

# Battalion Editorials

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1950

## We Too Can Reciprocate . . .

The "Twelfth Man" at A&M is as old in tradition but not in years, as the school itself. It is one tradition we would like to see live forever.

Made up of the student body and, in our opinion, the team and its outside supporters, the Twelfth Man can learn a great lesson from the coach of a school which this past weekend received its first loss since 1946. Notre Dame had built up a 39-game unbeaten streak, but last weekend this streak was broken.

A&M's winning streak, small though it was, was also broken.

Here is what Notre Dame's Head Football Coach said to loyal Irish fans outside of the dressing room following the game:

"The entire world will be watching how we take the adversity.

"It is a real test of real people to lose like champions.

"I promise you we will reciprocate from now on."

When the Aggies were defeated by Okla-

## World Government Becomes a Reality . . .

From its inception the United Nations has suffered the skepticism of would-be realists who predicted its future as just another weak "League of Nations." Skeptics are prone to overlook the obvious fact that the United Nations was planned with the faults of the League in mind.

Two principal faults led to the eventual failure of the League of Nations. First, the countries of the world had not yet learned to think in terms of the interdependence of nations. Even the United States, the home country of Woodrow Wilson, chief planner for the League, set a foreign policy of almost complete isolationism. Second, the League had no real power, nor any type of armed force to carry out its recommendations for the settlement of international disputes. The United Nations is proving it does not possess such weakening characteristics.

The member countries of the U.N., especially the stronger democracies, seem determined to make a success of the venture. Instead of becoming disgusted and resigning from the U.N. as most countries did in the League of Nations when faults were discovered in its constitution, the democracies are making definite plans for its revision to overcome its weaknesses. Plans are underway now to weaken the power of the veto—

and is now well covered with a lush growth of grass. Artillery fieldpieces adorn the lawn, leaving no doubt in the minds of passer-by that the building is inhabited by the Military Department.

Recently the Air Force did its part in the beautification program by 'planting' 260 concrete practice bombs around the edges of the lawn. High ranking sergeants responsible for digging the ditches and placing the 100 pound bombs are also to be commended for their infallible labors.

## 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 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 \$6.00 per year or \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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## Red Sabotage Called Off—Too Harmful

By Preston Grover

Paris, Oct. 9—(AP)—In a radical change of plan, Communists in France evidently have called off direct sabotage of rearmament because it was doing the party more harm than good.

Barely a year ago, the Cominform told the French Communists to get "hard" and there was a great purge of indifferent Communists.

One highly placed government source indicated yesterday that the orders for a "cease fire" came from Moscow about three weeks ago, accompanied by a blistering criticism. French Communists, this source said, were criticized for failure of their ballyhooed determination to stop shipments of American arms into France and to stop French arms manufacture.

Policy Alienated Many

Further, the same informant said, they were accused of having let the sabotage policy alienate many Frenchmen who were sympathetic with other Communist aims.

Foreign sources said they knew of no direct end-of-the-sabotage orders from Moscow or elsewhere outside France. They agreed, however, that in recent weeks there had been no direct sabotage of arms shipments from America nor of arms production.

They agreed that some new policy clearly has been adopted. The new policy was intended, among other things, to heal a growing breach between the Communist, dominated General Labor Federation, and the two non-Communist organizations, Workers Force, and Christian Unionists.

To Please Frenchmen

The new policy, as indicated in statements of party leaders, calls for a type of attack on armament designed to please Frenchmen, not to shock them. In place of violence, the new proposal calls for:

1. Union with other leftist groups, politically if necessary, to demand higher wages for workers of all classes.

2. Denouncing of rearmament as a waste of French money, a trick of American militarists bent on destruction of peaceful Russia.

"The battle for bread is at the same time a battle for peace," said Maurice Thorez, head of the French Communist party. "The workers' battle for salary increases signified their refusal to sacrifice to support the government's policy for war."

Even if Communists could agree with Socialist and other worker groups only on demanding an increase in pay, Thorez said, "this will be a real contribution to the battle for peace."

Thorez's statement was made more than a week ago, but was not classified as a real change of plan until officials began noting there was a clearly defined decrease in sabotage efforts.

Sabotage Unpopular

Searching for a reason for a change in Communist policy, observers noted first that Communist prestige has slipped seriously since the turn of the tide in Korea. Second, the sabotage acts have not been popular among property-minded Frenchmen. Still worse, the sabotage was a failure. Communists who a year ago said no American arms would land, have failed to make a dent in the unloadings.

It also gave the government a reason for restoring the militia system in France. This is the organization of local bodies of reservists and police in each city and village whose duty is to fight sabotage of public efforts. The militia system, freshly adopted also in Italy, is abhorrent to Communists.

The new effort at a united front with other leftist groups was emphasized not only by Thorez, but by the even more militant Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, Thorez right bower. Writing in the magazine "Communist Notebook", Duclos said:

"The working class must realize that a united front which brings about wage betterments delivers at the same time a hard blow against the government's policy favoring war."

Both leaders coupled almost every statement with an attack on the present government and its "American masters."

Political cooperation with socialists, Thorez emphasized, is not to be given without conditions. Communist groups near Cannes and Paris withdrew their candidate in favor of a socialist. But the socialists had to agree to denounce the war in Korea and in Indo-China, denounce the Marshall Plan and to support the whole category of Communist opposition to the government.

## Letters

THANKS

Editor, the Battalion:

The long job of holding the student elections and computing the returns could not have been done without the able assistance of many people.

To these people the election committee would like to extend its thanks.

Ray Nance, '51  
Bill Mess, '51  
Co-Chairmen  
Election Committee

## PAPA KNOWS BEST



## New Peace Plan Slated For UN Consideration

By A. I. Goldberg

Lake Success, Oct. 10—(AP)—The United States spells out to the United Nations yesterday the details of its four-point plan to make the U. N. Assembly a strong guardian of world peace.

John Foster Dulles, a ranking Republican member of the U. S. delegation, was to take the floor shortly after the 60-nation assembly political committee convened (10:45 a. m. EST) to explain how the U. S. peace aims would be worked out.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson first proposed them in the assembly Sept. 20. Six other nations are co-sponsors—Britain, France, Canada, Turkey, the Philippines and Uruguay.

A joint draft resolution covering the program has been submitted

### Principles of the Program

Main points of the program are: ● If the security council is paralyzed again by any veto, the veto-free general assembly could be called into an emergency session on 24 hours at the request of any seven members of the council.

● If the assembly was already in session, it would consider any threat or act of aggression immediately and make recommendations to members for collective action.

● A peace patrol—called the Peace Observation Commission—of nine to 14 members would observe and report on any area of tension, going into the area on the invitation or with the consent of the country whose territory figured in the incident. It would take

two-thirds majority vote of the assembly to send the patrol into action. The security council could also make use of the patrol.

● Each country would be asked to have units in its own army trained and ready to serve to restore peace on request of either the security council or the assembly. No country would be required to provide such units, however, if they were needed for the country's own or collective defense.

● A committee of 10 to 14 members would be formed to survey and report by next September on all methods and resources, including armed forces, that the U. N. could count on for maintaining international peace.

### War Machinery Need Stressed

The resolution states plainly that it is offered because "international tension exists on a dangerous scale." Acheson, in the assembly policy speech proposing the plan, said the Soviet Union had raised five barriers to peace and that the U. N. "To make absolutely plain to potential aggressors that aggression does not succeed."

Dulles, in a pre-meeting statement, said the U. N. was formed five years ago so nations could take "effective collective measures" to maintain peace. He called the new proposals "effective corrective measures."

"Nothing in these proposals is intended to bypass, weaken, or replace the security council," Dulles said. "They are an effort to have additional machinery available."

"Korea has taught us a number of lessons. Among them is the recognition that the United Na-

tions should not have to improvise the organization of its police power after an act of aggression has occurred."

### Sigma Xi to Hear Industrial Chemist

Dr. Henry L. Cox, general manager of Chemical Division of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Cora, Illinois, will speak to the Sigma Xi Club Thursday evening Oct. 12 at 8 p. m. in the Lecture Room of the Biological Sciences Building.

Dr. Cox, general manager of the Chemical Division of the Corn Products Refining Co., will speak on "Corn as an Industrial Raw Material."

This lecture is the first in a series of public lectures sponsored by the Sigma Xi Club.

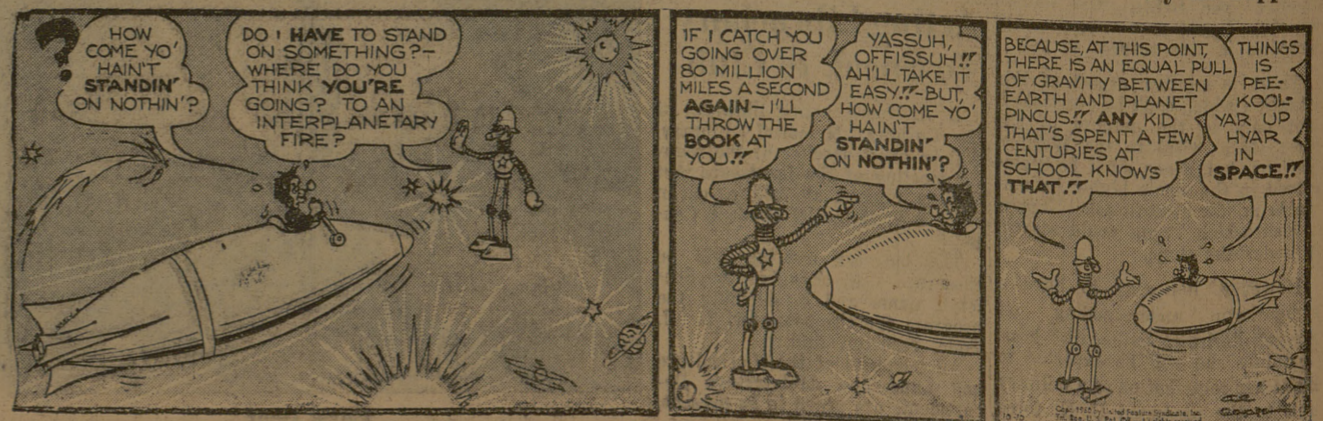
## LEGAL HOLIDAY

Thursday, October 12, 1950 being a Legal Holiday, in observance of Columbus Day, the undersigned will observe that date as a Legal Holiday and not be open for business.

First National Bank  
City National Bank  
First State Bank & Trust Co.  
College Station State Bank  
Bryan Building and Loan Ass'n.

L'L ABNER Amoozin' But Confoozin'

By Al Capp



## Korean Observers Admit 'Walking's Faster'n Flying

By Hal Boyle

With Korean Republic Troops in North Korea—(AP)—Two American planes have been outmarched in North Korea by the South Korean foot soldiers the planes were supposed to protect.

It might gail the ghosts of the Wright Brothers to know that the aircraft, two of the artillery's Cub spotter planes, have been out-distanced by a column of little men in tennis shoes. And it's down-right humiliating to "the slow-flying gypsies."

They are eight Yanks whose job was to fly ahead of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Third Division along the East Coast, pin-pointing enemy targets for American naval guns offshore.

But the small, wiry South Korean infantrymen, fueled on rice, have set a pace the airplanes can't match.

It looked like a perfect setup when they began their assignment early in September. They thought they were plenty mobile, with their two planes, a jeep and a 2½-ton truck.

The group had two pilots—Lt. Raymond J. Worth of Galveston, and Lt. James W. Maschmann of Ladora, Iowa. It had two trained observers to pick out enemy targets—Lt. Edward B. Ledford of 10,031 Empire Rd., Oakland, Calif., and Lt. Clayton Johnson of Portland, Me.

It had two crack drivers to keep its vehicles rolling—Cpl. Lawrence C. Boucher of Marin City, Calif., and Pfc. William Clark of Yucca Valley, Calif. and it had an excellent airplane mechanic in Sgt. Jack F. Bollin of Clinton, Okla.

All these boys agreed that they had the best cook in the army: Cpl. Rubin Collins of Watonga, Okla.

The slow-flying gypsies performed admirably as long as the ROK troops were held to a creeping advance in the Pohang area. By finding the targets they helped eight-inch naval guns to crack the enemy's defensive crust.

### With Offensive, Troubles Began

Their troubles began as soon as marches of 20, 30 and 35 miles a day the South Koreans broke through the day the slow-flying gypsies began chasing the Reds down the road instead of air-borne.

Like other aircraft, the tiny cub planes must operate from a base. And to operate with real effect their base has to be within 30 miles of the battlefield.

But even the small flat fields the cubs can use are scarce along the mountainous shore of Eastern Korea. As the durable ROK sies they had fallen hopelessly behind began reeling off hind.

### Observers—Behind the Lines

Six gypsies had just arrived at Koryo airfield after a rugged 21-hour road drive through an area still full of guerrillas. The two pilots, their ships almost out of gas, also had just arrived at the field, five miles south of parallel 38.

"We haven't been able to keep up with the ROKs," Lieutenant Ledford said dolefully.

"Yeah, we haven't flown a mission in eight days," added Lieutenant Johnson.

"There's no place to draw fuel from," grumbled the cook. "I've been scrounging for weeks."

They asked how far ahead the frontline troops were.

"More than 50 miles—and still walking," I had to tell them. You (See GYPSIES, Page 4)

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