

# The Highland Herald

Vol. 9, No. 6

McLennan Community College

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

## Blood Donors Needed Every 4 Pints Saves a Life

By Terry Goodrich

The Nursing Club will sponsor a blood drive from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Oct. 18 in the Student Center.

"Our goal is to get 85 donors, including faculty and students," said Mrs. Dorothea Lanoux, sponsor of the Nursing Club. "We have asked all clubs to help us."

Last April, the Veterans Club won the trophy which is presented on a rotating basis to the club which has the largest percentage of donor members in proportion to its enrollment.

"We get as many of us as we can to give," said Ron Smith, director of veterans affairs. "We want to make it (the trophy) a permanent part of our trophy case."

Phyllis Swanton, assistant administrator of the Blood Center, said the

campus could easily produce 100 pints of blood at this drive, compared to the 43 pints students gave in April.

Mrs. Swanton said that many students are nervous about giving blood because they do not know what to expect.

"When the donors arrive, we do a medical history of about 36 questions, take the blood pressure and take a hemoglobin check from the ear to be sure it's safe for the donor to give," said Mrs. Swanton. "The actual giving only takes about seven minutes."

"There is a sting. The initial prick is like getting a shot. From then on, it should be very comfortable."

Mrs. Swanton said that after the blood is given, it is taken to the Blood Center,

stored and processed. The blood lives 21 days, but the plasma is still usable.

"We will take a unit of blood and may use it for four or five different people," said Mrs. Swanton. "We must use fresh plasma for hemophiliacs, and can use blood platelets for leukemia patients. The plasma is as essential for derivatives as whole blood."

Mrs. Swanton said that volunteer blood is much safer than purchased blood.

"Purchased blood is much more likely to carry hepatitis. That's why we have the big push in this county to have only volunteer blood," said Mrs. Swanton. "We are the total blood supply for 16 counties. Every resident of McLennan County is covered whether he is hospitalized in or out of the county."

Susie Harper, donor recruiter for the Red Cross, said, "For a year after a donor gives, his spouse, children, parents, grandparents, parents-in-law and grandparents-in-law are automatically covered for their blood needs."

After the blood donation, Mrs. Harper said donors are given a recovery time of 30 to 40 minutes.

"When they get up, they can drink juice, cokes or coffee and get back to normal. Depending on the individual, they will feel either a little more tired or a little more stimulated than usual."

Mrs. Harper said that the best part of giving blood is knowing that, "For every four units of blood that are given, there is someone alive who could have been dead."

## Tutors Wanted for Students

For students finding it hard to make the grade in some of their courses, help from a tutor is available.

Students with good backgrounds in subjects such as math or science can serve as tutors through the work-study program or with recommendation from instructors.

"There is a definite need for tutors on campus," said Ron Smith, director of veterans affairs. "I'm finding it hard to get tutors now." Smith helps veterans having trouble with courses find tutors.

If veterans are not available to tutor, Smith calls the instructors or program directors and they recommend students who would qualify as tutors. He looks for A or high B students, preferably someone who has recently taken the course that the veteran needs help in.

Smith said the main problem areas he comes in contact with in are math and English, especially English grammar. Tutors are usually sophomores, though some are second semester freshmen.

The work-study program offers job opportunities as tutors to those presenting qualifications based on past school grades and ACT scores and who qualify for financial aid.

The subject a student will tutor depends on his skill and his major. Tutors are then referred to program directors who place them as needed.

John Nobis, counselor, has talked with students to try to help them find tutors.

"One of the main problems students have in finding a tutor is that they can't afford to pay one for help," said Nobis.

One answer to this problem is the math lab. The math department hires students whose background in math is above average to be available from 10 to 11 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday to assist students who need help in any area of math. Instructors are also available in the lab to assist the students.

## Benefits Bill Awaiting OK

President Ford has a bill on his desk waiting to be signed that would increase benefits for veterans by 23 per cent.

The pay increase bill would also establish a loan program of \$600 for each veteran and would extend from 36 to 48 months the time an under-graduate could receive benefits.

A single veteran now getting \$220 a month would receive \$270 monthly. A married veteran would have benefits increased from \$261 to \$321 per month. A veteran with a wife and child would get \$366 instead of \$298, effective retroactively to Sept. 1.

Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, who led the House conference, predicted President Ford would sign the bill, although Ford had warned he would veto it as being inflationary.

Many veterans returned to school without knowing how much their monthly support check would be.

A random survey of campus veterans indicated that the general opinion is that Ford will sign the bill before Nov. 1 in order to gain veteran support for the upcoming elections.



Photo by Jim Munson

CAMPUS WILDLIFE—Take time to notice it!

## Shots Offered For Influenza

Influenza shots will be offered Oct. 24 and 25 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the First Aid Room, bottom floor of the Student Center building.

Faculty, staff and students are eligible for the vaccine. Forms are available in the First Aid Room and must be completed by Oct. 18.

Only persons over 35-years-old and athletes are recommended to receive the injection. Younger persons are not generally as susceptible to influenza and the supply of vaccine from the Health Department is limited.

"Why waste medicine on people in general good health?" said Blanche Willis, director of health services.

People allergic to chicken meat, feathers or eggs should not receive the immunization.

Cost of the injection is \$1.50. The vaccine used this year is a combination that provides almost complete immunity to influenza.

Two shots per person were given last year to faculty and staff only. Students were not eligible to receive the shots until this year.

# 'Babies Are Our ~~Only~~ Business'

Gerber

Fewer babies mean fewer school children.  
Freshmen and sophomores who want to teach may  
graduate to become one of the 130,000 plus  
teachers out of work.

American young people have made a decision that may affect the life style of several generations including their own.

The decision to have few, if any, children arose from threats that the world will be overpopulated and overexploited before the next generation dies out. This fear added to economic problems, new freedoms and opportunities for women and other factors causes college students and working couples alike to avoid having children.

For the first time in history, American women are producing babies at the rate of only 1.9 per family. The plunge from the 1961 rate of 3.6 per family, which created this century's biggest baby boom, has brought America close to the goal of zero population growth (ZPG)—the point at which births balance deaths and the population remains stationary.

The baby boom coming after soldiers returned home from World War II, created the large number of women of childbearing age today. Thus, ZPG will still be a long time coming. But, at the current birth rate and level of immigration, the United States should reach the population plateau sometime in the first half of the 21st century.

Waco reflects this U.S. trend. Over the past 10 years, the general population of Waco has decreased 2.5 per cent, contributing to the overall decrease of 1.7 per cent in McLennan County.

Anyone who has been in a hospital for any cause recently may have heard talk of half-empty maternity wards or noticed that many one-time obstetricians are now pursuing other fields of medicine.

Before 1962, both Hillcrest and Providence hospitals in Waco operated maternity wards. On an average, Hillcrest recorded about 1,500 births each fiscal year after WWII, while Providence recorded about 1,100.

After 1962, Providence closed its maternity ward for want of more room and new equipment and because of a decreasing number of patients. Since then, Hillcrest has provided the only maternity facilities for the Waco area. Hillcrest's 1961-62 birth rate of 1,883 jumped to 2,449 in 1962-63.

In 1968-69, Hillcrest's birth count dropped to 2,031 and since then has slowly increased to the 1972-73 rate of 2,188 and the 1973-74 rate of 2,290.

Barry Walker, public relations director at Hillcrest, said the slight rise of the past year could be attributed to the new buildings and equipment the hospital has added.

**Whether or not to have a baby is a highly personal decision. And so is deciding upon the number of children to have. For a majority of the students, 51 per cent, two is the ideal number.**

In a random survey conducted by The Highland Herald among students in orientation, psychology, nursing, cosmetology and secretarial classes, 251 of the 300 participants said they planned to restrict the size of their families.

Of the 300 students, 56 per cent were women, 55 per cent classified themselves as freshmen, 21 per cent were married and five per cent were divorced. Seventy-eight per cent of those interviewed were 22 years of age and under.

"We would like to be able to give our kids a few luxury items and all the necessities," said one wife, a freshman. "I was brought up being taught that a woman's whole life is her home and family. Now I've got a job and can go to college, and I realize there is more to life than having babies. My husband feels the same way I do. We both love children and plan to have one or two someday."

Whether or not to have a baby is a highly personal decision. And so is deciding upon the number of children to have. For a majority of the students, 51 per cent, two is the ideal number. Twenty-one per cent plan to have three children, while the other twenty-eight per

cent spreads its preferences from twelve children to no children at all (5.5 per cent).

It is too hard to support more than one or two children," said a sophomore woman.

"I feel personal relationships with your children is very important and is better accomplished in a smaller family," said a freshman man. "Also, what would once take care of four kids will now only cover two."

Of the 251 students who plan to restrict their family size, 86 per cent cited financial reasons for the move. Many also said that more children would severely limit their own personal freedom.

One key factor for the decline in the birth rate has been the changing role of women.

"A woman no longer feels that she has to create children to be a whole human being," said Dr. John Blitzer, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

Instead, a woman may now feel that she has to work in order to feel whole. Studies made by the U.S. Women's Bureau show that most women work because they need the money and not "solely for personal fulfillment." The 36.5 million women now working constitute 46 per cent of the American work force, and a growing number of them admit that they do not want to assume "the burden of motherhood."

This new wave of feminism has also been aided by a number of developments in recent years: advances in contraceptive technology (especially the Pill), planned parenthood, legalized abortion, greater education and increases in the number of working women, the women's liberation movement and the concern over the environment.

**Minorities have also joined in using all the means at hand to limit the size of their families.**

The moral objections to birth control have declined radically in the U.S. since World War II.

"Roman Catholic and Orthodox Jewish teachings generally consider contraception morally wrong," said an article in the Sept. 16 issue of Time magazine. "But many members of these faiths do not, and some two-thirds of American Catholic women now admit that they practice birth control."

"In the U.S., in fact, more than 80 per cent of the 26.5 million married women in their fertile years now use some kind of contraceptive regularly, more than a third of them relying on the Pill to prevent pregnancy. Sterilization of both men and women is also on the increase."

Abortions, once obtainable only illegally or under special circumstances legally, are now easier to obtain. In the second half of 1970, doctors performed 193,500 legal abortions; by 1972 the figure had climbed to 506,800 and last year it was about 800,000.

In the survey conducted on campus, however, 70 percent of the students said they would not consider having an abortion if the child was unwanted by his parents.

"No child should be killed," said one student. "Life is sacred."

"It would be murder," said another. "I do not believe that God meant for us to have abortions."

"Abortion is morally wrong. I would rather have the child and give it up for adoption than have to live with the fact that I killed a helpless living thing."

Twenty-four per cent of the students said they would have an abortion, with reasons including knowing that the child would be born handicapped to the belief that an unwanted child would never really be loved by his parents. The remaining six per cent of the students refrained comment.

Contrary to what many think, minorities have joined in using all the means at hand to limit the size of their families. For instance, the nonwhite and Puerto Rican



Patient views the almost empty maternity ward at Hillcrest Hospital.

Photo by Jim Munson

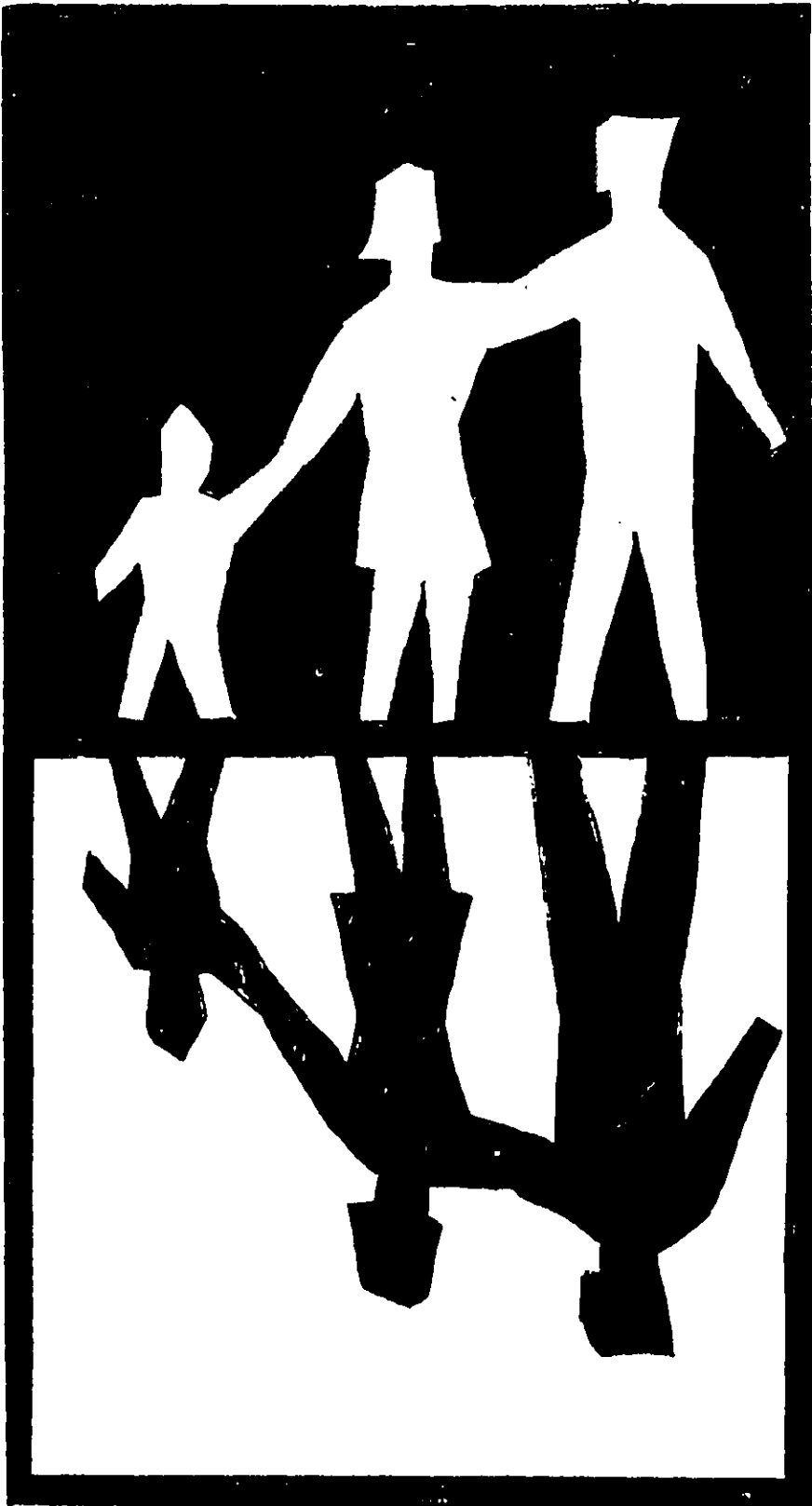


Illustration by Cathy Sulak

A child born during the 1970s will experience a world that has run out of many resources. The uncertainty leads some couples to consider a childless marriage.

and elementary school age than a decade ago, some lower-grade classrooms are now empty, and an estimated 130,000 school teachers and young people with teaching certificates are out of work.

But a declining enrollment also has its advantages. Many schools once jammed with students are now remodeling empty classrooms for special educational activities.

The road to ZPG has already lead some businesses that catered to the baby boom onto rocky ground. The Gerber Products Co. has dropped the word "only" from its long-used slogan, "Babies are our only business." The nation's largest producer of baby foods has found it necessary to branch out into such fields as clothing and insurance.

Johnson & Johnson works both sides of the population market. Besides producing its original line of baby powders, lotions and shampoos (which its current ads claim is good for adults as well as infants), it also owns Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp., one of the nation's manufacturers of contraceptives.

In the Waco area, most day care operators are optimistic about their businesses for the next few years.

"With the cost of living going up all the time, more mothers will have to go to work to help pay the family's expenses," said an instructor at the Tennyson Playcare Center.

Of the day care centers located in the Waco area, four said they will probably have to raise their prices. Prices range from \$9.50 for a half day's care five days a week to a maximum \$22.50 per week for full day care.

All of the department stores in the area handling baby clothes and baby furniture reported an increase in sales. None could foresee any drastic changes in the immediate future.

Upon investigation, however, it was discovered that although a few cleaners will launder diapers, there is no standard diaper service available in Waco.

### One baby born in the U.S. puts as much strain on the earth's environment as 50 babies born in India.

The feeling that the population of the U.S.—and that of the world—is using up too much coal, oil and other expendable resources has also made many young people hesitate to have babies. With only 6 per cent of the world's population, Americans use one-third of its natural resources.

It has been estimated that one baby born in the U.S. puts as much strain on the earth's environment as 50 babies born in India. Although having fewer babies is not guaranteed to stop pollution or the galloping consumption of irreplaceable resources, it does lessen the pressure and permit man more time to come up with solutions for the problems.

Under ZPG, the population will get older. Before long the median age in the U.S. will be 37, not 28 as it is now. In McLennan County 58.3 per cent of the general population is between 18 and 64-years-old, while 31.4 per cent is under 18, and 12.4 per cent is over 65.

In Waco, 57.5 per cent is between 18 and 64, 20.0 per cent is under 18, and 12.7 per cent is over 65.

The predicted higher median age should be an asset, as it is expected that the combination of age and experience, plus the better education resulting from smaller families, will lead to higher productivity, shorter hours and greater job stability.

People will demand, and get, better social legislation—retirement benefits, pensions, and improved health-delivery services. Also, since more than half of those arrested are under 25 years of age, the rate of juvenile delinquency and crime in general should go down.

In tomorrow's America, children will be physically healthier, since wanted children generally receive better pre- and post-natal care than unwanted ones. Parents will be likely to take more interest in those children they decide to have.

Most statisticians of human population have said that, for the United States at least, a policy of gradually leveling off the population is far more advisable than a sudden drop.

"We shouldn't push people to change," said psychology instructor and division director Dr. Morrill L. Palmly. "Society influences people to make changes. You might call it subtle pressure."

Apparently that subtle pressure of society and circumstance is already taking effect against the threatening rise in population of the 1960s.

birth rate in New York City declined nearly 19 per cent between 1969 and 1972.

Modernization has also affected the birth rate. In 1800, American women had an average of seven children each. No more than five survived. Modern medicine now helps to prolong lives and keep infant mortality rates down.

"Technically and socially we live in a different environment now," said Dan Walker, who teaches psychology, philosophy and man and environment courses on campus. "Back then it made sense to have large families so they could help till the land. Now that is no longer functional."

Psychology instructor Carol Jolly said urbanization has also influenced birth control. "Nobody wants 14 kids in a crowded city, they get in the way."

"With birth control more widely available, people don't seem to want as many kids. They are more interested in personal fulfillment rather than being slaves to kids," said Miss Jolly.

**"I believe that the decision to have children is made on the basis of what one is going to have to give up to have them."**

**--Roger Klein**

Inflation and the rise of the cost of parenthood in the U.S. is also a deterrent. The Commission on Population Growth calculated that, in 1969, the total average outlay for having a single child and supporting him through college was around \$60,000. With inflation, the cost would now be almost \$78,000—though the income of a household head may also have risen comparably during that period.

Roger Klein and William Wolman, economists at New York's Argus Research Corp., an advisory service for the securities industry, argue that children are now regarded much like any other durable good.

"You get a certain amount of satisfaction at a certain cost for a child. When costs go up relative to satisfaction, demand falls," said Wolman. Klein added, "I believe that the decision to have children is made on the basis of what one is going to have to give up to have them."

The birth dearth has also had a strong impact on the education system, with both beneficial and negative results. With three million fewer children of nursery

# Tennis Team to Play in Tourney

The tennis team will play Vernon Thursday and will participate in the Navarro Invitational Tournament Friday and Saturday in Corsicana.

"Navarro is one of the top candidates for nationals, and it will be hard to win," said Coach Don Tatum.

The Highlanders met Cooke County October 1 and won 6-2. Dennis Dougherty, sophomore, defeated Cooke's Alec McKinley 6-1, 6-2.

Freshman Randy Essenburg won over Tommy Farris of Cooke 6-1, 6-3, and Steve Hirth, freshman, beat Cooke's Phillip Thomas 6-2, 6-4.

In men's doubles, Essenburg and

sophomore Bob Cervenka defeated Tommy Farris and Phillip Thomas 6-3, 7-5.

In women's competition, Elaine Kocian beat Janet Thomas of Cooke 6-3, 7-5. "Elaine is our best singles player," said Tatum.

Cooke's women players took the rest of the single action, however, Anne Sprain, MCC freshman, lost to Lana Ragland of Cooke 2-6, 3-6. Freshman Lillian Barefield was defeated by Cooke's Sharon Bunyard 6-7, 2-6.

Freshmen Sadie Pack and Elaine Kocian downed Janet Thomas and Lana Ragland of Cooke 7-6, 6-2 in women's

doubles.

In a match played Sept. 28 against Grayson County in Sherman MCC won 3-2. Dougherty won over Robin Roberts 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

Essenburg beat Ronnie Balou 6-4, 7-6 and Bob Cervenka won over David Morrison 6-1, 7-5. Hirth fell to Morrison 1-6, 4-6.

Dougherty and Essenburg, who will also play doubles at Navarro, were defeated in a close match, 6-7, 6-7.

MCC also met Cooke at Gainesville Sept. 27, winning 5-3. Dougherty won over McKinley 6-1, 6-2.

Cervenka lost to Farris 4-6, 5-7 and Hirth defeated Thomas 6-2, 6-4.

Doubles team Essenburg and Dougherty downed McKinley and Farris 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Kocian lost to Miss Thomas 3-6, 6-7. Miss Pack beat Miss Ragland 6-4, 6-4 and Miss Barefield defeated Miss Bunyard 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Kocian and Miss Pack won over Miss Thomas and Miss Ragland 4-6, 7-6, 6-3.

The tennis team meets Vernon Thursday at 4 p.m. at MCC. "These will be good singles and doubles matches," said Tatum.

## Bow Hunter Burnette Gets Back to Nature

By Mary Ann Case



Photo by Jim Munson

**TARGET PRACTICE**—Instructor Hoyt Burnette practices shooting his bow for the upcoming deer season.

Fall signals the beginning of deer season for many people. But Hoyt Burnette, biological sciences teacher, leaves for the Central Texas countryside armed with a bow six weeks ahead of the rifle hunters.

Burnette has been using the bow to hunt since he was five-years-old. His father gave him his first bow, and the first thing he shot was their "crabby landlord."

Hunting is now a family past-time for the Burnett family. They combine hunting with their love for photographing nature and wild life.

"I hunt with the bow because it is more of a challenge than the rifle," said Burnette. He also said that the bow season is longer, he can scout the area he will be hunting, and it gives him an excuse to get out in nature.

Burnette also said that bow hunting gets the hunter out before the leases are crowded with rifle hunters. In Texas thousands of people hunt deer during rifle season and Burnette said it is not as much fun to hunt when the countryside is crowded.

Fishing with the bow is another one of Burnette's past-times, and he practices it year round. Burnette began hunting and fishing with the bow when he was eight years old in the piney woods of East Texas on the Angelina River bottom.

"Back then we shot deer for food," said Burnette. Burnette lived on a farm five miles north of Lufkin, which was part of

the Big Thicket area of Texas forty years ago.

Love of nature was the reason Burnette hunted with the bow as a boy, but he did not own a bow that was powerful enough to hunt game other than birds and rabbits until he was 13. He said that killing did not mean as much to him as did getting out in the fields.

"Using the bow is a pleasure to me like bowling or golf," said Burnette. "It is an exercise. You get out and shoot stumps and walk. I wasn't after meat at that time but was only interested in shooting the bow."

There is more of a challenge in felling a deer with a bow than with a rifle, said Burnette. A lot of people believe hunting deer with a bow has a bad effect on the shooting season and that it is inhuman, but Burnette doesn't believe this is true.

The present expense of leases is a problem for the Burnettes.

"Leases to hunt on are so darn high," Burnette said, "but that is the only way we can get out to hunt in Texas. You can fish practically anywhere, but hunting is 'pay.' The price of a lease has gone from \$100 eight years ago to \$200 and \$250 today.

"I can't afford it, but I am going to. I think a person needs an outlet. He needs to get away from the city."

### On the Fourth Floor

## Dr. Ball Is Stuck Up

MCC's president and a freshman took turns rescuing each other last week from a faulty elevator at the fourth floor of the Administration-Classroom Building.

Dr. Wilbur Ball, who only recently moved to his fourth floor office overlooking the campus, found Joanna Pryor, freshman, caught in the elevator with the doors ajar enough to peek through.

"Having a little trouble?" he inquired.

After his instructions to Miss Pryor on how to operate the new elevator failed to budge the doors, Dr. Ball decided to attack the doors himself. With effort he pulled the doors open, inquired about Miss Pryor's condition and stepped on the elevator.

"Are you sure you ought to get on?" she asked.

"It will probably be all right," he said, stopping on.

A few minutes later as she returned from an errand, she found Dr. Ball peeping out of the jammed doors calmly calling for help. A search of the floor brought no help and Dr. Ball suggested she call T.W. Chaffin, superintendent of the physical plant.

The call for help was met with a chuckle and a promise to be right over. Before Chaffin arrived, the doors opened and Dr. Ball started for the stairway.

"I don't think anyone in my meeting will believe why I'm late."

### BOOK SALE

20 percent off on Biographies, fiction, travel, religious, text & etc

Book Searching Service  
Millions of hits at your fingertips.

Book Store 1111 Colvard

## -Classified-

FOR SALE

Irish Setter Puppies, AKC Registered, Good Line, healthy. Call 836 4648 after 8 p.m.

### The Highland Herald

will not be published next week.

Look for us Oct. 26.

**Cathy Sulak, Editor**  
**Jim Munson, Photographer**  
**Carolyn Dodson, Director of Campus Publications**

Associate Editors:  
Terry Goodrich  
Gail Windham

Staff Writers:  
Debra Bruning Marian Cox  
Mary Ann Case David Davis

Louis Hank Kim Mason  
Judy Hufkamp Kay Newbury  
Karon Hughes Franey Richings

Postage paid at Waco, permit 118  
THE HIGHLAND HERALD is a publication of the Journalism classes of McLENNAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE and is published weekly from September through May, except during holidays.  
Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the college, the administration, or the faculty, but of the writers themselves.  
Offices of THE HIGHLAND HERALD are located at 1400 College Drive, Waco, Texas, in the Student Center telephone 768 6881, extension 444 or 443