

Egyptians Have Their Reasons for Wanting British Out

(The author of this article is a native of Cairo, Egypt, and he has been studying in this country for the past four years. About this he said "In those years I have developed a keen admiration for the United States and the American People, but never in that time have I been able to understand US policy in the middle east.

"Sometimes it seems that only one side of an important story gets told. That, I think, is true of the present crisis between Egypt and Great Britain. The American People have been reading and hearing thousands of words telling how the British are being wronged by the Egyptians. Perhaps I can tell another side of the story."

By ALLY LASHEE

Ever since their occupation of Egypt on July 11, 1882, the British have used various excuses to remain in the country. Though at times contradictory, reasons, such as the protection of the Khedive (grandfather of our present king), of foreigners, peasants, minorities, and British Communications were all used in turn.

In order to prolong the occupation, the British made a great number of promises—more than 60 in all—to evacuate, the last of which was a clear promise in 1946 for land, sea and air evacuation by September, 1949.

It goes without saying that 69 years of occupation have had a very harmful effect on our way to progress. This is particularly true in the case of our army. Even 15 years after the signing of the 1936 treaty, the British intentionally failed to carry out their responsibilities, although they had pledged to strengthen and train the Egyptian Army and to supply it with modern equipment.

Security Questioned

Had they been sincere in their claim that they were occupying Egypt for the benefit of the Egyptians, or sin-

cere in fulfilling the mission which they undertook in the 1936 treaty, our army today would have been so strong, so well-trained and equipped that it would be depended upon to the largest extent for the defense of Egypt and the neighboring Arab States and would be able to shoulder a fair share of the maintenance of peace and international security in the Middle East, according to the Charter of the United Nations.

But how could the British strengthen the Egyptian Army? This would remove their pretext for occupying Egypt and their claim for commitments in the Middle East.

Not satisfied with refraining from supplying arms—most of which we have actually paid for—not with raising an uproar every now and then in their parliament in their determination to deprive Egypt of every weapon, but they follow us to every source of supply and stand in our way.

Danger of War

The world has never been free from the threat of war and no one could justly ask Egypt to accept, in exchange for its sovereignty and independence, the shame of occupation forever because the world was not for a day free from such a menace. I certainly believe that war itself would not take place if the sovereignty and independence of weak nations were honored, and it was in this that the UN had recommended on Sept. 14, 1949, that no state should maintain forces in the territory of another independent country without the latter's consent.

It is needless for me to assure you that Egypt emphatically refuses to allow the British forces to remain in its territory.

Furthermore, the UN General Assembly at its last session stipulated that the national forces of every state were to be depended upon for the maintenance of international security within that state and its neighboring areas.

The reasons for cancelling the 1936 treaty are many. The most important one is that this treaty conflicts with the 1888 treaty of Constantinople and the UN Charter of 1945.

Also this treaty was concluded under the shadow of occupation, a fact that limited Egypt's freedom of choice. In this respect it is ironical to quote British Foreign Minister Ernest Beven's statement in relation to the Soviet-Iranian dispute in 1946, that "The presence of foreign forces on the territory of a state robbed that state of its freedom of choice in negotiations."

The circumstances at the time of its conclusion have changed completely in recent years. Further, Britain has influenced many of its clauses—in fact, it is continuing this infringement.

For example, the number of British forces permitted to remain in the canal area has been increased and the British have extended the area allotted to them. Another example of the flagrant violation of the treaty, is the attitude adopted by the British in Palestine.

This policy is hostile to Egypt, for it exposes the country to the gravest of dangers. The treaty of 1936 stipulated that each party should not take, in its relation with foreign states, a stand that would conflict with the alliance.

Egypt and Communism

Communism has failed so far to be a problem of any significance in Egypt and the other Middle Eastern countries. It is against our religion and our way of life (The people in this area are predominantly Moslems)

However, opposed to the material creed of communism, our masses feel impressed by its professed support to their human dignity and national aspirations.

Communism is well led by forces, which have combined ideological with material energies, and is penetrating deeply in Asia and Africa. If our rights are continually violated by

England, our people in despair might be driven to communism or the devil himself.

The West has no real moral leadership and it is attempting to harness old concepts of imperialism to new concepts of nationalism.

They seem to think that they can combat communism with loans, grants in aid and technical assistance.

What we need most is not dollars or ECA money. We need something more essential and more life giving. We need justice; we need freedom and we need a straight forward mutually beneficial American foreign policy.

Possible Remedy

The remedy is simple. It lies in the adoption by the west of a new policy backing up Egypt and other countries like it in their quest for political and economic freedom. With such countries free the communist will be deprived of their most effective weapons.

Turkey is a good example to show what a free Moslem country can do in combating communism.

Our hope in the United States is simply this: The only country in the western camp which can still have a chance of an appeal to the hearts and minds of our masses is this country, the United States of America.

Our people still recognize America as a nation which stands for freedom and fair play, a nation that fought the British in 1776 to rid herself of them.

In spite of recent blunders by Mr. Truman and his foreign advisors we have not lost faith in America's good will. The US should present herself to us in her true light and with a moral leadership that will never sacrifice principles for expediencies.

I have never lost hope in the US or its people. Through four years of experience with American people, I am convinced they mean well and that their intentions are good.

Battalion Editorials

Page 2 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1951

Unsung Heroes

LAST NIGHT, the second of the 1951-52 Town Hall Series was presented. Most of us just go to the performances without thinking of all the work that goes into the planning and execution of a Town Hall performance.

A vote of thanks is due again to the students and staff members who have and are giving freely of their time to present the students and people of the Bryan-College Station area the best entertainment available, at the lowest possible cost.

These men who have worked on the Town Hall Series not only had to select the performers from the list of those available, but they see that people are helped to find their seats at the performances and do all the innumerable little things that are necessary that go into the making of a successful and enjoyable performance.

Left Tackle by Trade

WE HAVE all heard the sports writer refer to a "third baseman by trade. Now it appears that a quarterback, guard, tackle, or whatnot is entitled to the same businesslike terminology.

For the Colorado State Industrial Commission has ruled that a former University of Denver football player is entitled to pay for the time lost due to a gridiron injury.

Here, it would seem, is the logical and inevitable end of professionalism in college football. To adapt a famous comment of Calvin Coolidge: "They hired the player, didn't they?" Ergo, disability pay when the journeyman player is injured on the football field.

Ergo, also, a new concept of "Playing the game."

We don't quite know what to call this kind of football; we only know that, as the English would put it, it isn't cricket.—reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor.

The Battalion

Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Founder of Aggie Traditions
"Soldier, Statesman, Knightly Gentleman"

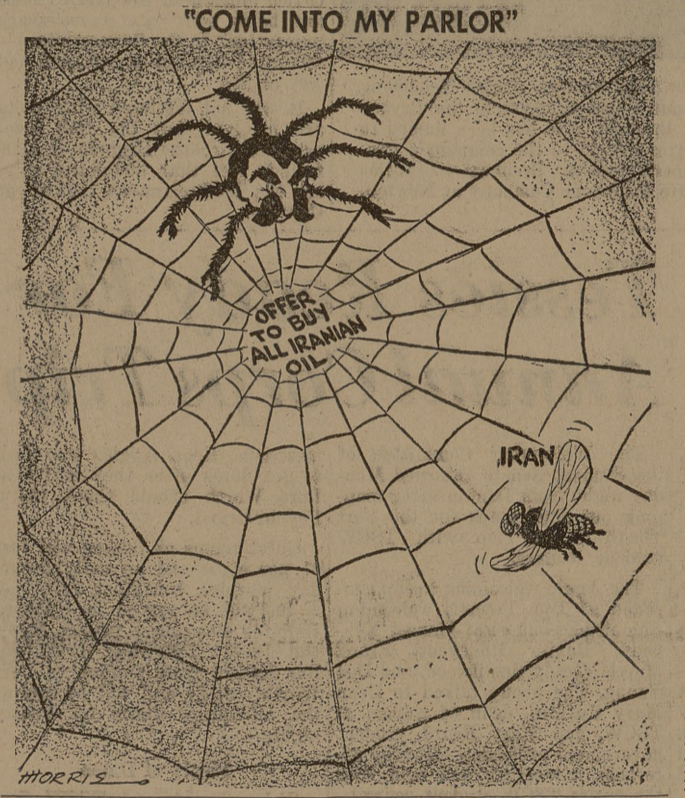
The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published by students five times a week during the regular school year. During the summer terms, The Battalion is published four times a week, and during examination and vacation periods, twice a week. Days of publication are Monday through Friday for the regular school year, Tuesday through Friday during the summer terms, and Tuesday and Thursday during vacation and examination periods. Subscription rates \$5.00 per year or \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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Congressman Speaks

UMT Act Changes Reemployment Picture

By OLIN TEAGUE
Congressman 6th District

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17—The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, which became effective June 19, made several changes in the reemployment rights of persons leaving jobs to enter military service.

Inasmuch as I have had several inquiries of late relative to veterans' and servicemen's reemployment rights, I show below pertinent information of this subject.

There are four statutes which confer reemployment rights to veterans and servicemen. They are: Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940 as amended; Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended and 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act (formerly the Selective Service Act of 1948).

The Selective Service Extension Acts of 1950 extended the 1948 Act to July 9, 1951. The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 further extended the Selective Service Act of 1948 to July 1, 1955, with several important amendments to the reemployment provisions of the 1948 Act.

These changes eliminate the restriction which limited a serviceman to a single enlistment subsequent to June 24, 1948; increase the permitted period of service from 3 to 4 years and extend statutory leaves of absence to re-enters to reservists performing short tours of duty for training purposes only.

Any person who is inducted for military training or who enlist in the Armed Forces of the United States; members of any reserve component who enter upon active duty for training and service; any member of a National Guard unit called up for active duty; or reserve officers of the U. S. Public Health Service called to active duty are entitled to reemployment rights.

Employers must grant a leave of absence to any employee who leaves a position on or after June 19, 1951, for the purpose of being inducted into, enlisting in, determining his physical fitness to en-

American Mercury Editor

Calls for Revolt on Campus; Battalion to Answer Friday

(Every now and then an article is brought to our attention which we believe would be of interest to our readers. "A Call for Revolt on the Campus" is an editorial to be published in The American Mercury. It contains William Huie's (editor of The Mercury) opinion on the present American political scene. The first half of the editorial is in today's issue and the second portion will be in tomorrow's paper. Our commentary and opinion on the subject matter will appear in Friday's Battalion.—The Editor.)

This is an open letter from the Editor of "The Mercury" to the young Americans who are now in college. It is a letter with a purpose: it is an invitation to thoughtful students to join me in a revolt against the Democratic Party.

This party has betrayed the round-eyed faith of American youth, and if we are to hope again the young man of 1951 must first understand the nature of the betrayal, then he must find a new cause worthy of his devotion.

Perhaps I can best define the nature of the betrayal by reflecting on my own experience.

While At Alabama

When I was at the University of Alabama in 1931 we talked a great deal about Communism and Socialism and about what was wrong with America. The Communists on our campus were led by a boy named Joe Gelders, who is dead now, and most of his supporters were boys from other cities.

They thought that America was declining and that Russia was the bright new hope of the world. They urged us fellows not to think of ourselves as individuals, but as members of a group, a class, a party, and they wanted us to re-make America in the image of Russia.

They thought, somehow, that collectivism was dynamic, hopeful—a Cause for which young men could properly rebel and yearn and strive.

Everywhere—The Same

On every campus in the country this same old yeast was working. Particularly on the older campuses, like Harvard and Yale and Columbia. The smart professors were urging us to socialize the government in some variation of the Russian manner; and boys who thought they were smart—boys like Alger Hiss—they all directed their prayers toward Moscow and their energies toward an American collectivism.

On a recent radio broadcast, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and I were discussing the youth movement of the Thirties.

What's Cooking

- AGGIE CHRISTIAN FELLOW SHIP: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., YMCA Cabinet Room.
- BELL COUNTY CLUB: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Room 3-B MSC. Freshmen and all students from Bell County are welcome.
- COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF ARTS & SCIENCES: Wednesday, 7:15 p. m., New Science Bldg. Lecture Room. This will be an organizational meeting with discussion of financial status and plans for future.
- DEL RIO CLUB: Thursday, 7:15 p. m., YMCA Reading Room.
- NEWMAN CLUB: Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., YMCA Chapel. Meeting after the services.
- ORANGE COUNTY CLUB: Wednesday, 7:00 p. m., Room 303 Goodwin. Very important organizational meeting.
- PASADENA CLUB: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., 2nd floor MSC.
- PETROLEUM CLUB: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Petroleum Lecture Room. A. W. Thompson will speak.
- SOUTHWEST TEXAS CLUB: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., MSC.
- SQUADRON 8: Wednesday, 5:00 p. m., YMCA Lobby.
- VET'S WIVES BRIDGE CLUB: Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Assembly Room MSC.

Notes From Grad School

Every graduate student figures in advance how he plans to meet the graduation requirements. A number are doing this now in anticipation of graduating in January.

A change in practice affecting hours and grade points has been made. Effective Sept. 1, 1951 the Executive Committee decided to discontinue authorizing graduation at either the undergraduate or the graduate level with any semester hour requirement or grade point requirement not fully met.

This is a change in the old custom which was never formalized into a printed rule, which permitted a student to graduate one hour or one or two grade points short if he made such a special request and it was approved. The effect of the Executive Committee's action is that no such request in the future can be approved. On account of this change Dean Ide P. Trotter, of the Graduate School, suggests that all graduate students study their record carefully to see whether they are in danger on this point.

It is this company of progressive, conservative, individualists—not the collective Liberals—who today have the valid claim on the enthusiasms of America's youth.

(Tomorrow—Continued with "Why Youth Must Distrust Ache-son.")

We are anti-totalitarian, and we have been all our lives.

We are anti-Socialist and anti-Communist and anti-collectivist.

We regard power as suspect and bureaucracy as evil. We believe that when free men neglect to police and change their governments, they soon lose the freedom to police and change.

We are aware of the dilemmas of our time; we are willing to compromise and, in a few limited cases, to use government as a means to a desirable end. But our primary concern remains our traditional freedom, and we prefer to err on the side of the individual respon-

L'L ABNER The Worn Turns



HERE'S TH' OLD ON ROAD—AN'??—THAT'S OUR GALS—TRAPPED WIF DAN DRUFF AN' HIS WEAK L'L FRIEND!!

I SCALP DAN DRUFF!! HE GOT NICE CURLS. MAKE GOOD LAMP SHADE.

THEY ONLY LEAVES HIS WEAK L'L FRIEND FO' ME, WAL—AH'LL MERELY SLAP HIM...

BUT—WHAT'S THIS?—WITH ONE PUNY BLOW, THE WEAK LITTLE RAT KNOCKS L'L ABNER COLT!!

By Al Capp

Seminar to Hear Noted Veterinarian

Dr. J. H. M. Innes will address the bi-weekly staff seminar of the School of Veterinary Medicine Thursday, according to Dr. I. B. Boughton, dean of the school.

Dr. Innes is a special research fellow with the United States Public Health Department. He completed his veterinary degree at Edinburgh University in 1924 and earned his doctorate at Cambridge University in 1931. He has written on several fields of animal diseases and is a member of many scientific societies in both the United States and Canada.