

# The Battalion

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## STEPS DOWN

Larry Schilhab, right, tells Civilian Student Council members Thursday night that he is resigning as council president because of draft difficulties. Mark Olson, council first vice president, succeeded Schilhab. (Photos by Jim Berry)

# Schilhab Steps Down; Olson Is CSC Chief

By Hayden Whitsett

Mark Olson became Civilian Student Council president Thursday night following the resignation of Larry Schilhab.

Schilhab said he was resigning because it appeared that he would be drafted, since his draft number is 54 and he can no longer hold a II-S student deferment.

He is also having to graduate this month, a semester earlier than he had planned, he said. The petroleum engineering major also said he hopes to find a job that will provide him with an occupational deferment.

In his resignation speech, Schilhab said that he has enjoyed his four-year association with the CSC and expressed hopes for its future growth.

"The civilian student body has gone from a group of students to a very strong body," he said.

He added that while he has been on campus he has seen the addition of street lights, expansion of civilian weekend, and a

greater civilian student participation in building the bonfire.

"These are all signs of a much greater participation in on-campus activities," he continued.

Schilhab was president of Hart Hall during the 1967-68 school year and was civilian chaplain last year.

After accepting Schilhab's resignation, the council presidency went to Mark Olson, first vice-president, in accordance to council by-laws.

Olson became first vice-president Dec. 11 after David Alexander resigned because of academic reasons.

Bill Scherle, council secretary, was then elected by acclamation to fill the first vice-president's position vacated by Olson. Following that, Donald Bouchard, sophomore, was elected to fill the vacated secretarial position.

Discussion of two student government conferences dominated the rest of the night's business.

First mentioned the Texas

Residence Hall Association (TRHA) conference at East Texas State University.

The conference, which involves residence hall programs, student judiciary programs and other campus matters, will be Feb. 6-8.

The council voted to attend and appropriated \$300 to pay for registration fees. The council also decided to use the opportunity to have their own retreat.

The council then discussed whether or not it should send delegates to the annual National Association of College and University Residence Halls (NACURH) conference at Texas Tech University.

The conference, scheduled for March 11-14, is a nationwide program designed to allow students to discuss problems they have on campus. The council appropriated \$300 to allow six delegates to attend the meeting.

Schilhab then mentioned plans for Project Jericho, an on-campus

(See Schilhab, page 3)

## Voice Criticisms, Too, in 'Feedback' Ags OK Senate, MSC Efforts

By Dave Mayes  
Battalion Editor

A&M students generally agreed that their representatives in the Student Senate and the Memorial Student Center Council were doing a good job, but disapproved of an on-campus Afro-American society and seriously questioned administration policies concerning coeds, campus speakers and compulsory board and laundry.

Senators learned Thursday of these and other student attitudes in a Grievance Committee report on Operation Feedback, a questionnaire poll of 2,340 students in November.

Although in its analysis the committee chaired by Marcus Hill (jr-Ag), admitted that the poll was statistically "less than successful" — 16.7 per cent of the 14,092 students responded — it nevertheless concluded that "the points made herein are representative of students of Texas A&M, and are substantially relevant and conclusive."

In the survey, 61 per cent of

those polled said they thought the senate adequately represented them, but yet only 33 per cent could name their own senate representatives.

The most students (82 per cent) to agree on anything in the poll voiced approval of the programming of the MSC. A number of critical comments were directed at Town Hall, however, expressing disappointment in the "type of entertainment" the committee offered and opposing a "discrimination against civilians in the recruitment of Town Hall Juniors," the report said.

In response to other specific questions, 48 per cent of the students said that the Afro-American Society should not be recognized on campus. Twenty-one per cent said the society should be recognized and 31 per cent had no opinion. The society had applied for university permission to meet on-campus in the Fall, and had been turned down.

Students were asked whether

they supported the Senate's actions on the Oct. 15 Moratorium and 74 per cent said "yes" and 19 per cent, "no."

"Most of those who commented in support of the senate expressed an antipathy to any type of dissension, peaceful or otherwise," the report said. "Concern for A&M's image was strong, but seemed equally balanced by concern for the right to dissent. Those who disagreed . . . expressed concern for freedom of speech and assembly, and the need to discuss such important issues."

The report said that most of the arguments expressed by the dissenters could be characterized by one student's response: "If a student is not allowed to express himself on his own campus, then the university ceases to be a wide-range educational institution and becomes merely a machine producing ineffective parts."

Asked to comment on university policies, "a very large number of students" the report said, were principally concerned with the on-campus speaker policy which, they said, "robs the student of a complete education . . . Students should be able to listen to both sides of important issues and decide for themselves which viewpoint is to their liking."

University regulations generally state that all speakers must be granted permission to appear on campus by the faculty-staff Executive Committee.

On the subject of coeducation, "there was evident in many questionnaires, a feeling of an urgent need for dormitory housing for female students," the report said.

"Students questioned also asked for the establishment of an Office of the Dean of Women."

Concerning compulsory board and laundry, the report said that "many students are dissatisfied with the present system. It was suggested that by making the system non-compulsory, you would reduce the demand, thus reducing the help requirement and also perhaps improving the services."

The report added that in terms of number of complaints, "characterized more by vociferous griping than by constructive suggestions," parking facilities ranked third behind food and laundry, followed by telephone service, regulation of the air-conditioning system, the University hospital and the Campus Security forces.

One resolution established and defined the purpose of the Business Relations subcommittee, a panel which would serve as a communications link between students and local businessmen.

Caperton said a clear statement was needed after reports of debate and references to "blacklisting" on the subject in the Senate's last meeting caused a number of misunderstandings among northgate merchants.

The subcommittee's purpose, as passed in the resolution, would be to "establish a method of direct relations and communication with local merchants, work with the Better Business Bureau if one is formed, inform merchants of students comments on business practices and irregularities and propose recommendations to the senate and businessmen for improvement. . . ."

Caperton's other resolution (See Ags OK, page 2)



## SENATE REPORT

Marcus Hill (jr-Ag), Student Senate Grievance Committee chairman, reports to senate members Thursday night some of the complaints he receives from students. The complaints range, Hill said, from raising the sidewalks so the rain will run off to fixing shower nozzles. (Photo by Jim Berry)

## Termed 'Revolutionary' Scientist Reports On Cancer Theory

By Frank Carey  
AP Science Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—An eminent American scientist reported Thursday development of a new and revolutionary cancer theory, and said it might open the way to eventual control of mankind's most feared malady.

The theory is that a potential viral trigger or "spark" for cancer is inborn in all humans, but is never touched off in most people.

The concept, which involves viruses but differs sharply from previous theories linking viruses with human cancer, was described to The Associated Press by one of its co-developers, Dr. Robert J. Huebner, internationally known virologist of the National Cancer Institute.

In effect, the theory holds that:

- The actual seeds for cancer, in the form of genetic ingredients for a certain type of virus, are present in all of us from the time we're conceived, but in most people are kept from malignantly flowering, thanks to other genetic forces.

- When cancer does occur, it's the results of the previously suppressed mechanism being switched on by defective genes present in some people, or by such environmental factors as radiation or certain chemicals. In some people, the concept holds, the very process of aging may provide the switch-on action.

- The cancer seed mechanism, whether or not it ultimately generates malignancy, may have a beneficial function in the early development of the embryo. That is, it may be essential to life itself.

Huebner, who developed the concept, with Dr. George Todaro, also of NCI, recently was named by the White House as one of the winners of the 1969 National Medal of Science, the federal government's highest honor in science.

The White House announcement of Huebner's selection, for pioneering achievements in virology in the past quarter century, hinted at one phase of his new concept by saying it "is likely to prove one of the major breakthroughs in the study of mammalian leukemias."

But Huebner indicated the concept has possible implications for all forms of cancer.

## Finals Schedule

Final exams for the fall semester, 1969, will be held Jan. 16-24 according to the following schedule:

Date	Hour	Series
Jan. 16, Friday	8-11 a.m.	MWF8
Jan. 16, Friday	1-4 p.m.	MWF12
Jan. 19, Monday	8-11 a.m.	TTh8F1
Jan. 19, Monday	1-4 p.m.	MWTh2
Jan. 20, Tuesday	8-11 a.m.	MWF9
Jan. 20, Tuesday	1-4 p.m.	M3TTh10
Jan. 21, Wednesday	8-11 a.m.	TF2 or TWF3 or TThF3
Jan. 21, Wednesday	1-4 p.m.	MWF10
Jan. 22, Thursday	8-11 a.m.	TTh12
Jan. 22, Thursday	1-4 p.m.	M4TTh11
Jan. 23, Friday	8-11 a.m.	MWTh1
Jan. 23, Friday	1-4 p.m.	TTh9F2
Jan. 24, Saturday	8-11 a.m.	MWF11
Jan. 24, Saturday	1-4 p.m.	TF1

NOTE: Final examinations in courses with only one theory hour per week as shown in the catalogue will be given, at the discretion of the department head concerned, at the last meeting of either the theory or practice period before the close of the semester.

## NASA Delays Apollo 13, May Reschedule Others

By Paul Recer  
AP Aerospace Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) The launch of Apollo 13 toward a moon landing has been postponed a month in a move which may be the start of a general rescheduling of moon flights.

The Space Agency announced Thursday that Apollo 13, man's third landing on the moon, will be launched on April 11 instead of March 12 as previously planned.

Scientists studying the moon greeted the news with delight.

Many lunar scientists in recent months have bitterly criticized the Space Agency for scheduling the moon landings so closely together.

After last July's Apollo 11, the flights had been scheduled about every four months and scientists said this did not provide them with enough time to study the results of one flight before another was upon them.

The announcement Thursday also said Apollo 14 will be launched sometime in the fall. It had been scheduled for July 11.

University National Bank  
"On the side of Texas A&M."  
—Adv.

The earlier schedule also called for launching Apollo 15 in November.

Space agency officials had said earlier this week, however, they were considering stretching out the moon exploration program making flights six months apart.

A schedule under consideration, an official said then, includes two flights this year, two in 1971, none in 1972, two in 1973 and one in 1974.

Eight more moon landings had been planned, but officials announced last week that one of them would be dropped, making Apollo 19 the final landing mission.

No moon landings are planned in 1972 to allow for the planned space station program which calls for a permanent orbiting work station to be launched that year, probably in March. This station would be manned by astronauts for weeks on end.

Many scientists attending a lunar science conference in Houston this week have complained of the lack of time granted them to study the Apollo 11 moon samples. They were allowed only 90 days of study before having to make required reports this week.

With the possibility of a pro-

gram stretch out, some scientists feel they will have more time for study and will then be in a position to have more to say about the landing sites and scientific objectives of later missions.

Since the Apollo 11 landing, a number of prominent Space Agency scientists have resigned because they claim science had not been getting its proper emphasis in the space program.

The flight rescheduling is seen by some as a concession by the Space Agency toward the scientists.

A Space Agency executive said would be an "effort to maximize" the scientific return.

Another said the reasoning behind the complaints of the scientists "bore equal weight" with budgetary considerations.

The official said that stretching would save no money "in the long run, but it would for a particular year."

He said by dropping one flight in 1970 funds would be available for other Space Agency activities, including preparations for the space station program.

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