

First woman at A&M recalls campus life

By KIRSTEN DIETZ
Reporter

When Texas A&M formally opened its door to women degree candidates in 1963, the first woman to walk through was a 56-year-old grandmother of four.

Stella Haupt, one of 150 women to be admitted to the University that year, had earned her undergraduate degrees in English and education from Hardin Simmons University in Abilene in 1930 — 33 years before making history at A&M. She earned a master's degree in education from A&M in 1964, the summer after she was admitted. At the time she had taught sixth grade in the Bryan Independent School District for 10 years.

Haupt said there were several reasons why she was chosen to be the first woman allowed to enroll for

study toward a degree.

"I was a mature woman already teaching, I wouldn't be going full-time and I was the wife of a professor and former student," she said. "We received no ugly harassment at all as someone else might have."

"There were lots of former students and students that objected (to the admittance of women), so the school just couldn't afford to admit a young girl just out of high school."

Haupt said she never encountered harassment probably because few men in the College of Education were taking the same classes she was and because she took most of her classes at night.

When her admission to Texas A&M was announced, the media descended upon her at work. But she said she was prepared.

"My husband forewarned me they

were coming, so I was able to forewarn the children," she said.

But Haupt prefers to emphasize the fact that she, her oldest daughter and a granddaughter are the first three generations of women to graduate from Texas A&M. Her daughter received a master's degree in the late '60s and her granddaughter received an undergraduate degree in 1978.

"It made about as big a splash in some ways as when I was admitted," she said of media reaction to the milestone.

Maroon blood has continued to run through the family. Three other granddaughters received Texas A&M diplomas, three grandchildren are currently juniors and two grandchildren in high school plan to attend the University.

Haupt holds another place of



Stella Haupt

honor as the longest sustaining member of the Campus Study Group, belonging since 1931. The organization was formed in 1916 as a study club for women connected to the University.

But Haupt said she is more active in the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Colonies and United Daughters of the Confederacy because of an interest in genealogy.

Chevron-Gulf merger phases out workers, offers severance pay

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. said Wednesday 12,000 employees nationwide of Chevron and Gulf Corp. are being offered voluntary severance pay as part of the Chevron-Gulf merger.

The offer was part of Chevron's overall plan for merging the two companies' functions and was announced to employees Wednesday. The plan involves the transfer of at least 5,800 workers and the shutdown of Gulf facilities headquarters in Pittsburgh.

How many jobs will be eliminated, Chevron said, cannot yet be calculated, but it is generally understood in the industry that between 5,700 and 7,500 out of the two companies' total domestic employment of 57,000 will be phased out. Similar reductions will be made among 21,000 workers overseas.

The Pittsburgh closure would result in the transfer of 1,500 jobs to the San Francisco Bay area. About 2,800 jobs would be transferred out of Houston, mostly to the San Francisco area. Another 1,500 jobs at other locations also would be transferred to various sites.

Chevron said disposition of Gulf's

headquarters building in Pittsburgh was "under review." Research activities at Harmer, Pa., where 900 are employed near Pittsburgh, would be mainly merged with Chevron research in the San Francisco area.

Marketing and management functions of Gulf Oil Products, Gulf Pipe Line, Gulf Mineral Resources, and the International Division of Gulf Oil Exploration and Production all would be consolidated in the San Francisco area. Gulf's credit card operation in Atlanta, which employs 500, also would move to San Francisco.

However, 3,000 jobs were expected to remain on Houston after the merger is completed, as well as 7,000 jobs elsewhere in Texas.

Employee relocations were not expected to begin until next spring. Chevron said employees not offered transfers would be given "severance benefits and out-placement assistance at company expense."

The 12,000 offered voluntary severance should receive up to a year's pay and previously earned retirement benefits. Transferred employees would be granted Chevron's regular moving benefits.

Weinberger: If we must fight, we must win

Official promises no Vietnam

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger promised Wednesday U.S. troops will not be slowly drawn into Vietnam-style combat in Central America, and then listed six tests for going to war, including a "clear intention" to win.

The Pentagon chief said American troops should be committed only as a "last resort" and when their action is vital to U.S. national interests.

But, Weinberger said, "Let no one entertain any illusions — if our vital interests are involved, we are prepared to fight. And we are resolved that if we must fight, we must win."

He also endorsed Grenada-style actions, with appropriately sized

American forces seeking "clearly defined" objectives.

A prominent theme in Weinberger's speech was the desire to avoid another Vietnam — a costly conflict undermined by a lack of public support.

"The president will not allow our military forces to creep — or be drawn gradually — into a combat role in Central America or any other place in the world," Weinberger said.

"In those cases where our national interests require us to commit combat forces, we must never let there be doubt of our resolution," he said. "When we commit our troops to combat we must do so with the sole

object of winning."

Weinberger listed six major tests for going to war, saying they "can be helpful in deciding whether or not we should commit our troops" in the future:

- Forces should not be committed unless it is "deemed vital to our national interest or that of our allies."
- There must be a "clear intention of winning" and there should be no hesitation to commit limited forces "sized accordingly," such as in the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada Oct. 25, 1983.

- Political and military objectives should be "clearly defined."
- The relationship between the size of the force and the objectives "must be continually reassessed and adjusted if necessary."
- "Before the U.S. commits combat forces abroad, there must be some reasonable assurance" of support from the people and Congress. "We cannot fight a battle with the Congress at home while asking our troops to win a war overseas or, as in the case of Vietnam ... ask our troops not to win, but just to be there."
- "Finally, the commitment of U.S. forces to combat should be a last resort."

Cooke: Structure often confused with quality

By ROBIN BLACK
Senior Staff Writer

"In the year 2004 I would like to see every college graduate be able to write simple English," Alistair Cooke, featured speaker of the E. L. Miller Lecture Series, said Wednesday.

Cooke made his second of three appearances for the lecture series. Wednesday's address, sponsored by the Great Issues Committee, was advertised beforehand as being

about the state of America 20 years from now. Cooke, however, had other plans.

"I'm not here to give a lecture," he said. "A lecture is a reading. What I'd like to do instead is hold a symposium — a bringing together of voices."

One question asked of Cooke concerned the recent topic — especially locally — of world universities.

Cooke said he thinks universities striving for this classification tend to

go about it the wrong way.

"Universities have a tendency to confuse the structure with the quality," Cooke said, referring to the amount of money put into buildings, laboratories and other facilities.

"First rate people don't grow on trees and they don't grow in steel labs," he said.

Administrators are fond of talking about how many Nobel prize winners they've recruited, while

their average student is a moron, he said.

"The test of whether a university is of the world class is the intellectual quality of the average student," he said.

And the key to improving the intellect of the average student, he said, lies in recruiting the right teachers.

Cooke will give his last address today at 4 p.m. in 204C in the Sterling C. Evans Library.

Program aids war vets

By DALLAS MORRIS
Reporter

Post-traumatic stress syndrome, a disorder associated with war veterans, is more common than was once believed, says Dr. Merrill Lipton, a psychiatrist with the Texas A&M College of Medicine.

Lipton is a staff physician in the Teague Veterans Center and has co-founded a 3-year-old therapy program for veterans and ex-POWs. Dr. William Schaffer, a Teague Center social worker, and Lipton both said they feel their therapy program has been successful.

"We feel that post-traumatic stress disorder is more common than we earlier believed but that the diagnosis is frequently missed," Lipton said. "And, once diagnosed, obtaining a medical history and symptoms can be more difficult than average because of the veterans' reluctance to dwell on the incidents."

Lipton said most older veterans are reluctant to admit to symptoms related to their war experience and often deny a symptom when asked a

direct question.

Traumatic stress reactions in life may be brought on by pressures unrelated to war, Lipton said. Any stressful experience, such as the inability to work due to a heart attack, the loss of a loved one, or being the victim of a rape or natural disaster, can cause a reaction.

The treatment for post-traumatic stress syndrome is different for everyone, Lipton said. Some people have the best results when working in a group.

An effective part of the treatment for group members has been discussions of recurring bad wartime memories with others who have been in the same situation, Lipton said. Sometimes medication is given to a person to help calm his nerves, he said.

Members of the program obtain varying degrees of relief from nightmares, irritability, anxiety and depression while usually improving relations with their own families and friends, Lipton said.

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