

what's up at A&M

Thursday

FINAL EXAMS: Classes meeting from 2 to 2:30 p.m. will have their final exams at 7 p.m.
LAST DAY: Today is the last day of second summer session classes.
MSC RADIO COMMITTEE: Will meet at 7 p.m. in Room 410, Rudder Tower. All members are urged to attend.

Friday

FINAL EXAMS: Classes meeting from 8 to 9:30 a.m. will have exams at 8 a.m. Classes meeting from 10 to 11:30 a.m. will have exams at 11 a.m. and classes meeting from noon to 1:30 p.m. will have exams at 3 p.m.
RESIDENCE HALLS: All residence halls will close at 6 p.m. tonight and will remain closed until the beginning of the fall semester.

Saturday

GRADUATION: Commencement ceremonies will begin at 9 a.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum.
GROMETS: War games and role playing games (historical and fantasy) will be played beginning at 7 a.m. in Room 137, MSC.

Sunday

GROMETS: War games and role playing games (historical and fantasy) will be played beginning at 7 a.m. in Room 137, MSC.
CALENDAR: Any person, group or organization who would like to have something printed in the What's Up column should fill out a form provided in Room 216, Reed McDonald. The name, date and purpose of the event should be included.

A&M expert says unemployment lower than reported statistics

Most economists expect a jump in unemployment figures as one of the jobs from the as yet undeclared 1979-80 recession, but a Texas A&M University expert said that current unemployment figures are misleading.

"Basically there has been a permanent increase in the number of individuals included in the measured unemployment statistics," said Dr. Roger Meiners of Texas A&M's College of Business Administration.

"The high rate of unemployment, especially in recent years, can be explained in part by federal welfare programs that directly and indirectly cause beneficiaries to report themselves as unemployed, when

they are not really seeking work," he said.

Individuals who previously were not included in the labor force are now counted in the official unemployment statistics, Meiners said.

The study was prepared by Meiners and Professor Kenneth Clarkson of the University of Miami's Law and Economics Center for Texas A&M's Center for Education and Research in Free Enterprise.

Between 1947 and 1972 official unemployment in the United States averaged 4.7 percent. In the five years after 1972, unemployment averaged over 6.7 percent, an increase of more than 40 percent.

"Official unemployment statistics

used today are not comparable to unemployment rates in earlier years. Nor are they consistent with the recent record high levels of unemployment," Meiners said.

"For that reason, it seems to me that it may be that employment, which is more accurately counted, is a better measure of the state of economy with respect to the status of workers."

The professors stressed their study does not determine the optimal level of unemployment. Rather, their aim is to examine why the official rate of employment has jumped to abnormally high levels during the 1970s.

"Since some individuals prefer

not to work at existing wage rates and welfare benefits or are largely unemployable, the work registration requirements have permanently increased the measured rate of unemployment," Meiners said.

The official rate of unemployment is important politically. It affects the outcome of elections and billions of tax dollars are allocated every year by the federal government to combat "the perceived unemployment problem," he said.

Meiners explained that another primary source of the increase in reported unemployment is higher unemployment compensation benefits. With unemployment insurance, workers can afford to remain unemployed longer while searching for a better job.

Another contributing factor is that individuals who are not really in the labor force, especially students and seasonal workers, can collect unemployment insurance as long as they claim they are looking for work, noted the business researchers.

"A certain amount of unemployment is a natural and efficient movement of human resources. However, unemployment above a certain level is not politically acceptable, so that accurate measurement is important. Unfortunately, unemployment statistics are invalid for public policy purposes since they are now based on incorrect notions of what the unemployment figures represent," Meiners said.

A&M researchers support theory

Eating shaped man's face

Prehistoric man's facial appearance was due as much to how and what he ate as how his ancestors looked, report Texas A&M University researchers who say they have uncovered more evidence to support their premise.

The team discovered structural characteristics in Neanderthal skulls similar to those found in apes and monkeys that would share roughly the same diet, supporting the theory that chewing mechanisms do as much to shape human faces as genetics.

Recent findings regarding the honey comb or lattice-like structure of the brow region known as the vermiculate bone suggest development of the upper face was directly associated with formation of teeth and jaw muscles strong enough to accommodate ancient diets, said medical researcher Dr. Robert Rice.

Rice, who collaborated with fellow anatomy researcher Dr. Marvin Cannon and former Texas A&M anthropologist Dr. Ordean Oyen, explained that the diet of Neanderthals, modern man's immediate predecessor, would be associated with a far different chewing mechanism than that of Homo sapiens.

"Development of agricultural methods and cooking created more easily chewed foods, which lessened the demand for large teeth and powerful jaws," Rice said.

"Modern man's teeth are significantly smaller than those of Neanderthals and he doesn't look much like his ancestor, either."

Neanderthal humans were around as recently as 3,500 years ago. If man's existence of 3.5 million years were translated into a 24-hour period, Neanderthals would have disappeared only 15 minutes ago.

The Texas A&M scientists found vermiculate bone in samples of Gibraltar and Rhodesia Man, two Neanderthal populations, but not in all the prehistoric skulls on loan for the study from the University of Nairobi, British Museum in London and Musee de l'Homme at Paris.

The same bone formation appeared among some macaque, chimpanzee and baboon skulls, although again, several samples lacked the characteristic.

National Institutes of Health and Texas A&M funded the study.

"Periods of rapid creation of this particular bone tend to coincide with active eruption of the molar, incisor and canine teeth," Rice said of the results.

"Our evidence shows that a vermiculate pattern appears to be common to several different primates and that its deposit and subsequent assimilation in browridges of Neanderthals, chimps, macaques and baboons may be associated with changes in the chewing mechanism during growth and maturation with accompanying changes in diet," he said.

The researchers cautioned that full understanding of the relation-

ship requires that scientists determine exactly how growth control mechanisms govern such development.

Bones, despite their rigid appearance, are one of the most responsive and plastic tissues of the body, said Rice.

The browridge of olive baboons will add bone tissue to withstand increased chewing forces being transmitted through the bones of the skull each time a new molar appears, he explained.

By accurately measuring and comparing as many primate, prehistoric and modern skulls as possible, the Texas A&M team hopes to learn if their theory is sound that facial bones respond directly to changes in teeth.

What they find may eventually answer questions as to why Homo sapiens look neither like his ancestors nor like contemporary apes.

Your barkeep may be a graduate of Stanford

United Press International
STANFORD, Calif. — Dr. Marty Weiner teaches a Stanford University course that he says builds self-confidence in his students — bartending.

Weiner said he has been teaching the \$60, eight-week course for two years and some 200 students have completed it. No one has flunked out.

"At today's salaries," he said, "a person can pick up as much as \$80, including tips, in one shift." He said it's an ideal part-time job.

Of the course itself, he said: "It teaches confidence, the knowledge that you can stand on your own two feet in the real world with a useful skill. It teaches humility; it generates a feeling that serving others with a smile can be rewarding financially and psychologically."

"I don't expect everyone to go into professional bartending, although some have. The course has helped cure shyness, and many faculty wives and women staff members have learned to become better hostesses."

"If you can master the tools of the trade — the bottles, the ice, the glasses, the dispensers, it makes sense that you can master books and other learning skills by bringing the

same approach to them."

Weiner, a graduate of Brandeis, earned his doctorate degree at Stanford and served as an assistant to the dean of undergraduate studies there from 1972 to 1974.

For his full-time job, he now teaches muscle coordination and motor skills to people recovering from broken bones, cerebral palsy or multiple sclerosis — and to athletes.

As for his bartending students, he teaches them to work under fire.

He wanders through the class shouting orders in the jargon that cocktail waitresses use — "two King Al's, a driver and a J&B over!"

"Put a spoon in the glass for the

King Al," he instructs, "and slide the cream down it. Otherwise you'll get mud."

"If some guy orders a bourbon and soda, don't stir it up. You'll knock all the fizz out of it, and he'll have bourbon and water."

Weiner also teaches his class how to handle obstreperous drunks and how to pour drinks with both hands.

How does a graduate pick up a job?

"You have to lie a little," he said. "Don't tell them you just graduated from Stanford's bartending school."

"Tell 'em you used to work for the Black Bull in Boise, Idaho. They never check up, and they'll accept your previous experience."

ALTERATIONS

IN THE GRAND TRADITION OF OLD TEXAS WHERE MOTHER TAUGHT DAUGHTER THE FINE ART OF SEWING — SO HELEN MARIE TAUGHT EDITH MARIE THE SECRETS OF SEWING AND ALTERATIONS



AT WELCH'S CLEANERS, WE NOT ONLY SERVE AS AN EXCELLENT DRY CLEANERS BUT WE SPECIALIZE IN ALTERING HARD TO FIT EVENING DRESSES, TAPERED SHIRTS, JEAN HEMS, WATCH POCKETS, ETC.

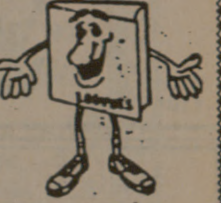
(WE'RE JUST A FEW BLOCKS NORTH OF FED MART.)

WELCH'S CLEANERS
3819 E. 29th (TOWN & COUNTRY SHOPPING CENTER)

LOST A BOOK RIGHT BEFORE FINALS?

Lou Will Loan You One 'til You Take Your Exam! And We'll Buy The Used Ones You Do Have...

LOU NEEDS YOUR USED BOOKS!



LOUPOT'S
BOOKSTORE

NORTHGATE — At the corner Across from the Post Office

AM AGGIES!
Douglas Jewelry

offers
Student ID Discounts!

15% off of \$50⁰⁰ or more
10% off of under \$50⁰⁰

CASH PURCHASE ONLY

We reserve the right to regulate the use of this privilege.

212 N. MAIN 822-3119
DOWNTOWN BRYAN

Only in Bryan-College Station

Pepe's
MEXICAN FOOD

TACOS... AND MUCH MORE!

Delicious....Spicy.... and fast
Service too!...Only in Bryan-College Station

107 Dominik*College Station
3312 S. College* Bryan

FORT SHILOH
STEAKHOUSE

The most unique dining experience in town

2528 Texas Ave. South College Station

PEPPER'S
Finest Quality



DELUXE

HAMBURGERS
1800 S. Texas Ave. College Station 693-9515

Dress up your deluxe hamburger from our salad bar to please you!

A Brazos Valley Institution



For an enjoyable evening with family and friends

Ken Martin Family Restaurants



That Place
In Culpepper Plaza

"No Hassle" Hairstyles

Permanent Waves, Sculptured Nails and much more.

Call early for your appointment.

CULPEPPER PLAZA 693-0607