

BATTALION EDITORIALS

A&M Coeducation Issue Has Vast Implications

The legal issue which is now being discussed with reference to A&M's limited coeducation policy has far-reaching implications which could have a direct effect on educational institutions throughout the nation.

The question hinges upon the interpretation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and is concerned with the authority a school possesses to use sex as a qualifying standard in its admissions policy. The relevant phrase in the act is "race, color, religion or national origin." Though not stated explicitly, sex is regarded by some observers as being implicit in the statute.

A&M Board President H. C. Heldenfels and state Attorney General Waggoner Carr have both affirmed that university officials have asked Carr to study the question of whether A&M's current policy is in conflict with the law. If the policy was tested in the courts and declared to be in violation of the law, the university would face the prospect of losing millions of dollars in federal funds.

In such an eventuality, the total effect of the decision would be difficult to completely conceive. Not only would other schools in the state such as Texas Woman's University be affected, but also such well-known institutions as Dartmouth and Vassar. The decision could wreak disruption and upheaval in schools which are firmly and traditionally founded upon a non-coeducational base. Some American schools which are recognized as being in the first magnitude in academic quality would be virtually forced to overhaul policies which have gone unquestioned up to now.

What is the possibility of such a decision being rendered in case the issue was taken to court?

It is difficult to determine, but an examination of recent rulings handed down by the federal judiciary reveals a definite tendency toward loose, liberal interpretations. The head of the judicial system, the Supreme Court, has proven itself in recent years to be more activist than at any previous time in its existence. But the basis for this activism has been broad, sweeping interpretations invoking the "spirit of the law" rather than the "letter." The "interstate commerce clause" of the Constitution and the "due process of law clause" of the 14th amendment have been defined in such broad terms by the high tribunal that they can apply virtually to whatever five of the justices want it to apply.

Members of the federal judiciary are the farthest removed officials from the people of any in the three branches of government. They are appointed officials and are appointed for life tenure.

Yet they are taking an increasingly greater role in shaping the nation's course and the possibility that a ruling by them on the coeducation issue could have a nationwide impact should not be overlooked.

Riots Point Up Need For Respecting Law

Nearly 2,500 years ago Aristotle pointed out a great truth about the law. He warned that laws will not be obeyed unless men acquire the habit of obeying them.

It is equally clear that anything which either encourages men to disregard law or diminishes men's respect for it strikes at the very heart of orderly, democratic and progressive living. This does not mean that all laws are either right or perfect. It does not mean that laws should not change and evolve. But it does mean that the security, health and progress of men and of nations lies in a respect for law and a willingness to obey it.

In the last few days two prominent Americans have addressed themselves to this very question, but from sharply different viewpoints. Commenting on the Los Angeles riots, former President Eisenhower said, "I believe the United States as a whole has been becoming atmospherized . . . in a policy of lawlessness. If we like a law, we obey it; if we don't, we are told: 'You can disobey it.'"

Also discussing the West Coast rioting, New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is quoted in an interview as saying that it was senseless to tell Negroes living in Northern slums to obey the law, that to these Negroes the law is the enemy.

The Kennedy statement is deeply disturbing. Even granting the fact that many Negroes do in fact regard the law as their enemy, will the Kennedy statement do anything to change their view? Will it not, rather, give them the impression that influential national figures look with sympathy upon their breaking of the law? As a former Attorney General who had shown himself active in securing wider Negro protection under law, Senator Kennedy is in a particularly favorable position to remind the Negro that the law is, in fact, his greatest safeguard. It is regrettable that this opportunity was missed.

We agree without reservation with President Eisenhower's statement: "I believe we must have greater respect for law. This means to me we must review our . . . moral standards."

Great efforts are now being made nationally on behalf of the Negro. Greater efforts will doubtless be made in the future. While it is true that many of these efforts are belated, it is also true that they are being made because the American people as a whole believe in the reign of justice. And justice without law is an impossibility.

Only through support of law and justice can any American citizen, Negro or white, hope to live in peace and prosperity. Law is man's highest concept of that higher, perfect order toward which human progress tends. It must be protected, honored, fostered and obeyed.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE BATTALION

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CADET SLOUCH by Jim Earle



"To them th' end of th' semester means dates, good times and sleepin'! To me, it means a dull campus, fewer cars to chase, and fewer elevator rides! What've I got to lose—I may as well go home for a while!"

Auto Tires Blasted By Senator

NEW YORK — "Neither the tire industry nor the automobile industry accepts the responsibility of fitting out cars with proper tires," charges Senator Gaylord Nelson (Dem., Wisconsin) in an article in the current issue of *Pageant* magazine.

A highway death rate of more than 47,000 persons last year has alarmed many experts, who have begun to wonder if faulty tires are not the source of a significant proportion of traffic fatalities.

Although no one can state with any certainty that tire failure was to blame for many of these accidents — because of the condition of the wreckage — it is clear that safe tires are a number one requirement for any automobile in today's high speed traffic.

The big question is: How safe are the tires the public is getting?

To find the truth in this issue, the Federal Trade Commission held extended public hearings early this year. The Commission called in the top spokesmen for the tire industry.

The hearings unearthed the following revealing facts:

1. The sizes stamped on tires were never meant to indicate the true sizes.
2. The weight used in fitting tires is the weight of the car plus three passengers and no luggage, with no regard for the fact that the car weighs considerably more when filled.
3. There is no way of telling one grade of tire from another.
4. The term "ply-rating" has no understandable meaning any more.

These admissions, by leading figures in the tire industry, seem to indicate that the tires being sold to many motorists are inadequate for the job expected of them.

"When asked what it is doing to correct this situation," continues the article, "spokesmen for the tire industry reply 'We have no control over what tire is put on any make of car. This is the decision of the car manufacturer.'"

So what's the answer? Harry C. McCreary, Jr., board chairman of the McCreary Tire and Rubber Company, says "Let's make it unlawful for any tire manufacturer to sell a tire which isn't strong enough to carry the load."

PARDNER

You'll Always Win The Showdown When You Get Your Duds Done At

CAMPUS CLEANERS



Teague Discusses Plan To Adopt Metric System

By OLIN E. TEAGUE U. S. Representative

Several years ago, proposals were first introduced in the Congress for a change in our basic system of measuring, from the English system of weights and measures (feet, inches, miles, quarts, etc.) to the metric system (meters, liters, kilometers, etc.).

The proposals were referred to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics; and while I am not a Member of the subcommittee under whose jurisdiction this would fall, I will nevertheless be called upon to consider it if the proposal reaches the full Committee.

The subcommittee initiated hearings about three weeks ago, and at the present time are engaged in a very serious study towards making a change. The reaction to the proposed legislation has generally been favorable, outside of a few industries who would be vitally affected. It is supported by the Department of Commerce, by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and by many industrial groups and scientists.

from some associations representing products like nuts and bolts who cite overwhelming costs of conversion to the metric system as their objection to undertaking even a study of the proposal.

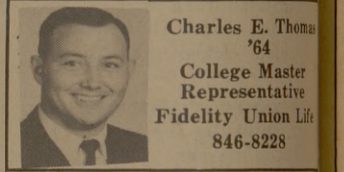
Why should we change or even consider changing our system of measurement? While Western civilization led the world in industrial development it did not generate one universal system of measurement. Instead, a number of systems emerged, resulting in a chaotic condition as world trade developed.

A serious effort toward a common system was made in the late 1700's by devising an international measurement system, a decimal system given the name metric system. The effort, however, was too late. Great Britain, then the leading industrial nation, refused to change from the English system.

Most other European nations, however, chose to adopt the metric system about the mid 1800's. Today, the United States, the United Kingdom and the majority of the British Commonwealth of nations are the only users among the world nations of the unit derived from this old British Imperial System. All other users use the metric system.

Uniform measurement by major nations would be helpful in this area. The cost consideration of converting to a metric system is most important as published figures on the conversion range from \$4 to \$5 billion to \$100 billion. If the proposed study were undertaken, a better cost determination would result.

The entire question is most significant to me in connection with two areas of endeavor which will play major roles in the future of this country; scientific development and world trade. Certainly have not reached a decision in this matter, but it is one of vital import to the people of this country.



Charles E. Teague '64 College Master Representative Fidelity Union Life 846-8228

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CALENDAR OF CHURCH SERVICES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY 9:30 A.M.—Sunday School 11:00 A.M.—Sunday Service 11:00 A.M.—2 P.M.—Tues. Reading Rm. 7:00-8:00 P.M.—Wed., Reading Room 8:00 P.M.—Wed. Evening Worship	CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE 9:45 A.M.—Sunday School 10:45 A.M.—Morning Worship 6:30 P.M.—Young People's Service 7:00 P.M.—Preaching Service ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL 906 Jersey Street, So. Side of Campus 8:00 & 9:15 A.M.—Sunday Service 9:15 A.M.—Nursery & Sunday School UNIVERSITY LUTHERAN (Missouri Synod) 10:00 A.M.—Bible Class 11:30 A.M.—Morning Worship 7:30 P.M.—Wednesday Vesper	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC Sunday Masses—7:30, 9:00 and 11:00 FAITH CHURCH UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST 9:15 A.M.—Sunday School 10:30 A.M.—Morning Worship 7:30 P.M.—Evening Service COLLEGE HEIGHTS ASSEMBLY OF GOD 9:45 A.M.—Sunday School 11:00 A.M.—Morning Worship 6:30 P.M.—Young People's Service 7:30 P.M.—Evening Worship A&M METHODIST 9:45 A.M.—Sunday School 10:55 A.M.—Morning Worship 5:30 P.M.—Campus & Career Class 5:30 & 6:00 P.M.—MYF Meetings 7:00 P.M.—Evening Worship
FIRST BAPTIST 9:30 A.M.—Sunday School 10:45 A.M.—Morning Worship 6:10 P.M.—Training Union 7:20 P.M.—Evening Worship 6:30 P.M.—Choir Practice & Teachers' meetings (Wednesday) 7:30 P.M.—Midweek Services (Wed.)	UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP 305 Old Hwy. 6 S. 10:00 A.M.—Sunday School 7:45 P.M.—First four Sundays of each month — Fellowship Meeting. SECOND BAPTIST 710 Eisenhower 9:45 A.M.—Sunday School 11:00 A.M.—Church Service 6:30 P.M.—Training Union 7:30 P.M.—Church Service OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN 8:15 & 10:45 A.M.—The Church at Worship 9:30 A.M.—Bible Classes For All Holy Communion—1st Sun. Ea. Mo.	CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS 26th East and Coulter, Bryan 8:30 A.M.—Priesthood meeting 10:00 A.M.—Sunday School 6:30 P.M.—Sacrament Meeting FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH Homestead & Ennis 9:45 A.M.—Sunday School 10:50 A.M.—Morning Worship 5:30 P.M.—Young People



A Change In View

There's nothing like a new perspective to change your attitude toward life.

When Junior is bored, he simply stands on his head for a new slant at things. The floor flips to the ceiling, with tables and chairs hanging from it, and people walk upside-down. At least that's the way it looks to him.

It is a good idea to gain a different perspective — to step back and get a new slant on things around you. But you don't have to stand on your head to do it.

Instead identify yourself with a church. Take your family and go regularly to worship. You will find a new perspective. Genuine values will keep their importance; unimportant things will diminish.

Today's life will be happier; tomorrow's full of hope. Nothing is upside-down, but everything claims its rightful place when you view life with the faith of a Christian.

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Sunday Ecclesiastes 11:1-10	Monday John 3:1-17	Tuesday John 14:1-17	Wednesday Acts 10:34-43	Thursday Acts 17:22-34	Friday II Corinthians 5:1-10	Saturday James 3:13-18
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