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Dr. Andrew Suttle Named Research Vice President

Charter Application Notarized
Left to right, standing, Robert A. Houze, and Gibb Gilchrist watch as Mrs. Edith Menafee notarizes the College Station United Chest application for a corporate charter. (Photo by Ronnie Fann)

CS United Chest Now Incorporated

The College Station United est completed its application for incorporation charter with the fixing of six signatures Monay.

Signing the charter application re Dr. Gibb Gilchrist, former ancellor of the College, Dr. J. H. illiff, head of the Department Veterinary Anatomy, Dr. R. A. uze, library director, Dr. John Calhoun, Jr., vice chancellor of velopment for the A&M Syn, J. B. Hervey, executive secre'y of the Association of Form- Students and Dr. G. M. Wats, director of agricultural inuction.

Each of those who signed the plication is a past general airman of the chest, with the ception of Watkins, who is curtly serving in that capacity.

The planning of the charter application was the work of a three man committee. They are R. L. Hunt, Jr., chairman, Calhoun, and Dr. R. M. Stephenson, all of the Staff.

Hunt is director of the A&M Century Study and Stephenson is head of the Division of Business Administration.

The incorporation papers were drawn up by Phillip B. Goode, professor of business administration and attorney-at-law.

The board of directors of this year's chest is composed of the following: Dr. Gus M. Watkins, (general chairman), John C. Calhoun Jr., M. L. Cashion, John Denison, J. M. Hendricks, Bill Hensel, R. L. Hunt, Jr., Dale F. Leipper, Delbert McGuire, Mrs. C. W. Pewthers, A. A. Price, Mrs. Marion Pugh, W. T. Redel, R. M. Stephenson, W. E. Street, and Gene Sutphen.

tephenson ccepts Post t Alabama

Henson K. Stephenson, who for past 19 years has been a rerch engineer and professor of l engineering at A&M, has acted an appointement as a rerch engineer and professor of l engineering at the University Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., bening September 1, 1962.

n addition to teaching structural ineering at A&M, Stephenson made a number of studies perning to the sizes, weights, and quencies of heavy trucks in high- traffic, the stress producing ects of such vehicles and how y are related to the load carrycapacity of simple span high- bridges.

He has also been engaged in rerch relating to the physical perties of both conventional and t weight structural concrete. se researches have resulted in ng list of technical publications uding several Texas Engineer- Experiment Station bulletins, ether with a number of papers lished by the Highway Rerch Board, American Society Civil Engineers, and the Engiring News-Record.

tephenson has been a member several technical committees of American Society of Civil ineers, including the Committon Bridge Loading and the mmittee on Factors of Safety. is currently a member of the umn Research Council. He has ved the Texas ASCE section as ector from the Brazos County nch, and is past president of t branch.

REDUCTION SOUGHT

Group Studies Pond Evaporation

Methods of reducing evaporation from farm ponds and tanks have been the subject of a combined research project in the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to Dr. W. W. Meinke, head of the Chemurgic Research Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, and Dr. M. E. Bloodworth, professor of soil physics, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, water losses from ponds may run as high as 75 per cent, leaving only 25 per cent of the water for farm or ranch use. The small earthen ponds or tanks are of economic importance as collection spots for run-off rain water for use by livestock, poultry, and in many instances the household. Without them, the water supply for the farm and ranch would have to come from expensive wells with pumping equipment or from a central source by hauling.

A chemical film technique has been developed by Drs. Meinke and Bloodworth in research sponsored by the Texas Water Commission through the A&M Research Foundation. This evaporation control technique is based on the establishment of a physical barrier on the surface of the water through the application of chemicals of low water solubility.

Dr. Meinke explains that the molecules of the chemicals placed on the surface of the water orient themselves in an orderly fashion to establish a continuous compressed film. Such a condition, he points out, may be visualized as a sheet of very thin "plastic" on the surface of the water. The film barrier so-formed reduces the rate at which water molecules escape from the surface of the pond water into the air.

Experimental results indicate that approximately 0.05 pound of chemical evaporation retardant, such as hexadecanol and octadecanol, is needed to form a compressed monomolecular film on one acre of water surface. This figure does not reflect the quantity of chemical needed to maintain the film on the water over a period of time.

Since the chemical film is subject to destruction by bacteria and sunlight and to removal from the water surface by wind, additional chemical must be applied to replace the film that is lost.

The studies were made in a "controlled environment chamber" designed and used by Dr. Bloodworth as well as in actual field tests.

'62 Football Ticket Sale Is Underway

Priority football ticket sales began at A&M July 1 and more than 50,000 order blanks and ticket information leaflets went into the mails this past week.

Pat Dial, A&M athletic business manager, said the blanks are being sent to former students, students, faculty, members and employees of A&M, stadium option holders and the general public.

"Anyone who wishes a priority application may have one sent upon request," Dial said.

July 31 is the final day on which to exercise the priority rank.

The Aggies will play three home games this fall, including Texas Tech at night on October 6, TCU in the afternoon on October 20, and Arkansas at night on November 3.

Cottonseed May Solve Problems

Cottonseed protein (cottonseed flour) may prove to be the solution to the problem of protein malnutrition in many underdeveloped nations, according to results of studies now in progress in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and being reported by A. Cecil Wamble, head.

Particularly in South and Central America, products high in protein are also high in price or are not readily available. Such protein-rich products are milk, eggs, beef, chicken, and fish.

Of possible protein?rich supplements, cottonseed flour appears to be the most successful from the standpoint of combined cost and quality, Wamble says. The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) has found the low-cost protein food to be palatable to young children and economically available to families of low income.

Other potential formulas had to be ruled out in Central America because of problems which they presented. Milk was both expensive and in short supply; soybeans were not grown in quantity; sesame flour was too expensive; and the prospect of producing a suitable quality of fish flour was doubtful

Since cotton grows well in the tropical and subtropical regions where protein malnutrition is most common, the success of a vegetable mixture for human consumption containing cottonseed flour suggests an important role for cottonseed protein in a relieving the critical protein shortage of Latin America, according to Wamble.

Foods developed in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory include a coffee cream substitute and an ice cream substitute, neither of which contains any dairy products Dairy-type products in which cottonseed protein and oil can be incorporated include milk, creams of varying fat content, whipping cream, toppings, sour cream, ice cream and frozen desserts, cream cheese, cottage cheese, cured cheeses, margarine, spreads, flavored drinks, puddings, and dry powders.

Meat-type products are also possible in the form of sausages, meat loaves, ground meats of various kinds, frankfurters, and baby meats. Baked and cooked products based on dough can be made by adding cottonseed protein to wheat and corn doughs in any desired proportion to make breads and pastries. Cottonseed protein can also be incorporated by appropriate techniques into cooked and dry cereals, macaroni-type products, oriental-type foods, specialty foods like diet foods, beverages, survival rations, confections, and coatings.

Its economy, nutritional value, status of production technology, color, flavor, and ease of manipulation into various food forms make cottonseed protein a major vegetable constituent of food stuffs for human consumption.

Eli Whiteley Featured With Medal Winners

A century ago, the bill creating the Congressional Medal of Honor was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln. This, the nation's highest award for valor, was first awarded to a group of Union soldiers who displayed remarkable courage and ability in the behind-the-lines destruction of a segment of the Confederate railway system.

In observance of this 100th anniversary of the bill, and in commemoration of the July 4 week, "Parade Magazine," a national Sunday newspaper supplement publication, in its July 1 edition, featured a story entitled "Courage."

Written by Luther Skaggs, ex-Marine, medal recipient and president of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, the story featured ten of the living medal winners, picked at random, and their stories.

Second among those featured was Eli Whiteley, associate professor in the Department of Agronomy, who won the medal during World War II in France.

Alongside his picture, the story read thus:

"Texas born, Whiteley interrupted college to enter the Army in

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DR. A. D. SUTTLE JR.
...new research vice president

Directors Make Final Appointment

Dr. Andrew D. Suttle Jr., director of the Mississippi Industrial and Technological Research Commission has been appointed Vice-President for Research at A&M, Earl Rudder, A&M president, announced Sunday.

Dr. Suttle's appointment was officially confirmed Saturday by the A&M System board of directors. He will also hold the position of professor of chemistry.

"We look forward to having Dr. Suttle with us," Rudder said. "His coming to A&M will greatly strengthen our programs in research and chemistry."

Suttle's principal areas of research insterest include the application of the techniques of radio chemistry to refining problems and the initiation and development of a broad program in radiation chemistry. He also has worked on the application of nuclear reactors for chemical processing.

He is considered an authority on certain phases of underground nuclear detonations. Most recently his interest have been in the application of prompt nuclear devices as sources of energy for various purposes.

A native of West Point, Miss., the 36-year-old research scientist was graduated with highest honors from Mississippi State University in 1944.

From 1949 to 1952 he studied at the University of Chicago under an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship.

Dr. Suttle's doctoral dissertation was directed by Dr. W. F. Libby, Noble Prize winning physicist and a member of the AEC, and Prof. Maria G. Mayer.

His dissertation was titled "Routine Method of Beta Assay and Beta Decay Systematics of the Long-Lived Natural Beta Emiters."

The author of four scientific articles, Dr. Suttle is the inventor or co-inventor of approximately 22 patents or patent applications in the United States and Britain.

After serving in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1944-45, Suttle was an assistant in the Mississippi State chemical laboratory. After receiving his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

He was with Humble Oil prior to joining the Mississippi Industrial and Technological Research Commission, an organization directed solely to research in many disciplines and its application to con-

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Grads Salaries Up To Averages

The pattern of job placements and salaries for A&M graduating seniors who received their diplomas a few weeks ago closely followed the national averages just reported nationally.

This is the report of Wendell R. Horsley, director of the A&M Placement Office. He speaks authoritatively, as he also is chairman of the Salary Survey Committee of the College Placement Council, the organization which issued the national report.

The Placement Council's report released to some 2,000 major employers and more than 1,000 college placement officers is recognized as the barometer of the recruiting field. The Council serves as national headquarters of the eight regional placement associations in the United States and Canada.

A leading development during the 1961-62 year was that graduates who majored in the non-technical disciplines averaged starting salary monthly $24 higher this year than a year ago.

The increase more than doubled the $10 hike non-technicals experienced from 1959-60 to 1960-61 and boosted the monthly dollar value of beginning offers from $452 to $476.

Graduating seniors who majored in technical fields received the same gain dollarwise in 1961-62 as in the previous year. Their average monthly starting salary was $570.

Horsley said that computation of the final results nationally average ($579) and volume of offers. Electronics firms, which had dropped to third place in volume at mid-season, rebounded to second in volume and dollar value with an average offer for the year of $576.

Aeronautical engineering graduates barely edged out electrical engineering graduates for the honor of receiving the highest starting salaries. The former received $584 monthly as average starting salary, electrical engineers received $583.

The most dramatic employer increase was made, however, by public accounting firms. Horsley said that nationally, after an early-season average of $471, the starting salaries were jumped to $496. At A&M, as nationally, the banking and finance field followed closely with an increase of 5.1 percent, going from an early average of $412 to a final figure of $433 as the season progressed.

Liberal arts graduates received an average starting salary of $464, up 4.5 percent over the previous year, and accounting majors graduating in 1962 found the average starting salary to be $494, up 4.2 percent over the offers made a year earlier.

Rehearsal For Summer Musical
The actors in the summer musical "Anything Goes" are putting the finishing touches on their parts in preparation for next Thursday's opening in Guion Hall. The play, written by Cole Porter, will be staged July 12 and 13 in Guion Hall at 8:15 p. m. Students with activity cards will be admitted free. (Photo by Ronnie Fann)