

The Battalion

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TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE
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Something to Read

By Dr. T. F. Mayo

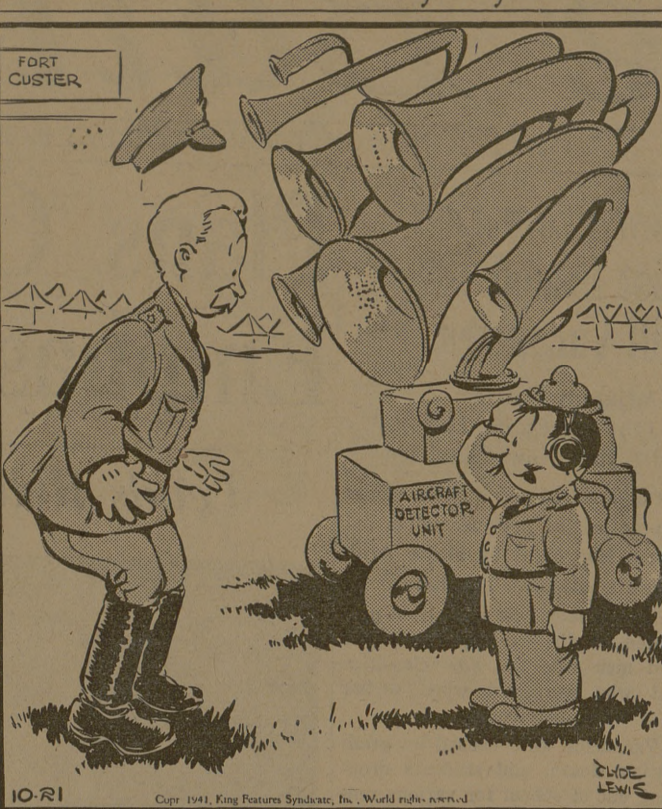
THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

If one really wants to find out what makes the wheels of government really go around, there is no better source than this. As a political writer of more than a quarter of a century, the author draws on his actual experiences in and with political organizations, and shows us how the legal framework of our governmental organizations, and laws provide us with a poor description of how a governmental unit actually works. Mr. Kent takes us into the cloakrooms of legislative halls, into hotel rooms of delegates to political conventions, and shows us that in these behind-the-scenes incidents, the real workings of governments in this country of ours takes place. A course in American Government and the reading of the Constitution may try to tell us how the government is supposed to operate, but this book gives us the information on how the extra-legal organizations, the political parties, and their agents have affected in practice, these "supposed-to-be" operations.

THE TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM

By Louis M. Hacker.
The contrasting viewpoints of these two authors on the development and operation of our economic organization will give the reader a good foundation for a critical estimate. The first one by Mr. Hacker, is a brilliant and interesting summary of the highlights of the organizations and factors that have been the background of our present economic system. Starting with the origins in English and Colonial times, the author has done an excellent job of selecting those things which are necessary to give the reader a well rounded knowledge of the economic development of our country, at least down to the turn of the 20th century. The second volume is in reality an antidote to the optimism expressed in the first one. Mr. Davis has put the so-called "capitalistic system" on the spot, and with a brilliant array of facts and quotations, questioned the results of the "profit motive" to govern properly the economic system under which we live. One may not agree with the severe and relentless criticism of the high figures in finance, commerce, and industry, but it does cause one to stop and try to take stock of the situation. As Mr. J. P. Wernette in the *Harvard Business Review* has put it, "The indictment is sweeping and savage—It is liberally buttressed with evidence; facts and figures are named. It is of course, evidence for the prosecution and it is given boldly. Much argument and certain of its implications would be weakened if were subjected to cross examination." Not only to the student of economics, but for the general reader who wishes to be informed on what has happened, and what is happening to our economic system, these two books are very worthwhile, and at the same time, very easy to read.

PRIVATE BUCK By Clyde Lewis



"Nothing new to report, sir, except your watch stopped about three minutes ago!"

ANIMAL ODDITIES

BY
Tex Lynd

The Chevrotain

In war-torn Malaya is found the little-known Chevrotain, or Mouse deer, an animal that for years was thought to exist only in the minds of the superstitious inland natives. On first seeing one of these diminutive creatures, one is inclined to state, as did the country yokel when he saw a giraffe for the first time, "There ain't no such animal." Amusing as it may seem, these deer-like creatures stand no more than ten inches high at the shoulders, and scarcely tip the scales at five pounds, truly a poor meal for one in the habit of eating the comparatively meaty White Tail Deer of Texas. Were a mouse deer so inclined, it could place all four feet together on a twenty-five cent piece without any undue crowding. Indeed, their legs are so delicate and frail that they seem scarcely able to sustain the weight of even so small an animal—an ordinary cigarette is perceptibly larger in girth than the fairy-like legs of this almost mythical jungle inhabitant.

Unlike other deer, these Chevrotains have no horns, but their dentition is very similar to that of true ruminants, in that they have no upper incisors. They do, however, have two comparatively large canine teeth that protrude, fang-like, outward and downward from

the upper jaw. This rather under-like feature led to an age-old belief that these creatures, when pursued, could leap upward to catch an over-hanging limb with these "tusks," and would then hang there much like a common jungle fruit found in that section of the world.

The Malay name for them is "Pelandok," and since time immemorial these mouse deer have been referred to as the "King of the Jungle," probably because of the animal's well-known habit of seeking the most inaccessible haunts in the jungle for its stamping ground.

It has been supposed that they have supernatural powers of outwitting their enemies—it is a compliment in Malay social circles to have ones intelligence compared to that of a Pelandok's. In true oriental philosophy, a Malay will say that the Pelandok can readily unseat any adversary, but only with a mental thrust. In Malaya, instead of being as wise as an owl, one is as keen as a Pelandok.

—SADDLE—

(Continued From Page 1)

the rodeo the Club put on here last fall and should make a good showing at this rodeo. It is hoped that the Arizona University and other colleges will send a team to the Aggie rodeo here next fall.

Monday night the club heard a very interesting discussion on auction sales. Principal speakers in this discussion were Colonel Earl Gartin, auctioneer; Pete Peterson, of "The Cattlemen"; Frank Farley, "Hereford Journal"; Ward Moorings, purebred breeder; V. V. Parr, and Walter Britton, auctioneer.

Aggies may arrange personal interviews with the visiting guest speakers by calling at the Interview Desk in the Y.M.C.A. or by seeing the individual leader.

Several of the visiting leaders will room in the dormitories and eat in the mess halls with the students.

—EMPHASIS—

(Continued from Page 1)

Leaders can get acquainted with each other in an informal manner.

The World Turns On

By Dr. R. W. Steen

The approach of spring is doubtless bringing with it sleepless nights for statesmen in Vichy, Madrid and Lisbon. No statesman in any one of these capitals can read the future with any degree of certainty, and after so many months of doubt the suspense must be terrible. The tortuous course followed by Vichyfrance is leading her closer and closer to open alliance with Germany. Spain is quite sympathetic with the Axis and would be glad to aid the totalitarian powers if there was any way of being certain that they would win. Portugal would like to remain neutral, but may not be able to.

Recent developments make it more and more apparent that America and Britain have very little influence at Vichy. Every week brings to light new evidence of military assistance given to Germany by the French. Americans are inclined to have great sympathy for France, and to assume that she really wants to aid the Allies but is too much under the control of Germany to do so. This may be true of the average Frenchman, but it seems not to be true of the gentlemen at Vichy.

Pétain was never a great admirer of the English, while Darlan has great hatred for them. It should also be remembered that Laval, Darlan and others have openly and willingly taken their stands with the Germans. They are for the Axis for the very good reason that their political future depends upon the outcome of the war. If Germany wins they will doubtless be given places as overstuffed puppets. If Germany loses they can hope for little in the way of reward. It is safe to assume, therefore, that they will give all aid possible to Germany, and that they will move as fast as they can force French opinion to let them go.

The most important contributions Vichyfrance could make to the Axis at the moment would be the use of French bases on the Mediterranean and the use of the French navy. There is some evidence that the only thing that has saved the navy up to now is the belief that the crews might mutiny. That fear will not halt Laval, Darlan, Pétain and Company for long once they are convinced that the need of Germany is desperate.

The French navy added to those of Germany and Japan and the remnants of the Italian navy would make a formidable force. It could play a major role in the battle of the Mediterranean or in the battle of the Atlantic. The democracies always try to move with decent respect for the conventions, but that is often a costly business when dealing with an unscrupulous foe. Decency aside, it might be wise to deal with the French fleet before there is a chance for it to fall into German hands.

On the Food Front

Consumption of sugar in the United States in 1941 reached the enormous total of nearly 8,000,000 tons, at least 1,000,000 tons more than normal. Reserve stocks, as a consequence were seriously reduced.

Shipments of sugar from the Philippine Islands, ordinarily amounting to 1,000,000 tons have been entirely cut off by the war. The United States has also promised to make large stocks of sugar available to the United Nations, chiefly Great Britain, Canada and Russia.

A substantial part of the Cuban crop must be converted into molasses for the production of war necessary alcohol. And this is just what is happening to any number of American necessary supplies in this critical period.

We face a reduction of laboring men in the fields of our nation and a reduction in import supplies from any number of nations. Too, we face an increased demand over any which present supplies will meet. Lack of machinery necessary to large scale production cannot be overcome until some of the metals necessary to produce this machinery can be turned from the war materials production.

In the effort to overcome these and other difficulties this nation must be prepared to become more self sufficient when necessary and yet prepared to enter world trade again when the peace comes. Once the war is over the economic struggle is going to begin, which may be the worst of the two.

A long train of these practices has at length unwillingly convinced me that there is something behind the throne greater than the king himself.
—William Pitt

Your Club and Mine

At A & M the numerous clubs take the place of the fraternities to which students at other universities belong. Here the student has the opportunity of meeting fellow students who have the same interests and they form a place for the mutual exchange of ideas.

Many of the larger clubs can bring in noted speakers, who can give the student many valuable ideas, stimulate his thoughts, and impart much to his general education. The smaller clubs have entertaining programs, and these add much to the enjoyment of life at A & M for the average student.

At the first of each semester, attendance to the various clubs is rather large, but as the semester wears along, many drop out either because they lose interest, don't care to pay their dues, or "just have something else to do." One of the most striking examples of this was at the last meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club, this last Sunday. At the first meeting of the year, there were approximately 35 students present and several members of the faculty, whereas at the last meeting, besides the club officers, there were only four other students present, and about 20 members of the faculty present. Can it be that if members of the faculty consider it worth their while to attend, that the meeting holds nothing for the student? Unfortunately this has been the case at many of the recent club meetings. Even the Economics club, one of the strongest organizations on the campus, had a drop in attendance at the last meeting.

The officers of the various clubs on the campus have to do a great deal of work for the club, to get speakers, plan entertainments, etc. It is disheartening to these officers to come to the meeting with a well prepared program, and find only a handful of students. Sometimes the expenses of the speakers have to be paid. Refreshments cost money. There are other outlays which the club officers must make, and which are to be met by dues collected. If the students paid no dues, these programs wouldn't be possible.

To help boost the value of the clubs by contributing your efforts benefits all concerned. So let's all do the work, and attend club meetings regularly and pay our dues on time and cheerfully. It'll pay dividends in the long run.

COVERING campus distractions

WITH TOM VANNOY

Outstanding among the distractions on the campus this week-end is the corps danced in Sbis Hall at 9 o'clock tonight with music supplied in more than ample style by Topsy Pearce and his Aggieband Orchestra. The usual admission price will prevail.

At Guion Hall today Richard Arlen and Eva Gabor are playing in "FORCED LANDING." It is a tale of an American pilot who gets mixed up in the governmental squabbles of an island in the Pacific. While engaging in a few aerial gunbattles and being captured by rebels and generally keeping everything stirred up, Arlen manages to fall in love with Eva Gabor, daughter of one of the island's chiefs.

War-torn London is the scene of "CONFIRM OR DENY" showing at the Campus tomorrow and Monday. Don Ameche is an American correspondent who tries to get stories by the censors about the war. Joan Bennett is a member of the censor service who keeps him

Campus

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LAST DAY



SEE IT FROM THE BEGINNING
2:10 - 4:45 - 7:20 - 9:55

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