

Editorial

Urban renewal property over-priced

Lubbock voters will be asked to put their approval on an expanded urban renewal project for the City tomorrow, a project which will spend more tax dollars on private property than it's worth.

Using city tax records as a basis, urban renewal property which would be used for a new 15-block Civic Center is valued at \$1.1 million. This figure is adjusted to present market value. Urban renewal will pay \$3 million for it. The same is true for the remainder of the 700-acre project, although not on so large a scale.

The net result will be excessive tax dollars going into property owner's pockets, many of which are already full.

Use of urban renewal for private gain is nothing new, nor is it illegal. The purpose of the program is to rejuvenate slum areas with a combination of federal and local tax money, and to do this it must buy property. It would seem that price is a secondary matter, especially when taxpayers don't know the difference.

But when urban renewal is to result in exorbitant

private gain, taxpayers should know about it so that they may weigh the benefits of urban renewal—and there are many—against padded property prices.

Among other things, urban renewal salvages dilapidated residential and commercial districts at a time when private capital fears investment there. It could pump up the city's dying center core. But it should be able to do this while paying reasonable prices for land.

It is on this basis that The University Daily opposes the current proposal for urban renewal in downtown Lubbock. Urban renewal can and should be utilized—but not when property owners receive excessive tax dollars. Urban renewal should not be used as a tool to pry additional money out of Washington D.C. to give to selected private citizens.

If urban renewal could be revised to give property owners what their property is worth (due to the nature of urban renewal this would not be much), the program would be a good one. But as the program now exists this is not true, and as a result does not deserve the support of voters who are footing the bill.

Here's more about Spending, integration

(Continued from page 1)

The move toward integration could develop when the Urban Renewal Agency begins buying and clearing additional land.

The main purpose of urban renewal is to clear out slums and blighted areas of cities, but it also has a secondary legal obligation to find homes for persons it uproots in the process. In most instances these are low-income Negro or Latin-American families.

O.T. CONDREY, chairman of Lubbock County Republicans, said the city will ask the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to help pay the cost of finding housing for uprooted families. But OEO will not provide rent subsidy if a housing project is segregated.

"This is why Lubbock is losing \$140,000 a year on its Green-Fair Manor housing project in Coronado. It's segregated black," Condrey said.

"Besides that, the Urban Renewal Agency can move these families into any FHA-repossessed home in town. This means that if urban renewal is expanded the federal government can move Negroes or Latin Americans into middle class areas—like over on 61st Street—and Lubbock citizens will help pay the rent indirectly through taxes.

"The people pushing for urban renewal don't tell you this," Condrey said.

ALDERSON, however, said the 10-year-old urban renewal project in Coronado has been successful and that residents in the Guadalupe area east of the Santa Fe tracks are now asking for a similar project.

PROPERTY involved in this expanded program represents 9 per cent of the tax base for the

city, but the portion bought by urban renewal would not be subject to taxes as long as it is held by the agency.

Lubbock citizens will be obligated to pay back one-third—\$8 million—of the total purchase price, and the federal government will pay the balance, according to Alderson.

The civic center would contain the proposed library and an art gallery. Its convention center, parking area, meeting rooms and related facilities would be designed to accommodate up to 2,600 persons.

URBAN RENEWAL gains its foothold in the improvements program because of the cost of acquiring land and clearing undesirable buildings on the 15-block spread under consideration as a possible site for the center.

The City Council's fine arts, civic center and library subcommittee, chaired by B.E. Rushing Jr., estimates that direct costs in acquiring land for the center would be almost \$3 million.

THE LAND could be purchased at a cost to the city of \$460,000 if the center was developed as a part of urban renewal. Federal money would pay the difference in the two figures.

Here is how the proposals in this week's referendum would work together:

If voters approve all three, the city would embark on a five-year program of capital improvements carrying a price tag of \$43.7 million—the biggest spending proposal in the city's history.

INCLUDED are cash outlays for preliminary work on an expressway, a library, street improvements, sanitation and expanded electrical service. All have been approved by Lubbock Mayor W.D. (Dub) Rogers Jr. and the City Council at the recommendation of the Citizens Advisory Committee headed by Joe A. Stanley.

About \$1.6 million of the total cost is on hand in city coffers, and another \$3.5 million is available from unsold bonds. This leaves \$38.5 million to be raised.

Of this amount, \$9 million is expected in state and federal aid, and \$29.3 million would come from the sale of city bonds.

comment/bill seyle

In Berlin first



Regular readers of columns on this page must notice a particular attraction of University Daily columnists to the hippy. Everyone has written a hippy column but me, and I am about to remedy that.

It is only part of our journalistic training, this hippy obsession. One can hardly pass a newsstand without seeing at least one magazine cover with a bearded flower child, another about a very un-hipp subject done up in psychedelic whirls and colors, and another explaining a new angle on LSD.

The thought occurs to me that it must be distressing to try to drop out of society and have the journalist lead society in a great expansion to include the hippy's every action. The hippy has not dropped out of society when he commands prime space in every publication.

So I will adhere to the code of the journalist and add my thoughts about the hippy. In writing from experience, I will have to confine my comments to the Texas strain of the hippy cult. I fear they suffer when compared to the national product. If they were a fraternity chapter, national would have jerked their charter long ago.

THE ONES I SAW in Houston this summer were the worst, in terms of authenticity. They were people I used to see in high school, people who would have liked to have been high school drop-outs, but they just did not have the guts. So they hung around and did nothing until the hippy craze came along, and then they could all hang around and do nothing together and get a lot of attention for it.

Now I will admit I did not do a considerable amount of research in Houston and maybe I did not see the real dedicated hippy. It could be that what I saw was a bunch of clean-cut teenagers standing around in clean clothes giving the authentic hippy a bad name.

In Austin I came closer to the real thing, although they were still far from the Haight-Asbury faction of hippydom. I ran into two of them, a he and a she, I think, and upon spotting them I thought I had found the real thing.

THEY HAD THE PROPER costume, beads and the rest, and I realized their proper disregard for hygiene when they breathed on me. He was dragging a rope behind him and trying to explain the symbolism of the trailing rope.

It was something about the rope's representation of life and how every time he went out a door, the door slammed on it. If that rope was his life, I think it had been slammed on one too many times.

But I was prepared to believe his thoughts were just beyond me, maybe acid-induced. But then he blew it. First he admitted that he had been drinking wine instead of smoking pot. Then he said he could not wear sandals because his feet got cold. But when he said flowers made him sneeze, I felt like asking him to turn in his beads.

I WAS REALLY DISILLUSIONED. But such disillusionment was nothing compared to the shock to come. The other night I went to hear Rolf Wigand, of the International Club, speak on Berlin. And he said Berlin had hippies before San Francisco.

Could it be possible that Asbury Street must bow to Unter den Linden Strasse? And are what we have been calling flower children really Blumen Kinder? No wonder they built the wall.

Ag more than cows, tractors

With threats of unprecedented famines in Asia, Africa and Latin America while already two-thirds of the world faces the problem of hunger, an acute need is realized for improved international agricultural techniques.

With the publication of Agriculture Dean Gerald Thomas' book concerning progress and changes in agriculture the fact is once again pointed out that agriculture is a dynamic field of science, where technical training and industrial facilities are necessary.

It isn't, and hasn't been for a long time, a field dominated by cows, horses and tractors. They play a part, but today the greatest worth of agriculture is in scientific research.

With nearly 70 million additional persons in the world each year, agriculture is under pressure to find a means of adequately feeding them.

CONTINENTAL Cinema advertisement for 'I, a woman' and 'SHOCKER!' (ABNORMAL) featuring a woman's face and text about adult entertainment.

American Amicable Life Insurance Company advertisement featuring Wesley K. Byers and text 'DO YOU KNOW... Our College Representatives have been specially trained...'.

PANCAKE HOUSE advertisement with text 'Wild as Hell CACTUS ALLEY 2610 Salem SW2-5992' and 'WELCOME 6:30 A.M. to 1 nite Sat. nite till 2'.

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY masthead and staff list including Editor-in-chief David Snyder, Managing editors Roy McQueen, Jim West, etc.

Keepsake Diamond Rings advertisement featuring a woman on a bicycle and various diamond ring designs with text 'First Choice Of The Engageables'.

Break your date advertisement featuring a woman's face and text 'with monthly "water weight" build-up!'.

STEREO PHONO SERVICE advertisement with text 'Record Changer Repairs & Adjustments Complete Stock of Needles, Spindlers...' and U. V. BLAKE RECORD CENTER.

SINGLES? COMPATIBLE? advertisement with text 'Let the stars tell you. For free questionnaire write to: ASTRO-MATCH LTD. 1674 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019'.

Pamprin advertisement with text 'Pre-period tablet helps relieve that 2 to 7 pound monthly "water weight" gain that can cause pain, nervousness, irritability.' and an image of the Pamprin box.

Do you buy a shirt or a label? advertisement featuring a grid-patterned shirt and text about shirt quality and labels.

HOW TO PLAN YOUR ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING form with fields for Name, Address, City, State, Zip and a coupon for a booklet.

Reflections

Rita Williams, Editor

Students blame school for dropout problems

By JOHN DROLLINGER
Copy Editor

Take one poor American boy, give him as little love as possible, kick him around at home, put him in an academic classroom with subject curriculum and a "scholarly" teacher who sees no hope for him, fall him once or twice.

Never give him more than a "D," be critical, never praise him, treat him as a number rather than as a person, do not let him ever feel he "belongs" in school, transfer him from one school to another occasionally and keep him out of school activities.

Stir these difficulties well together, make him angry enough to cut class a few times, cook well in social class structure, burn to a crisp with sarcasm and bake for two or three years.

THIS SHOULD PRODUCE something you can sweep outside or under the academic rug.

In most academic circles, including school levels below the college or university level, a dropout is a pupil who leaves school for any reason except death without graduating or completing a program of studies and without transferring to another school.

Before students reach the college level, the dropout potential centers around the age of 17. If a student stays in high school until he is 17, more than likely he will graduate. Then, the problem of dropouts is inherited by the colleges.

The reasons a student may drop out of college vary, but they can usually be grouped into two major categories—inequalities in the curriculum and problems in the broad area of human relations.

MOST STUDENTS WHO drop out do so because of academic difficulty or stagnation, behavioral difficulty and lack of interest in school work.

Many Texas Tech students who drop out do so because of pregnancy, the high cost of getting an education, required courses that are either too difficult or too dull, rules set out by the administration and disciplinary problems.

One coed interviewed said she could see why many of the girls would drop out.

"We come to college supposedly to learn, to take care of ourselves, to be adults," she said. "And right off the bat, you have someone telling you when to come into a dormitory, what to wear and when on Sunday. Some mother-type checks your room to see if you made your bed, if you picked up your stockings and if all trash and coke bottles are dumped out.

"I GET EXTREMELY sick and tired of all the stuff like Women's Residence Council and advisory. Big deal, if you don't do exactly like you're told, you get kicked out or campused; I don't know which would be worse. If some of the rules aren't changed, I know many who will quit Tech and go to a more liberal-thinking university," she said.

'Legs' discover colorful coverups in wide variety of textured hose

By RITA WILLIAMS
Feature Editor

This is the year of the "Leg"—that is, the year when textured hose complete the "total look" called for on the fashion scene.



THE YEAR OF THE 'LEG' — Legs belonging to sophomores Cheryl Kasch, Carol Roberts and Jan McDaniel demonstrate the wide variety of textured hose available. (Staff photo by Kyle Morse)

hauling in fish . . . to the men maybe, but to women it is one of a great range of types of textured hose.

Other styles of hose, which can be either tights or stockings, include such descriptive names as "windowpane," crocheted or embroidered, "opaque," sparkling or shimmering and racing band stripes.

Fashion coordinators say accessories make a well-dressed woman—her jewelry, shoes, purse, gloves and of course, her hose.

STYLISH SHORTER SKIRTS mean more of the leg is exposed, but to the chagrin

of most males, the limbs are completely covered in textured hose.

Opinions about the hose are as varied as the types of hose themselves.

One male student said, "I like textured hose on some girls; they really look sharp. But on obese girls, they look like textured clappers hanging off a victory bell. They detract from the girl's good points (her face, etc.) and call attention to her fat legs."

Another male view was, "All boys notice legs. They start at the legs and work up. Colored hose are eye-catching and emphasize naturally pretty legs . . . they also emphasize ugly ones."

Sometimes girls wear nylon stockings under the hose, especially with the fishnet type. This keeps the skin from "oozing" through the holes and leaving distinct patterns on the leg.

ONE MAN COMPARED this spectacle to "meat squishing through a meat grinder."

The feminine viewpoint generally seems to favor wearing the hose. One coed said she wears textured stockings for added warmth on blister, cold winter days.

ANOTHER COED SAID she liked the hose because they make skinny legs look larger and heavy legs look smaller, if worn correctly. She said, "Wide, horizontal stripes give the effect the leg is larger that it actually is; and the same is true of dark, subdued colors which make the leg appear smaller."

A final comment by an honest lass should not be overlooked. She confessed, "Wearing the heavy hose means I don't have to shave my legs quite as often as I do when I wear see-through nylons."

So, men, you never know what's lurking behind those beautifully-designed textured hose!

A male student had a negative outlook on the whole business: "I wish some girls would wear textured hose on their faces."

Mady's

By LINDA BRATT
Feature Writer

Leading the way cautiously around the yellow cafeteria chairs, Cindy kept a trained eye out for any possible obstacles that might move into her path. When she reached her master's destination she pressed her strong body against his knee and waited until he sat down before she relaxed and lay at his feet to wait.

Cinderella, a shiny-haired, darkly-colored German shepherd, is the most important person in Mike Mady's life. She acts as his eyes.

Mike, a senior at Tech, has been blind since June of 1953.

"I was hit in the head playing basketball when I was nine years old. The ball hit me between the right eye and the temple. The doctors diagnosed a severed nerve and decided that I had been blinded in my right eye immediately," Mike said as he stirred sugar in a cup of hot coffee in front of him.

Putting the spoon down he continued, "In November of 1952 I began having trouble with the sight in my left eye. After four months in the hospital and four operations there for a detached retina, I went back to my family in February of 1953. I had enough sight left to get around."

MIKE RODE HIS BICYCLE, skated, went to school and led a near-normal childhood until one night that summer. When he went to bed that night (May 31, 1953) and turned off the light in his room, he literally turned off the last visible light in his life, for on June 1, the next morning, Mike was sightless.

"I went to bed that night. When I woke up the next morning I was blind. I haven't seen since," Mike said. "Being blind is an unexplainable feeling. It's not complete darkness. I have never found anyone who was able to explain it.

Mike hasn't allowed his blindness to prevent his enjoying life since the accident's final results. About 6'3" and solidly built, he participates as a spectator at football, basketball and baseball games. As a participant in bowling, swimming, track (shot put) and wrestling, Mike keeps in shape.

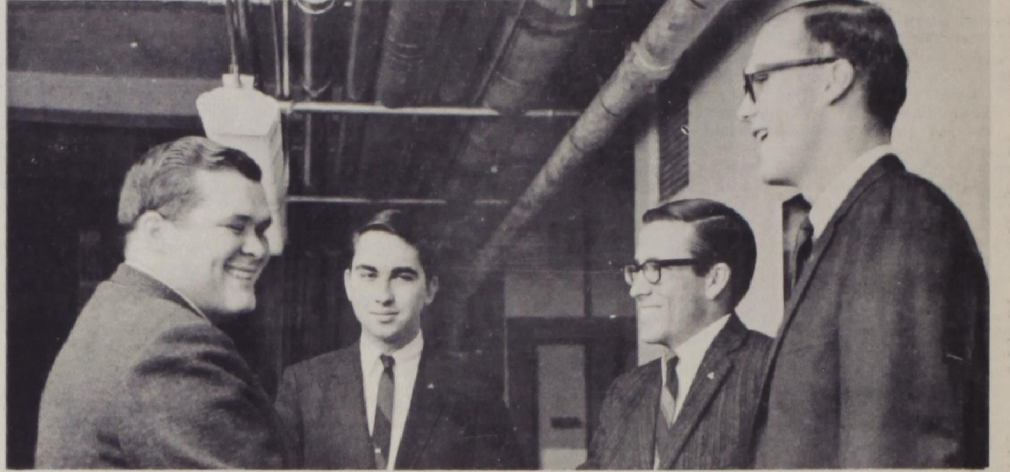
Until the fall of 1965 Mike was the defending intramurals wrestling champion, having held the title for four consecutive semesters. An injury prevented him from continuing to enter.

TO WATCH MIKE BOWL is an inspiring experience. Using a portable aluminum rail placed on the dividing line between the approach lanes, Mike runs his average way above 100. He keeps the palm of his right hand next to the rail and, keeping his body an even distance away, Mike makes his approach and guides the ball's path down the alley with the other hand. His date and others bowling with them, help Mike by calling out which pins he left standing and what pocket to aim for.

A GOOD SEEING-EYE DOG is as important to a blind person as is his ability to read braille, develop other senses more fully and concentrate on one goal-independence. He is the main protector and constant companion to his owner.

Mike is also active in Alpha Phi Omega, men's service fraternity, and is second vice-president and pledge trainer for that organization. He enjoys dances, parties,

Last light turned off in 1953 bright life sightless



BLIND PLEDGE TRAINER — Mike Mady, senior sociology major from Iowa, welcomes Alpha Phi Omega pledge Leo Wiley along with pledges John Souders and Dave Swartz to their regular meeting. Mike, blind since the age of nine, is Alpha Phi Omega pledge trainer and

members and pledges. They read from his textbooks into a tape recorder located in the Tech library. Mike's steady girlfriend helps him too, at home. He types his reports, assignments, and letters on a typewriter with braille keys. His memory is remarkable and names, dates or places seldom escape it. It is this aid that he utilizes in the classroom during lectures.

"I am planning to enroll in a computer programming school in Oklahoma City after graduation in 1968. Although sociology is my major, I find math more appealing as a career," Mike explained.

Blind people make their world as dark as they want to as far as Mike is concerned.

"The main problem of handicapped people," said Mike, "is that they think

they're worse off than anyone else. They take a negative approach in their mental attitudes. It takes time, determination and self-proven ability to prove to themselves that they aren't as bad off as they think they are.

"Handicapped people don't need to strain to find someone just around the corner or down the street who has a bigger problem. Most have had pity all their lives and don't want to lose it. If I had had pity instead of help, I might not be this optimistic."

Mike Mady does not consider himself handicapped.

Says Mike, "I don't consider blindness a handicap. I have the use of my arms and legs and brain. What need do I have of pity?"

Falls, wigs become big with coeds

By CHERYL TARVER
Feature Writer

THE trend toward hairpieces has been coming on strong the past two years, and this year at Tech one of the top items on the "must have" list of every coed is a hairpiece of some sort.

There are several "mane" reasons for the increasing popularity of wiglets, falls, switches, chignons and wigs, as well as a few good arguments against their use.

Many girls like the small wiglets, which they use to give their own hairdo additional height or to dress up a simple hairdo with curls for evening wear. Wiglets begin at around \$15 for human hair and go as high as \$200 to \$300, depending on the quality of hair, its origin, and whether or not it is hand-tied or machine-woven onto its base.

SWITCHES CAN BE braided into chignons, which many girls find convenient

to wear. One coed said, "On days when I can't do a thing with my hair, I just brush it all up, pin it, attach my chignon and it looks like I have a nice hairdo." These switches range from \$12 to \$100.

Wigs and falls may be of either human hair, with prices ranging from \$25 to \$500, or of a synthetic fiber, priced from \$18 to \$45.

The best hairpieces according to many prominent hair stylists, are those blended from human hair of Spanish, oriental and Dutch origin. Supposedly, such a combination gives the hairpiece body, texture and a rich glow. Hairdressers also recommend machine-tied styles over the hand-tied ones, on the grounds that a machine can secure the individual hairs tighter to the base, insuring longer wear and less hair loss.

Falls are especially popular because "every boy wants his girl to have long hair," said one Tech coed wearing a great mass of gleaming long hair. "I personally prefer my hair short, and that is the way I usually wear it, but it's nice to be able to have long hair when I want it."

THERE ARE ALSO certain disadvantages of owning a fall. "Long falls are so heavy that they never hold curl for any length of time, and you're always having to roll them," a coed pointed out. "If you happen to wear your fall on a windy day, it will part and your hair shows underneath," she added.

Tech coeds have had some sad experiences wearing their falls. One girl attending the A&M football game was horrified when a boy walking above her in the next row, caught his cuff in her hairpiece and pulled it off, leaving her practically bald and very embarrassed.



WHICH ONE WILL IT BE? — Nicki Fowler, Amarillo sophomore, seems to be trying to decide whether to wear the fall she has on or to experiment with one of the other types of hairpieces that adorn her dresser. Nicki is typical of Tech coeds who rate wiglets, falls, switches, chignons and wigs high on their "must have" lists. (Staff photo by Milton Adams)

