

Battalion EDITORIALS

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Shades Of 'Red' . . .

The Communists are in the news again. The Government has resumed its efforts to prove that Communist membership is a good enough reason to kick an alien out of the country. This may lead the Supreme Court to make a clear-cut decision on the disputed question of whether the Communist Party aims to overthrow the government by violence.

During the early days of the European war, before it turned into a world-wide conflict, the "Reds" were considered enemies of our national security as surely as were the Fascists. However, when the German armies went into Russia our sentiment changed. After we became embroiled in World War II, the Communist International ceased its subversive activities in the United States, and our citizens were instructed to look upon their erstwhile political enemies as loyal allies. When Japan surrendered, the democratic cloak was discarded and the American Communist Party emerged in a glorious array of color ranging from pale pink to a brilliant scarlet.

Two years have passed since the government lost its long fight to deport Harry Bridges, the west coast labor leader. Following this victory, Bridges went to Hawaii where he took charge of the International Longshoremen Workers Union. Last fall the ILWU went on strike, paralyzing Hawaii's economy. By using union leaders trained in strike technique, and by taking advantage of racial opportunities, prejudices were fanned. Each man was becoming distrustful of his neighbor. The theory of "divide and conquer" appeared to be well under way. If we need a perfect pattern of what Communism is out to do in the United States, we may well look at the attempts of Harry Bridges, which were foiled by stubborn plantation owners at an estimated total cost of \$29,000,000, and a loss of 180,850 tons of raw sugar.

Last week in New York, a new "Bridges

case" made its appearance. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, a part of the Justice Department, started deportation hearings against John Santo, organization director of the CIO Transport Workers Union. Santo is a Romanian-born alien. So far the hearings have been intensely bitter. There is considerable excitement in New York labor circles. Santo was accused of being a Communist Party member, and the party was accused of advocating the overthrow of the government "by force and violence." The government says it will prove both charges. Officials of the Immigration Service do not acknowledge the existence of a "drive," but it is generally understood that further arrests of aliens on charges of Communist affiliation may come soon.

In 1939 the Supreme Court decided against the Immigration Service in the Joseph G. Strecker case and again in 1943 in the Bridges case. The facts in those cases may differ from the facts in the new cases, but the charges are roughly the same—Communism and the overthrow of the government. In both of the earlier cases the highest court of the land ruled in favor of the individual, without finding it necessary to make a flat decision on whether or not the Communist party had violence on its mind.

Will they duplicate their previous decisions in these new developments? For the sake of our democracy, with all of its faults, and for the sake of the way of life which we all love so well, let us hope that the courts pass sentence on these cases and decide definitely that the Communist movement is not to be a part of the American scene. It is time for us to put our foot down and drop our kid glove policy.

"Turn the other cheek" sounds good, but with conditions as they are today we can hardly afford to gamble with such an idealistic theory. If the other boys wish to play rough, let us beat them at their own game.

Marshall Makes Timely Speech . . .

Secretary of State George C. Marshall's diplomatic condemnation of past Russian actions in the U. N. comes at a most opportune moment. For over two years now this world organization has attempted to make some headway in establishing permanent world peace. Every attempt so far has been stopped by Russia's veto.

Many vital issues that should have been solved following the war are still being argued and discussed. As long as this situation exists, little that is constructive can be done to bring about some of the noble ideals envisioned when the U. N. was organized.

Largely because of Russian vacillations and her use of the veto, the Security Council has become only a sounding board for everybody's troubles with little action being taken. Not only has this curtailed the activities of the Council, but also it has threatened to hamper much of the necessary work of the General Assembly.

If Russia persists in blocking every progressive move in order to satisfy her own selfish interest, some provision must be made to go on without her. There is no room in the organization for a constant troublemaker. Perhaps Marshall's strong-worded address will have some effect. At least Russia knows that one member is not afraid to "call her hand."

Marshall's suggestion that the General Assembly take over any question which the Security Council cannot settle is a step in the right direction. At least any action that the Assembly might wish to take in the future will have the advantage of not being stopped by a Russian veto.

If Marshall is able to effect some changes within the U. N., the world can possibly look forward to more than a future full of frustration and starvation.

Fifteen for New North Gate . . .

Here's "fifteen" in advance for the new North Gate!

The road now being dug across Walton Hall lawn is one of the most helpful improvements that could be made on the A. & M. campus. For years traffic has been bottlenecked at the College Station post office at least twice a day, with congestion that would pass for Dallas, Chicago or New York. Now this condition is to be relieved.

The streets of the old area of the campus were laid out for horse-and-buggy, quite literally. Oldsters who used to come to A. & M. in little red surries with the fringe on

top assure us that the North Gate, and in fact all of Houston street, is exactly as it was forty years ago. The only difference is that travelers went on to Bryan by what is now College Main Street.

Our West Gate was built for early automobile traffic, that is to say, for Model T Fords, but it was built well and wide enough to still serve today. The East Gate, of course, is as new as the stream-lined car.

Now our North Gate, the business gate, which endures the tires of more automobiles than East and West Gates put together, will soon be a fitting companion to the other two. Better days are here!

Bryan—Then and Now . . .

Directed at the parents of prospective A. M. students was a little quip which appeared in all bulletins. It read like this:

"The nearest town (Bryan) is 5 miles distant . . . all temptations that beset young men in cities are absent here."
My, how Bryan has changed!

A Virginia kennel with dachshund puppies for sale advertised: "Git a long little doggie."

HEADLINE in the New York Times: "Family of 13 Files Here From Holland to Operate Dairy Farm as U. S. Citizens."

FROM the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, we find that: "Temperance Hits Low of 26 Degrees."

The Battalion

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"COME AND GET IT!"



As Mackenzie Sees It . . .

Trench Warfare Recalled In Assembly With Russia

By DeWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Back in the days of World War I, when trench warfare was in vogue, a big offensive was launched with a terrific bombardment of enemy positions, after which the attacking troops went "over the top" in the grim, gray dawn—and generally it was only when close contact with the entrenched foe was established that the efficacy of the bombardment could be accurately estimated.



DeWitt Mackenzie

Yesterday in the U. N. Assembly the western Democracies opened up a fierce bombardment against the Russian bloc as a preliminary effort to force the latter to abandon tactics which the west condemns as dangerous to world peace and rehabilitation. It was a violent assault, but we still have to get a view of the Red trenches before being able to determine what, if any, damage has been done in the way of focusing world attention on the critical situation.

Certainly some of the language was the product of shirt-sleeve diplomacy.

U. S. Secretary of State Marshall of course was the big gun and he would seem to have made the Russian delegation take temporary cover. Soviet chief delegate Vishinsky, who had been scheduled to follow Marshall yesterday, postponed his speech after having had a good preview of the text of Marshall's address.

Marshall—the general who had much to do with the strategy which brought allied victory in the recent war—laid down a bold, concrete program that brought him a final burst of applause which seem-

ed to observers to come from all quarters of the great theatre excepting those of Russia and her satellites. As was expected, he lashed out at Soviet "abuse" of the veto in the security council which has been virtually hamstringed. And he demanded that the assembly should create its own security council as a substitute which couldn't be interfered with by the veto.

That in itself was enough to stand the assembly on its head, but Marshall went the limit. He insisted that the U. N. save Greece from Communist aggression. He called on the assembly to pin hostile acts against Greece on Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania, and appoint a border commission to forestall further troubles in the Balkans. The general declared that unless Greece can be saved, no other small nation can feel secure. Few observers would dispute these observations. World peace certainly is in jeopardy. And the United Nations is fighting for its life because of the divergence of views between Russia and the Democracies.

U. S. TO ARBITRATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—(AP)—The United States has been chosen today to serve with Australia and Belgium on a three-member United Nations Commission to assist in negotiating a settlement of the Dutch-Indonesian conflict.

BOLIVIA FEARS CIVIL WAR
LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, Sept. 19—(AP)—The government has decreed a state of siege to counter what it said were seditious plans to start a civil war.

Indonesians wear butterfly-like sarongs, ear rings, and flowers in their hair.

Texas Congressmen Hold Out For Special Session

By TEX EASLEY
AP Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Two Texas democratic representatives, after visits to their districts, gave diverse reasons today for their belief that there may be a special session of Congress.

Rep. John E. Lyle of Corpus Christi, pointing to suggestions of Secretary of State Marshall that a special session may be necessary to consider foreign aid, said Congress should meet if Marshall wants it to and that his program should be supported.

The domestic economic situation was put forward by Rep. Albert Thomas of Houston as the most pressing immediate problem.

He said that in his opinion support of foreign aid proposals now is so doubtful that the administration likely will not call a special session to pass on such matters. If the cost of living continues to soar, a special session to cope with that problem will be imperative, he added.

A backer of the Marshall plan, Lyle expressed the opinion that the people of his coastal district and of other points he had visited in Texas are willing to support a foreign rehabilitation program.

"I think they realize we have no sane alternative," Lyle continued.

"Europe must be rebuilt so they can earn their own livelihood, and if we don't reconcile ourselves to this responsibility the entire continent will fall into the hands of the communists."

"It may cost us from \$10,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000 over the next five years to put these war-torn countries on their feet so they can uphold the standards of freedom and decency which we hold dear, but that is cheap compared with the terrible cost in lives and in dollars that almost certainly will result eventually from any other course."

"We spent \$100,000,000,000 a year in World War Two. Why can't we Americans sacrifice a

fraction that much to establish a permanent peace. What we do in the next five years will determine whether we have peace for a century or a chaotic war in which there will be no victor."

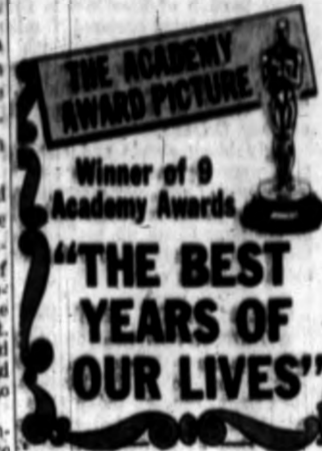
Lyle asserted that foreign aid should not be a big factor in the cost of living index in this country, and added that elimination of greed, coupled with increased production, was the solution to the price problem on the home front.

Thomas, on the other hand, said he felt that the foreign aid and domestic economic problems had to be considered hand in hand.

He expressed the view that Congress could take active steps to remedy the cost of living problem, such as calling on the President to hold a joint meeting of industrial and union labor leaders.

QUEEN

Sunday — Sept. 21
Mon. — Tues.



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