Youngest Reveille begins reign

By SARAH OATES Staff Writer

At a mere 12 weeks, she's one of the youngest First Ladies in history. Reveille V, the new Texas A&M mascot and "First Lady of Aggieland" arrived Sunday to take over mascot duties for Reveille IV, who made her last official appearance Saturday in Austin at the Texas A&M versus University of Texas game.

fair that

nd for it.

"Everybody's real excited," Hans Meinardus, Company E-2 mascot corporal said of the sable and white American Collie. Company E-2 is responsible for taking care of the mascot.

He said in a phone interview Sunday that the purebred pup spent her first day on campus receiving visitors and playing with

"They're getting along well," Meinardus said. "There's no annosity between them.'

E-2 chose the puppy from more than 15 American Collies and other breeds of dogs offered to replace Reveille IV.

of personality, general character, coat color, gait, size and express-

"Mutts don't live as long as pedigreed dogs," he said. "With a pedigree, you know what the dog's background is. Reveille V comes from a long line of cham-

The puppy was donated by Collie breeder Ray Carrel of Del Rio, Texas.

"I always wanted one of my dogs to go to A&M," Carrel said Monday. "I hope she'll make a good mascot. I've been an Aggie fan since I came to Texas in

Meinardus said he will begin training Reveille V during the Christmas holidays and that she will be sent to obedience school during the summer.

Her first official appearance will be at an A&M basketball game, but Meinardus hasn't decided which one she will attend.
After nine-and-a-half years with
the University, Reveille IV leaves
today to begin her retirement at the Bryan home of Dr. Lee Phillips, Texas A&M's director of

to replace Reveille IV.

"We had a lot of offers," he said. "We chose her on the basis would take her," Phillips said. "Gosh, how can you refuse an honor like that?"

The Collie's new home is a far Meinardus said the outfit pre-ferred a pedigreed Collie because tiring to a spacious covered patio, purebreds tend to be healthier complete with ceiling fan.



Reveille V meets Reveille IV.

Apply for Fish Camp lead staff by Thursday

By KAREN BLOCH Reporter

Though Fish Camp doesn't officially begin until August, the plan-

ning is already under way. Applications for chairman, subchairman and recreation coordinator are being accepted through 5 p.m. Thursday at the Student Y desk, 213 Pavilion.

Anyone who was a counselor or staff member at Fish Camp '84 and will attend A&M next fall is eligible to apply for the positions. Applicants cannot be on University scholastic probation and must have a 2.25 grade-point ratio.

Students who were not counselors or staff members last year can apply to be a counselor. Applications will be available on Jan. 28.

'It's real important that people realize that to apply you have to have attended last year's camp as a counselor or staff member," Fish Camp Director Hayes Blackstock said. "You need to know how Fish Camp works before you can be a chair-

Last year about 150 people applied for staff (chairmen, sub-chairmen and recreation coordinators), Blackstock said. From these applicants 16 chairmen, 16 sub-chairmen and three recreation coordinators

"We don't look for anything spe-cific when we select our staff,"

Blackstock said. "It takes all kinds of

people to make camp a success."

The goal of Fish Camp is to give the freshmen a positive and realistic view of college life. At camp, freshmen are taught about Aggie traditions and given the opportunity to meet other freshmen and upperclassmen in a relaxed atmosphere.

Fish Camp is divided into four, four-day sessions. Each of these sessions is broken into four individual

A chairman and sub-chairman will be responsible for each of the 16 camps. The chairman and sub-chairman select the counselors, do administrative work and keep in close contact with the Fish Camp directors and counselors.

Recreation coordinators must attend three camp sessions. They are responsible for organizing intramurals, preparing music for camp mixers and assisting with administrative

Traditionally students who attend the last session don't return to Col-lege Station until the day before classes begin, but that will be chang-

'I felt it was hard to come back and start classes right away," Blackstock said. "We'll be able to leave a four-day break between Camp D and the first day of classes since school will start on Sept. 2, later than

letwork works to save beached marine animals

By KIRSTEN DIETZ

Reporter

Lucky" deserves his name. came entangled in a shrimper's in the Gulf of Mexico. The crew s able to keep him alive until the at reached Galveston, where he rushed to SeaArama for care. oite his serious injury, Lucky rended to treatment and eventually me a performer at Sea Arama.

While Lucky was not technically sidered a stranded mammal, he adopted by the Texas Marine mmal Stranding Network as its ficial symbol, because he rep-sents the survivors of dangers cre-

Lucky is the only wild dolphin to uccessfully nursed back to health Texas. All other stranded mams have died, despite the efforts de by the Texas Marine Mammal nding Network.

The network's goal is to recover and rehabilitate a live dolphin or whale and return it back to the The Atlantic bottlenose dolphin ocean. The network is a volunteer organization operating in five regions along the Texas coast from the Louisiana border to Corpus Christi. Texas A&M is the coordinating

headquarters of the network. Dr. Raymond Tarpley and Greg Schwab, associate researchers for Texas A&M's Department of Veterinary Anatomy, are the coordinators of the program, which began in No-

Since then, 167 animals have been stranded on the Texas coast and 17 were alive when stranded. Most of the strandings occur during three months: March (55 total), April (21 total) and November (15 total).

Tarpley said most of the Texas strandings are individual strandings

of rare species.
"To save one of these particular

species would add a lot to the science of cetology," Tarpley said. Cetology is the zoology of whales and related aquatic mammals.

When a stranding is reported, the stranding rescue team in that region goes to the site. Tarpley and Schwab visit only live strandings because of the distance from College Station to the Gulf of Mexico coast.

If the animal is alive, first aid is administered on the spot, and the animal is transferred to a holding facility for treatment. The animal is put under 24-hour observation and its respiration and behavior are monitored.

If the animal is dead, data and samples of tissue are collected at the site. If the death has been recent, the body is brought to Texas A&M where Tarpley and Schwab perform a necropsy (autopsy) to determine the cause of death.

Copies of the collected data are

sent to the Southeastern Regional Stranding Network headquarters in Florida and then to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., the collection center for stranding data from around the country.

Basically, two types of strandings occur. Mass strandings, which involve a large number of animals, and single strandings, which are the type that usually occurs along the Texas coast, Tarpley said.

While scientists are not sure why the animals become stranded, Tarpley said single strandings usually seem due to ill health.

"Once on the beach, the effects of exposure cause health to plummet and the gravitational pull on the pulmonary and cardiovascular system

creates a stress," Tarpley said.

Sometimes a healthy animal will come close to shore and stay in the

vicinity of the sick animal.

in these animals that they tend to support one another when one is in some sort of trouble or distress," Tarpley said. "It's almost as if when one is sick, the other one or two, or however many are around, can't bring themselves to leave.

Reasons for the individual's illness can include bacterial infections, parasites and the ingestion of foreign

For example, two short-snouted spinner dolphins washed up on the beach in Port Aransas the last week of October. Both had lung worms. However, the female, who was the sickest, lived two days longer than the male, who Tarpley said was in better shape. He thinks the male died faster because of stress.

"I'm just theorizing that a healthy animal is going to be more recognizant, more aware of his environment therefore more easily stressed "It's as if there's such a social bond by the variables that the environ-

sick animal is going to be to the point of not caring and therefore not stressed as much."

In January, a female pygmy sperm whale and her calf stranded themselves on a Galveston beach. A necropsy of the calf revealed he died from a severe inflammation of the lining of the abdominal cavity and its organs caused by the obstruction of the first two stomach chambers by plastic bags. A garbage bag, bread wrapper, corn chip bag and pieces of two other plastic bags were ingested just prior to the stranding.

Tarpley said it was possible the calf mistook the floating bags for schools of squid.

The network has a 24-hour hotline feeding into Texas A&M for the public to call and report strandings. It was established six months ago.

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