Students' legal rights outlined

eep quiet when his classmates re-ite the pledge of allegiance to the

ng about a pupil and put the note the student's file have a right to ne it down the next day? The next nonth? The next semester? Does a school has a right to expel

gh school students who marry? nior high sweethearts who marry? egnant students?

A generation or so ago, the aners to the questions — in order ould have gone like this: No; Yes; guardians any place in America. es; Yes; Yes; Yes; Yes.

But times have changed. The an-wers today would be just the oppo-ite, due to enactment of federal s, and even state ones, spelling t students' rights.

Students have so many rights, in t, that schools almost need a resint lawyer to keep the teaching ad administrative staffs from treadon those rights.

Leading the way, as it often does, fornia has come up with a reanable subsitute for lawyers on hool grounds.

United Press International It is a 24-page "Students' Rights Does a student have a right to and Responsibilities Handbook" covering all such under state and federal law.

g? Just out, the handbook, published boes a teacher who wrote a nasty by the California State Department of Education, provides students, parents, guardians and school authorities information about laws and regulations pertaining to public school students, parents and guard-

> Most of the laws covered are for Californians

concerning students, parents and guardians any place in America. These cover such things as free speech, prohibitions against sex dis-crimination in phys ed, shen the crimination in phys ed. shop, home

economics and other areas. Also: the right to confidentiality of school records and the right to inspect records; and the right to have those records not changed once put in a student's folder.

handbook eye-opening — whatever Symbols of Christmas, such as Santa their state jurisdiction.

push them over.

Thomas M. Griffin, chief counsel

efforts of high school students. Some excerpts:

- Dress Codes, Grooming and Appearance: On that touchy subject, hair length, it is noted that two federal court cases have upheld the school district's right to establish regulations for the day-to-day operation of its schools, including its right

shcools is a violation of the First Amendment prohibition against the establishment of religion. Under the Students, parents, guardians and school persons not fully understand-ing the rights guaranteed by federal law would find those sections of the united States Constitution.

Claus, a Christman tree, reindeer, for the California Department of Education, and Donald R. McKin-holly wreaths and yule logs may fall into the category of permitted disinto the category of permitted dis-

ley, chief deputy superintendent of public instruction, said the hand-book primarily is the result of the independent newspapers: Student - Student Newspapers: Student underground press, are protected by the First Amendment from suppression by public school officials. The courts have held that such newspapers can be distributed on public school premises without prior censorship — provided they don't contain libelous or obscene material.

- Sex Discrimination: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 provides that no person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from par-ticipation in, or denied the benefits (9)

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of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or ac-tivity receiving federal funds.

Information disclosure: The Federal Family Educational Rights and Privay Act of 1974 gives parents and guardians a right to a child's records. The editing or withholding of any information in such records is prohibitied.

Discipline, punishment, searches and seizures on school premises are among the dozen of topics covered in this handbook.

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Mud threatens oil platforms, Ag team seeks to forestall it

does not have a precise way of de-

A gentle shove from a sea of mud Dunlap calls it "feeling the bottom." the Mississippi Delta can topple nulti million dollar oil well platn. Designed for the stresses of ind and sea, the platforms dotting

Studies by an ocean-going rearch group from Texas A&M Unimud would knock them over,' ersity, however, are producing ew evidence aimed at stopping said e disasters.

"We have measured several Camille hit in 1969. One platform ches of backward and forward. ement of mud, hundreds of feet atck, with each wave passing by the latforms," said Dr. Wayne Dun-, one of the project coordinators. That was during mild storms. Inder hurricane conditions, we uspect this movement could be as uch as several feet," he said.

Dunlap is working with Texas the gas would decompress and badly &M oceanographer Dr. William disturb the sample. ryant in the research program. Their study is part of a series of ides known as the Mississippi elta Project, sponsored by the S. Geological Survey.

To aid in the research effort, the exas A&M team was recently warded a \$197,000 grant from the S. Geological Survey to continue

research through 1978. The Mississippi Delta area is one the primary locations for these sea or shifts. It also is one of the most lific oil producing areas in this

"Oil rigs cover that area so thickly at night you think you could Ik from one to the next," Dunlap

The thrust of our current rerch is finding out exactly where se sediment shifts occur and botsediment characteristic, Dun-

a new mechanism we have de-veloped which will take a core sam-"Here is this mass of weak sediment moving with the waves," deple from 100 to 200-feet below the scribed Dunlap. "As the mud mud line without any loss of gas pressure," said Dunlap. "By not letmoves, it presses against the legs of e coastline are encountering an the oil platforms and at times will ting it decompress, we can tell what strength it held while it was still

"They were designed for wind and waves. Nobody ever thought A fier being take After being taken from the sea, the pressurized sample will be sent to Bethesda, Md., where it will be tested in a diving chamber under The first time scientists knew of the mud shifts was when Hurricane the same conditions as below the sea floor. With the sediment intact, the was toppled completely and two Texas A&M reserchers can deterothers were badly damaged. Even today, the research team

mine its strength characteristics. The research should mean a big savings in losses and damage to oil production equipment. Ordinarily an oil platform in 200 feet of water termining what is happening in the costs more than \$7 million, excluding drilling equipment. A platform designed for mud

movement may cost nearly twice as much, but it should still be there "That is why we are very proud of after a hurricane, Dunlap said.



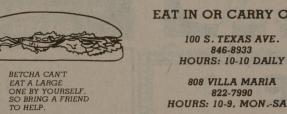
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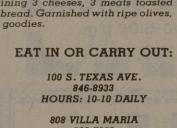
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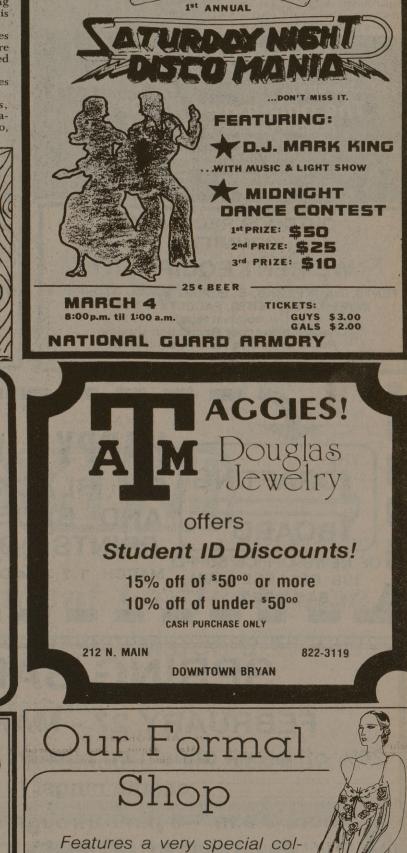
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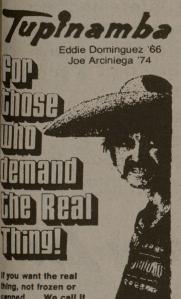


'Our problem is we need to get ome idea of the forces pushing gainst the platform legs when the nud moves.

The soft sediment is hundreds of et thick, Dunlap explained. It has ult up so quickly where the ississippi flows into the Gulf of exico that it has not had time to ttle. The result is a large expanse mud that is basically very weak.

Oil companies learned long ago ow to drive piles through the sednent to firm ground, Dunlap said, out the problem they found later. was the sediment is so weak it starts noving down the slope or moves thack and forth with the waves.

When a storm or hurricane moves to these shallow land areas under 00 feet, the sea bottom moves.



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