

INTRAMURALS

Intramural swimming started Monday afternoon with the Class B 400-foot relays.

Teams qualifying for the finals in this event are as follows:

A Ordnance	1:14.2
Squadron 1	1:17.2
Squadron 12	1:18
B Infantry	1:18
A Signal	1:18.9
Squadron 3	1:19.5
Squadron 14	1:19.5
A Field	1:20.5

Squadron 8 1:20.6
 Class A 400-foot relays followed at 7:45 with the following teams qualifying for the finals.

Squadron 6	1:13.9
Squadron 17	1:14
A Ordnance	1:16
A Chemical	1:16.7
Squadron 5	1:18.4
Squadron 12	1:19.5
A Athletics	1:19.5
A Infantry	1:19.9
B-AAA	1:20.1

The 300-foot freestyle events were held Tuesday with the following Class B men qualifying for the finals.

Spillane A Infantry	1:06
Locke A QMC	1:06.7
Sheppard A Field	1:07.8
Halligan A Chemical	1:08
Brothers A Infantry	1:09.4
Badgett A Composite	1:09.4
Murray Squadron 11	1:10.5
Jones C Field	1:12.8
Storey Squadron 3	1:13.5

The upperclassmen's 300-foot freestyle was won by B Ordnance. Class A men qualifying were:

Williams B Ordnance	1:04
Sears Squadron 12	1:07.2
Fields C Composite	1:07.6
Gill Puryear	1:09.7
Pierce Squadron 5	1:11
Post Squadron 17	1:11
Lester Squadron 11	1:11.1
Fowler Squadron 19	1:11.3
Norville A Infantry	1:12.3

Finals in all events will be held Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Veterinary Wives Selling Cookbooks

A&M's Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medicine Auxiliary is now selling cookbooks containing recipes donated by student and faculty wives.

CAMPUS

NOW SHOWING
**His nights, VIOLENT!
 His days, NUMBERED!**



THE NAKED AND THE DEAD

ALDO RAY
 CLIFF ROBERTSON
 RAYMOND MASSEY
 ST. CYR - BARBARA NICHOLS

LEGAL NOTICE

ORDINANCE NO. 370
 AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE QUESTION OF ZONING THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED AREA TO "INDUSTRIAL ZONE"

BEGINNING at the most southerly corner of the present city limits of the City of College Station, Texas, this corner also being located at the intersection of the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad (T & N O Division) with the extension of the NW line of the Waldo Walker tract of land; **THENCE** S 45° W at 52 feet intersect the center line of the I & G N Railroad; **THENCE** in a northwesterly direction along the said SW right-of-way line of the I & G N Railroad a distance of 3284 feet to the intersection of said railroad right-of-way line with the NE line, or extension of the NE line, of an A & M College road known as the Farm Center road; **THENCE** in a northeasterly direction along the present city limits a distance of 375.6 feet to the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad; **THENCE** in a southeasterly direction along the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad a distance of 4999 feet to the point of beginning.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of College Station, Texas, that the City Planning and Zoning Commission after consideration has recommended the zoning as "Industrial Zone" all that certain area of land, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the most southerly corner of the present city limits of the City of College Station, Texas, this corner also being located at the intersection of the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad (T & N O Division) with the extension of the NW line of the Waldo Walker tract of land;

THENCE S 45° W at 52 feet intersect the center line of the said Southern Pacific Railroad; **THENCE** in a northwesterly direction along the said SW right-of-way line of the I & G N Railroad a distance of 3284 feet to the intersection of said railroad right-of-way line with the NE line, or extension of the NE line, of an A & M College road known as the Farm Center road;

THENCE in a northeasterly direction along the present city limits a distance of 375.6 feet to the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad;

THENCE in a southeasterly direction along the NE right-of-way line of the Southern Pacific Railroad a distance of 4999 feet to the point of beginning.

Said area to be used for the following purposes: For any uses permitted in "First Business District No. 1" as now stipulated and contained in Ordinance 34 and in addition therein for the following purposes: gasoline storage and bulk stations, lumber and material yards, shops for custom work or the manufacture of articles to be sold at wholesale or retail, warehouses and storage depots. Any of said buildings to be of corrugated steel iron masonry or wood construction provided that the use is not noxious or offensive by reason of gas odors dust or smoke to the established residential area, and

WHEREAS the City Planning and Zoning Commission, after consideration, has recommended that the power requirements in the said ordinance be eliminated;

It is hereby ordered that a public hearing shall be held in the City Hall at 7:00 p.m. October 20th, 1958 on the question of establishing an "Industrial Zone" within the city limits and eliminating the power requirements as contained in the said ordinance.

Notice of said hearing shall be published in the official city newspaper at least fifteen days prior to the date of said hearing.

PASSED AND APPROVED and ordered published this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1958.

APPROVED:
 Ernest Langford
 Mayor

ATTEST:
 B. M. McGinnis
 City Secretary

Aggies - Try - Youngbloods -
Special Lunch—Choice of Meats & Vegetables 75c
 Served at Noon & Evenings
 Rock Building Midway Between South College Bryan & College

PALACE
 Bryan 2-8879
 LAST DAY
"La Parisienne"
 STARTS THURSDAY
"Toughest Gun In Tombstone"

QUEEN
 LAST DAY
"King Creole"
 STARTS TOMORROW
"DOUBLE FEATURE"
"Across The Bridge"
 and
"Manhunt"

CIRCLE
 WEDNESDAY

BETWEEN HEAVEN and HELL
 Robert WAGNER - Terry MOORE
 Broderick CRAWFORD
 And
HIGH SCHOOL Confidential

THE HERE-TO-MADES STORY OF COMPANY GEORGE!

SKYWAY DRIVE IN THEATRE
 Gary Cooper
 In
"Distant Drums"
 Tab Hunter
 In
"Lafayette Escadrille"

National NEWSPAPER WEEK



Soviet, U. S. Press In Sharp Contrast

By HENRY CABOT LODGE
 U. S. Representative to the United Nations

Freedom of the press is so much a part of the American way of life that we take it for granted. It is hard for us really to grasp its value because we never had the experience of being without it.

A health man takes his body for granted in much the same way. But if he sprains a muscle in his ankle and cannot walk, he suddenly realizes what a marvelous machine his body is. He realizes that the mere ability to walk is a priceless gift.

Perhaps we Americans would understand more vividly what freedom of the press means to us if we tried to imagine living in a country where the press is not free—for instance, the Soviet Union.

Every newspaper in the Soviet Union is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Soviet Communist Party.

Soviet Reader
 The Soviet reader finds all the news carefully selected and tailored to fit the "party line". If something good happens in the United States which conflicts with official Soviet picture of American life—such as an improvement in race relations or a rise in wages—the chances are he will never read about that. If something really bad happens in the Soviet Union, he will probably never read about that either. He may hear by the grapevine about a mine cave-in in the next town; an epidemic or a flood which has taken many lives; or a riot put down by force. But Soviet newspapers are silent about those things. Nothing was ever published in the Soviet Union about the violent riots—witnessed by foreign tourists—which swept Tiflis in Soviet Georgia, just after Stalin died in 1953. The Soviet citizen has to rely on the rumor mill for news of such events.

Soviet Editor
 The Soviet editor is in a similar situation. He is more responsible, but no more free, than his readers. His editorials reflect not his point of view but that of the Communist Party. He has but one news agency, TASS, which transmits to him daily the material he is to print.

There is no use trying to start an independent newspaper in the Soviet Union. Such things are forbidden. Under the State Secrets Act it is a crime even to possess, without authorization, a mimeograph machine or the jelly for a hectograph.

Government Officials
 Government officials in free countries may sometimes think wistfully how easy it would be to govern if only they, like the Soviet dictators, did not have to endure the goading and nagging of a free press. But that, of course, is an illusion. To govern without a free press means to govern in a state of suspicion and hostility between government and people; not to know what is on the people's minds; not to be able to see discontent until it has grown to such proportions as to threaten the state itself.

Complications
 This leads to a situation where dissent is represented by police; unsound policies are continued without challenge; official deceit and corruption flourish; respect for truth is killed; and the people, unable to exercise their God-given rights, become pawns of the state.

Thus our free press, which is so familiar to us, is a mighty force for good. The possession of it is bound up with all that gives life its value and imparts luster to the name of people all over the world.

We should not take our free press for granted. Freedom carries with it responsibility to decide wisely. Under our system, each editor and each reader—as a citizen—must decide for himself how he will discharge his responsibility to the end that freedom itself will be strengthened, and with it the good life to which freedom is an open door.

Social Whirl
 Physical Education Wives will meet for the first time this year tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Marvin Thompson, B-7-A College View.

The Chemistry Wives Club will meet Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Billie Schneider, 4301 Aspen St., College Station. All chemistry majors, wives are cordially invited to attend.

Guion Hall
 WEDNESDAY

FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE GREEN
 THE BROTHERS
 PRESLEY
 THE SHAW
 STARRING
 RICHARD WIDMARK
 RICHARD TODD
 WALTER WALKER
 JOHN GIELGUD
 JEAN SEFERG

Sixty-Five Years Ago

'Sully' Got First Issue of Battalion

By JOHNNY JOHNSON
 Battalion News Editor

Sixty-five years ago, a cadet-clad in the Confederate grey uniform of the time—strode into the office of A&M President Lawrence Sullivan Ross and saluted: "Sir, I wish to present you with the first copy of our new student publication. We call it The Battalion, sir."

With this brief ceremony—hinting only faintly at formality—Volume 1, Number 1 of The Battalion was officially launched into a continuous record of publication that has stretched across the years and has survived many perilous tests.

Published Monthly
 Published monthly from October, 1893, until June, 1904, the first issues more nearly resembled a magazine than the present newspaper.

Organized under the sponsorship of two literary societies—The Stephen F. Austin and Calliopean—The Battalion was actually the descendant of The Collegian, a publication first printed in 1878, only two years after the college opened. Under the leadership of the same two societies which up until past the turn of the century boasted the membership of four out of five students—The Collegian was renamed The College Journal and was issued under that name from 1889 until publication was suspended with the January issue of 1893. The Battalion started that same fall.

First Batt
 The first Batt was printed with a newspaper format, the first issue being 12 pages, each about a quarter the size of present-day Battalion pages. Then it reverted to the size and style of the old Journal until 1904.

Long Essays
 A long critical essay on Shakespeare's interpretation of King John was the main story in the first Battalion. Other Batts described "Life in the U. S. Army."

The Batt was the catch-all publication of the 1890's, serving the same functions as the newspaper, The Aggie, The Texas Aggie and The Commentator.

A special June commencement issue of The Batt served as the annual with one of the largest such issues, the June, 1896, issue, containing 74 pages, many of them full-page pictures of the year's activities.

Under editorial pressure by The Battalion in 1895, The Ohio, forerunner of The Longhorn (old annual) and the present Aggie, and

was formed.

Societies Lose Out
 By 1904 the two founding societies had lost much of their campus influence and with their decline, The Battalion also suffered until in the fall of '04, when sweeping changes were made.

The Batt became a weekly paper and lost its literary-magazine characteristics.

The Association of Students, in which every cadet was automatically a member, took over the paper and selected the editor and business manager.

Staffs Form
 The staffs of The Batt and The Longhorn (annual) formed the Publication Society in 1906 which is the forerunner of the present A&M Press Club.

In 1907, the two publications secured an office to call its own, with one desk, one table, several chairs and even a telephone.

First conflict of publication and administration came in 1908 when seven juniors on The Batt's staff were suspended as a result of criticizing the president, C. P. Fountain, head of the Department of English, was ordered to censor future Battalions in accordance with a rule long in effect, but seldom enforced.

Batt Boasts
 By 1916, The Battalion boasted "the largest college circulation in the South."

During World War I, The Batt lost some prestige to a faculty-staffed daily bulletin which published college news and became the official publication of the college until its death in 1926.

Control Passed
 In 1928 control of The Batt passed to a Student Activities Committee, forerunner of the Student Life Committee, with plans to help the paper regain prestige.

From 1930 until 1943 the newspaper staff fostered a monthly magazine which was substituted once a month for the regular issue of the paper.

Forerunner of today's Student Publication Board—a Faculty Publication Committee—was established in 1929, but without the power of censorship.

Since that time, editors may be held liable after publication of material, but publications may not be faculty-reviewed in advance.

Publication Board
 A central Publication Board was formed in 1931 with explicit orders to put the publications program on sound footing.

The Publications Board and the Student Activities Committee were merged in 1941 to form the Student Life Committee, a composite group of students and faculty, which had control of the publications program until the spring of 1953.

At that time the Student Publication Board was formed in a conflict which saw the co-editors of The Batt at the time resign under the cry that the new board would bring censorship.

Old Board
 The old board was replaced by the recently-organized new board which is revamping the program.

In 1939-40 The Batt jumped from its once-a-week publication to publishing three days a week. During the war, with the absence of regular students, much of The Batt's space was devoted to armed service groups training on the campus. It was also during the war that the summer Battalion became a regular part of the program.

The student-administration fracas in the spring of 1947 produced so much news that The Batt was swamped. The first "extra" edition of The Battalion was run off on a mimeograph one Saturday afternoon to cover events happening since the regular printed paper was put to press a few hours before.

Since that time The Battalion has grown to its present four-days-a-week publication. It has also gained full membership in the Associated Press and has won numerous prizes and top ratings in national newspaper contests.

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 with or without Zippers?
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 North Gate

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 And Lifetime Guarantee
- ★ POST . . . with leather case \$23.75

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