

Clarity Of Commands Needed For Efficiency

THE PROBLEM which now confronts the Corps of Cadets apparently isn't so local. It seems to be popping up in far away places with just as much prominence.

The Associated Press recently carried a story which went like this:

A certain warrant officer at a Royal Air Force Base in Britain was famed for his unusual and not always consistent orders. He prided himself on the briskness and efficiency with which he dispersed of various duties and coped with problems.

One morning parade found him busily assigning his men. Soon there were only five airmen standing before him. He fixed them with his stern eye, and thundered in his usually loud manner:

'Arf of you go to the cookhouse! 'Arf to the food store!'

This order left a solitary man hesitatingly poised of the horns of his considerable dilemma—how to proceed in two directions at once?

Shyly he said, "What am I to do please sir?"

The fault in this case was brought about by muddled and unclear orders originating from the commander. This is easily compared to the murky commands passed down at times from Ross Hall.

No one can place the blame for the situation on the airman. And likewise it hardly seems possible for the blame of our present dilemma to be placed on the corps which doesn't know which "Arf" to follow.

The solution? If the commander of this English unit were to back off and think, he would see the fault lies more in the preparatory command than in the command of execution.

This is the problem here.

Six More Days 'Til Voting Time

SIX MORE days. Only 144 hours until a new President is elected for the United States.

Wire services, radio broadcasts, pink and green circulars have been carrying various opinions of both candidates and what well-known persons have to say concerning the different parties.

But like a football game or a major quiz, few people remember the battle, it's the final score which counts.

Your vote on Nov. 4 will determine the score.

Everyone's vote is important. Decide now to vote Tuesday.

Wrong Ideas Held About Free Press

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS is essential to political liberty. Where men cannot freely convey their thoughts to one another, no freedom is secure. This is true in college liberties.

A&M is endowed with this freedom, yet many students think this is not true because of the "letters to the Editors" which we publish, or do not publish.

Every month many letters are turned in which we refuse to print. We talk with the person who writes these letters and explain why: It is not freedom of the press to come out and call someone a "Hitler" or even a "bum," unless proof is available to support the writer's statements. False statements harm all concerned.

We hope all students will write on questions which they want answered, and to criticize where operations or operators deserve such treatment.

It is repeated often that "objective criticism is helpful" yet we feel persons or plans that are the subjects of these letters have the right of protection from false remarks and traditional grudges.

Therefore, both sides should consider the other, and neither should bear arms because of a letter. Our faults we easily overlook.

High School Days, College Daze

CONCERNING an incident which occurred last Friday, the following from a high school paper concerns a problem which the school faces.

"In the army, the term 'mess hall' is simply two words used to name a place to eat, or lunchroom as the case may be. This has proved to be a very inappropriate term in the sense that army 'mess halls' are usually kept clean. Not so at Forest.

"The lunchroom at Forest is not a 'mess hall', but apparently a few absent minded students of the school have forgotten this fact and seem to be doing their best to turn the lunchroom into a very unsightly mess. This can very easily be accomplished by leaving trays, bottles, lunch sacks, and other items scattered carelessly over the tables.

"Should an unsuspecting visitor behold this sight, he would probably execute an immediate exit in favor of a pig pen or a similar port of rest. This last statement is of course highly improbable, but the fact still remains that our lunchroom could stand some improvement.

"If you want your lunchroom to be a welcome sight for visitors instead of an unsightly mess hall, please do your part in helping to keep it as clean as possible."

We're glad there aren't any trays here at A&M. Someone might get hurt!

LETTERS Saturnine Admits Mistakes, Explains

Editors, The Battalion: When I wrote my letter to the Batt, I thought I knew what I was writing. It appears, however, that I did not.

When one of the news editors came up to my room last night (Oct. 22) and told me that I had started an uprising on the campus with my letter, and I had seven replies to it already, at first I didn't believe him, then was overcome by surprise. I tried to think what I had said wrong, and even went back and read the letter several times, and could find nothing wrong with it. I couldn't even find anything I thought anyone could reply about. That shows the difference in interpretations, because when I read your letters I did also see your points of view. I would like to tell you mine.

I have decided that I can best answer your letters one at a time. To Cloud, Wilcox, et. al.:

I will admit that what I said about serving the government was miswritten on my part, else we would not have had a controversy in the first place. The point is the fact that I was not trying to look at it from my viewpoint, but from the viewpoint that I supposed the government would be looking at it, just as people who were non-reg and those who were not. I know that if I was in a military position, I would automatically think of the regs before the non-regs, so I assumed this was the way it would be and based my assumption on it.

Those who are veterans, in fact, those that have any real, legal, or what have you, reason for being out of the corps would be mistakenly unseparated from the rest, and would be considered "just plain non-regs" by the government, I thought. Thus the statement seemed reasonable.

To Roger Terk: You said A&M is a state supported school. Due to the fact that it is so, that means that I was wrong again, and in error in that statement.

When I spoke about being in service more than the guys that actually were, I was taking it in general. I did not mean, however, the guys on the fronts, as many of you tried to read into my words. I imagine that I should have been more precise in my choice of words for the few of you who just can't seem to visualize this.

To Sutton: I realize that I made another mistake in the assumption that any non-reg who wishes can live off the campus. I understand now that this was wrong.

To Linnarty, Warren, and Chapman: I know that you are veterans as are many of the other non-regs now attending A&M. For this I respectfully salute you. I believe, however, I have answered your letter already in the one to Mr. Roger Terk.

To Boeing, Walter, et. al.: I would like to straighten you out on a little matter. I believe that if you will reread my letter you will find nowhere that I said that the 24 hour duty at A&M "got me down." In fact, I feel exactly the opposite, I like the Army and always have. I have never said anything against it, though many of you seem to be making me say it by the interpretation of my letter. I was only using the 24-8 hour duty as an example to back up the theory as to why the government would back (See LETTERS, Page 6)

Stalin's Hoax-2 Lenin 'Equality' Scrapped By Hierarchy in Kremlin

Second in a series of articles by Ernest S. Pisko of The Christian Science Monitor exposing Stalin's repudiation of communism in Russia, based upon firsthand observations behind the Iron Curtain.—The Editors.

The hoax which Stalin has played upon the Communists can nowhere be seen more clearly than in the Soviet concepts of the state, of the value of the individual, and of equality. They are the very opposite of the original Marxist views on these issues.

On all three points the "Communist Manifesto" of 1848 was quite definite. And later writings by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels show that the founders of communism never saw any reason to modify their opinions.

Their utopian aim was the formation of a free association of people—not a "state"—and this aim was to be achieved by the so-called "emancipation of the proletariat." The "proletariat," according to their terminology,

comprised all the oppressed and exploited classes. Marx and Engels contended however, that the proletariat could not "attain its emancipation without at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles."

In 1917, when Lenin began mapping his plans for a Bolshevik seizure of power, he reiterated Marx's and Engels' utopian promise of total and universal freedom and professed his belief in their doctrine of the state. He promised to do away with the state which he called an organ of class rule... legalizing and perpetuating the oppression of one class by another.

Class Rifts Developed Under Stalin

Under Prime Minister Joseph Stalin, who took over in 1924 and has been the uncontested supreme authority since 1929, the Soviet Union has drawn farther and farther away from the fundamental these proclaimed by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The power of the Soviet Government has grown constantly. The number of laws has multiplied, and so has the number of prisoners to insure their enforcement.

In short, the Soviet Union has become more, instead of less, of a state. It is not surprising to find that this state by now has

developed classes whose antagonisms are irreconcilable and that the order which Stalin created is of the type Lenin branded as "legalizing and perpetuating oppression."

Although the nature of the state might seem, at first blush, a rather academic question, it is actually of overriding importance, for it ultimately determines what rights are granted and what values are accorded to the individual. In this respect, too, there is a striking contrast between the promises communism initially held out to the individual and what has happened to him under the Bolshevik regime.

Lenin Claims One Income Scale

In addition to freedom for all, Marx and Engels also insisted on equality for all. Fulfillment of both demands was promised by the Bolsheviks.

Lenin stipulated that there would be only one scale of income for all citizens of the new state—workingmen wages. Nobody, and specifically no member of the government was to receive higher pay, he announced, adding that governmental functions must be stripped "of every shadow of privileges, of every appearance of official grandeur."

Stalin, some 20 years after that announcement, called the idea of eliminating the distinction between intellectual and manual labor an idea that could be conceived only by "windbags."

Today, inequality is one of the hallmarks of the Soviet regime. Wages of industrial workers average \$125 monthly, but reach up

to \$500 for top specialists and to \$1,000 and \$2,000 in the case of widely propagandized shock workers.

Managerial salaries average \$12,000 to \$20,000 a year, and top annual incomes of professional people and artists easily reach the \$25,000 to \$50,000 bracket.

Hand in hand with gradations in income go fantastic differences in housing, clothing, access to higher education, and so on.

The right to inherit, abolished in 1918, was reintroduced in 1923, limited to an estate value of 10,000 rubles. In 1936, this limitation was removed and a stiff inheritance tax was instituted. In 1943, the tax was abolished.

The technical and managerial staff in Soviet factories has its own dining rooms where better quality food is served. The same goes to upper grade officers of the Soviet Army.

Secret Police Coddled by Government

Special privileges are accorded to the MVD (secret police). They have their own food, clothing, and furniture stores, where choice merchandise is sold at bargain basement prices. Their children—at least in Moscow—attend separate model schools in which the best available instruction is provided.

Thus it can be said without exaggeration that the system of graded class privileges and discrimination which flourished in Czarist Russia and which the Bolshevik Revolution promised to wipe out, has come back with a vengeance.

In the western countries, instances and trends of discrimination can be and have been attacked. There, as a result of these attacks, discrimination often has been halted or lessened. In the Soviet Union no disclosure or criticism is permissible, no remedy is possible because perpetuation of inequality is one of the chief instruments of government. The masses, downgraded on the scale of human val-

ues instead of being freed and lifted up, have to keep silent.

The next article: Why the Kremlin changed the Soviet anthem.

Gunsmith Warns Careless Hunters

Members of the College Station Lions Club heard Morgan Smith, local gunsmith, give a few "dos and don'ts" about handling a gun at their weekly meeting Monday in the MSC.

Smith quoted various statistics concerning people using guns carelessly. He gave hunters in the audience advice about gun safety.

Capt. Erwin Brigham thanked other members of the club for the help they gave the Lions Club Boy Scout Troop 450 last weekend.

The scouts camped out at Huntsville and also attended the prison rodeo.

The Battalion

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

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