of voting? When some “honest face” or “husband like him” vote? Must I negotiate my countless hours rummaging through boring New York Times and Wall Street Journals?

How do I know my candidate is really better and does my vote really make a difference the negative, but not from realistic, argument cries.

Though this may surprise you, one article is better than a propaganda political activism, total rejection of politics, or apathy. There is a very real and terrifying dichotomy present: A political system that theoretically needs its constituents to support and, yet, usually promotes uninterested or uninformed voting.

My only desire is that you — whoever that may be — will not act the same way I did during the time I worked at McGovern headquarters. Even if many of my views were correct, I was a steadfast believer in a man and system I knew little about. Both apathy and total commitment can present problems. At times I believe that total commitment is much worse.

Try to keep a clear head. If, always try to vote. But try to understand what you are doing. Be a little more than a housewife. I met who only votes because her husband brings her when he goes to the polls. Whether you vote or decide not to vote, evaluate your part in the system; what are your reasons?

Campus College Reps

- Baker College: Tina Thomsen 526-8565
- Brown College: Melinda Clark 526-9658
- Hanszen College: Diane Reeves 526-2973
- Rice College: Rick Toy 526-7613
- Lovett College: Richard Cutting 526-3617
- Jones College: Noel Shencl 526-5444
- Richardson College: Pan Daniels 526-5523
- Will Rice College: Maureen Moore 526-2375
- Wiese College: Tom Smith 526-6888

These are the folks to submit the senior biography cards and portrait photographs. If you would like to help with this year’s edition, talk to any of the below people. They will be glad to help you.

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the rice thresher, november 1, 1976 — page 5
we do away with one-man diplomacy, we must once again use our entire foreign policy apparatus to reestablish continuing contacts at all levels. Summits are no substitute for the habit at cooperating closely at the working level.

In consultations, both form and substance are important. There is a fundamental difference between informing governments after the fact and actually including them in the process of joint policy making.

We need not agree on all matters, but we should agree to discuss all matters. Carter notes two specific advantages gained by such a policy: Increased coordination among the industrialized democracies can help avoid the repetition of such episodes as the inflation of 1972-73 and the more recent recessions. Both were made more severe by an excess of expansionist zeal and then of deflationary reaction in North America, Japan, and Europe. Beyond economic and political cooperation, we have much to learn from one another. I have been repeatedly impressed by the achievements of the Japanese and the Europeans in their domestic affairs. The Japanese, for example, have one of the lowest unemployment rates and the lowest crime rate of any industrialized nation, and they also seem to suffer less than other urbanized peoples from the modern problems of rootlessness and alienation.

Similarly, we can learn from the European nations about health care, urban planning, and mass transportation.

Carter proposes that foreign policy be a joint product of the President, the State Department, and the public expression of the Congress.

We must be strong in our internal resolve in order to be strong leaders abroad. This is not possible when Congress and the American people are kept in the dark. We simply must have an international policy of democratic leadership, and we must stop trying to play a lonely game of power politics. We must evolve and consummate our foreign policy openly and frankly. There must be bipartisan harmony and collaboration between the President and the Congress, and we must reestablish a spirit of common purpose among the democratic nations.

The present near-absolute reliance on personal diplomacy excludes the achievements of the Japanese and the Europeans in their domestic affairs. The Japanese, for example, have one of the lowest unemployment rates and the lowest crime rate of any industrialized nation, and they also seem to suffer less than other urbanized peoples from the modern problems of rootlessness and alienation.

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We must learn to live with diversity, and we can continue to cooperate as long as our political parties respect the democratic process, uphold existing international commitments, and are part of international movements toward cooperation.

The democratic concert of nations should exclude only those who will not cooperate, so long as such political parties respect the democratic process, uphold existing international commitments, and are part of international movements toward cooperation.

We may not welcome these changes; we will certainly not encourage them. But we must respect the results of democratic elections and the right of countries to make their own free choice if we are to remain faithful to our own basic ideals. We must learn to live with diversity, and we can continue to cooperate as long as our political parties respect the democratic process, uphold existing international commitments, and are part of international movements toward cooperation.

When we do take exception to a non-democratic country's internal affairs, Carter feels the proper tool to use is economic sanctions, not covert CIA operations. Carter disapproves of Nixon's illegal use of the CIA in Chile and Ford's support of legislation to make Congressional detection of such abuses impossible.

Tomorrow, I'm going to vote for Jimmy Carter for President. He doesn't have all the answers, but he has faced the questions; he shares my set of values.

The polls for the Rice precinct will be open from 7am to 7pm in Hamman Hall.
Pub management 'sets record straight' on dismissals

To the Rice Community:

The Pub management would like to set the record straight concerning the recent dismissal of two bartenders on October 25.

The fact situation was basically this. A power failure occurred at the RMC at about 7:30 p.m. Monday evening. Since without power, the cash registers will not work, the two bartenders decided to give the beer away. No attempt was made to reach either the manager or assistant manager for advice on handling the situation—the standard operating procedure is to call the assistant manager for advice on the matter in such an occurrence. This younger man loves college, a dedicated faculty, community at Rice that his passionate defense of the engineer in what is a communal occasions like the Pub places on this point, Convocation is our one chance this semester to think about these matters out loud, to say something about them to everyone at once, one day the University has set aside for just this purpose, at a time when the alumni returning for Homecoming can participate too.

Sincerely, Martha McDavid, 
Assistant Manager for advice on the money involved, nor simply the fact that beer was given away. During orientation, as well as on the Pub policy sheet, which is distributed to all employees, bartenders are told:

15. NO ONE IS TO GIVE AWAY ANY FOOD OR BEVERAGE FREE, OR AT A PRICE LESS THAN THE ONE BEING CHARGED AT THAT TIME, TO ANYONE AT ANY TIME. Such action will be grounds for immediate dismissal.

Despite the emphasis which the Bartenders were told:

The senior bartender on duty took full responsibility for the decision to give beer away; consequently, the other bartender was offered his job back with a probationary period, but chose dismissal instead.

Given the circumstances, the management feels that they made the correct decision, as unpleasant as it was for everyone involved.

Tina Garfield-Manager 
John Niemann, Asst. Manager

The Teachings of Jose Cuervo.

(as excerpted from Chapter 27 of The Book.)

Yes, Chapter 27, wherein it says that Jose Cuervo is not only the original, since 1795, supreme, premium, ultimate white tequila. But, goes on to say that Jose Cuervo, as the ultimate, is also the ultimate mixer.

As a true test, simply pick one from Column A and one from Column B.

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Come join me at the Pub...

Need to relax your mind and drown your sorrows? Come join me at the Pub, a place where you can get ripped without getting ripped off.

The atmosphere is conducive to pursuing a number of favorite pastimes. If you're starved, you can pick something up there. Or someone. Now she may be surrounded by a couple of other admirers, but the ground rules state no holdi barred. All you have to do is outs the fanatic beside you who is not content to just undress her with his eyes. Remember, if she doesn't take a liking to you she probably isn't worth it. That's all you need is a social disease.

Maybe you just want to drink and listen to the music. Make a resolution. If you hear "Play That Funky Music White Boy" one more time you are going to do something radical, perhaps introduce your foot to the juke box. Juke box, foot; foot, juke box. how about a game of Pong with the setting on PRO? It's sort of like hitting at a medicine ball with a ping pong paddle. If you are into team competition sports, you can knock around a little ball with a set of wooden eunuchs impaled on a metal rod.

The Lovett Beer Lobby sits in the cubby hole by the door playing Thumper, a test of eye and hand coordination complete with little finger signs for every natural and unnatural act known to sexual man. Organized crudity you might say. You would join them, except you do not think you want to be stereotyped "impregnation". Bad for the image.

My, that pitcher of Miller Light went down quickly. Too quickly. You excuse yourself from the table. How do you spell relief? M-E-N-S. Maybe it's because the beer doesn't have to take time to change colors.

The slightly soaked person at the next table is discussing the sociological implications of condoms in Southern Baptist communities. That reminds you of a political joke, but you can't seem to remember his name. All you can summon is a Cheshire Cat smile and a mental picture of row upon row of peanuts leading up to the White House steps in front of which a little girl sits selling lemonade and subscriptions to Playboy. Boy, you must be getting drunk.

Oh, one more beer won't hurt you. You wander up to the bar and while waiting try to figure out how the Pearl sign with the running water works. You wait five minutes for someone to wait on you. To get some attention you systematically start pushing mugs off the bar top onto the floor behind the counter. Here comes somebody. He does not look happy. Is it something you did? Well, if he's going to be unfriendly, you see no reason to even bother with the beer. The nerve of some people. Now is the time to make your grand exit. As you head for the door, the unmistakable five note beat of THAT song assaults your ears. You weigh the pros and cons of going up to the bar and complaining that you just lost your spoon in the juke box.

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Arkansas had given the Owls the 39 yard line. James Sykes took a first down at the Arkansas personal foul called against suddenly, the first play after a pass was intercepted, so the again a scoring opportunity. The 39 yarder was picked off by Owl Eckwood's wounded duck pass failed miserably. Jerry period Arkansas tried a very next play. Later in the ball when no one seemed to Ben Cowins' fumble on the recovery. Hog running back quarter. First James Sykes disaster. The teams twice swapped turnovers in the first half or the one which held Arkansas scoreless in the first second half? the SMU game is which Rice Arkansas added two more touchdowns to give them something to do for account for the final score of 41-16. Kramer finished the day with 21 out of 29 for 292 yards, with Houser and Sykes his favorite targets. Houser caught six for 129 yards while Sykes caught eight for 53. The question for the SMU game is which Rice defensive unit will take the field, the one which held Arkansas scoreless in the first half or the one which held them to five touchdowns in the second half?

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JOCK NOTES
Water Polo — The Water Polo Club will play Texas A&M Wednesday and UT Thursday in the gym. Both starting times are 7:00 p.m. We beat UT once. Help us do it again.
we trust you, kid!

When it comes to establishing credit, maybe you feel like a pair of brown shoes next to a black tuxedo. Well, my little chickadee, Foley's knows you deserve a lot of credit, and we're willing to give you an even break.

We know that kids, dogs, juniors, seniors and graduate students aren't all bad. So if you answer to any of these (and can verify your status by a listing in your student directory or by any other means short of infamous impersonation), Foley's can introduce you to the convenience of credit.

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Send this application to: Foley's Credit Dept., P.O. Box 1971, Houston, Texas 77001.

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The Rice Design Alliance, in cooperation with the Museum of Fine Arts, is offering Houstonians a unique opportunity to get acquainted with major architectural trends in 19th- and 20th-century America. The Rice Design Alliance is a community outreach organization affiliated with the University's School of Architecture.

The Alliance-Museum cooperation has produced a series of six lectures to be presented in the Museum's series of six lectures to be presented in the Museum's Brown Auditorium starting Nov. 1, and continuing Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30, and Dec. 7. All lectures start at 8 p.m.

Titled the "American Architectural Heritage Lecture Series," the presentations will bring to Houston outstanding architects and authors who are specialists in the subjects of their choice. Here are the dates, subjects, and speakers of the six lectures:


Nov. 9: The regional styles of five California architects of the early 20th century by Esther McCoy, architectural critic and author.

Nov. 16: George Howe, architect for one of the earliest and most controversial modern office towers in the U.S., the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building of 1929, by Robert A.M. Stern, architect and author.


Nov. 30: Louis Kahn, best known for his Kimbell Museum, Pt. Worth, and the Capital of Bangladesh at Dacca, and a distinguished "second generation" of the Romaldo Giugiaro, Professor of Architecture, Columbia University.

Dec. 7: "White vs. Gray Architects," contrasting present-day styles of architects trained in the sleek white early international style of LeCorbusier and the commercial strip, by Rosemarie Haag Bletter, pop art related style, by Rosemarie Haag Bletter, assistant professor of art history, Columbia University.

Series ticket prices are $5 for students, $10 for RDA and MFA members, and $15 for the general public. Individual lecture prices and $1 students, $2 RDA and MFA, $3 for the general public. Tickets may be purchased at the door before each lecture or at the museum. Reservations and checks may also be mailed to Rice Design Alliance, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, Texas 77001. For further information call 727-8101, ext. 3358.

Faculty meeting...

(Continued from page 2)

over his head. After lengthy and occasion-ally heated debate, a motion to table both proposals until the next meeting was defeated, and then a motion to substitute the AAUP counter-proposal for the original one was also defeated. This paved the way for the approval of the original proposal.

The next issue was faculty pay raises, which was introduced with a slide demonstration by Dr. Stephen Baker, chairman of the salaries subcommittee. Dr. Baker's charts indicated that faculty salaries at Rice, especially those of associate and assistant professors, are well below the mean of those paid by Category I Schools, those august institutions with which Rice likes to associate itself. President Hackerman then made a gloomy portrayal of Rice's economic status, citing the present state of the economy, inflation, tight money, and the wrath of God that has befallen other schools that have committed the blasphemy of deficit spending. He then went on to say he had no objections to raising salaries if the faculty would suggest where the money would come from. He then offered as possibilities reducing the size of the faculty, increasing the size of the student body, or increasing tuition. He went on to say, "I am not fighting a tuition raise. I may not like it, but I won't fight it." He further added, "I don't care if the tuition goes up to $5000...as long as I know what the effects will be.

The meeting was adjourned without any decision being made because of the late hour, and any more discussion of the matter was postponed until the next meeting.
tuesday the second

7am-7pm. Hamman Hall. Polls are open; don’t forget to vote.

11:45am. Commons. Reuben’s, or frito pies.

4:30pm. KTRU. Law for Laymen: on lawyers.

6pm. Commons. Meat balls and spaghetti.


7:30pm. Media Center. So This Is Paris (Lubitsch, 1926), plus short: The Age of Ballyhoo. $1.50.

10pm. Media Center. Instant replay of above.

wednesday the third

11:45am. Commons. Hamburgers or chef salads.

6pm. Commons. Brisket.

7:05pm. KTRU. Centerfold—an interview with Penthouse Pet of the Year, Laura Doone. Not a phone-in.

7:30pm. SH309. Rice Prelaw Association presents city彷徨. $1.50.

7:30pm. Rice Memorial Chapel. Chapel lecture: Dr. Helmut Koester, Harvard Divinity School, “Predecessors and Companions of Ancient Christianity.”

7:30pm. Media Center. Potemkin (Eisenstein, 1925). Free.

8pm. RH240. Club Iberoamericano meeting.

8pm. Alley Theater. Arena Stage. Premiere of Dock Brief, with the Lyndon Johnson School of Public Affairs.

9am-12n. Placement Office, 301 Lovett Hall. Interviews for the fall.

thursday the fourth

9am-12n. Placement Office, 301 Lovett Hall. Interviews with the Lyndon Johnson School of Public Affairs.

11:45am. Commons. Chicken crispy, or cold plate #3.

11:45am. Commons. Fried chicken.


5:18pm 10/10/76

6pm. Commons. Meat balls and spaghetti.

4:30pm. KTRU. Law for Laymen: on lawyers.

3:32pm 9/30/76

“Can you even explain how thinking things without using drugs before-hand?”

6:15pm 10/10/76

Sorry folks, but all I want is friends; is that too much to ask?

(overheard in an eavesdropping on my own mind.)

* * *

Have headaches or trouble sleeping? Local clinic needs people with insomnia or notes and notices

** RPC Services — The RPC has some services it would like to remind you of. Like bailer? On Nov. 5, you can see Graduation Ball, Harlinquinde and Eaters of Darkness for a fraction of the regular cost. Tickets are available from your RPC ticket office or at the SA office. For further info call Cathy Trehyer 258-2973 or Vicki Whitman 258-5777.

** Like hockey? — Check with your RPC ticket office rep or the SA office for discount tickets. Or call Cathy Trehyer or Vicki Whitman.

** Elections — On Tuesday, November 2, at 10:30pm, Hansen will have an election party for Hansen people. Come and weep with your friends.

** Endorse — The Rice Libertarian Association....

endorse the following candidates in tomorrow’s election: for President and Vice-President — Roger MacBride and David Bergland, the Libertarian Party candidates (you’ll have to write them in — for information on the procedure, please check the eighth page of the Texas League of Women Voters’ Guide); for Congressman from this district — Republican incumbent Congressman Ron Paul.

** HDA — The HDA (Houston Darth Advertising Association) will have a Beer Blast on November 2, 1976 at A Zither’s Pub (corner of Fairview and Waugh Drive). Come at 7:30 to sign up for winter league play. For more information, call Judy in Carilpe at 777-7028 or 524-2983.

** Jump — There will be a