

Heart Attack Fells 36th President

SAN ANTONIO (AP)—Lyndon Baines Johnson, the ebullient Texas son of the 36th president of the United States led the nation at the height of the turbulent 1960's, died Monday.

The 64-year-old former president, who had a long history of heart trouble, was stricken at his

ranch in Johnson City and was dead on arrival at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, his press aide said.

The Stonewall, Tex., native who combined a folksy manner with a will of iron that he used in the Congress and in the White House to bend legislators his way, pre-

sided over the buildup of the Vietnam war.

And it was the war that many said led to his announcement in March of 1968 that he would not run for another full term. At the same time, Johnson announced a halt in the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam above the 19th Parallel and set in motion the machinery that led to the Paris peace talks.

Johnson entered the White House in November, 1963, after the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy. Johnson had

fought Kennedy for the nomination in 1960, lost and had been selected as his vice president.

A protege of fellow Texan Sam Rayburn, Johnson was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1937. He tried and lost for the U.S. Senate in 1941. He was finally elected to the Senate in 1948 and became majority leader in 1954.

Johnson suffered his first heart attack in 1955, while still a senator. He had another seizure in 1965—three days after he was

inaugurated. He underwent another serious heart incident April 7, 1972, while visiting Lynda and her husband, Charles Robb, in Charlottesville, Va.

On Oct. 7, 1965, he underwent a gall bladder operation and later amused newsmen by displaying his scar proudly for photographers.

Another picture that put the then-president in the spotlight was the one showing him pulling the ears of his beagles—Him and Her. Dog lovers were outraged

and protested loudly; Johnson contended the dogs liked it.

When Johnson announced March 31, 1968, that he would not run for office again, he appeared drawn and tired. Some felt he was fed up with civil strife sweeping the nation, and some felt he simply wanted out.

Johnson said his wife was particularly pleased that he decided to shun another presidential race.

The former president was a typically doting grandfather. Both Lynda and Luci Johnson Nugent had children.

Johnson flew from the White House to retirement on his ranch when Richard Nixon became President. The ex-president rarely appeared in public his first two years out of office and even less frequently permitted interviews.

He broke his silence partially in 1970 and spoke at a series of fund raisers for Democratic candidates. With the help of President Nixon, he dedicated the new Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in a spectacular gala lasting several days.

How It Happened

AUSTIN (AP)—Here is the sequence of events relating to the death of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, as provided by Tom Johnson, an LBJ aide, all times CST:

—3:50 p.m.: the former president calls the switchboard at his ranch near Stonewall, Tex., and asks that Secret Service agents come to his bedroom immediately.

—3:52 p.m.: agents rush the 100 yards from their quarters to Johnson's bedroom and find him lying on his back next to his bed, apparently near death, dark blue in color. Agent Ed Nowland applies mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

—3:45 p.m.: agent Mike Howard applies external heart massage.

—3:55 p.m.: Dr. David Abbott is called from nearby Johnson City.

—4:05 p.m.: Ladybird Johnson is reached by radio telephone in a vehicle one block from the LBJ Library in Austin, approximately 60 miles from the ranch. She drives to the library and is picked up by a helicopter.

—4:19 p.m.: Johnson is placed in his private plane along with

Dr. Abbott and the agents.

—4:43 p.m.: the LBJ plane arrives at San Antonio International Airport, and Dr. Abbott officially designates Johnson as dead.

—Johnson is taken by ambulance from the airport to Brooke Army Medical Center in central San Antonio, a trip of some 25 minutes through late afternoon traffic.

—Johnson is brought through an emergency entrance into Beach Pavillion, an intensive cardiac care area about a half mile from the main section of Brooke.

—He is officially pronounced dead on arrival.

—about 5 p.m., Ladybird Johnson arrives by helicopter. She goes directly to the 7th floor suite in the main building reserved for the former president, bypassing Beach Pavillion.

—By 6 p.m. Mrs. Johnson departs and returns to Austin.

President Johnson was attended in San Antonio by Col. George McGranahan, chief of cardiology at Brooke. The body later was taken by ambulance under state police escort to the Weed-Corley funeral home in Austin.

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Supreme Court Decision Affects 46 States

Abortion Laws Ruled Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Supreme Court ruling on abortion Monday drew comments ranging from "beautiful" to "disgraceful." There were indications that the decision could affect all but four of the 50 states.

The court, invalidating laws of Texas and Georgia, ruled that most laws prohibiting abortions are an invasion of privacy. It said that in the first six months of

pregnancy abortion is a matter between a woman and her doctor. During the last three months of pregnancy, the 7-2 ruling added, all the state may do is regulate abortion procedures in ways that "are reasonably related to maternal health."

Thirty states have laws similar to the Texas statute that prohibit abortion except to save the life of the mother. Most date back to

the 19th century and about 15 are under legal challenge.

Another dozen or so states have laws that permit abortion, but only under certain circumstances—in the case of rape or incest, for example, or in order to preserve the mother's physical or mental health.

Only four states—New York, Hawaii, California and Washington—treat abortion as strictly a medical issue.

Laws in the remaining states vary, but generally include some ban on abortion. Among the examples are a Pennsylvania law—declared unconstitutional and under appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court—which forbids illegal abortions, but does not define illegal.

An Associated Press survey showed state officials were not immediately sure of the impact of the ruling. Pro-abortion groups predictably expressed pleasure with the court action; anti-abortion associations were dismayed.

U.S. Rep. Sarah Weddington of Austin, Tex., who submitted the class action suit that led to Monday's ruling, said, "I am very pleased because of the impact this decision will have on the lives of the many women who in the past have suffered because of the current Texas law."

Margie Pitt Hames, an attorney who represented a woman appealing the Georgia law, said, "I think this is a landmark decision for women."

Oklahoma Atty. Gen. Larry Derryberry said his state's law was similar to the Texas one.

"It's hard to tell until we have a chance to study it (the ruling), but apparently it will knock down our law."

Gov. David Hall of Oklahoma said he felt the issue of abortion was a matter for state legislatures and added: "I deeply regret this additional intrusion by the federal government into matters the state should resolve."

The ruling touched off a dispute among legislators in Arizona.

Rep. D. Lee Jones commented: "Like everything else, people's ideas change."

"People's ideas change, but God's don't," countered Rep. James Cooper.

Rep. Jim Skelly said: "I think it's disgraceful. Isn't life sacred anymore in the United States?"

The Arizona law, currently under appeal in state courts, pro-

hibits abortion except to save the mother's life.

Florida Asst. Atty. Gen. George George said his state's abortion law probably would be invalidated by the court ruling, although he said he couldn't assess the full effects before reading the 100-page majority opinion.

Florida liberalized its abortion law earlier this year, allowing termination of pregnancy to protect the mother's health, if the baby would be born deformed or if the pregnancy results from rape or incest. The law is patterned on one passed by Colorado

in 1967 and copied by more than a dozen states.

Joseph Riley, head of the Massachusetts Catholic Conference which has lobbied against liberalization of the abortion laws, said, "What the court has chosen to do is decide the issue on the principle that the developing child starts off as having no worth at all and no rights and then as it develops, it begins to have some rights and greater value. The court has tried to impose its own philosophical understanding of a biological principle on a total society."

Silver Taps Scheduled For Aggie Coed Killed Sunday

Silver Taps is slated Thursday night at 10:30 for A&M coed, Jane Williams Record of Houston, who was killed Sunday night in a two-car accident six miles west of Caldwell on State Highway 21.

The memorial service will not be held Tuesday night as is customary because of tonight's basketball game against the University of Texas and William F. Buckley's speech Wednesday night.

Mildred Lehmann Miman of Caldwell was injured in the head-on collision. She was taken to Scott & White Hospital in Temple in undetermined condition.

Miss Record, a 22-year-old sophomore liberal arts student, was the driver of the vehicle headed west on Highway 21. The Caldwell woman was in the auto headed in the opposite direction.

Miss Record was the daughter of Rush H. Record of 650 Piney Point Road in Houston.

Funeral arrangements are pending in Houston.

Lincoln Union Debators Win; Keep Women At A&M

By KARL JACKSON Staff Writer

Females will be kept on campus, according to the results of the Lincoln Union debate, "Should A&M Ban the Broads?"

A large audience voted six to two not to ban the females and to keep them on campus in last night's debate held in the Architecture Auditorium.

"If there are only men at A&M, then no men are going to come here to get married," argued Mike Wagner of the losing side.

Lloyd Broussard, Shannon Turner and Bill Hatherill paced the negative or winning side while Wagner, Mike Perrin and Gary Reger supported the side that maintained that women should be banned from A&M as in the past.

Turner, who was the only female debator, said that while some women came to A&M to better their education, many came because of the ratio of men

to women. "We like all the attention," she said.

Through the use of graphs, Perrin proved that females on A&M's campus were bad for the Aggies and not "stimulating to the local economy."

Broussard believed that women would ease the energy crisis and be good for the health of all males.

"Think of all the new activities that can be undertaken while the lights are out," said Broussard "and according to Masters and Johnson, they are terrific for your health."

Reger said, "A&M was one of the few places that is without women and a man needs a haven away from women."

Sex was a focal point of the debate with neither side gaining a clear cut advantage.

"Let's give our sheep a rest," said Hatherill of the winning side, "Let's leave the sheep to the sheep and Reveille to the Corps."

The negative side maintained that the local high school girls were better for the Ags and that "different" problems would occur with females on campus.

"And what about those unwanted pregnancies?" questioned Perrin. "A college girl is smart and might make you stick to it, while high school girls really don't know what's going on, and besides you might trick some high school male into thinking that he did it."

Upcoming Lincoln Union functions are a "Free University" program Jan. 31, a debate society meeting in Room 302 of the Library on Feb. 5 and another debate on Feb. 12. The subject of this debate, held on Abe Lincoln's birthday, will be to decide whether or not he was a 'war criminal.'

University National Bank "On the side of Texas A&M."

—Adv.



THE FACES of Lyndon B. Johnson were both tired and happy as these photos taken at Dolph Briscoe's inauguration Tuesday illustrate. The 64-year-old former president

died late Monday afternoon less than a month after the burial of Harry S. Truman. (Photo by Mike Rice)

FBI's Gray To Speak At SCONA

The controversial acting director of the FBI, J. Patrick Gray, will help delegates to the 18th Student Conference on National Affairs (SCONA) better understand the ramifications of "The Controlled Society" next month at A&M.

Acting head of the federal bureau eight months since the death of J. Edgar Hoover, Gray has brought on widespread discussion and dispute with his changes in the FBI.

The former U. S. Navy captain who said he wants "to open the windows and raise the shades" on the FBI was described by a national news magazine as having "combative, damn - the - torpedoes aggressiveness and openness."

Gray will discuss control of crime in a free society before the entire SCONA XVIII delegation at one of its plenary sessions Feb. 14-17.

A basic conflict is seen between control of crime and protection of basic freedoms, a dilemma the planners of SCONA XVIII want to explore in depth.

"We would like to think along lines of the need of law enforcement and protection in the context of federalization of law enforcement powers, as through the National Crime Information Center, and practices like the use of wiretapping," commented SCONA Chairman Chet Edwards.

Other areas to which SCONA XVIII will direct attention are big business control of government policies and consumer behavior, federal regulation of mass media, implications of social control through behavior modification and psychosurgery, and biological control by means such as genetic engineering and asexual

reproduction.

Part of the furor surrounding Gray has come from his shakeup of the ranks of the FBI, which had known but one boss. Also involved is the administrator's political connections with President Nixon.

When Gray left the Navy in 1960, he joined the staff of Vice President Richard Nixon. He served on Nixon campaign teams in 1960 and 1968.

Some observers feel there have been "disturbing indications that Gray is not the wholly apolitical administrator he now claims to be," according to Time.

The man who may become the FBI's fulltime director, depending

on formal recommendation and confirmation, was the son of a struggling railroad worker. He grew up in St. Louis and Houston, delivered newspapers as a boy and wanted to go to Annapolis from the first.

There Gray played football, lacrosse and boxed. He spent 18 months on the battleship Idaho, then switched to the submarine service for the rest of his 20-year military career. A law degree from George Washington University led to a successful practice in New London, Conn., in which he settled legal problems of the crew of the lost submarine Thresher without charge to the widows.

Views differ, but after one FBI shakeup an agent still in the bureau wrote a friend: "When the letters go in now, they aren't kissed off as a 'disgruntled employee.' I think Gray will be great for the bureau."

Gray first met Nixon in 1947. After the 1968 election, he was named executive assistant at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare by Secretary Robert Finch. Gray moved to the Justice Department in 1970 to run the civil division and was nominated by Nixon to take over as deputy attorney general when Richard Kleindienst left the job to become attorney general. Before that could happen, Hoover died.

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Long Hair On The Way Out For Men

By RON BENTO
Shoulder-length hair that makes guys so fair may soon become rare.

That's right! Men have begun to wear their hair shorter, say barbers and hair stylists from cities like New York, Los Angeles, Atlanta and College Station.

In a recent survey conducted by the Associated Press, top professionals agreed that hair is now being worn a lot shorter than a year ago.

"All of a sudden the men who were letting their hair go below their shoulders have begun putting the shears closer to the ears," says Phil Angelo, president of the American Society of Men's Hair Stylists.

Herb Ferdora, who has been

barbering in Bryan for six years, says that hair is getting shorter because parents generally no longer complain about its length on their sons.

"Kids really don't need to see at what lengths they can get away with now," he said.

A&M has always been a conservative campus, agree Bill Sefcik and Ed Campbell, who have both been barbers in the Memorial Student Center for the last 17 years.

"Of course, the military has always insisted in very short hair for sanitation reasons," said Campbell. The Corps has always been first to maintain this rule strictly.

Even a few civilians on this campus are clipping their hair

because they're getting tired of it.

"A lot of civilians want a short hair cut because of job interviews or because it just looks better with the newer styles in clothes," said Sefcik.

Short hair is seen around film studios, boutiques and art galleries in Los Angeles quite commonly now. Among the celebrities recently shorn, figuratively speaking, are Steve McQueen, Mick Jagger, Kirk Douglas, Tony Randall, Elvis Presley and George Segal.

The 1970s short cuts are not the old skinned rabbit look of previous decades. Instead, they are often styled with no side part, an exposed ear and an overall short, flat, layered effect.

Jackie Rogers, a Hollywood

stylist whose customers include actor Michael Caine and singer Tom Jones, is doing a promotion of the Gatsby look. "We're getting away from the scraggly look, because Gatsby is more groomed and cleaner," said Rogers.

"Looking back on it now, I realize I grew long hair as a protest against my honky parents," says Bill Swartz, age 24, a psychology major, who's gone from shoulder length to just-below-the-collar hair.

Like barbers, women's hair stylists agree that hair is definitely coming off. The new styles range from a radical one-inch-all-over cut to a more moderate collar length.

"The women who's worn their hair quite long are cutting it to more swinging lengths — be-

tween the chin and the shoulder," says Kenneth, in New York. "I think by summer we'll have some very short cuts."

Reports conflict on teens and their long, long hair. They're chopping it off in Atlanta and Indianapolis, say stylists; but they're hanging on to it in Chicago and Scarsdale, N. Y. In Baltimore, the kids are getting it shaped a bit.

French urchin styles, Flash Gordon "Mercury cuts" and simple shags are the big thing for women in Los Angeles. The pageboy should also have a strong run in popularity.

With all the fads that come and go these days, could it be that long beautiful hair is just another that has played its course and is doomed to oblivion?