

Battalion Editorials

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TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1951

Just 175 Years Ago . . .

COMRADE, I don't want to detain you in your work, but I would have a few words with you. You may never hear these words. The state will probably see that you don't, for if you did hear them you might not remain content with your present lot.

These words concern something that took place 175 years ago in a land of which you've heard very little—at least very little truth. And they're about the doings of farmers and merchants and other little men who had the strength of conviction that makes great men from small ones.

The farmers weren't farmers of the collective farm type. Nor did the merchants and laborers in that country at that day have a quota to meet in what they did. They were sturdy men with a distaste for men and governments that hampered their freedoms and certain rights they thought due them.

But perhaps the word freedom is strange to you. Maybe our tale will explain what it means.

It was July 4, 1776, on the continent of North America when 56 men affixed their names to a document concerning precepts that no men had dared to uphold until that time. These men represented all types of occupations. Among them were lawyers, farmers, college presidents, iron makers, editors, merchants, doctors, musicians, soldiers, jurists and brewers.

In this document these men appealed to the "Supreme Judge of the world" their right to overthrow the government that then denied them this thing they called freedom. They were revolutionists, pure and simple. But, unlike most revolutionists, they presented a long list of just reasons for their revolt.

And they also presented their idea for a government they thought would give them the freedom they sought.

This concept of government said that certain indisputable facts must be recognized in the setting up of any government. The first of these facts was that all men were created equal.

Next, said this document, the Power that created these men gave them certain rights that no government could deprive them of. Among these rights were listed "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Government's only aim, continued the document, was to secure for those whom it governed these rights.

Their next idea was the most revolutionary of all. It had been voiced before as a theory but, until then, no one had dared to practice it. All government, said these men, derived its just power from those whom it governed.

Others in the world sneered at this foolishness. How could an ordinary man know enough about government to control it? Besides, what right had farmers and brewers and musicians to think that they could run a government?

The men continued their theory of government. The citizens should be given the right to alter or to abolish any form of government that did not provide these things of which they talked. And, they continued, the people could then set up a new government, organized in such a way that they

could be assured it would provide the safety and happiness they sought.

Observers would have been quick to point out the dangerous results that could occur from open advocacy of such revolt had not the men been quick to qualify this last point of their idea of government. "Prudence," they said, should be exercised in such actions to insure that no such major changes were made for "light and transient causes."

After thus outlining their ideas of government and listing the grievances that led them to revolt, these men addressed their former mother country with the warning, "We must . . . hold (you), as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends."

The document closed with these words: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."

Settlers in that sparsely populated country received the document with wild cheers that pledged their support, too for the nation being born—The United States of America.

Skeptics have watched with amazement in the 175 years since the drafting of that document. The ideas therein set forth, they swore again and again, could not be put into practice. This American Declaration of Independence, they said, was a typical dream of youth.

Perhaps it was a dream. But with it came the youthful vigor to make that dream come true. Each man, finding that he was no better nor any worse than his fellow man, took it as a challenge to himself to see that this dream came true.

That young upstart of a nation got off to a somewhat blustering start. And it had its growing pains. But, within slightly over a century, it had found from its trials and tribulations the maturity and wisdom demanded of great nations.

Born of the idea that each man was an individual free to think and act and work as he pleased, this nation unleashed that most wonderful of all human characteristics—individual initiative. The energy and genius of the common man had never been unfettered before. Now it came forth to lead the world to a new era.

And today, Comrade, these United States still preserve the ideals which prompted those men of 1776. But, what is more, its citizens still retain that youthful spirit and vigor—that unshakable faith in a greater and better tomorrow.

I guess, my friend, that I have kept you too long now. You must not get behind in the common toil. Your government would never allow that.

Before I go, however, I would like to leave you one thought to pass on to those men in your government who might question the principals I've told you about.

Only 56 names appeared on that document, Comrade, but there are 140,000,000 people that have its principles held close to their hearts. And, like their forefathers, they, too, pledge for its support their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.



Allies Ask Communists To Talk Peace July 5

Tokyo, July 3.—The Allies today asked the Communists to meet Thursday and lay plans for a Korean cease-fire conference.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme United Nations Commander, accepted the Red proposal for a July 10 armistice meeting in the ancient Korean capital of Kaesong—earlier if possible.

He also proposed a preliminary meeting Thursday to arrange details for that conference. Ridgway agreed to the time and place proposed by Red Chinese and North Korean commanders. But he urged faster action in ending the 83-week-old Korean war to save lives.

Meeting Delay
"Delay in initiating the meetings and in reaching agreement," he said, "will prolong the fighting and increase the losses."

There was no break in the fighting. U. N. planes and tanks hammered at Communists on the war fronts Tuesday as opposing commanders continued the slow exchange of radio messages.

Ridgway's latest message brought a feeling of relief to U. S. Eighth Army Headquarters, AP correspondent Nate Polowetzky reported, and a feeling that the shooting would come to an end.

However, news dispatches from Moscow and Washington suggested not too much should be expected in the immediate future from armistice moves.

Ridgway selected the earliest date mentioned by Red commanders—Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea and Gen. Peng Teh-Huai of China. In reply to Ridgway's original message they had proposed meeting between July 10 and 15.

Picked July 10
The allied commander picked July 10. He said his representatives were ready to meet earlier if the Communists would agree.

The U. N. commander's suggested preparatory meeting would lay the ground work for the cease fire talk. Ridgway proposed sending three officers by helicopter or jeep—depending on the weather—to meet with three Communist officers in preliminary sessions. None would be higher rank than colonel.

Only three people, apparently civilians, were spotted today by observers who flew over the proposed meeting place—Kaesong. The rubble-strewn city is in Red-held territory, three miles south of Parallel 38 and 35 miles northwest of Seoul. It was chosen by Red commanders.

Three Far Eastern radio stations began broadcasting Ridgway's message at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday (11:30 p.m. Monday EST.). That was exactly 39½ hours after Kim and Peng had answered the original U. N. armistice suggestion.

Ridgway's message read: "I have received your reply to my message of 30 June. 'I am prepared for my representatives to meet yours at Kaesong on July 10, or at an earlier date if your representatives complete their preparations before that date.'

"Since agreement on armistice terms has to precede cessation of hostilities, delay in initiating the meetings and in reaching agreement will prolong the fighting and increase the losses.

"To insure efficient arrangement of the many details connected

with that not to exceed three of my liaison officers have a preliminary meeting with an equal number of yours in Kaesong on 5 July, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

"If you concur, my liaison officers, the senior of whom will not be above the rank of colonel, will depart Kimpo Airfield southwest of Seoul by helicopter at 2300 on 4 July (9 a.m. July 5 Tokyo time or 6 p.m. E.S.T. July 4) or at the same hour on the day agreed upon for this meeting, proceeding direct to Kaesong.

Bad Weather
"In the event of bad weather, these officers will proceed in a convoy of three unarmed one-quarter ton trucks, commonly known with the first meeting, I propose

Leipper Speaks At Lions Club

Dr. D. F. Leipper, head of the Oceanography Department, was guest speaker at the College Station Lion's Club meeting yesterday in the MSC.

Dr. Leipper spoke on "Facts About the Oceans." Explaining many of the oddities of the oceans, the oceanographer said it would take 4000 years for the oceans to evaporate if the normal sources of water supply were cut off. And after the oceans were dried up, it would take the rivers of the world 12,000 years to refill them.

"Much about the history of the earth is available at the bottom of the seas," he said. "There is nothing to obstruct the particles that have settled to the bottom and many things can be found by digging at the ocean bottom that can not be found elsewhere."

Dr. Leipper said that 50 percent of the earth's plants and animals grow in the sea, but only one percent of our food comes from there.

Drug Store Owner Wins Contest Prize

G. E. Madeley, owner of the Madeley Pharmacy in College Station, won a prize of \$250 in a national drug store contest recently.

The contest, sponsored by McKesson and Robbins Inc. and a group of manufacturers and wholesalers, was a feature of a merchandising program called "Once in a Lifetime."

It consisted of advertisements in Life magazine to get consumers to buy "nationally preferred products" at local drug stores.

Madeley's award was for a letter on how the promotion benefited his store and the retail drug

trade. The check for the prize money was presented to him by R. H. Dutton, sales representative in the Bryan district of the Houston division of McKesson and Robbins, Inc.

Campus
TODAY LAST DAY FIRST RUN
—Feature Starts—
1:28 - 3:11 - 4:54 - 6:37
8:00 - 10:03

SMUGGLER'S ISLAND
JEFF CHANDLER
EVELYN KEYES
NEWS - CARTOON
STARTS WEDNESDAY FIRST RUN

SURRENDER
VERA RALSTON
JOHN CARROLL
WALTER BRENNAN
NEWS - CARTOON

PALACE
Bryan 2-8879

LAST DAY "THE THING" WED. thru SAT.

14 Hours
PAUL DOUGLAS
RICHARD BASEHART
BARBARA BEL GEDES
ADELE LORREHEAD
HOWARD DULVA

QUEEN
LAST DAY "VALENTINO" WED. and THURS.

The Second Face
ELLA RAINES
BRUCE BENNETT
RITA JOHNSON
JOHN SUTTON
PATRICIA KNIGHT

Velvet accents in summer ensembles
Black Brown Navy
The bags \$5.00 plus tax
The gloves \$3.95 to \$5.95
Lester's Smart Shop

The Battalion

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

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Officers Selected By Vocational Ind.

The A&M chapter of the Vocational Industrial Club of Texas held their annual summer session meeting in the MSC last week, according to Erwin Reininger, reporter.

Officers for this session were elected as follows: Alfred Pieper, president; R. E. Morley, vice-president; Winifred Mayfield, secretary; Ben Eagle, treasurer; Charles Collins, Sgt. at Arms; and Erwin Reininger, reporter.

I. B. Luchinger, sponsor of the club, assists members who are Trades and Industrial Instructors in procedures in organizing clubs in public schools in Texas.

LFL ABNER Call Me Madam

LFL ABNER

LFL ABNER The Old Gray Mare

LFL ABNER

SOFT HEARTED JOHN DID ME \$4.00 FOR OUR ENTIRE TURNIP CROP. NOW WE KIN BUY ENUFF TURNIPS TO LIVE ON UNTIL WE RAISES OUR NEXT TURNIP CROP!!

HEY, YOKUM!

COLLECT CALL FO' YO' FUM JERSEY CITY!! IT'LL COST YO' \$4.00. I' AX-CEPT IT!!

AH REPOOLES!! DRUTHER EAT!!

LAW'S MIGHTY COOOLUS TROOP WHO'S CALLIN' HIM?—ER—IT MIGHT BE SOME MOVIE ACTRESS, WHICH LOVES YO'!!

DRUTHER EAT!!

IT MIGHT BE TH' PRES'DUNT O' TH' YEW-NITED STATES!!

GOSH!!—IT MIGHT BE TH' AH'LL AX-CEPT TH' CALL!!—HULLO, PRES'DUNT!!

HONDY, LFL ABNER, THIS IS DAISY MAE!!

IT-CHOK!! HAIN'T O' TH' YEW-NITED STATES WHICH IS CALLIN' ME COLLECT—IT'S MERELY DAISY MAE!!

DON'T HANG UP!!—YO' ALREADY DAID A WHOLE YARS' FOOD MONEY FO' THET CALL!!

YO' HANNY HAIN'T DEAD!!

S-SO AH DID!!

WAL, DAISY MAE!!—AH HOPE YO' NEWS IS WORTH \$4.00!!

HOT ZIGGETY!!

BUT SHE GOT A BIG BUMP ON HER HAID!! SHE MUSTA HIT A ROCK WHEN SHE FELL OVER SUICIDE FALLS!!

SHE DONE LOST HER MEMORY!! SHE'S FORGOT THET SHE'S A SWEET OLE MAMMY!! SHE (GASP) THINKS SHE'S A BACHELOR GAL!!