

William Hal Bishop, one of the nation's top thoroughbred trainers, started 100 horses during the 29-day Laurel, Mo., spring meeting.

— A LEGEND —

One night in ancient times, three horsemen were riding across an open desert. As they passed through a dry river bed, a voice called out of the night, "Halt!" The riders reined in their horses, and then the voice ordered, "Dis-mount—pick up a handful of pebbles and remount."

When the horsemen were again in their saddles, the voice said "You have done as I have commanded. Tomorrow at dawn you will be both glad and sorry."

Mystified, the three men rode off into the night.

As the sun climbed above the horizon the next morning, they reached into their pockets. A miracle had happened, for instead of the pebbles, their hands were filled with diamonds, rubies and other precious stones.

And then they remembered the strange omen. They were both glad and sorry—glad they had taken some, sorry they had not taken more.

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Farm Writers Pick Ag Grad President

Bee Landrum, '50, farm editor of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, was elected president at an organizational meeting Monday of the Texas Newspapers Farm Writers Assn.

W. W. Pittman, farm editor of The Temple Telegram, was named secretary-treasurer.

The association will meet next in November at San Antonio.

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Electron Microscope Lab Finds News Uses for Clay

Clay minerals that "grow" like microscopic plants or animals may someday be used to diagnose diseases, to hunt for oil, or to detect submarines or mines on harbor bottoms.

These are predictions of Dr. U. Grant Whitehouse, head of college's Electron Microscopy Laboratory, where he and his staff have recently succeeded in becoming the world's first scientists to successfully "grow" the clay minerals, under laboratory conditions with ordinary pressures and temperatures.

Employing tiny seeds of clay so small that 10,000,000 lined up would measure less than half an inch, Whitehouse and his staff have produced distinctly different clay materials from these seeds in containers of salt water, using no heat or pressure outside that of the normal room conditions.

"We have employed a method that is a duplication of what nature does to certain clays in turbid, ocean water," Whitehouse says. He adds that under natural conditions tiny seeds of some common clays carried by rivers into the ocean grow and change into distinctly different clay minerals in period ranging from four to five years.

These particles of clay, or "seeds", are so small that to observe and photograph their growth requires the use of A&M's \$30,000 electron microscope, a device that permits photography of minute particles that cannot be handled

by conventional optical-type microscopes.

Interweaving Growth
Whitehouse emphasizes that the growth of the clay particles is by an interweaving of several thread-like seeds to form a somewhat larger unit, by fertilizing action of saline waters. Branch like extensions or "shoots" progressively grow outward from the larger seed and recrystallize to produce two different clay minerals as the final "fruit".

The big difference in this growth and that of many micro-

scopic plants and animals is that the change is made, but no life is apparent.

Whitehouse describes the research at the Electron Microscopy Laboratory as fundamental, basic research. "But," he adds, "Results obtained should save millions to billions of dollars in development of methods for solution of many practical problems that must be solved in the best interests of the nation, and humanity in general."

Provides Claims
For example, the clay work reported provides one of the first reliable claims upon which methods can be developed for location of petroleum, by electron microscopic examination of rock surfaces.

Whitehouse believes that early diagnosis of some diseases by clay treatment of blood samples is possible, too. For, he points out, some disease agents react with certain patterns to clay minerals, and the ultimate hope is that medical technologists will eventually devise standardized tests which can be conducted, inexpensively, under ordinary laboratory conditions, to utilize the basic knowledge gained in the college clay studies.

Underwater Detection
For detection of underwater mines and submarines, Whitehouse says, a knowledge of the characteristics of the common ocean bottom clays as they relate to sound, is obviously highly important. Since World War II, sound detection gear has been highly improved, but a submarine, lying under a cover of muddy ocean water or silt is still a highly difficult object to pin-point accurately. The knowledge obtained of clays that commonly coat harbor bottoms, Whitehouse points out, is giving "... a definitely better basis of precision results in sound detection."

The clays studied here are montmorillonites, very common to Texas, and having a high degree of ability for expansion and contraction, as contractors, home owners, bridge builders, and road engineers well know.

Price Daniel's Financing Bill Gains Approval

AUSTIN (AP) — Administration supporters fought off a surprising wave of opposition yesterday to push one of Gov. Price Daniel's key deficit financing bills to temporary approval by a 71-69 vote.

Twice the bill HB32, a proposal to seize abandoned property in banks and other businesses, appeared defeated when tie votes of 69-69 and 70-70 were announced. Each time verification of members' votes by a roll call favored tentative passage engrossment of the bill.

The first tie vote was wiped out entirely by members who pleaded that some members did not get a chance to vote.

Final passage of the abandoned property bill would mean House approval of enough of Gov. Price Daniel's program to wipe out most of the 65 million dollar deficit and turn the problem over to the Senate.

The House vote came after almost six hours of hot debate on the bill by Rep. Marshal Bell, San Antonio. Seventeen proposed amendments were tabled, most of them by 15 to 25 vote margins.

Calendar Meet Next Wednesday

A meeting will be held next Wednesday at 5 p.m. in Room 101 of the YMCA to make plans and reserve dates on the 1959-60 All-College Calendar.

C. G. (Spike) White, manager of Student Recreation and Entertainment, said all college activities wishing to reserve dates should either attend the meeting or send in their requests by mail.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and permitted settlers to come into the territories which later became the states of Kansas and Nebraska.

Business Aids To Be Discussed Here April 28

"Aids to Small Business Available Through the Small Business Administration," will be discussed here, April 28.

The address will be delivered by Albert C. Kelly, deputy administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C., at the closing session of the 12th annual Accounting Conference, to be held April 27-28.

Kelly is one of a number of outstanding authorities in the business field of the country, who will deliver talks.

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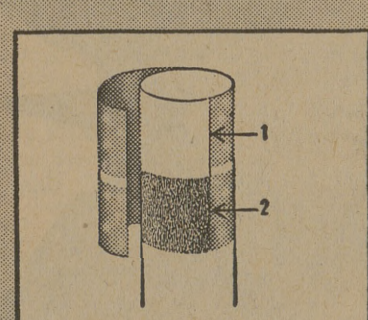
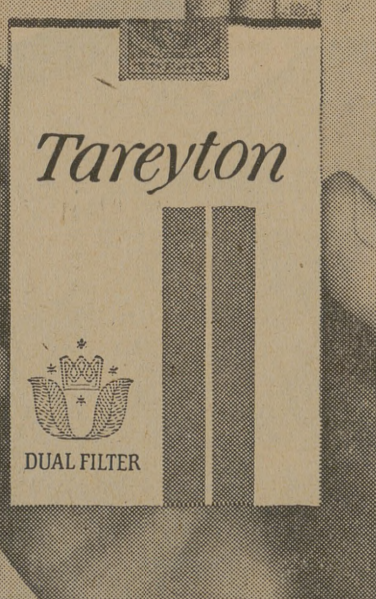
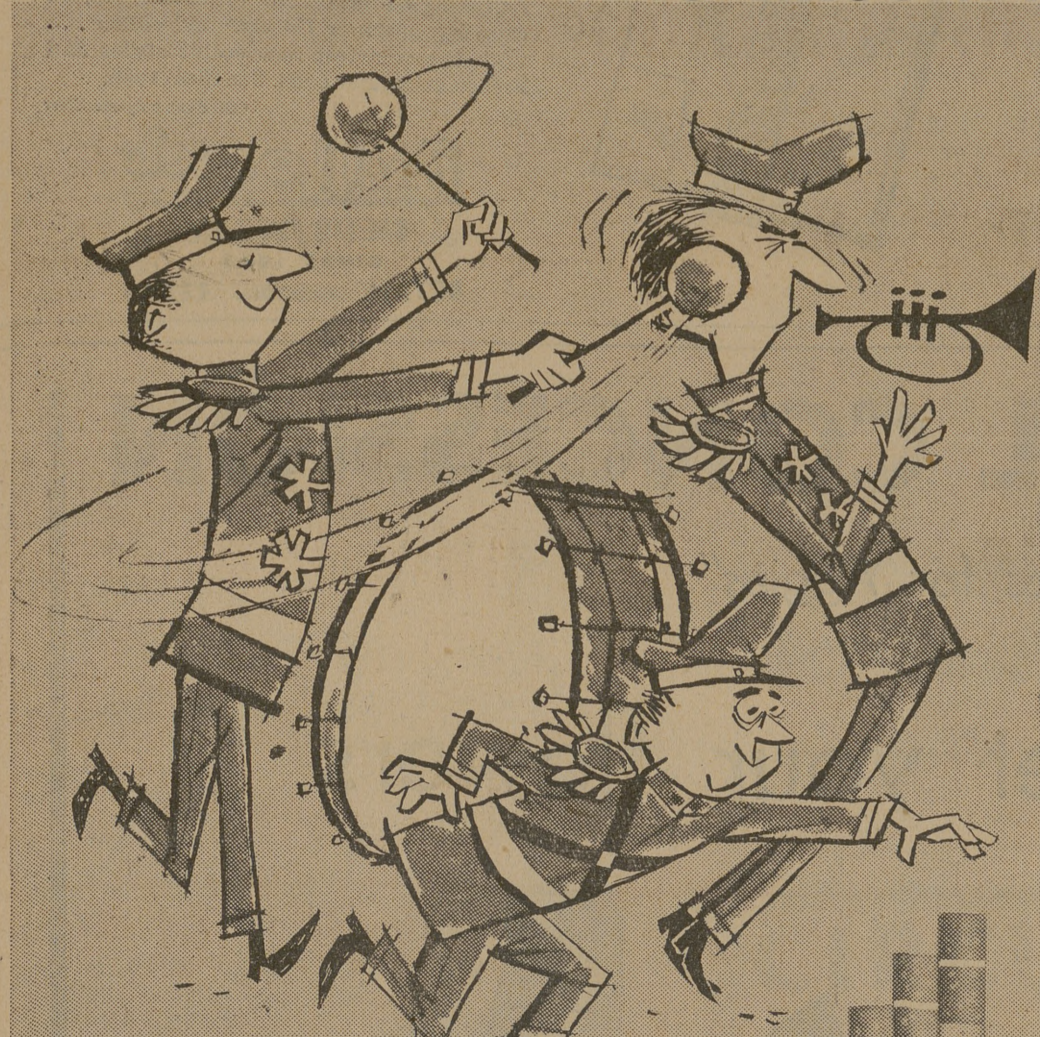
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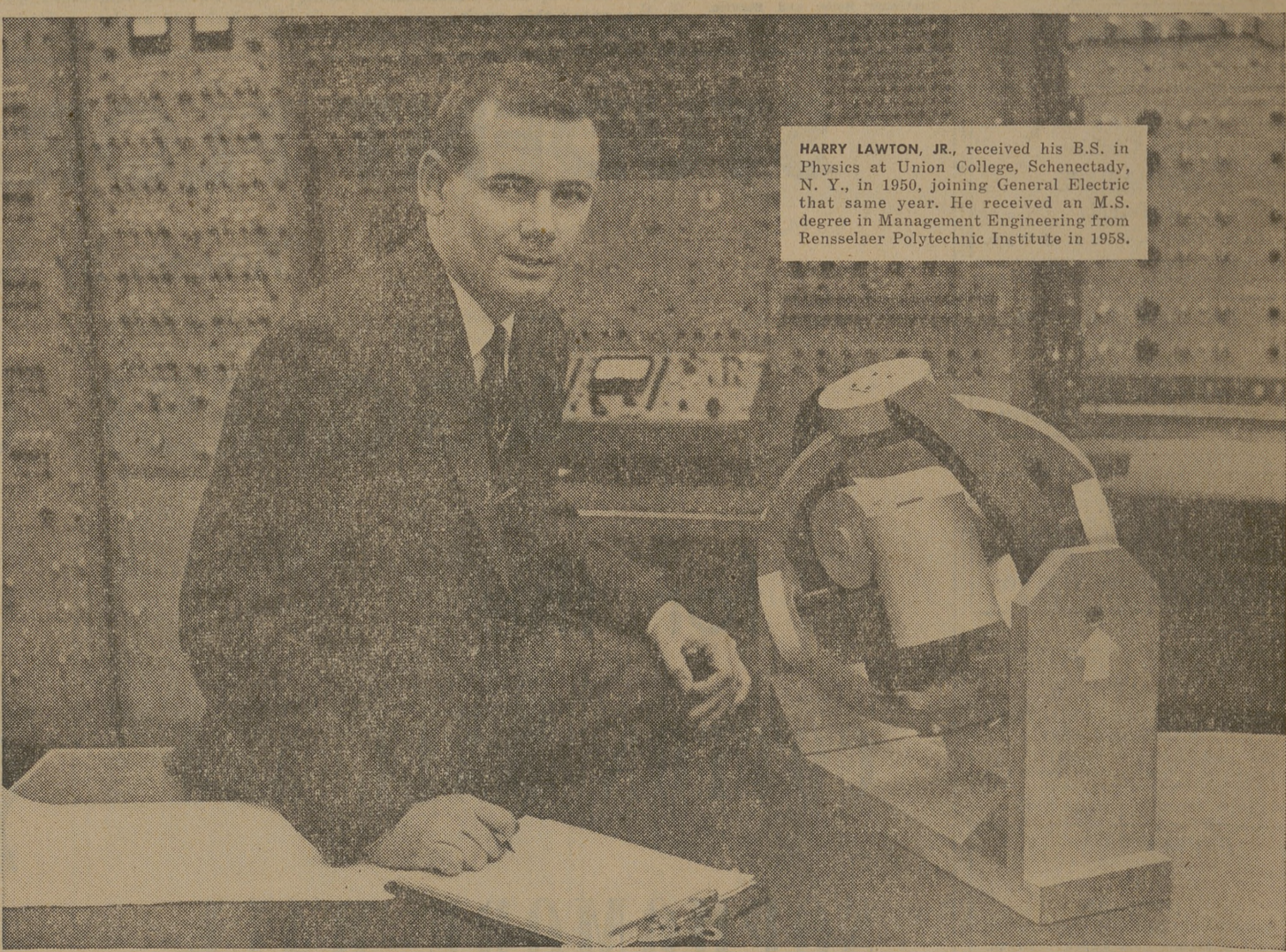
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HARRY LAWTON, JR., received his B.S. in Physics at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1950, joining General Electric that same year. He received an M.S. degree in Management Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1958.

"Long-range programs are important — for both men and missiles"

"In a company dedicated to research and development, a young man's opportunities to learn more—to increase his technical skills—are almost unlimited," says 31-year-old Harry Lawton, Jr., a General Electric engineer engaged in the development of inertial guidance and fire-control systems for ballistic missiles. "And to maintain America's scientific leadership, we're going to need all the technical training and skills we can produce."

"An important aspect of my job at General Electric is the continuing opportunity to learn more. I've been able to continue my education in the company's Physics Program for college graduates. And I also have the advantage of association with top technical experts in my work. Opportunities like this have helped me realize that long-range programs are important—for both men and missiles."

Harry Lawton is one of several hundred technical graduates who are devoting their skills to the develop-

ment of 14 government missile projects to which General Electric is a major contributor. More and more our scientific progress and our national security depend on men like this—men who bring high qualifications to their work and who continue their quest for knowledge, both on and off the job.

General Electric believes that individual initiative and career growth are essential to America's continued technological leadership. To this end, the company encourages all of its employees—including more than 30,000 college graduates—to develop to their fullest capabilities by providing opportunities for increasing knowledge and working skills.

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