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Local stutterers organize council to talk over their problems

ocal adults-stuttering.

The Bryan Council of Stutterers st and efforts of Lee Reeves, a of the total population. second-year A&M veterinary stupist and doctoral student in edu-

Talking over their problem is our first concern," Reeves noted. clude prevention and cure of the speech disorder, which is estimatwas organized through the inter- ed to effect at least one per cent

Most of the Council members ent, working closely with Mrs. are also involved in individual oann Bourgeois, a speech thera- speech therapy, but that is not a requirement for membership.

olving a major problem for some Ultimate goals of the group in-thing you do rather than something that happens to you is the major step in therapy," Mrs. Bourgeois emphasized. "Freely discussing the problem is vital, because stuttering is like an icefeelings. Exposing it to the 'sun-

"Accepting stuttering as some- Mrs. Bourgeois continued. "The the previous week. goal is to learn to modify your speech and eventually to become your own therapist. The habit of struggling, hesitating and repeating in speech has been learned first for her. during childhood, so the stutterer berg—the major part lies beneath must learn to modify his behavior told the group, "but I think I'll tion in class," Reeves told Dude, the surface as fear and guilt and acquire new speaking pattry it again soon." She usually who is also a second year vet

Barbara Kiel, a 19-year old in one of her classes—almost a

"I had some blocks," Barbara struggles with the question on her

on voluntary stuttering," Dudelin Thompson, Council president, medical technology student at promised. This theory of 'negative Blinn Jr. College asked a question practice' is based on elimination of maladaptive behavior by consciously practicing that behavior.

"I'd like to see you ask a quesstudent.

"Soon," was the reply. Council members make it a policy not to put pressure on each other,

"More pressure is the last thing we need," Reeves explained.

In addition to regular meetings, the Council has appeared on four television programs and has talked to local civic organizations. Tapes and letters are exchanged with similar groups in Washington, D.C., Ohio, Florida, New York, South Carolina, Pakistan and Sudan.

"The beautiful thing about our efforts to increase public understanding and concern for stuttering," Mrs. Bourgeois said, "is that in doing these things, Council members are working on their own speech problems, too. Voluntarily facing their feared situations is so much of the battle."

The group is working toward establishment of speech therapy services at A&M for students with communication problems.

"The administration seems interested," Reeves said. "We're en-

couraged." Physicians in the Bryan-College Station area are the focus of a current campaign. Council members are visiting the physicians to explain the organization's purposes and to encourage referrals of other stutterers.

Talking it over may well be the

Pay Board may adopt tight regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Pay Board Tuesday proposed to scrap its present rules on merit pay and adopt tight new regulations that would apply alike to union contracts and nonunion pay prac-

Under the proposal, merit raises would not count against the board's 5.5-per-cent wage guideline provided they were paid in accordance with an existing formal plan that met strict standards.

The proposed new rules are more liberal than present regulations in that they would treat nonunion merit plans the same as those written into union con-

However, they also contain a strict new provision that would prohibit new or renewed merit plans from pushing the average of all a firm's pay raises up more than 7 per cent a year.

The public will be given a 10day period to comment on the merit-pay proposals before they are put in final binding form.

The complicated rules were adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 after more than a week of debate. Business member Robert Bassett, who had argued for a more-flexible plan to accommodate the informal merit-pay practices of small businessmen, cast the sole negative vote. Chairman George H. Boldt abstained as did business member Leonard F. Mc-Collum and public member Neil

H. Jacoby. The proposed rules spell out tight conditions that would allow firms to continue giving merit raises, which are raises to reward an individual employe's performance, without regard to the board's rule limiting pay hikes generally to 5.5 per cent a year.

To qualify, the firm must have a formal plan for granting merit raises. The plan must be written in a union contract or some other form, but must have clearly defined pay ranges that apply to specific jobs, must spell out clear standards for granting merit raises within those ranges, and must have a system of administrative control.

Existing plans—those in effect last Nov. 13-may continue, subject to review and possible revocation by the Pay Board.

Firms with no formal meritpay plans that meet the board's criteria still may pay merit raises provided the average of all raises doesn't exceed 5.5 per cent a year. This limit can be raised to a top of 7 per cent if the firm can qualify for exceptions on grounds spelled out earlier by the Pay Board.

The board has said it will grant exceptions allowing for up to 7 per cent a year in raises for firms that can prove a need to attract or hold new employes, for pay practices that have historically been pegged to another firm's pay scale in a tandem relationship and in cases where recent raises have been below 7 per cent a year.

Under the board's present rules, merit pay is not counted against pay guidelines only if it is paid in accordance with a union contract containing pay ranges. The board decided to review this policy when it was criticized as discriminating against nonunion pay practices.

