

In Straight, Peace Is Found . . .

General Walton H. Walker has pronounced the Korean war "over" since the enemy has "no real offensive power left".

Air Force will continue the recall of its reservists. Pres. Truman expects opposition to continue spending at the current rate, but he expects it to come from those who have previously opposed defense spending.

The future may hold either war or peace, but for the time being American stock is on the way up. The will to resist Communism will reappear all over the world, and appeasement will be replaced by military strength under the flag of the United Nations.

Any meeting with Russian leaders will have the freedom of every nation as an objective rather than a division of the world into two spheres of influence.

Idealism -- The Realism of the Future? . . .

Dr. Frank C. Laubach of Benton, Pa., missionary-educator who has taught millions how to read and write, spoke in Dallas, Friday on his plan to save the world from Communism.

The Greatest Idealist tried to set the world on the right track nearly two thousand years ago. Businessmen, military leaders, and "realists" ignored him then, and in all likelihood will continue to ignore him.

In 1945, Howard Vincent O'Brien in his column, "All Things Considered," said, "Man has a peculiar aptitude for sticking in the groove of error. His whole history is a record of overlooking the self-evident."

"Here we are, faced with such things as atomic power and how to provide jobs for everybody. It seems fairly clear that we have to do something different. The old system won't do."

"We used to get along fairly well by maintaining artificial scarcities, even though it kept a few richer than they needed to be and a lot of people poorer than they needed to be. But it had a way of breaking down every few years."

"It would be plain, even to a monkey, that this system should be scrapped. But we aren't so smart as monkeys. The chances are we'll go right on trying to make the old system work."

Scuttled 'Peace Ship' Hopes Unforgotten . . .

The strangely assorted passengers of Henry Ford's "Peace Ship" which set forth toward Europe to stop a war and "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas" some 35 years ago had little idea that their mission would cause others to undertake similar activities.

announced that the foundation will support activities designed to help the peoples of the world along the road to peace and freedom, democratic strength and economic welfare.

Selected after a long and thoughtful study, the "five areas of action" give the foundation a very wide field in which to operate. But even the huge fund available will not go far toward accomplishing its purpose unless it is managed with wisdom and discernment.

It has been reported that Paul G. Hoffman will become president of the Ford Foundation and chief director of its operations. This justifies confident hope that the fund will be so managed and receive results that would have gladdened Henry Ford I.

Hoffman has served the American people and the cause of peace well as administrator of the European Recovery Program for the last two and a half years. It would have been hard for an inexperienced person to steer that great and difficult enterprise through so critical a period with so large a measure of success.

WHO'D TRADE PLACES ?



South Korean Tells Of Seoul Retreat

By DEWITT MACKENZIE AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

We have as guest columnist today one of South Korea's most distinguished citizens—my friend Mr. Dong Sung Kim.

Mr. Kim is a newspaper publisher and a member of the South Korean National Assembly. He is now at Lake Success with his country's delegation to the United Nations.

While we were talking the other day I asked him why he didn't write me a column on Korean problems at this time of crisis, and the following is his response to the invitation:

On June 27 I joined the flood of refugees from Seoul, fleeing from my home without even a handbag. Every possession I owned was lost except the clothing on my back. My family was separated from me and I have not heard of any of them yet.

Amid all the gloom of that day, my mind was lightened by the belief that at last the cursed line of the 38th parallel was broken down and that when the fighting ended our nation would be re-united at last.

My life and my nation were saved by the prompt support sent by the United Nations under General Douglas MacArthur, the best friend the Korean nation ever had. As I drifted restlessly southward before the Communist armies, the 143 members of the national assembly that managed to escape and stick together met in emergency sessions in Taegon, Taegu, and Pusan, driven on by overwhelming force.

Now the United Nations victory is assured. But here at the United Nations, where I came without delegation, we were surprised to hear questions and doubts expressed as to what should be done about the 38th parallel line. We had never imagined that this question would be in doubt.

Under the United Nations we held an election in South Korea on May 10, 1948. We held another election under U. N. observation on May 30, 1950. During all this time, our government and the U. N. Commission pleaded and worked for the opportunity to hold a similar election north of the 38th parallel line. Then, on June 25, that line was broken down by the Communist attack. It seemed incredible to us that any friends of freedom should ever think that artificial and harmful barrier should ever again be rebuilt.

Korea has paid a terrific price for re-unification and freedom. Over 60,000 of our own soldiers have been killed or wounded. About three million of our people have been driven from their homes and are living now in great hardship, without shelter or enough food to eat. Most of our major cities and hundreds of our villages have been smashed or burned. Our industries are ruined. Our transportation and communications systems are destroyed. Surely this price we have had to pay has not been paid in vain.

There is much talk now of rearming Germany and Japan. The Republic of Korea should also be strongly and fully armed. The world has seen how our people can fight when weapons are available to us. It is our hope and expectation that we shall now have the tanks, and artillery, and naval vessels and planes with which we can equip an army to defend our own borders.

We welcome again the United Nations Commission, to observe elections in Northern Korea when conditions suitable for an election have been restored. We shall need a United Nations security force in our country until our own army is adequately expanded, trained, and equipped to face the dangers that surround us. And when we have a strong army of our own, Korean boys will die for the cause of world freedom, just as American soldiers have died on our soil to protect our liberty.

There have been no outbreaks of foot and mouth disease reported in Mexico since last Dec. 26. But officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have indicated that a minimum of two years should elapse before thought is given to removing the ban on Mexican cattle.

They asked this in a resolution adopted at their quarterly meeting Friday.

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Veterans who were in school the second summer term and re-registered for the Fall semester will find their subsistence checks short by six days, according to Taylor Wilkins, Veteran's Advisor. The shortage will be made up in September checks.

Commies Taking Advantage Of Federal Court System

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington (AP)—Last week Supreme Court Justice Jackson freed on bail 10 of the 11 Communist leaders who were convicted of conspiracy to teach overthrow of the government.

(The eleventh was in jail, serving a sentence for contempt of Congress, and couldn't be freed.) But you may have wondered why Jackson, acting by himself, had the power to do this and why all nine supreme court justices didn't have a voice in it. It's because the U. S. court system is set up that way.

Here's a rough explanation, starting at the bottom:

The lowest U. S. courts are the federal district courts. Every state has one or more. But each court needs only one judge. Various federal offenses are tried in these courts first. If a man is convicted in a district court, then—

He can appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals. There are 11 of them for the whole country and each must have at least three judges.

Each court of appeals has a number of district courts under its supervision. This collection of district courts, under one appeals court, is called a circuit and the appeals court for that circuit is called the circuit court of appeals.

Examples of Systems For example: The district courts in New York, Vermont and Connecticut are all under the second circuit court of appeals. As a man

Rearming Must Not Be Stalled Warns Senator

Washington, Oct. 2—(AP)—Victory in Korea must not be permitted to stall American efforts to rearm at home and abroad, Senator Sparkman (D-Ala.) said yesterday.

As a member of the American delegation to the United Nations, Sparkman told reporters on a visit to Washington that he believes the Korean war will produce the first steps toward formation of an international police force.

But until the U. N. is so organized and so equipped that it can stop aggression wherever it may occur, the Alabama Senator said the United States must not falter in rearming.

"We have got to continue a strong military preparedness program at home and abroad until we know positively that the United Nations is equipped to halt any new aggression," he said.

The same thought was expressed by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), who contended "the Communists intend to take over the world."

O'Mahoney said the United States must continue to be alert "for other developments in a great many quarters."

O'Mahoney and Senator Bridges (R-NH) also voiced the opinion United Nations forces must go on across the 38th parallel in Korea to prevent another North Korean invasion.

President Truman brought up last week the question of the possible effect of Korean victory on Congress' willingness to continue to vote the funds necessary to build up military strength here and among the anti-Communist countries abroad.

The President is expected to ask congress as soon as it returns after the November elections for funds to increase the military buildup. Mr. Truman said he expects opposition to this.

convicted in a New York district court must appeal to the second circuit court of appeals. He asks that his conviction in the district court be thrown out.

But if the second circuit turns him down, then— He can appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, which has nine justices. A decision by the supreme court, for or against anything done in the lower courts, is final.

Although there are nine supreme court justices, only six at one time are needed to make a decision on cases appealed to it. But the supreme court has a lot of work.

And it was decided long ago that some of the problems dumped in its lap don't need the attention of six justices, that some can be handled by one justice.

So, just as one circuit court of appeals rides herd on several district courts, so one justice of the supreme court is assigned to ride herd on one or more circuit courts. For example: Justice Jackson is called the presiding judge for the second circuit court of appeals.

Has Own Decisions There are several things he can decide for himself, since it's his assigned duty. For example: He can stay temporarily the execution of a condemned man if the latter's lawyer asks for it on the grounds, say, that he has new evidence and needs more time to produce it and show his client unjustly condemned.

Or a man convicted in district court and refused bail—by that court and the circuit appeals court—can ask Jackson to free him on bail, pending his appeal from the conviction in the lowest court.

Now take the case of the Communist leaders. Last Oct. 14 they were convicted in a New York district court. They said they would appeal their conviction and wanted to be free on bail till the final decision.

But the trial judge, Harold R. Medina, refused them bail, as he had a right to do. So then the Communists went over his head and asked the three judges of second circuit court to do two things:

Overrule Medina and let them out on bail. Throw out their conviction in Medina's court.

The three judges on Nov. 3, 1949 decided the Communists should be released on bail and set their total bond at \$250,000.

But on Aug. 1, 1950 these same three judges upheld the conviction of the Communists in Medina's court. This meant the Communists, still free on bail, would appeal to the Supreme Court to throw out their conviction.

Government attorneys asked the three circuit judges now to revoke the bail for the Communists and order them jailed until the supreme

court could give that final decision.

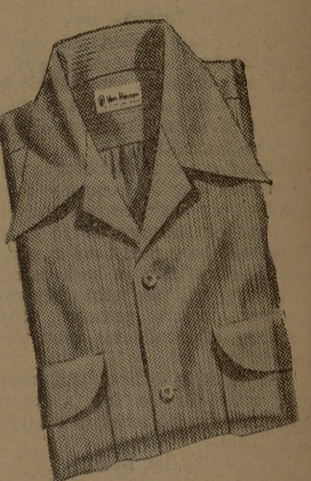
Previous Decisions Two of the three judges—on Aug. 28—decided the Communists should not be free and ordered them back into custody. So the Communists took the next step.

They went over the heads of the second circuit judges and appealed to Jackson, presiding over that circuit, to reverse the circuit court and let them out on bail. He did that this week.

But meanwhile the Communists are appealing to the full supreme court to throw out their conviction in the district court, the conviction upheld by the second circuit court.

The supreme court isn't expected to hand down its decision on the conviction until some time in 1951.

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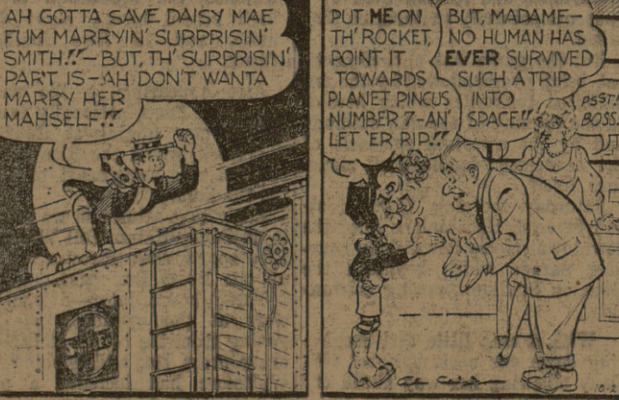
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