Academic Counseling offers telephone tapes

By MERIL EDWARDS

Campus Staff Mike won't ask Becky out because afraid she'll say no, Susan feels can't handle the pressure from studies any longer and Jim is ing trouble making friends.

he Texas A&M University demic Counseling Center last nester began a telephone tape gram to help students with comin principle on problems like dating, coping by religious th homework and friendship killing in building.

Program is aimed at those students further discussion of a topic is dewho normally wouldn't come in for ersonal counseling.

The set of 49 tapes was purchased from the University of Texas where the tapes were compiled by psychologists in the Austin community,

been good, but the word isn't really

ram is an anonymous service. The caller asks for a tape by number and an immigration of the Jews Dr. Betty Mayfield, a psychologist diacent to the Academic Counseling Center, aid the CounseLine Self-Help Tape caller asks for a tape by number and then at the end of the tape, phone numbers to the Personal and Academic counseling centers are given if mic counseling centers are given if

This is not counseling by phone," she said, "but an information-giving

"The most frequently called tapes are those on dating, infuation and love, coping skills and how to say

said, "we'll add more tapes and consider extending our hours.

Mayfield said. "UT receives thousands of calls," Mayfield said. "Our response has Mayfield said the counseling center is developing some of their own tapes to add to the series. These mainly deal with study skills such as Mayfield stressed that the progreading textbooks and time manage-"If the demand increases," she

d a curfew of kylab astronut speaks permitted on engineering's future

By JANA SIMS

nes in a Biblin An engineer can make futuristic reams happen, the Skylab 3 crew mmander told the American Socith day, undo by of Mechanical Engineers, and e space program proves it. Gerald Carr, speaking last night in

chry Engineering Center, im-anted visions of industry, energy urces and even human habitation

kylab, the third major project of space program, followed the nini-Mercury program — a dimentary transportation sys-— and the Apollo program — a re sophisticated transportation em." Carr said Skylab's task was set up housekeeping in space." cientists had learned that in the ence of gravity the heart muscle phies and the human skeleton s calcium and becomes less de-They were worried that a man o returned from space after some gth of time would not be able to vive on earth. Carr said the scienneeded to fool Mother Nature' Skylab 3 did just that. Carr and his fellow crew members

eised everyday for 11/2 hours, ich greatly reduced the calcium

The crew members combated the art problem by exercising very avily (such as by riding a bicycle) fastening their lower bodies into evice resembling an iron lung. ith pressure, the device formed a cuum, "fooling the heart" and forcthe heart muscle to exercise by lating the blood.

We proved to ourselves and the dical community," Carr said, at man can stay in space in a aghtless environment for an indeperiod of time if he will exerand take care of the heart and im-loss problems.

Another accomplishment of Skyb 3 was a solar observatory which as crew set up in space. Carr said ozone layer surrounding the th blinds earth observatories and ylab was able to gather a lot of

The third main task that we had Skylab was to look back down at earth and try to interpret what ful informatin we could gather m space looking down at the th," Carr said. With training in y subjects, such as oceanogrageography and meteorology, crew studied the ocean currents d boundaries and could locate

ineral deposits. among the payloads Skylab 3 also offered the first space by the shuttle.

spirit of Texas!

VW II.



Gerald Carr, ex-astronaut, speaks at the ASME meeting.

glimmers of industry in space" as the crew discovered that they could use solar power to do electron beam welding in space and could form metal alloys and electronic crystals without gravity and superior to the same on earth.

The next logical step in the space program was the creation of a cheap-er means of space exploration and, Carr said, "That's what the shuttle program is today.

The shuttle is reusable, and its monetary goal is to be able to put payloads into space at a cost of \$100 per pound. The present cost is

\$1,000 per pound.

The shuttle is launched from a 90 degree angle, atop a "belly tank" which carries the shuttle's fuel and is larger than the shuttle itself. Strapped to the belly tank are two large rocket boosters, which kick off when the craft reaches an altitude of 90,000-100,000 feet and are recovered in the Atlantic Ocean. The belly tank, the only portion of the vehicle not recovered, kicks off at a height of 150 miles and falls into the Indian Ocean. After its voyage, the craft "converts" into an airplane at 105,000 feet above the earth, and glides to its landing on a runway. The payload is removed, the vehicle is refurbished and it is ready to launch

again — all in two to three weeks. The payload compartment is 60 feet long and 15 feet wide with the ability to carry 32 1/2 tons of payload. There are plans for two types of satellites, a stellar observatory and a European-manned laboratory to be among the payloads transported to

Also, there are plans for a shuttle crew to build a beam in space to enable the crew to learn how to contruct in space. One construction project might be a solar satellite designed by Dr. Peter Glaser which will beam solar power to earth by microwaves. Even though the satellite's efficiency is low — about 40 percent - Carr stressed that the power in space is free and it could be one of the answers to the energy problem. By the year 2030 or 2040, Carr said, there could be an array of

The shuttle will carry a pilot, copilot, flight engineer, payload specialist and up to six passengers.

Initial testing of the first shuttle was done a year ago with the shuttle

The second shuttle, the Columbia, is being prepared for launch

Carr said each vehicle is designed to fly 100 times and the ultimate goal is to build five shuttles.

Once we get this transportation system of ours squared-away," Carr said, "what we're going to want to do is get another habitat going in

He said several universities have taken on as graduate projects the design of space habitats. Princeton leads the way, Carr said, with a concept of a habitat that will hold 10,000 people. With this kind of habitat people might live their whole lives in space, and would not take many generations to create a split in the human species because of the earlier problems of heart and skeletal weakening, he said. Future spacespecies might be a human with a small heart, body and small bones.

"He may look a lot like the drawings you've seen done by people like
Ray Bradbury," Carr said.

"If some guy can dream up something, some other guy — some other
thing, some other guy — some other

engineer, can make it happen.'

Telephone tape list

These tapes are available through the Academic Counseling Center's CounseLine Self-Help Tape Program from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday. The

1 Friendship Building 5 Fighting Constructively

6 Expressing Negative Thoughts and Feelings

7 Dealing With Constructive Criticism 8 Dealing With Anger

9 Understanding Jealousy 10 How to Say "No"

16 Becoming Open to Others

18 Dating Skills

30 Anxiety and Possible Ways to Cope With It 32 How to Deal With Loneliness 33 How to Handle Fears

34 Increasing Self-Awareness 35 Building Self-Esteem and Confidence 36 The Value and Use of Self-Talk

38 Coping With Stress 39 Female Sex Role: Changes and Stresses 40 Male Sex Role: Changes and Stresses

44 Learning to Accept Yourself

61 What Is Therapy and How to Use It 70 Infatuation or Love?

71 Things to Consider in Looking for a Mate 73 Positive Communication and Sexual Fulfillment in Marriage

74 Fair Fighting in Marriage

75 Common Marital Problems and How to Handle Them

76 Preplanning for Children
77 Parenting Skills
80 Divorce — It Could Happen to Us
81 Dealing With the Realities of Divorce

82 The Death of Marriage

83 How to Cope With a Broken Relationship

84 Death and Dying 85 Understanding Grief 90 Helping a Friend

160 Early Signs of an Alcohol Problem

161 Responsible Decisions About Drinking 300 Burglary Prevention

301 Retirement

402 Self-Assertiveness

411 Contracts in Intimate Relationships 412 Examples of Contract Building

431 What is Depression? 432 How to Deal With Depression

433 Depression as a Life Style

478 Becoming Independent From Parents 479 Dealing With Alcoholic Parents 491 Suicidal Crisis

492 Recognizing Suicidal Potential in Others

493 Helping Someone in a Suicidal Crisis

- named the Enterprise — riding Baby research conducted top a 747.

By DENISE CRENWELGE

A study about babies' temperaments and parents' influence on them is being conducted at Texas A&M University.

Jackie Walters, working on her psychology master's thesis, is observing babies from birth to 2 months of age to see if she can find a stable temperament in them.

She said her major question is in finding if a baby's temperament stab-lizes and, if it is not stable during his first two months, what changes have occured.

Walters is working with two groups of couples. The first group is given questionnaires when the mother is 2-5 months pregnant and again two months later. The questions deal with each parent's attitude about things like changing diapers, caring for the baby and what each thinks the baby will be like.

With this group, Walters and two

assistants visit each baby and parents within two days after birth while he is still hospitalized.

After all the informion has been gathered, Walters said she will look at attitude changes in the mother, father and baby.

Walters said anyone interested in volunteering for the project should call Lutes in the psychology depart-ment (845-7145) or Walters (693-

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