

Psychology prof speaks on sexual dysfunctions

By ANN CERVENKA
Reporter

"Sex is the opposite of weather: no one talks about it but everyone does something about it," Dr. Joseph LoPiccolo, a psychology professor at Texas A&M said Monday.

LoPiccolo, a specialist on sexual dysfunctions in adults, spoke at the Monday night meeting of the Psi Chi/Psychology Club. He said for many years discussion of sexual disorders was criticized.

"Alfred Kinsey (an American biologist who studied sexual behavior) was a real crusader for sexual freedom," he said. In 1944, Kinsey taught a course about sex in order to increase enrollment at an Indiana college. He stressed the harmlessness of masturbation, premarital sex and homosexuality, LoPiccolo

said.

"Nowadays it's much easier for people like me," he said. "I mean, I can even be hired at Texas A&M."

LoPiccolo, who has treated more than a thousand cases of sexual disorders at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, said these disorders are a common cause of problems in marriages.

"I don't think of myself as a sex therapist," LoPiccolo said. "I think of myself as being in the marriage saving business."

A common problem treated by sex therapists is vaginismus, LoPiccolo said. Normally, the vagina is under voluntary control. However, with vaginismus, the muscles in the outer part of the vagina go into spasms whenever anything is pressed against them, making inter-

course impossible.

Vaginismus is often caused by parental punishment of children for masturbation or premarital sex, or by traumatic experiences like incest or rape, he said.

Because of increased media coverage of sexual offenders, "some women have come out of their closets," LoPiccolo said. Women are willing to discuss their problems with counselors.

LoPiccolo headed a program using deep muscle relaxation to help women overcome vaginismus. After therapy, more than 90 percent of the women were successful in having intercourse, he said.

LoPiccolo said vaginismus is a more serious problem when both participants are virgins.

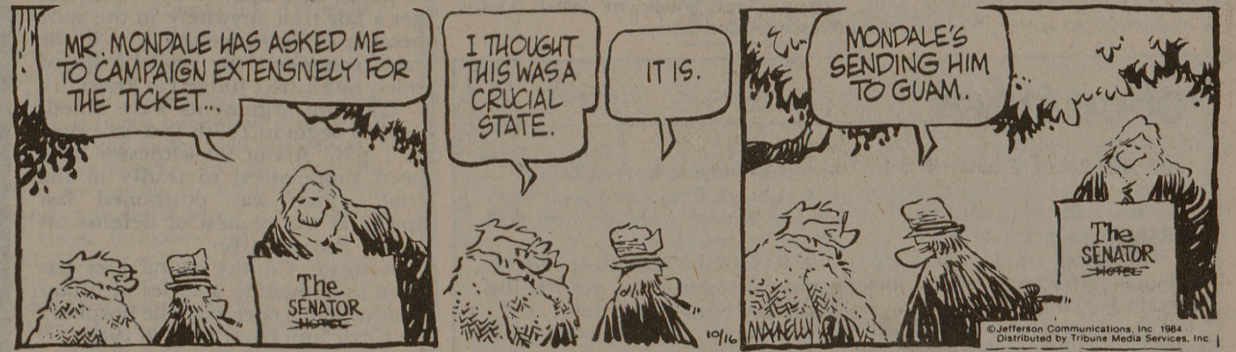
Warped

by Scott McCullar



SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly



Particle accelerators

Major tool of trade

By KAREN BLOCH
Reporter

Particle accelerators are as important to physicists as telescopes are to astronomers, Harvard University physicist Dr. Carlo Rubbia said Monday.

Rubbia, who recently agreed to serve as an advisor in the effort to bring the super-collider to Texas A&M, gave a technical speech in Rudder Forum.

"Particle accelerators," Rubbia said, "are the main instrument by which particle physicists and nuclear physicists make discoveries and do research."

The particle accelerators can create special conditions for experiments. They also have practical applications, such as X-rays and television tubes, Rubbia said.

"The simplest, most familiar particle accelerator is a television tube," Rubbia said. It can elevate the gravitational force of a particle to 10 tril-

lion times that on a bullet, he said.

"Television tubes work by increasing the acceleration of electrons," Rubbia said. "The particles are then deflected to a target and create an image."

Rubbia said acceleration of particles can be caused through the processes of linear or cyclic acceleration.

During linear acceleration, a particle's acceleration is increased as it travels through tubes and electric fields, Rubbia said.

"A cyclic accelerator," Rubbia said, "holds particles in a circular orbit through the use of a constant magnetic field."

"To keep particles in the right track," he said, "the frequency or size of the field must be changed."

This incorporates the concept of phase stability, Rubbia said.

Particles arriving early or late receive more or less force from the field than the synchronous particles, Rubbia said. "Slower particles get

more force from the field than faster particles. This fundamental property creates a balance."

The things we learn through the use of these particle accelerators have applications in many fields, Rubbia said. The concept of particle accelerators has contributed to the development of the X-ray, the electron microscope, various light sources and forms of cancer treatment.

Rubbia led the research group that recently discovered three subatomic particles.

He has done research on collisions of subatomic protons and antiprotons at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) near Geneva.

During the past year, CERN researchers led by Rubbia confirmed the existence of weak boson particles, which are predicted by theory to be the "carriers" of nature's weak force.

Electric bill 'rate shock' projected

United Press International

CONCORD, N.H. — Almost a third of America's households will see "rate shock" increases in electric bills as high as \$500 a year if nuclear plants under construction are built, a national environmental group said Monday.

The study by the Environmental Action Foundation said Americans' electric bills will increase by \$25 billion, forecasting that the 49 nuclear plants will cost \$191 billion more than the fossil fuels they will replace.

The study said more than 35 million families would feel the effect from newly completed nuclear plants.

Texas, Louisiana and Ohio are among those to be hit the hardest by nuclear rate shock, said the group.

"The promise of nuclear power 'too cheap to meter' faded rapidly as nuclear construction costs escalated at a rate 14 percent faster than inflation throughout the 1970's," the study reported.

Guatemalan art displayed in MSC

By ADA FAY WOOD
Reporter

An exhibit featuring mannequins dressed in contemporary and traditional costumes representing 12 different linguistic groups from Guatemala is on display in the Memorial Student Center Art Gallery through November 18.

In a lecture preceding the exhibit, three university professors focused on the textiles and folk art of Guatemala, and presented a comparison of the influence of primitive art on 20th-century art.

Dr. Norman Thomas, a Texas A&M anthropology professor, described the meaning of folk art.

"It is the art of the folk," he said. The folk being the people of the land, the common folk," Thomas said.

The different weavings that came from these people were used to distinguish village from village and status within the villages, Thomas said. The people learn to create these intricate weavings as children, Thomas said. No formal training in weaving is offered, he added.

Women use pre-Columbian back-strap looms to make clothes, Thomas said.

He said he feels that when these

people start making their clothes and begin to market them, the breakdown of their culture and society will begin. That breakdown has already begun, he said.

In addition, Joe Hutchinson, a Texas A&M art history professor, spoke about the influence of primitive art on 20th-century art, emphasizing the work of Picasso, where much primitive influence is found.

The faces of two women in the Picasso painting "Damsels", have the look of primitive masks with grotesque enlarged features, he said.

Linda deBarrios, an anthropology professor at the University of Del Valley and a representative of Museo Ixchel - a private, non-profit institution that preserves the disappearing textiles of the Highland Mayan Indians of Guatemala, described different weaving techniques and weaving patterns.

The lecture and reception afterwards, was attended by about 60 people.

A grant given by Kate and Harwood Smith of Dallas made the exhibit possible, along with the help of the MSC Arts Committee.

For information of group and individual tours call Theresa Chiang at 845-1515.



FLUID WEEK



Henry Fonda

Katharine Hepburn

Wednesday, Oct. 17
7:30 p.m.
Rudder Theatre

Daryl Hannah
Tom Hanks in



Friday & Saturday Oct. 19 & 20
7:30 p.m. & 9:45 p.m.
Rudder Theatre



LIQUID SKY
Friday & Saturday
October 19 & 20
Midnight
Rudder Theatre



SKI CHRISTMAS

WINTER
PARK

\$425 or \$445
includes most meals

Jan 5-12

CRESTED
BUTTE

\$320

Jan 6-13

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for more info call Travel (845-1515)

Trip sign ups start

Oct. 10

Room 216 MSC

