

Battalion Editorials

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Old Story

(Editor's note: This editorial appeared in the Arkansas Traveler, student publication of the University of Arkansas. It concerns the same law enforcement officers that unjustly dealt with A&M students who were in Fayetteville for the A&M-Arkansas football game last fall.)

THAT THE STUDENT SENATE investigating committee set up to look into practices of local law enforcement officers definitely had a job to do was established the past week-end. A student was arrested, put in jail with no charge against him, and denied the right to post bond until the return one hour and 30 minutes later of Sheriff Bruce Crider.

Less than 24 hours later charges of using abusive language, resisting arrest and disturbing the peace were dismissed, chiefly, we feel, because of the mere existence of the senate committee.

Actually, the committee had done nothing. It was not until yesterday afternoon that it met to draw up blueprints for conducting its investigations, but in less than a week's time it has justified its formation.

Three members of the Traveler editorial staff and Senate Committee Chairman Bill Prewett sat with Sheriff Crider, State Trooper Wayne Hyden and two city policemen for two hours—from 11:30 Sunday night until 1:30 Monday morning—to discuss problems existing between students and law officials.

The meeting produced these things: (1) Sheriff Crider's assurance that students will receive due courtesy when they become involved in arrests made by the Washington county sheriff's office, and (2) Prewett's assurance that his committee will seek what is right for the University through objective, down-the-middle investigations.

So, what the Traveler feared might result—a common brick throwing, shin-kicking alley fight—the spoils of which never are worth the battle—has been averted, for the time being at least.

Continuing peaceful relationships hinge on two things, Sheriff Crider and his deputies must make good their pledge, and students in the University, community must adopt a universal spirit of co-operation with lawmen of the area. Regardless of what has gone before, it is only on that 50-50 basis that a workable solution will be found.

The Traveler has no personal quarrel with local law enforcement officers. Neither does it intend to plead the case of any guilty University student in city jail, county jail or municipal court.

It has no intentions of indulging in rabble-raising tactics to incite students against law enforcement officers in general.

The police must be viewed by society as protectors of the welfare of its citizens, whether it be at a university or in a city. Any attempt by the Traveler to maliciously prove otherwise would be an insult to the intelligence of its readers.

But, if ever valid reports of mis-treatment are produced; if ever there is a case of discrimination in law enforcement where students are concerned, and if ever we have proof that students are not receiving every courtesy set down by police code books and the laws of common decency, then this newspaper will exercise every available legal power to expose and rectify the situation.

That will be policy, and, fortunately, not one we can claim exclusively for ourselves.

We can remember, not too long ago, when nearly everybody was looking for work!

One trouble with the so-called human race is that it has too many would-be leaders.

The Battalion

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

The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published by students 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 \$1.50 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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The Human Race



Gen. Clark Talks At RV Installation

(Continued from Page 1)

their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complaints, and when well founded, endeavor to get them redressed; but discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion."

Before the dinner Putter Jarvis gave the invocation.

Roll Called

Roll was called by Roy Stricker to begin the initiation ceremony. Joe C. Wallace and Buddy Shaeffer represented the initiates while RV Lt. J. G. Anderson read the constitution and RV Lt. Lynn Stuart read the History of the Ross Volunteers. All the initiates stood while RV Capt. Ingels, the commander, administered the oath. Guests were then introduced by Ingels. They were:

Major General B. C. Clark, Commanding General, Fort Hood, Gibb Gilchrist, Chancellor of the A&M System, M. T. Harrington, President of the College, C. C. French, Dean of the College, W. L. Penberthy, Dean of Men, Col. Joe E. Davis, Commandant and Coordinator of the School of Military Science and Tactics, Col. S. P. Meyers, Jr., PMS&T, Col. E. W. Napier, PAS&T.

Lt. Col. W. T. Wilkins, Assistant Commandant, Maj. W. J. Hyde, RV Military Sponsor, Capt. B. L. Hoyle, RV Military Sponsor, M/Sgt. J. W. Wilson, RV Military Sponsor, Irene Claghorn, supporter and friend of the RV's, P. L. "Pinky" Downs, Jr., RV '04 and Official Greeter of A&M, J. B. Hervey, Executive Secretary of the Former Students Association, and W. D. "Pete" Hardesty, Business Manager for Student Activities.

Served in Europe

During World War II, Gen. Clark served with Gen. George Patton's Third Army in Europe as commander of an armored combat unit and later as commanding general of the Fourth Armored Division.

Gen. Clarke played a major role in crystallizing American armored doctrine following the war, while serving as assistant commandant of the Armored School at Fort Knox, Ky.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Clarke addressed Army Ground Force students and Air Force seniors in Guion Hall.

Speaking on the principles of the employment of armor, the general said:

Specialists Form Army

"A modern army is composed of specialists. The corps fighting team consists of an infantry division and an armor division, each designed and equipped to fulfill a particular purpose.

"An infantry division is equipped with men and machines to establish a line behind which supporting units can operate, and the emphasis is upon the infantryman. The armor division, specializing in tanks, is equipped to advance the line and to counterattack.

"Armor is a thrusting weapon and its effectiveness depends upon shock which is increased with the number of attacking tanks. "Armored formations are em-

ployed in column and not abreast in order to have better control and to sustain the drive.

"Attack calls for deliberate planning, and violent execution. Armor's defense rests with its ability to be elastic and roll with the enemy's punch."

Gen. Clarke explained the concept of tanks was based not upon an all-round tank, but upon a family of tanks. He contrasted the functions of the light, medium, and heavy tanks with the destroyer, cruiser, and battleship.

Armenians also profess a type of Christianity but look otherwise like Middle Eastern people, so they have more opportunity of getting any job with anyone they wish to.

There is another force in the Middle East at present which at one time looked rather prominent but is at present only a faint flicker. It is a kind of Young Arab Movement not unlike that of the Young Turks about a century ago. I used to know one of these young men called Hourani and he presented me with a little book, which I have with me, in which he attacked the problem of somehow

welding together Western and Arab civilization.

The Arabs are a people either contemplative or military by turns and they do not like sustained hard work and they prefer to keep their own way of life than to acquire the trappings of modern civilization. Many of the richest nomad chiefs in Arabia have no use for their money. They prefer to live in their ancestral way, but these young Arabs were trying to choose from the civilization of the West's best features and the most useful for their countries.

They had formed themselves into medical teams, young men and girls, who would go out to the villages and try to teach the villagers how to live more cleanly. They went out with trucks, with projectors and screens and tried to explain with simple films to the villagers the kind of land they lived in and its place in the world. They were doing a pretty good job until the 2nd World War came along. I have not heard of them since but many of the same people must still be alive and it was part of British policy to seek them out and work with them.

There is of course a rising tide of social discontent, fanned by Communism, against the feudal aristocracies who are generally known collectively as the Pashas. The Pashas see the danger signs very clearly and they seek to turn the national indignation away from themselves against the foreigner and so they add their influence to the present exaggerated Nationalism.

It is the Egyptian Government which has been arousing the students to riot in Cairo and Alexandria. It is the police who have themselves fired on British soldiers or protected those who attacked them. In fact the machinery of government has been used to provoke disorder, not to keep order.

The Pashas are inflaming the national feelings against the West and against anybody who wishes to cooperate with the West. Look at the recent flood of political assassinations. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Rasmara in Persia, the Prime Minister of Syria, King Abdullah, Read el Solh from the Lebanon, all of them friends of the West.

This complicated situation is not new but when I was in the Foreign

Office in 1945 some of us in the Eastern Department, together with Sir Robert Howe (now Governor-General of the Sudan) had been thinking of some way of improving conditions in those parts. It was recognized that you could not get stability without an economically sound basis and various economic conditions in the Middle East. At the same time there was always the background of defense against possible Russian attack and the feeling that as things were then (and still are) the Middle East lay wide open should the Russians walk in. Some of these ideas were put before Ernest Bevin and he came out, characteristically, with a plan of his own. He wished to form an Anglo-Arab corporation in which Britain and various Arab countries would hold equal shares and which would be set up as a kind of enormous co-operative society to improve the conditions in the Middle East through the medium of trade.

The people were to have shares given to them and care was to be taken that the Pashas did not absorb all the profits. It was pointed out to Mr. Bevin that such an effort would probably be regarded as the grossest British imperialism, in the United States and also even in the Middle East and the Russians would immediately put round some propaganda to the effect that we were reducing independent countries (because Iraq, Jordan, and Syria were independent by that time) to a status of colonies. Bevin, however, felt that something should be done about it and so he summoned a conference of all the British representatives from the Middle East with such numbers of their staffs as they wished to bring along.

I was secretary of that conference. Nothing very conclusive emerged except that there was general agreement that Britain could not officially guide the Arab countries and that if it were to be done at all, it would have to be done on some basis separate from the Embassy and official representation. So, a new plan was drawn up and carried out.

We set up the British Middle East Office in Cairo quite separate from the Embassy. It inherited the archives and experience and a good deal of the staff of the M. E. S. C. (Middle East Supply Centre), an Anglo-American joint

effort to increase the production in the Middle East during the war, in order to save transport of essential goods and food through the Mediterranean. The Middle East Office was to have (and still has) a pool of experts on labour, health, agriculture, forestry, soil conservation, statistics, entomology, animal husbandry and rural cooperation. The various Middle Eastern governments were to be encouraged to hire these people as and when they required them and have in fact been doing so. When an expert is not being hired and is returned to store, so as to speak, he is sent off at the British Government's expense, to some likely part of the area to draw up plans of his own for improvement of that region and it is then the business of the Middle East Office to try to sell this plan to the government concerned. As a plan it has worked pretty well and there are an increasing number of British technicians and experts being employed and paid by the Middle East governments.

Britain's View

Religious Influence in East

(Editor's Note—This is the second portion of a speech made by J. T. Henderson, British consul-general. He discussed the Anglo-Egyptian situation from the viewpoint of the British government.)

In Persia they call themselves Fedayan and like the sect of the Hashishin (mispronounced by the French and British and made into the word Assassins) they carry out their political activities at the safe end of a dagger. In Egypt the Moslem Brotherhood are also very strong, Jordan, Syria and The Lebanon seem to take their religion more calmly and have, in any case, more jobs for their educated citizens. In Saudi Arabia, the Wahabis are the ruling sect and they hold a position in Islam rather like the New England Puritans did in this country—strong discipline and no nonsense is their watchword. So Nationalism and Communism are competing for the minds of the half-educated and religion is on the side of Nationalism. There is in addition one other ingredient in the Middle East which serves as a vehicle for Communist propaganda, and that is the floating Armenian population. The Soviet Union between the 1st and 2nd World War offered a national home for the Armenians and some countries, such as Greece, who found them rather keen competitors in business, facilitated their departure to Soviet Armenia. Messages came out from time to time that all was not well but the Soviet usually took trouble to see that only those Armenians who had been properly indoctrinated were allowed to go back to the countries whose language and habits they knew.

Armenians also profess a type of Christianity but look otherwise like Middle Eastern people, so they have more opportunity of getting any job with anyone they wish to.

There is another force in the Middle East at present which at one time looked rather prominent but is at present only a faint flicker. It is a kind of Young Arab Movement not unlike that of the Young Turks about a century ago. I used to know one of these young men called Hourani and he presented me with a little book, which I have with me, in which he attacked the problem of somehow

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By Al Capp

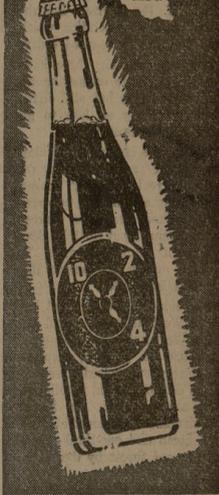


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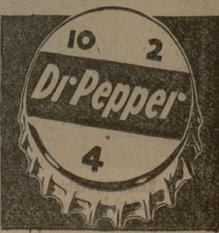
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