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"Gentlemen, Russia's Nuclear Power Is Increasing At An Alarming Rate— They've Got An Enormous 2,500 Deliverable Warheads To Our Paltry 5,700."

journal cartoon/CPS

UNC-CH professor

Crist: on sex education, freedom

by Charles Autrey

A new atmosphere of knowledge and freedom about matters sexual is now circulating around college campuses. And the wind is stirring up a few musty misconceptions and secret fears about sex in its various forms. It is this new-found knowledge and freedom that concerns Dr. Takey Crist, lecturer-gynecologist working out of UNC-CH.

In an interview before his lecture to the Population Workshop, he shared his views on the past, current, and future roles of sex and knowledge about sex in the context of human development and the quality of life.

The current level of sexual knowledge on college campuses may be lower than one thinks. For example, in a survey of 600 sexually-active Chapel Hill women, it was shown that one-fourth of the women had practically no knowledge of their reproductive machinery and that over half of them had acquired only a barely sufficient knowledge of their functions. In contra, an identical group of less sexually-active women showed a marked (nearly twofold) increase in sexual knowledge.

What does it mean? Does increased knowledge lead to increased responsibility? Dr. Crist seems to think so. It was also found out that over 60% of the active group did not use contraceptives. The definition of responsibility is, however, an open question.

When asked what kind of society would result from the free availability of frank sexual information, Dr. Crist did not answer directly. He did, however, give some examples from our own repressed society:

- a. A new case of gonorrhoea every 15 seconds.
- b. High illegitimacy and divorce rates.
- c. One million illegal abortions each year.

Crist believes that the situation could be drastically improved if information on sex and contraception were more widely-accepted and available.

Does increased awareness lead to more frequent sex? Dr. Crist maintains that this cannot be proved. He said that he would rather have the decision based on knowledge and responsibility than on ignorance and fear.

The role of sex in our own future generations may change as a result of the heavy emphasis put on it by today's advertising and entertainment media. It is entirely possible that the next generation will become bored with sex in its present context.

The rapid increase in popularity may reverse the popular attitudes regarding homosexuality, masturbation, and other forms of nonreproduction-oriented sexuality. Instead of being frowned on, it may become a necessary and useful tool for keeping the population under control.

Recent progress in genetics may outmode sex in the conventional man-woman reproductive sense. Research in test-tube and clonal reproduction being conducted in Italy (and surreptitiously in the U.S.) may show conventional conception and "unplanned parenthood" to be clumsy and perhaps dangerous in the hyper-crowded future world. Man himself may have to undergo a few profound changes to survive on a populous planet.

According to Dr. Christ, the institution of marriage will have to be re-evaluated. He thinks that future marriages will be non-manipulative relationships where neither partner will play a dominant or submissive part.

How long will it take humanity to adjust to its newfound sexual freedom? Dr. Crist thinks that sex education will become a firmly entrenched part of high school and college curricula by 1980. He thinks that college is a late place to learn where babies come from and how they get here, but he believes that colleges are the best place to start the free-knowledge revolution. He thinks that the new freedoms intellectualized in this generation will manifest themselves in the innate attitudes of the next.

Where does one begin to encourage the freer dissemination of sex information and contraceptives on-campus? Dr. Crist says that the Administration could use a swift kick in the ass to make itself tackle the problems of sex education.

A university is, after all, supposed to improve man's relationship with society and his own humanity. Sex is certainly an important part of that problem; therefore, it should not be ignored.

Sex education of sorts goes on from the moment a person is born. Parental attitudes and actions, interactions with other people, and information from all media and from the government itself are instrumental in forming one's attitudes about himself and his sex. The point of free and open information dispersal is to reduce the misconceptions and to allow the individual to conduct his affairs in a spirit of responsibility and freedom.

"Ninety-nine per cent of all human life is the result of a single, momentary whim of passion. Don't you think that humanity deserves a bit more planning than that?"

—R. Buckminster Fuller

a
journal
interview

Until wednesday

Voter registration drive

by Sharon Deck

Elections Board officials will be on campus Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to register students wishing to vote in the primary election on May 6.

Registration tables will be set up at the entrance to the UC cafeteria, in the second-floor lounge between Denny and Barnard, and in the second-floor lounge between Garinger and Denny. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free soft drinks will be given to all students who register.

To register, a person must be 18 years old or older, or must turn 18 by November 7. He must have lived in North Carolina for 30 days and must be a legal resident of Mecklenburg County.

Students whose parents live in other counties or states but who consider themselves residents of Mecklenburg County should go ahead and attempt to register, according to Bill Culp, executive director of the Elections Board. An N.C. Supreme Court decision on residency of college students is expected this week. Should the decision be favorable, students would be allowed to register in this county.

Students registering as Republican, Democrat, or American party members can vote in the primary of that party. Students registering as independents cannot vote in primaries.

An alternative is to register "no party." A person registered this way can vote in either primary simply by indicating to the officials on election day which party primary he wants to vote in.

Students who are uncertain of their residence should attempt to register and let the registrars determine their eligibility. Guidelines for determining residence include having a job here, paying city or county taxes, or renting an apartment or house.

deadline: march 16

Legislature elections March 27, 28

by Sharon Deck

Roland Gentry is the new SGA Vice-President, and Randy Russell has been elected Student Union Board Chairman as the result of the first wave of campus elections on February 23 and 24.

In other races, Mary Willis, running unopposed, was chosen SUB Vice-Chairman. Newly-elected Union Board members are Lance Berger, Gary Fee, Howard Hesterburg, Bill Holder, and Dean Snipes.

Students elected to the University Senate are Charles Bridges, Ted Griffin, Mike Mayberry, William Pickney, Pat Taylor and Ron Young.

In a separate election, the faculty chose the following professors to serve on the University Senate: James C.

Crosthwaite, Nish A. Jamgotch, Jr., Bertha L. Maxwell, Douglas M. Orr, Jr., Thomas C. Turner, and Loy H. Witherspoon.

Only one more election will be held after this week's races are decided. On March 27 and 28, elections will be held for Student Legislature (excluding freshman president, commuter representatives, and dorm representatives), four Student Senators by petition, and four Faculty Senators by petition.

Deadline for nominations is March 16. Petitions for candidates for the Senate can be filed between now and March 16 with the Chancellor. Petition filing information is available in the SGA offices (located in the old bookstore).



journal photo/alsop

"Exorcising the power of death" --a report on the Forum speakers-- page 8....

Scattergood:

'State too easy on polluters'

by Sharon Deck

"Nobody can represent youth better than a young person." With that idea in mind, UNCC sophomore David Scattergood is running for the N.C. House of Representatives as a Democrat.

Scattergood, who describes himself as part-pragmatic politician and part wide-eyed idealist, is confident that he can win the election with the help of young Charlotte voters. He has been visiting high schools, political clubs, and area colleges in an effort to drum up support.

Short on both money and free time, Scattergood says his campaign will consist mostly of "getting myself to the people." His campaign chest is made up of money he has saved and some donated supplies. "Of course, I would accept any contributions that came in," he admitted.

Although he has always been interested in politics, he did not decide to run until a few weeks before the filing deadline. He will be competing with twelve other Democrats for eight spots on the general election ticket.

He has received encouragement from party officials and other older people, but he will depend mainly on students in running his campaign. And he has vowed not to cut his medium-length curly hair for the campaign, because he feels it would be hypocritical.

Fairly liberal on most issues, Scattergood has set better pollution control as one of his top priorities.

"There has been too much under-the-table dealing," he says. "The state has been too easy on polluters." He wants to set a firm deadline and tell polluters to either clean up or close down.

"Businesses locate where they can operate most efficiently. It will cost more for them to move or close down than it will for them to clean up their plants," he explained. Scattergood does not believe that loss of employment will occur if plants are required to clean up or close down. The advantage of cheap labor in North Carolina outweighs the disadvantage of expenses involved in pollution control.

Reform of the prison system and abolition of capital punishment are also high on the priority list. Scattergood would like to see first offenders and young prisoners separated from the more hardened criminals in the state prison. He would replace capital punishment with a life sentence without parole. Even though capital punishment is not an effective deterrent, he says, the ease of getting a parole is not desirable.

Scattergood says he will support the legalization of marijuana unless future medical evidence proves it to be a harmful substance. Since it is unlikely that marijuana will be made legal, he plans to work for lighter penalties for use of drugs. He is, however, against the pushers who lead kids into use of hard drugs like heroin.

Along this same line, he supports spending more state money on treatment centers for drug addicts and alcoholics. "Drug addiction is a disease. We should treat people and not jail them," he commented.

Scattergood has not decided where he stands on the issue of abortion. "There (continued on page 3, lower right)