



## HOWDY from PARIS, FRANCE

By J. DONALD DELIZ

### The Tempo of Paris

I'm lavishing in the good old Paris life! It isn't that it's "easy living", but the fact that no one seems to be too much in a hurry that is what is so appealing. The French essayist, Montaigne, said, "cherish the trifle", and that is what the French seem to do. The people savor life and enjoy every action.

Here I sit in a cafe on the left bank called "Les Deux Maggots", the two maggots. Many students come here because it is near the Sorbonne. Odd names like these seem to appeal to the French.

You can sit in a cafe like this either inside or on the terrace. That is what they call the part that is on the sidewalk. I have been sitting here for two hours with one cup of coffee and no one seems to want to rush me.

One can sit for hours at a sidewalk cafe drinking a cup of coffee, lemonade, or orangeade. But be careful, for they call these beverages by the English name. Instead of ade, the English say, Squash. So it's Orange Squash or Lemon Squash. It sounds like a SBISA vegetable plate or something.

One charming thing that one gets to watch while sipping coffee, or lemon squash, is the passing fashion parade of the co-eds.

The Sorbonne is coed and one can easily make friends with the groups of lady students who sit at nearby tables ordering refreshments. Especially with the comment about COKES. It gets them everytime. That is, by now, a universal drink, but in France they serve it at room temperature, instead of ice cold. This is a nice comment to begin a new friendship with a French girl. How come they don't serve Cokes ice cold here, mademoiselle? (Equivalent to Baby back in Ag-gieland)

They will tell you how ice even in water stops the digestive processes. However, this is a good

start and soon you'll be talking about something much to your advantage.

Parisians savor life and enjoy every little action—just as Montaigne says, they cherish the trifle, or little things, in life. There is their bread, for instance, it has unique taste. Why? Well, they say it's the water and the climate that makes the special flavor. It is very special. People have tried to copy the recipe, but it never tastes the same as it does in Paris.

I have seen people line up in front of a bakery, attracted by the aroma, waiting for the bread to be baked. Then, they buy small rolls and walk down the street eating them, as we would candy or ice-cream.

Last evening I watched the shoppers in a small neighborhood grocery. The trend toward Supermarkets is present, but they are slow in catching on, for the French love the intimacy of the small neighborhood store where you can argue and complain to the proprietor.

People coming home from work were buying the bread and wine for supper. Wine is sold almost like milk. You take your own bottle to the merchant to be filled or you leave a deposit for the one he lends you.

The bread to be sold in the grocery stores is baked in long thin loaves. They are too long to be wrapped, so the purchaser points at where he is going to hold it. A piece of paper is given to him and he carries it home that way. I saw many people carrying a wine bottle in one hand and a long skinny loaf of bread in the other. The bread seemed almost like a cane or staff, but then they used to call bread the staff of life.

Around five in the evening, Paris hums with the slow paced tempo of people getting home from work and preparing to savor the sweet summer hours at home and in cafes. That's the Paris I'm reporting from.

## Pulitzer Prize Winner Fits Classic Description

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Outwardly, Dr. Lawrence Henry Gipson fits the classic description of the unassuming little man who is lost in a crowd or is kept waiting by haughty clerks.

But the mild, almost shy manner is misleading. And although the man is no bigger than a jockey, he is a giant of learning. He won the 1962 Pulitzer Prize in arts and letters.

Gipson is a hearty 81, seemingly forever on the go. More than ever since he won the prize, he is something of a popular hero, cheered by austere professors, regarded affectionately by students.

He writes history in the grand manner. His project is a sweeping, multivolume series called "The British Empire Before the American Revolution." It was for the 10th volume of the series, "The Triumphant Empire: Thunder Clouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766," that the prize was given to him. He has two more volumes to go, taking perhaps five or six years to complete.

Hardly ever missing a day, Gipson puts in a six-day week, commuting 70 miles from neigh-

boring Montgomery County to the Lehigh University Campus. He has been doing this for 22 years.

He's usually up at 6 a.m., and after a good breakfast he's off for work, arriving here about 9:30. Until late in the day he is immersed in the past, poring over books, old manuscripts and letters.

Saturday apart, he gets back home about 7 p.m. On Saturday it is 8:30. His daily commuting, each way, is done on two trains, a bus and a taxi on the home end.

Once home Gipson, an ardent gardener, loses no time getting into something suitable for cultivating flowers and trimming hedges. So long as light remains he keeps at it. Dinner comes last, and only after the dishes are washed do the Gipsons—childless in their big house—say that day is done.

Gipson's other hobbies range from good music to hiking.

"I never ride when I can walk," he says. And that goes for the four flights of stairs to his work rooms in the university library.

## Lincoln Didn't Realize Morrill Act's Importance

To Abraham Lincoln, July 2, 1862, must have seemed like any other day in that dark Civil War summer.

He signed a paper pardoning a private of the 25th New York Volunteers who was serving a prison sentence for desertion. He called for 300,000 more volunteers from the North in the light of the recent disastrous retreats by Union troops.

He wrote a letter tinged with exasperation to General George McClellan, ultracautious commander of the Army of the Potomac. "The idea of sending you fifty thousand, or any other considerable force promptly," he said, "is simply absurd."

The day's most far-reaching event, however, was not a wartime measure. It was the signing by President Lincoln of a congressional bill that created America's Land-Grant system of higher education.

The legislation provided that federal grants of land should be made to all the states, says the National Geographic Society. Sale of the land was to provide funds for founding at least one college in each state "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Not excluded were other scientific and classical subjects. Study of military tactics was specifically added.

The military provision eased the bill's passage at a time when the Union's green troops painfully showed lack of training. Since then, the colleges' Reserve Training Corps has proved its value again and again in national emergencies.

But the major contributions of the Land-Grant institutions have been made in the peaceful arts of economics, science, and culture. By speeding and broadening the country's development, they played an impressive part in the United States' attainment of wealth, strength, and influence.

Americans were still pioneers at Civil War's end. As the West was occupied, the state colleges and universities taught efficient ways to farm and raise livestock, to improve engineering and industrial skills. Their extension courses brought training and education to millions who would never see a campus.

At the same time, the publicly supported Land-Grant schools offered students everywhere a chance to gain cultural and basic scientific knowledge once reserved for the well-to-do.

Today, 68 Land-Grant universities and colleges are scattered across the nation—with one or more in each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico, says National Geographic. Among them are Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, many of the state universities, and most agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Though representing only about 5 percent of all United States institutions of higher learning, they enroll some 20 percent of all students, and confer nearly 40 percent of the doctoral degrees.

Twenty-five of America's 42 living Nobel Prize winners attended Land-Grant colleges. They earned the awards by contributions to literature and peace, and for advancement of pure science and new techniques in chemistry, physics, and medicine. Land-Grant research led to the discovery of streptomycin for treatment of tuberculosis, to development of the television tube, control of deadly botulism in the canning industry, and the production of disease-resistant bread wheats.

Neither Abraham Lincoln nor Justin Morrill—the Vermont

representative who proposed the bill and shepherded it through Congress—could have foreseen the extraordinary future of their educational project.

The two men shared, however, a common faith in the value of providing knowledge to an energetic people opening up a new continent. While still a congressman in 1859, Lincoln gave a talk at a Wisconsin state fair emphasizing "book-learning" as the key to agricultural success.

"Knowledge of botany assists in dealing with the vegetable world," he said. "Chemistry assists in the analysis of soils . . . and in numerous other ways. The mechanical branches of na-

tural philosophy are ready help in almost everything; but especially in reference to implements in machinery."

Like Lincoln, Morrill was a self-taught man whose respect for learning was all the greater because of his own lack of formal education. The son of a blacksmith, he acquired a small fortune as a village storekeeper before striking out on a 35-year career in Congress. As representative and senator, Morrill gained laurels in Washington for his grasp of finance, his efforts in behalf of the Library of Congress, the beautification of the capital, and, eventually, for his Land-Grant Act.

## CADET SLOUCH by Jim Earle



"My brother said I could see th' animals up here!"

## Tourist Get Double Thrill When Johnson's In Senate

By TEX EASLEY  
Associated Press Service Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—The thousands of tourists who file in and out of the Senate galleries, indicate by their whisperings and gestures that they get a double thrill if Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is in the chamber.

During debate on the House-passed bill to establish a commercial communications satellite, Johnson, who much of the time is out of the city or otherwise unable to attend Senate sessions, was very much on hand.

So, with the summer tourist tide reaching record proportions the Senate for a time proved a double tourist attraction. Not only did the sightseers get to see the vice president in his role as presiding officer of the Senate but they also heard debate on a subject of interest and importance. On the Senate floor were scale models of satellites orbiting the earth and lines indicating how the audio and picture signals would be bounced back to earth.

Texas' Senior Sen. Ralph Yarborough, Democrat, joined with Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., in attacking the bill as it was presented to the senate. They opposed provisions to give private companies authority to operate the satellite system and urged creation of a government-owned corporation to direct its operations.

AROUND THE CAPITAL:  
The anniversary of Sen. John

Tower's first year in the fell on June 15. And have gone unnoticed if been for a fellow Representative on the House side of the

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LARRY B. SMITH EDITOR

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS**

The City of College Station, Texas, will receive sealed bids at the City Hall, College Station, Texas, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of July, 1962, on the following revenue bonds of said City:

\$35,000 City of College Station, Texas, Electric Light and Power System Revenue Bonds, Series 1962, to be payable from and secured by a pledge of the net revenues of the operation of the electric light and power system of said City, and to be issued for the purpose of constructing improvements and extensions to the existing sanitary sewer system of said city. Said bonds constitute the second and final installment of bonds out of a total of \$300,000 bonds authorized at an election held on the 1st day of December, 1954, \$265,000 bonds having heretofore been issued, and these bonds and the outstanding bonds will be on a parity with one another.

Complete financial statements, terms of sale, and bid forms may be secured from Mr. Ran Boswell, City Manager, City Hall, College Station, Texas, or from Moroney, Beissner & Co., Inc., 1200 Bank of the Southwest Building, Houston 2, Texas.

/s/ Ernest Langford  
Ernest Langford, Mayor  
City of College Station, Texas