

## 230 jobs open

Mrs. Pat Cote, a secretary in the Communications Department, is moving to another department in Texas A&M University after five years of working with journalism students and staff. "Mom," as she is known, will become an editor for Educational Information Services. Besides "Mom," other secretaries in the University are moving up or out, says Dr. Jane Armstrong, employment manager in the personnel department. She said Thursday that 230 jobs of all types are open, partly because people are moving at the end of the semester and looking toward better jobs for next year. Armstrong said prospective employees may check "job books" in Room 211 of the YMCA Building for descriptions of available positions, salary and duties. A telephone regarding Dial-A-Job, lists vacancies by title each day. The number is 85-4444. Armstrong said the number of openings is about normal for this time of year. This picture was taken a few years ago by Pete Leabo, now a photo editor for the Associated Press in Dallas.



## Attention on kids in '79

# U.N. supports child aid

United Press International  
NEW YORK — They make up one-fourth of the world's estimated population of 4.22 billion. Yet they have no vote, no political clout, no say over their lives. They are the most powerless, the most vulnerable. Yet, until now, they have had no world lobby for their special needs. They are our children, the subject of special attention in 1979, the International Year of the Child. "They are our children and our future," said Dr. Estefania Aldaba Lim, overseer of the United Nations world project. "Worldwide, I would think the number one problem for children is hunger," said Mrs. Andrew Young. Lim agreed that hunger is of primary concern, especially in developing nations where three out of four children live. Or die. Children's futures should be considered in broader terms in both the underdeveloped and developed nations, she said. Lim, of the Philippines, is a widow and mother of six children aged 18 to 31. When the U.N. General Assembly decided to ask member states to renew concern for children, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Henry R. Labouisse, executive director of UNICEF,

grams should emanate from the individual nations aware of priorities in their own areas. "The Year of the Child is timed to mark the 20th anniversary of the U.N.'s declaration of the Rights of the Child. The U. S. Committee for UNICEF in a series of newsletters this year already has outlined what some nations are doing. One headline reads, "Iran gives \$7 million from defense budget." "Japan, Canada, Malaysia, Iraq, begin activities," reads another. Spain is considering a draft of a declaration on children's rights for its new constitution. Queen Elizabeth II is patron of the United Kingdom's Committee for IYC. Nepal has established a 30-member committee to plan for the year. One newsletter pictures a reproduction of the IYC logo put into space on a golden plaque carried aboard the Soyuz-30 Soviet space ship by Maj. Mirosław Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut. The late Pope Paul VI blessed the year when he gave a private audience to Labouisse. In a letter, the pope emphasized the concern that should be given "each and every child throughout the world." He asked particular priority be given to "the needs of disadvantaged children, the physically and mentally handicapped, those abandoned and those in special situations of distress and suffering." The major problems of children differ among the developed and underdeveloped nations. "We can learn from each other," Lim said. Hunger, disease, immunization, stunted growth, education and child labor are among the problems in the developing countries, she added. In more affluent societies, problems include battered children, sexual abuse, pornography, welfare of children in minority groups, especially in the migrant families, violence in the media, drugs and youth pregnancies. In the western world, the problems also involve emotional abandonment, deprivation and neglect, said Lim. It is less a problem in third world countries where usually "the child is loved, cuddled, prized. I have seen many a poor woman in a market with a basket on her head, her child strapped to her," said Young.

tion by 1990 of at least 80 percent of all children for malaria, cholera, dysentery, and various water-borne diseases. Overpopulation continues to plague much of the world. In Nigeria, for instance, Lim said at the current growth rate, its population would be doubled in 20 years. IYC seems to be leaving the population problem to individual countries. Lim said that in Nigeria, family planning was not a government policy but, "I know of some volunteer groups in the private sector who are aiding women. Many women without the husband's consent are planning the number of children. But Young felt that abortion should not be part of the IYC agenda: "I think it would be counter-productive for the children," she said. The two leaders agreed that targeting just one year was not enough. "You can't take a year and expect dramatic change," said Young. "But you can take that one year and get problems on the agenda and a starting point for long, long term action."

It makes no sense to me that in this country, for instance, any child might die of a preventable disease, said Young. Lim named her as overseer with the rank of assistant secretary general. Lim was her nation's former secretary of the Department of Social Services and Development. Young, mother of four, aged 5 to 24, is the wife of the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. and President Carter's appointee to head the U.S. Commission to IYC. In separate interviews, the two leaders discussed progress to date and the hope that the 1979 program will be a springboard for continuing programs for the world's 1.51 billion children. Most concern in the underdeveloped countries is for children under five, said Lim. In affluent countries, projects will reach into the teens. To date, she said, 141 nations have been in touch with IYC and 86 already have working national committees. Each is responsible for its own funding, but UNICEF, an arm of the U.N., has designated \$3 billion to help developing nations with plans. Help also is coming financially or in projects from more than 200 non-governmental organizations in the United States alone. Lim said there would be no international conferences because of the expenses involved. "I feel that pro-

grams should emanate from the individual nations aware of priorities in their own areas. "The Year of the Child is timed to mark the 20th anniversary of the U.N.'s declaration of the Rights of the Child. The U. S. Committee for UNICEF in a series of newsletters this year already has outlined what some nations are doing. One headline reads, "Iran gives \$7 million from defense budget." "Japan, Canada, Malaysia, Iraq, begin activities," reads another. Spain is considering a draft of a declaration on children's rights for its new constitution. Queen Elizabeth II is patron of the United Kingdom's Committee for IYC. Nepal has established a 30-member committee to plan for the year. One newsletter pictures a reproduction of the IYC logo put into space on a golden plaque carried aboard the Soyuz-30 Soviet space ship by Maj. Mirosław Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut. The late Pope Paul VI blessed the year when he gave a private audience to Labouisse. In a letter, the pope emphasized the concern that should be given "each and every child throughout the world." He asked particular priority be given to "the needs of disadvantaged children, the physically and mentally handicapped, those abandoned and those in special situations of distress and suffering." The major problems of children differ among the developed and underdeveloped nations. "We can learn from each other," Lim said. Hunger, disease, immunization, stunted growth, education and child labor are among the problems in the developing countries, she added. In more affluent societies, problems include battered children, sexual abuse, pornography, welfare of children in minority groups, especially in the migrant families, violence in the media, drugs and youth pregnancies. In the western world, the problems also involve emotional abandonment, deprivation and neglect, said Lim. It is less a problem in third world countries where usually "the child is loved, cuddled, prized. I have seen many a poor woman in a market with a basket on her head, her child strapped to her," said Young. "It makes no sense to me that in this country, for instance, any child might die of a preventable disease," said Young, teacher and civil rights activist. But they do, and more so in underdeveloped countries. "Health care remains a staggering world problem," said Lim. The World Health Organization, also an arm of the U.N., is setting up a world-wide immunization program. Lim said its goal is immuniza-

# Teen-age leaders show high morals

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Most American teen-age "leaders" who responded to a survey show an increasingly conservative and moralistic bent, and say their traditional values will help them as their generation gradually assumes responsibility by the year 2000. The teen-agers, considered scholastic and social leaders by their teachers and counselors, do not favor pre-marital sex or marijuana or cigarette smoking, and think the nation needs a strong defense program and an old-time religious fervor. The 21,500 high school juniors and seniors surveyed were among 318,000 high achievers listed in the 1977-78 edition of "Who's Who Among American High School Students," released Wednesday by the Educational Communications, Inc., Northbrook, Ill. Many of the students have received National Merit or other forms of scholarships and most are very active in sports and extracurricular activities. The probable future of "Who's Who" entries of the adult world say they structure their lives on a foundation of strong religious conviction and hold fast to the belief that sex

goes hand-in-hand with marriage and not before. The survey showed: 81 percent are members of an organized religion, and six of 10 attend weekly services. 76 percent say they haven't had sexual intercourse; 82 percent prefer a traditional marriage; 54 percent would not live with someone before marriage; 60 percent intend to be virgins when they marry. French's Schools NIGHT CARE  
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