

Freshman: You Never Had It So Good . . .

Blood, Sweat, and Tears Are All Normal In Freshman's Life At The Bryan Annex

By Frank Cushing.

Class of '52: This is for you. No doubt, freshmen, you are discouraged by your surroundings. Then, take heart and listen to the story of one who has successfully undergone the battle of the Annex.

Yes, I too was once a confinee of the Aggie Proving Grounds known as the Bryan Air Field. It seems like yesterday that I was in your shoes entering the portals of college. However I realize that it was four years ago that I was a newcomer since I am now a Sophomore.

Perhaps by reading the account of my initiation, you may gain the confidence and courage necessary for your new life.

It was on a typical Brazos Day that I staggered through the gates leading to the Bryan Annex. I was slightly warm carrying my trunk, suitcase, three boxes, four bags, one set of golf clubs, tennis racket, and checker board. The temperature was 105. Someone had told me that the Freshman college was just "over yonder," so I had walked from town.

Once through the gates I saw

the unbelievable spectacle of my new home. There before my eyes lay "Little Aggie Land." My eyes watered and my throat choked up. After I had wiped the dust from my eyes and swallowed the clod of dirt in my throat, I stared before me.

Immediately I decided that Uncle Sam was trying to trick me into uniform again. I turned to run and was halted by a distinguished looking individual who turned out to be the warden. He assured me that I was not in the Army, nor was I seeing mirages.

With a look of justifiable pride he exclaimed, "Lad, that tree student campus is your future Alma Mater. Those fine concrete all modern dormitories you see before you will house you and your classmates. The ivy covered buildings ahead will shelter you as your professors lead you into the paths of knowledge."

I thanked him for his information, patted his seeing eye dog upon the head and resumed my trek towards the area.

I would rather not tell you about my registration experiences. There are some things that are best forgotten. I will state that I woke up in the night screaming, "No! No! No! Not another card to fill out, I can't stand it!"

My first morning of classes was one I looked forward to with vast anticipation. I awoke with the dawn and leaped from bed in-

tending to start the day with a bang. My intentions were completely fulfilled since I had forgotten that I was reclining on a top bunk. I spat out some teeth which I had no further use for, straightened my nose into a semblance of its former shape, and started for breakfast.

Thirty minutes later I reached the mess hall. (I had been an ace track star in high school.) There delicious smells were wafted from the kitchen to me. I later learned that the cooks were preparing their breakfast. I ate the provided food. This consisted of oatmeal that had been saved from the previous semester, one piece of toast that had been burnt the night before and placed in the freezer to keep fresh; and one cup of coffee made from the traditional recipe of one coffee bean to three gallons of water.

I stuffed myself like a pig. By that I mean I consumed the chow, and went to class. Classes were brief, the instructors merely pointed out the books to get and the hundred pages to be read for the Following Day's class plus the assignment problems to be worked.

I was extremely fortunate in obtaining my books. It took me only the remainder of the day. A friend of mine allowed me to step in his place while he went and obtained some sleep. He was exhausted since

he had been in the line for two days and a night.

Having secured my books I decided to enjoy the pleasures offered by the place. Rumor had it that the snack bar was using two beans in their coffee ratio, so I started my evening with a bracing cup. I put down my name on the list for the ping-pong and pool tables and was informed that my application would be considered, and that a post card would be mailed to me when it was my turn to play.

I then took in the free movies that were being shown at the theater. (I use the noun loosely.) The first show was an exciting picture entitled "The Great Train Robbery". It was excellent but might have been improved with sound. The other feature was an academy award winning movie named "We've Never Been Licked".

A hot shower was next upon my schedule. At first I was slightly disconcerted by the crowd under the taps. I watched several others gain admittance to the shower room so I successfully followed their technique of running at full speed and slamming into the congested bodies.

I left the shower much refreshed only to find that I was not wet. Rather than undergo the ordeal again I put on my Denton Sleepers and plodded wearily to bed.

Having read this, freshmen, you must now realize that the path before you is hard but it has been conquered by others. Yours is a bleak future but others are suffering too. Why just think of all the poor unfortunates who must attend other schools that have picturesque campuses adorned with coeds. On second thought, you'd better not think about that.



MRS. W. F. KRUEGER consults MISS SARA NEALE in the REFERENCE ROOM. Miss Neale is assistant reference librarian. MRS. BILLIE JOE PIERCE, not shown, is reference librarian.

Symbol, Not Fact . . .

American Female Overrated, Over Commercialized Fantasy

By T. NANNEY

This great American continent has produced some great American products—and one of them is not the great American female. The American woman is a symbol and not a fact. She's an overrated, over commercialized, over idealized fantasy. This isn't libel—we all have the facts but we've forgotten how to read. The American male is a sucker.

I'll draw a picture so we can understand the humiliating condition better. Hollywood and Paris Perfumes have been selling us oranges and delivering lemons. Let's wake up.

First, we never see our American women. They hide behind facades of paint and pigment that completely obscure their true features. They are so cleverly camouflaged that we don't know what one in twenty really looks like. I hate to live in ignorance.

Second, the American female is monotonously beautiful. By this I mean that she always looks just like her sister. They both are stereotyped copies of the Hollywood pattern and change their style of dress and war paint to the count of a distant drill sergeant. There is absolutely no individuality in their composition. Question one of the business about this and she'll say, "But why should I be natural, I'd rather be like Garbo."

Third, the American female is the most intelligently stupid woman on earth. Did you ever hear a woman give directions? Did you ever see a good woman driver? Did you ever have to listen to their bridge club gossip? Gads and bewilders—it's awful. They can discuss anything fluently and with some knowledge of rhetoric—but never with logic. Feminine intuition is a curse that can not lightly be broken. The normally effective indications that serve to rid man of his troubles are duds when called upon to this black spell.

Fourth, she's snooty and arrogant, petulant and naive. I have to lump these together because they are manifestations of the same trouble. The American woman hasn't had to grow up. She has, therefore merely grown older. She won't admit this of course but a confession isn't necessary. We so pamper our women and so idolize them that they never have to work for, or search for, anything. They just shed a tiny tear, and we rush out and get what they want. It's degrading to them and is an awful inconvenience to us.

Fifth, the great American female is a luxury. Years ago in Grandpa's day a woman could be wooed and won with wild flowers and a box of candy. Any guy that takes wild flowers to the girls that I know had better take along a net so he can act like he has been hunting bees—these modern gals want orchids—and no candy. Candy is fattening.

Any normally intelligent male can extend this list. I won't insult their intelligence by attempting to enumerate all of the flaws in our husky's heart. After all we make her what she is and we'll probably keep her that way. We males are incurably romantic.

Appendicitis Takes Heavy Toll During First Five Months

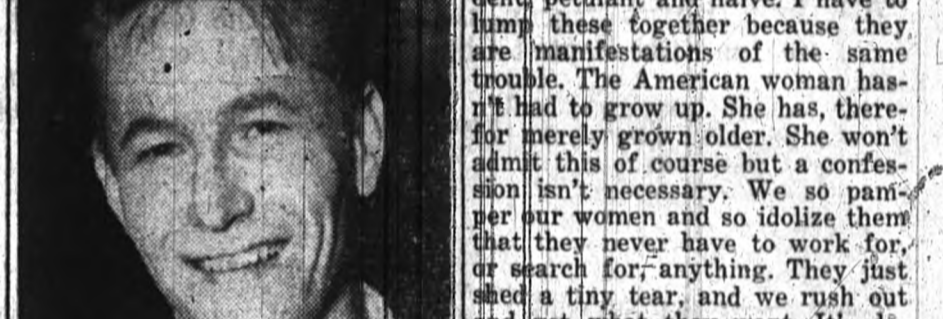
Sixty Texans died as the result of appendicitis during the first five months of 1948, according to Dr. G. W. Cox, state health officer.

"This figure does not appear large when compared to the deaths from cancer, tuberculosis and heart disease," he said, "but with the knowledge that these sixty Texans died needlessly, the figure is tragically high."

The fatality in appendicitis, Cox said, is usually due to the complacent attitude of the people concerning the disease. It is not put in its "proper perspective." Too often people have the vain hope that the prolonged pain in their stomach will "wear off." He cautioned that the stomach ache which lasts more than three or four hours should be considered a serious matter.

"Operative techniques have been improved to the extent that an unruptured appendix can be removed with great safety," Dr. Cox said. "It is therefore apparent that the negligence in appendicitis rests with the patient who fails to seek prompt medical attention."

He said it was imperative that the patient lie quiet until the doctor comes as moving about disturbs the inflamed parts. He strongly urged against taking laxatives in cases of suspected appendicitis.



LOUIS MORGAN, rural sociology major, is retiring as co-editor of the Battalion. Morgan has served as feature writer, managing editor, and co-editor of the Battalion during the past two years. He plans to graduate next June.

Morgan's hometown is Crockett, Texas.

Goode Sponsors A&M Christian Science Group

By BUDDY LUCE

Although there has been no organized Christian Science Chure on the A&M Campus until last year, interested students have used their own initiative for more than 20 years to carry on Christian Science work here.

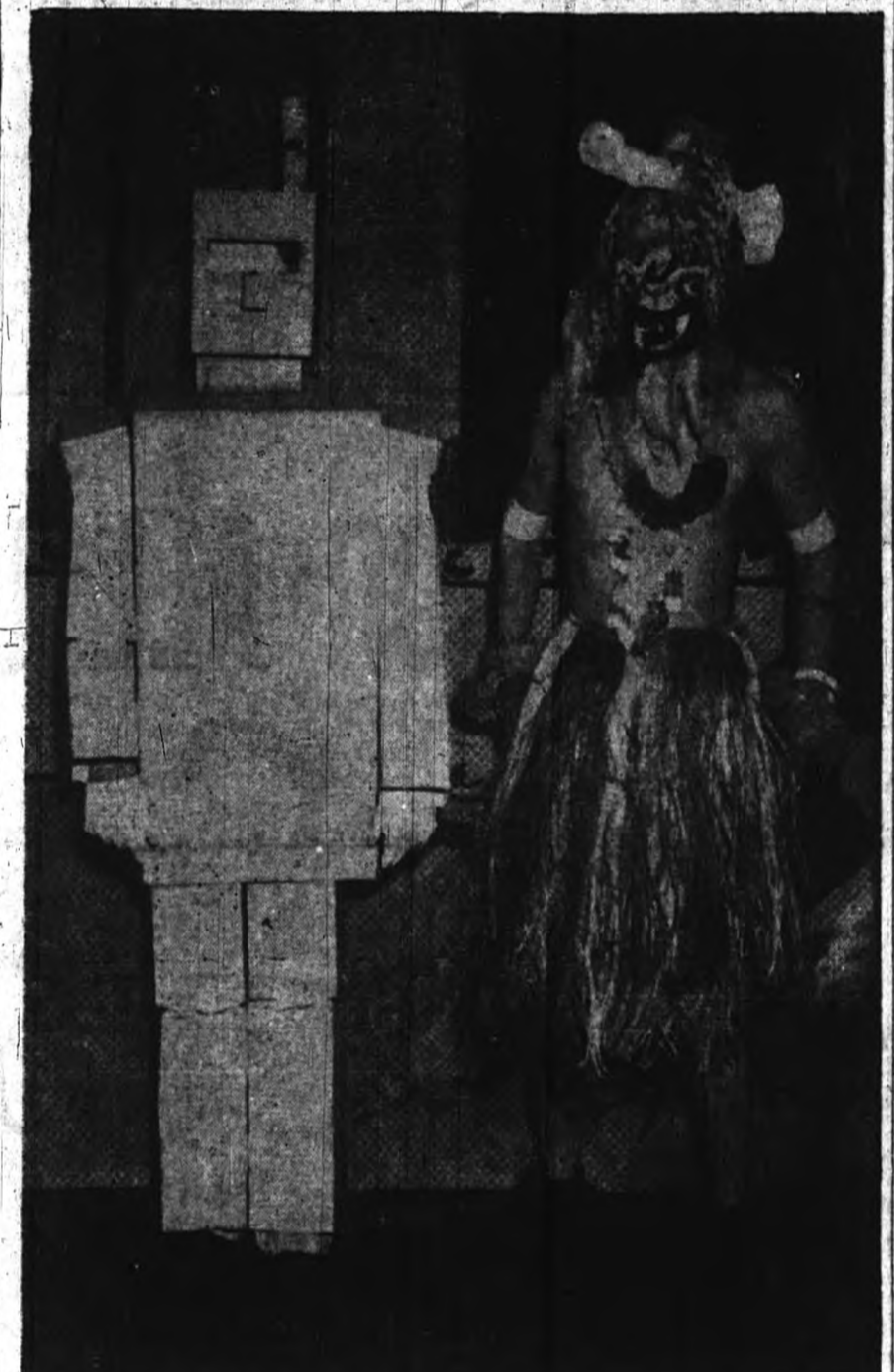
A great help to Christian Science students here for many years has been Mrs. N. M. McGinnis of College Station. Through her efforts, the Christian Science students on the campus have been able to keep up their own services.

In the spring of 1946 students discovered that a member of the faculty, Philip Goode, of the Business Department, was a Christian Scientist. Goode took an active part in the organization, and, as sponsor, obtained recognition by the Mother Church in Boston.

Goode graduated from the School of Business at SMU in 1933 and from the SMU Law School in 1936. He was a practicing insurance lawyer for several years and did some part time teaching at TCU. He came to A&M to teach in the Department of Business in 1946.

Services are held in the YMCA Assembly Room Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Services are conducted by the students. Student leaders in the organization are Kenneth W. McCarty, acting president, and Davis S. Billingsley, treasurer.

Last year's accomplishment were the greatest in the history of the organization, highlighted by attainment of recognition by the national organization and the setting up of a building fund.



THE ASABAB BALL is an annual affair for the Architectural Society. The two specimens, shown above, were runner-ups in the costume contest.

India's Plans for Educational and Industrial Development Explained by Foreign Students

By H. C. MICHALAK

A conversation with K. L. Gurnani and T. C. Kala, students from India, revealed several things of interest about their country, sports hobbies and what they think of a few things in general.

Both men are working on their master's degrees here at A&M.

India is large both in area and in population. Of her 400,000,000 people, one fourth are Moslems. Since the partition August 15, 1947, Pakistan has been given to the Hindus. When the partition went into effect, there was a great exodus of the populace as all Moslems moved out of Pakistan into the Indian Union and all Hindus moved out of the Indian Union into Pakistan.

"India in general is very rich in agricultural and mineral resources which need only to be developed to raise that civilization's standard of living to a level equal to that of other countries," Gurnani said.

Both countries, Pakistan and India, are trying to carry on extensive improvements in education, agriculture, trade and industries.

As the first step toward this improvement, 2,000 students have been sent to the United States and other countries to study medicine, engineering, agriculture, animal husbandry, and industrial methods of manufacture. Most of these students are graduates of India's schools as well as of other foreign schools. Most of them are now working on their Master's or Doctor's degrees.

Upon completion of their studies abroad, these students will return to their country to put into effect the advanced methods of agriculture, medicine, and industry that they are learning here. In effect, what it will amount to is that these 2,000 students will be the nucleus of India's future agricultural and industrial development.

Primarily, India and Pakistan are agricultural countries. About 75 to 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Primitive methods are still largely employed but in the future, modern methods will be employed with the introduction of machinery and fertilizers.

Gurnani's special interest is in agronomy and machine implements. In India he has done research on rice, and extensive work for the government during the past 18 years. Rainfall in India varies from 5 inches in the drier parts to 400 inches in Cheeripunj. In the area where Gurnani is from, the average rainfall is very slight, so much resort must be made to irrigation.

The Indus River in Pakistan, like the Nile in Egypt, is the principal source of water for the growing of rice. The seedlings are planted in water that is five feet deep; in these areas the crop is harvested from boats. Other crops that are grown include wheat, cotton, and grain sorghums.

"The country is well supplied with raw materials," Gurnani stated, "and we are trying to develop those resources to become independent." At present, the fertilizers used are costly because all of it must be imported. The average yield of rice per acre ranges from 1500 to 2000 pounds. The use of ammonium nitrates greatly increases the yield.

When Kala and Gurnani were asked what they thought of Texas, and A&M, their response was very lively and surprising. The first thing concerning them was the heat. While the temperature often goes to 125 degrees in Pakistan, they said that it does not seem as hot as it does here. And they also said that they were much better fixed for the heat than people are here in Texas. "We have plenty of good fans to keep us cool," said

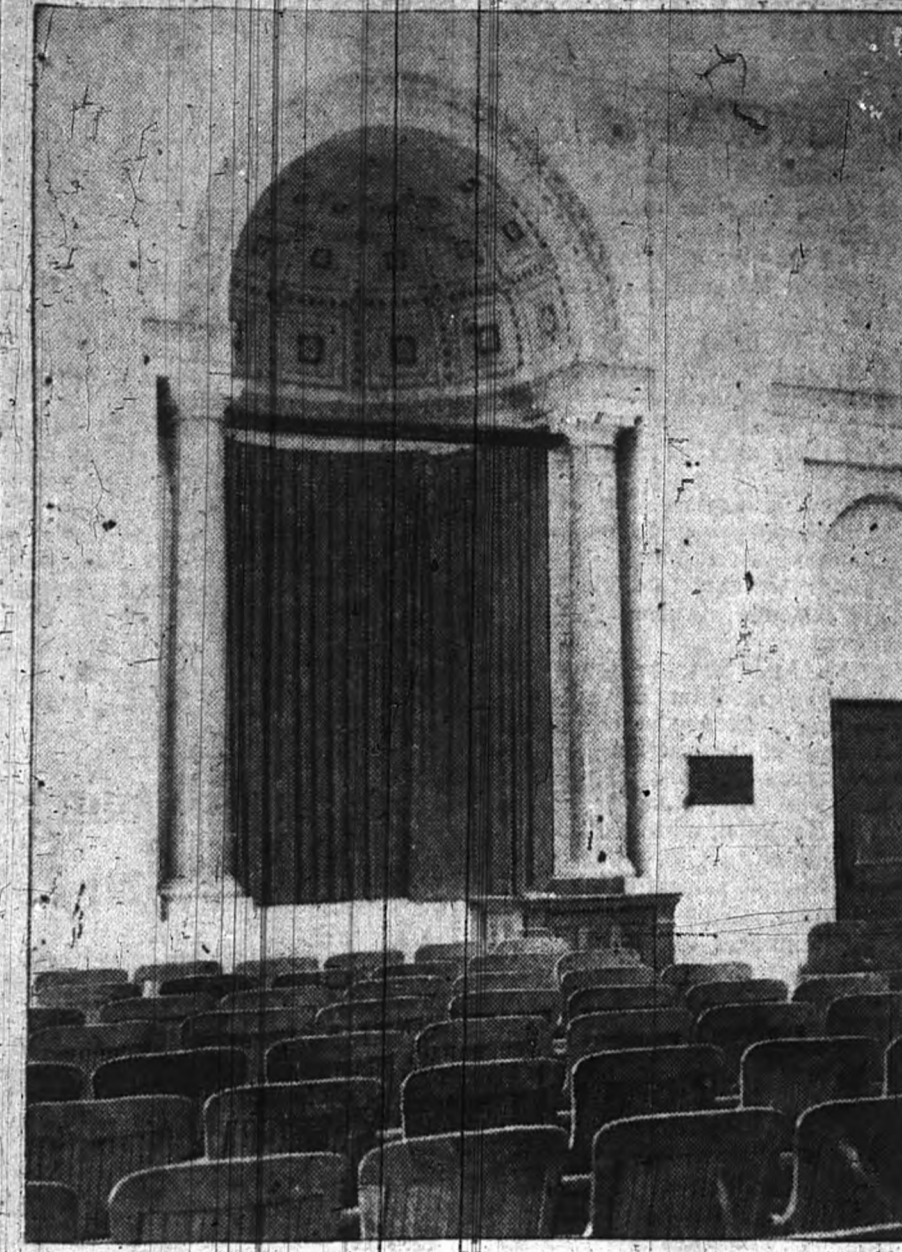
Gurnani. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact that fans were not furnished here.

Food, another item of discussion, was classified as terrible, below par, and of too small quantity. However, what these dudes were most concerned about was the condition to their shirts and trousers when they came back from the laundry. As per usual the trousers usually were well ripped down and aft, the shirts always were ripped and minus buttons and tails, while underwear just didn't stand a show at the laundry at all.

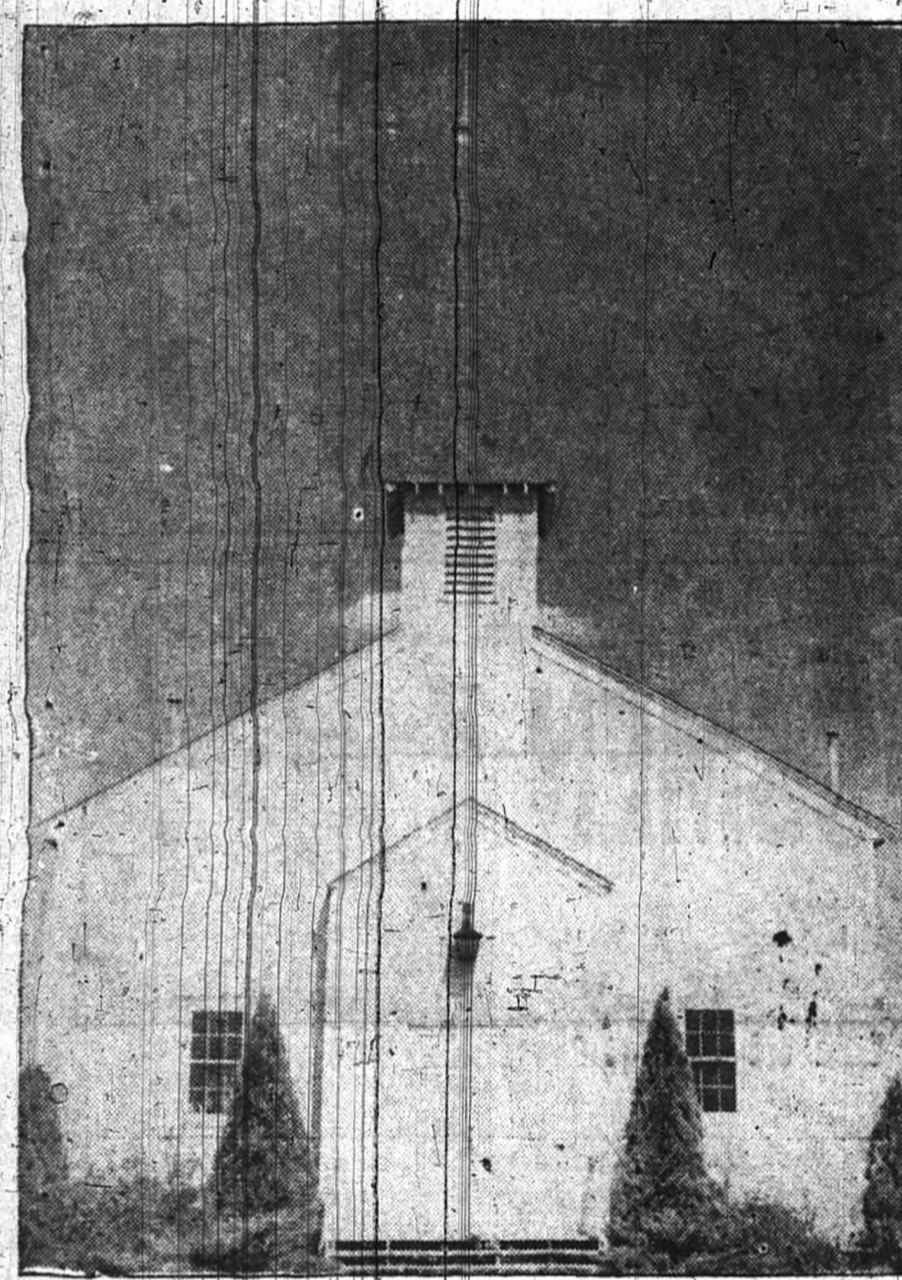
In regards to our customs, these men showed some curiosity about the devils that we have here. "We have no such devils in India," stated Gurnani. Our sports, especially football, irked or perplexed them too. After witnessing all of the games last fall they say that we have misnamed the game. We do not use the feet enough to justify the name of football that we give to it.

"Why, in our game similar to football," said Gurnani, "if we touch the ball with our hands, it is a foul, but you Americans hardly ever get your foot on the ball. You use hands on the football almost exclusively, and that should be a foul. You should change the way of playing the game or rename it to better fit the way it is played." Other sports that these men enjoy are hockey, soccer, cricket, volleyball and tennis.

Kala says that he is very busy with his studies, but he finds time for a game of chess occasionally. Gurnani has several hobbies among which are reading, stamp-collecting, and traveling. Besides that, he practices palmistry and magic. Both men are looking forward to the time next spring when they complete their studies and can go back home to carry on their extension and research work.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH services and JEWISH SERVICES are held in the YMCA CHAPEL.



RELIGIOUS SERVICES ARE HELD AT THE ANNEX CHAPEL each Sunday by College Station ministers. Groups of all faiths hold services in the Annex Chapel. A detailed schedule of services will be posted at the Annex.

New Agricultural Department Organized Under Dr. Dunlap

A Plant Physiology and Pathology Department under Dr. A. A. Dunlap, has been organized here effective September 1, C. N. Shepardson, dean of the Agricultural School, has announced. This new department will fill the great need for more highly-trained plant scientists, he said.

"At present, we can't begin to supply enough such men for Texas agriculture," Dean Shepardson explained. "Not only do we import them from other states for they are just as short of trained men as we are. Agriculture, no less than industry, needs professionally trained scientists. Few fields offer more in the way of a satisfactory career to boys who excel in high school science, botany, chemistry, and physics."

Plant pathologists are "doctors of the field". They deal with diseases of plants which cause millions of losses annually to farmers, he said.

Plant physiologists study and seek to improve normal plants, and often work hand-in-hand with geneticists in developing new or harder species.

So great is the shortage of pathologists and physiologists that the colleges cannot supply enough graduates for their needs, let alone for commercial operators. Dean Shepardson explained. And a great many jobs normally requiring doctor's degrees are filled by men holding only master's degrees.

"The fight against plant disease is an endless one," said Dr. Dunlap. "The case of cotton root is a good example. The seriousness of the problem was recognized back in the last century. Recently we have had some success, growing hubam clover before planting cotton. But we are still trying to find out why the hubam helps the following cotton crop. That is a job for a microbiologist, another agriculture scientist."

"We have developed new rust-resisting wheats, only to have new types of rust to appear. Tomato plants are subject to a serious and devastating disease, which caused great losses last year. Spinach white rust and Southern blight of peanuts are serious problems to growers.

"In the new department, A&M will be able to train plant scientists for Texas."



DR. A. A. DUNLAP has been named head of the Plant Physiology and Pathology Department which will go into operation this fall. Previously, instructions in these fields were given by the "Biology Department."

Students for Texas," Dr. Dunlap said. "Provided, of course, that we get a sufficient number of qualified students for the program."

Previously, instruction in these fields was given in the Biology Department. Assisting Dr. Dunlap in giving instructions will be Dr. V. A. Greulich and Dr. E. M. Hildebrand.

Civil Service Lists VA Position Exam

Examinations for filling vacancies in the Veterans Administration in the position of Social Worker have been announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Employment will be with VA establishments in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi at entrance salaries ranging from \$3727 to \$8235 per annum.

