

# grab bag

By Glenn Dromgoole

Student unrest: Part 5.  
College students still hell.

The panty raids, drunken orgies and practical jokes that tagged the "Lost Generation" in the Roaring 20's are still with us, but to a more limited extent.

We have already considered the contributing factors that tend to make today's college student more serious about the world around him and more likely to engage in protest against it.

But headlines still proclaim fraternity hazings, holiday riots and campus parties that get out of hand. Whether he is having fun, creating havoc or attempting to solve the world's problems, today's student is more disturbed individually than any other segment in society or any college group in history.

**THE SUICIDE RATE** among a group of eastern college students was 50 per cent above the national rate over a 15 year period.

More than twice as great a percentage of students are seeking psychiatric help today than 10 years ago.

Almost twice as many students have reported ulcers during the past decade.

About half the college students drop out before completing their education, and half of these trace their problems to emotional causes.

"**THE HAPPY COLLEGE** student is a myth," reports Dr. and Mrs. Richard E. Gordon, whose book, "The Blight on the Ivy," offers perhaps one of the best studies available on student emotional problems. "An enormous number of students are carrying emotional burdens which range from merely painful to agonizing."

Stanford professor John Black says, "Colleges are . . . becoming centers of intense emotional stress and pressure for all who live or labor there. Twenty years ago, those who cared studied, and got good grades; those who didn't played. Today, or tomorrow, everybody cares, everybody studies, but the old grading curve hasn't changed much. The result can only be more intense, self-serving competition and more temptation to succeed by hook or crook, more hostility and anxiety."

**THE RISE IN** emotional disturbances on the college level has been traced to 1957, when Russia launched Sputnik I, its first man-made moon, on Oct. 4.

This defeat shocked Americans into action. They began to demand more of the schools and students. More pressure was applied on students to finish high school, then go on to college, until today more than half the nation's high school graduates enroll for higher learning — a figure nearly twice that of the pre-Sputnik era.

With this enrollment increase came tremendous competition. No longer could the playboys play. They were expected to work . . . or get out. Competition for admission to many schools became severe, and the fight to stay in followed accordingly.

Increased pressure brought increased stress and strain, more parental demands, more national demands. A highly technical, automatic age needed well-trained workers. The high school diploma for a 1960 graduate had little value.

**THESE PRESSURES**, these economical and professional advantages, these critical needs continue to lure more and more students into halls of higher education every year.

The average student hails from a family with an annual income of nearly \$6,000, an urban or suburban area, a group of friends who also attend college and parents who take a positive attitude toward education.

Parental attitudes, say the Gordons, play a major role in determining the student's ability to adjust to the increased pressure of college life. Comparing a group of high school and college students with comparable I.Q.'s, the Gordons postulated that underachievers were more likely to show these characteristics:

1. Their parents' interests were not intellectual.
2. Their parents did not complete high school.
3. Their fathers had lower middle class or lower class occupations.
4. The students' own interest were not intellectual.
5. The students had no clear long-range goals and ambitions.
6. The students did not seek help and counsel from older, experienced people.
7. The students' mothers did not work outside the home.
8. The students had had illnesses in addition to the usual childhood diseases.
9. The students had had disciplinary problems in school.
10. The students belonged to a minority religious or ethnic group.

**THE GORDONS** also listed a number of "stress factors" in determining why one student is overwhelmed with college pressures and others are not.

1. Previous severe physical illness.
2. Death of a parent before the student was 21. (This was termed "especially serious" if the parent was of the same sex and the child was only an infant at the time.)
3. Family history of emotional disturbance or alcoholism.
4. Foreign-born father.
5. Divorced or separated parents.
6. Severe physical illness in the family.
7. Business of financial difficulties.
8. Romantic problems.
9. Previous emotional illness.

**INDIVIDUAL UNREST** is not limited to the underachiever. The overachiever — bookworm, egghead, etc. — also may be headed for trouble.

"The student who leaves college with only a Phi Beta Kappa key and a Summa Cum Laude on his diploma enters the world half-educated," the Richards wrote.

This student likely receives much encouragement at home, often discusses his work and ideas with well-informed adults, makes up his mind early about his future, chooses his courses carefully, never cuts class, reads more than the assigned work, is always digging for more knowledge.

What he lacks is social life, an integral part of campus activity. Dorm bull-sessions, work in campus organizations, attendance at athletic contests and dating and fraternizing liven up the college years and contribute to the student's complete education.

"**THE STUDENT** who scorns them deprives himself of the greatest gift college has to offer — an abundant life. He'll graduate at the top of his class — if he makes it to the podium," claim the Richards.

But despite the dreary picture, all is not bleak. The medical and social sciences are continually searching to help man understand himself.

"There is every reason to look with increasing confidence to the future management of students' emotional problems," say the Richards. "Students are now better prepared for college, for their new responsibilities, for the stresses they must face."

"Let us remember that pressure need not always crush; that properly applied it can help mould the productive and rewarding life."

Wednesday: Social unrest.

# Ags, Ponies In Showdown

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# The Battalion

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## Fish Win Drill Honors



By MIKE BERRY  
Battalion Staff Writer  
The Texas A&M Freshman Drill Team won second place Saturday in top national drill competition at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana.

The Fish competed against 19 other teams from North Dakota, Michigan, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

The exhibition drill was graded by Marine officers and noncommissioned officers. The Marine captain who inspected the team told Lee Paris, the commander, it was undoubtedly the finest unit he had seen that day.

"That compliment, coming from a Marine officer," said Dan Petty, the team's senior advisor, "inspired the team to try harder."

The highest possible score for exhibition drill was 1,300 points, 1,200 for the drill phase and 100 for the inspection phase. The Fish scored 1,136 points.

Capitol University of Columbus, Ohio, won first place with a score of 1,147 points and Loyola University of Ohio won third.

The Fish were preceded by the reputation of the 1963 team that won third place at Purdue.

"There were many compliments from spectators who were looking forward to see the Texans drill," said Petty, "and this year's drill team followed suit, completely lived up to their reputation and formed their own."

Petty said that the team's style was generally the same in intricacy and movement as the northern team, but is performed in a straight military manner—sharp and strict, contrasting to the other's flashy style.

In addition to the 28 members of the team, seven advisors, one senior, one junior, and four sophomores traveled to Indiana. Maj. Calvin Reese and Maj. G. J. Harber of the Department of Military Science accompanied the freshmen.

The team left Friday from Easterwood Airport and flew to Bunker Hill Air Force Base aboard a C-119 troop carrier. The transportation was provided by the 446th Troop Carrier Wing based at Ellington Air Force Base in Houston.

An interesting sideline to the day's activities was the sharing of a dressing room with a girl's drill team. "It added spice to the day," Petty said.

The next competition for the team will be at the A&M Invitational Drill Meet March 26. Plans are being made for the LSU Drill Meet and possibly the National Cherry Blossom Meet in Washington, D. C.



FISH ADMIRE TROPHY

Members of the Freshman Drill Team display the trophy they won over the weekend for placing second in the Purdue University drill team competition. Left to right are Glynn Wilson, executive officer; Lee Pais, team commander; Gary Eaton, right guide, and Richard Calvert, guidon bearer.

## Chemistry Prof Appointed Assistant Science Dean

John B. Beckham has been named assistant dean of the College of Sciences, Dr. Clarence Zener, dean of the college, has announced.

Beckham has been at A&M since 1946. He is an associate professor in the Department of Chemistry.

The assistant dean, 49, performed undergraduate work at Daniel Baker College and acquired the master's degree in chemistry at A&M in 1950. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon.

Beckham taught in Texas high schools at Rocksprings, Giddings and Taylor. He was a chief ammunition inspector in ordnance of the U. S. War Department for three years before coming to A&M.

Beckham, his wife Mildred and son, John, reside at 1015 James Parkway East in College Station.

The son is a junior physics major at A&M. A daughter, Mrs. Patricia Bunkley and her husband were graduated from A&M in January and reside in Victoria.

## Senate To Study Insurance Plans

The Student Senate will begin shortly a study of various student insurance policies to replace the present policy that will expire at the close of the 1966 school year.

Clark Munroe, A&M director of personnel, told the Senate that a new policy should be approved by about March 1.

Senate President Roland Smith said the Senate will plan a student opinion poll to enable students to voice opinions concerning both the present and the new policy.

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE**  
Battalion photographer Herky Killingsworth wrote a column last week bemoaning the fact that he sent out a multitude of Valentine cards but received nary a one in return. Killingsworth has since been swamped with Valentines from sympathetic female fans. Only trouble is, all the love notes are anonymous.

## Vet Official Says Mascot's Condition Stays Unchanged

By DANI PRESSWOOD  
Battalion News Editor

A veterinary medicine hospital spokesman said Monday that Reveille's condition remains unchanged.

Dr. E. W. Ellett, associate professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, said the Aggie mascot is not expected to recover from her latest kidney attack.

"She's holding her own and seems to feel fairly good," he said. "However, the original kidney damage remains."

The doctor noted that tests are being run every three or four days to determine the amount of damage.

The 14-year old shetland shepherd is suffering from chronic interstitial nephritis, a disease which hampers the elimination of metabolic products.

Her latest attack has hospitalized her for the past three weeks. Since Reveille is in no pain, the doctor informed, there is no reason to put her to sleep.

Reveille II was a gift to Texas A&M by Mr. and Mrs. Max Wienert in 1952.

Although she has lived with and marched alongside Company E-2, Reveille has gained worldwide fame with her halftone antics at football games, keeping the field clear while the Texas Aggie Band performed.

Her kidney trouble began in 1956, with a seizure which destroyed a large amount of kidney tissue.

Because of her old age she is no longer able to replace the destroyed tissue which has been destroyed by the recurring attacks. She has lived more than 90 human years.

According to Ellett, uremic poisoning is the result of the inefficient kidney function.

Reveille has passed through a stage in which she would have died without early medical application. The disease's acute phase has passed and she is no

longer under intensive treatment.  
"If she improves sufficiently she will be turned back over to E-2," Ellett remarked. "We just don't give up on old Reveille very easily."

However, the doctor noted, if she should recover this attack, another will occur soon which she will not survive.

Another campus favorite, Ranger, died earlier in the school year of a similar kidney ailment.

## History Of Coeducation — 5

# Fight Shifts To Legislature

By TOMMY DeFRANK

Attorney John Barron's attempts to force coeducation at the A&M College in the 1950's through the courts were supplemented by a similar try waged in the State Legislature by cohort Bill Moore.

State Sen. W. T. (Bill) Moore was a native son of Bryan and, along with Barron, had seen firsthand examples of close friends or kin who desired a college education but were turned away from A&M because they were women.

Moore, a member of the A&M Class of 1940, also felt strongly that coeducation should be implemented as soon as possible to provide for "the normal social and spiritual development of the individual."

"We speak of traditions . . . of A&M College. Likewise, . . . as Americans are proud of the United States of America and hold dear the traditions passed down through its age of development. But I do not feel that traditions should be so binding and unflexible as to prevent the development of the individuals concerned," he wrote in a 1953 letter to the Dallas A&M Club. "Can we continue to be proud of traditions if they prevent the normal development of the minds

and spiritual bodies of the individual?" he asked.

"If . . . A&M College should become coeducational the college would become not only the largest school in the southwest but the best school in the southwest, academically as well as in size," he predicted.

On March 3, 1953, Moore introduced a resolution asking the Senate to direct the A&M Board of Directors to abolish the all-male enrollment standard.

One report claims Moore introduced his legislation at a time when the Senate was conducting routine business and many Senators were not present on the floor. At any rate, however, his resolution was passed on a voice vote without objection or discussion.

Sen. Searcy Bracewell of Houston, also an A&M former student, was not in the Senate chamber at the time but rushed in when informed of the resolution and immediately countered with a motion to reconsider.

Debate between the two former students continued for more than an hour before the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was not to have been taken up until the next week.

But the week jumped the gun

two days later and voted overwhelmingly to kill Moore's resolution.

The vote was 27-1, with the Bryan senator the only lawmaker to support his earlier stand.

Even Sen. Neville Colson of Navasota, one of the few women to have attended A&M, voted against Moore.

Several senators indicated they had been deluged with angry letters from constituents critical of the first resolution.

Shortly after his ill-fated coed attempt, Moore became tangled in a battle with A&M administrators by submitting another resolution directing the Board to eliminate the position of chancellor.

And while blasting Moore for his second resolution, some A&M officials also took exception to his views on coeducation.

"Sen. Moore is, of course, entitled to his opinion concerning the advisability of coeducation at the A&M College, even to the point of continuing the fight for it in the face of clear expression of opinion by the people of the state and by the Senate," said R. Henderson Shuffler, A&M System director of information.

"His attempt to determine the policies of the Board of Direc-

tors . . . by resolutions from the Senate floor . . . are improper and irresponsible acts for which he should be held accountable by the people of Texas who own the institution which he seems determined to personally take over," Shuffler added.

A&M President M. T. Harrington, commenting on newspaper references to the "alarming low in enrollment," also took a short at Moore.

"I am convinced that there is now and always will be an important place in the Texas higher educational system to be filled by a strong, technical college for men only," Harrington said.

Moore's relations with the Board were somewhat strained over the issue for a time, but the storm over his legislative proposals finally subsided and the spotlight switched to John Barron's coeducation lawsuits in 1958 and 1959.

But the Bryan solon retained his belief that coeducation was the key to turning A&M into an institution of the first class.

After the Senate defeated his coed resolution in 1953 Moore predicted A&M would be coeducational in 10 years.

His prediction was accurate. (Next: the 1963 breakthrough.)