

Some Are Willing to Work...

THE WORLD is full of willing people. Some are willing to work—and the others are willing to let them.

Current trends are beginning to convince us that more and more people are content to be classified in the second category. Nationally the trend appears to be away from the "Horatio Alger" story—from rags to riches by personal effort and perseverance. Instead, we are looking for security. The tremendous rise in the power of our federal government, and consequent loss of personal freedom, can be traced directly to this trend in American attitude.

Do you know why our attitude is different? It is a bitter thing to admit, but the reason is this—we are afraid. We are scared to depend on personal effort because a personal effort, truly capitalistic, system carries this provision—if we do not qualify for better things, we must bear the consequence.

Let's examine the situation closer to home. It is pathetic that in this institution of higher learning, which is supposedly preparing leaders, here are so many who are content to sit back and "let somebody else do it." Most of the student work and responsibility in this school is performed by a small minority group. Did this small group gain control of student body functions

by some slick political maneuver? No! This group is doing the work because no one else will. Instead, many students just "don't have the time." Let's examine a specific case—

Student government—As soon as elections are over, the average person loses all contact with his representative. Sure, he'll get in "bull sessions" and "bleed" about the way things are being done—but he is never willing to put forth the effort necessary to effect a change. If his "sack time" and "bull session" time were spent in talking to and influencing his student representative, he would more likely be successful in seeing the realization of his ideas.

Student Clubs—Except in very few cases, we have never seen a club run on more than one "spark plug." There is always one individual who is the organization's pusher. He is willing to work; the rest are willing to let him.

This same "willing to let him" group, however, does not settle back passively allowing an active person to get the job done. They are the grippers, the ever-complaining critics of any effort. There is only one way to throttle their criticism—by asking them to help.

This unwillingness to work in student affairs can be traced to the same reason causing the gradual breakdown of capitalism—personal fear. Fear of lost grade points, fear of differing from the ordinary, fear of having to explain personal convictions.

The future leaders produced by Texas A&M will be those men who are willing to work now, who are willing to risk their personal feelings to further their beliefs, not those who are willing to let them do it.

Income Tax Cut? Not If New Foreign Aid Report Followed

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, Nov. 14—(AP)—A report made public last night by President Truman must be a jolt for anyone who, wanting his income tax cut, hoped this country might soon stop pumping help into Europe.

This report was given the President by Gordon Gray, former secretary of the Army and now president of the University of North Carolina.

Last March 31 the President asked Gray to study, and then recommend to him, what course this country should follow in giving economic help abroad in the future. Gray's report is the result of this request.

Sum Up

It can be summed up briefly: It calls for spending a lot of money for some years to come. Billions, in fact. But, of course, whether Congress will go along with this is something else. Here is the background:

The Marshall Plan for helping Europe was started in 1948 and was supposed to end June 30, 1952.

Its purpose: To help Europe get on its feet economically and so prevent a collapse which would open the doors to Communism. In this way the plan was to be of benefit to the United States, too.

But since this country started putting billions into Europe in 1948, relations with Russia have gone from bad to worse.

So much worse, in fact, that this country joined the North Atlantic Military Alliance with Western Europe against Russia.

So, in addition to the Marshall Plan economic aid, this country started giving Europe military aid, too, and that cost more money.

Then in June, 1950, war broke out in Korea. In this fighting the U. S. realized how poorly equipped it was for a major war. So it began its great defense program. More cost. Taxes went up.

This defense program called for the U. S. allies in the Atlantic pact to rush their own defense programs—with U. S. help. More money.

So here was the Marshall Plan, with two years still to go, and the defense program added to it. And a new question arose:

Marshall Plan Continuation

If Europe, getting on its feet, now has to turn some of its production from civilian goods to weapons, will its economy be damaged all over again? And to make up for the damage, will the Marshall Plan or some aid program like it have to be continued after June 30, 1952 when the Marshall Plan is due to end?

This is where Gray's report comes in: He sees ahead for us a three or four year program of continued help, economic and military.

For instance, he thinks we'll have to continue giving some kind of economic help when the Marshall Plan ends two years from now, and he thinks military help will have to be given, too.

He suggests western Europe might have been able to become economically healthy, by the time the Marshall Plan is due to end if this new crisis with Russia hadn't arisen. But, with European factories turning to armaments, he thinks the economic aid will have to be continued.

Help Underdeveloped Areas

In addition, Gray suggests this country must help the underdeveloped areas of the world in Southern Asia, Africa and Latin America for a double purpose:

(A) To raise living standards there, which would be a block to Communism; and (B) to step up in those backward areas the production of raw material which can be used in Western rearmament.

These are just some of the suggestions he made in his report. He had the help of many government agencies and officials in putting it together.

Although President Truman may (See TRUMAN, Page 4)

The Battalion

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

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Effects of Tuesday's Election...

Rough Fight Expected On Big Foreign Issues

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series on the effects of last Tuesday's elections on Congress, the president and his cabinet and on the voters.)

Washington, Nov. 14—(AP)—Despite the hopeful official position taken by Secretary of State Acheson, State Department leaders are digging in for a long hard fight on major foreign issues as a result of Tuesday's election.

Republican Senate victories greatly strengthened Congressional critics of the Truman administration foreign policy.

Money for foreign projects, great

and small, may be harder to obtain. And Acheson's personal relations with Congress seem certain to be far more difficult than before because of the new power his Republican foes will be able to exercise.

The Republican post-election attack on administration foreign policy has in fact already begun.

"No-Confidence Vote"

Harold E. Stassen, a stalwart of the GOP campaign and a presidential possibility for 1952, construed the election result as a no-confidence vote for Acheson. He said the secretary should resign.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) called for a sweeping re-examination of the

Western European rearmament program which he has criticized in the past. He said it had been developed in secrecy and is not understood by the people.

What the Republicans will propose to do about changing the Far Eastern policy, a prime target of their criticism prior to the election, remains to be seen.

Re-Establish China Relations

But it appears certain they will press the administration harder than ever before to re-establish close relations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of the Chinese Nationalists and further secure Formosa against any possible Communist attack.

The European Recovery Program, for which more funds will be sought by the administration; the allied rearmament program just getting under way, and the Truman Point-Four Plan for aid to underdeveloped countries are expected to encounter rougher going in Congress.

In general, therefore, the U. S. is entering a period of uncertainty as to just what it will be able to do in detail in foreign affairs.

Acheson Confident

And even though such officials as Acheson appear confident that major changes are not to be expected, this is the kind of circumstance that normally causes some degree of uneasiness among America's allies until the probable lines of development are clarified by events.

In addition to fighting for the kind of foreign program they want, State Department officials expect to have to continue to defend the Department against charges like the ones by Senator McCarthy (R-Wis) that it has failed to rid itself completely of Communist influences.

Acheson told a news conference yesterday that he did not consider the election results a repudiation of U. S. foreign policy. He said he hoped and believed they would not have any effect on the conduct of foreign affairs.

"People Understand"

He said he was sure the American people and their representatives understand the perilous nature of the present times and will close ranks accordingly.

But some of his associates privately seem not to share his public and official optimism and believe at best there may be a pulling and hauling over foreign issues unprecedented in the last few years.

One hope held by some officials is that Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), who has been ill for many months, will recover sufficiently to return actively to the Senate in January. He was a powerful influence during former sessions in shaping and putting through the European Recovery Program and the North Atlantic Treaty.

Acheson said of his own personal position that he has no intention whatever of resigning. However, many people in Washington feel that he might reconsider if his relations with Republicans in Congress ever threaten to interfere with legislation and appropriations needed in the administration foreign programs.

Quion Hall

TODAY & WEDNESDAY

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Chimes Are Nice, But Mighty Early

Editor, The Battalion: The chimes in the MSC are nice, they sound good, but NOT AT 4:15 in the morning. I think 7:30 is not too late to start them and others may agree that it is still too early.

You may not know how to stop them, but maybe you will know who can.

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Evidence Indicates China Intervention Caused by Russia

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR. AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The belief that Communist China is acting primarily at the instigation of Soviet Russia in the Korean affair has been strengthened by her most recent propaganda broadcasts and her attitude toward the United Nations.

It begins to appear more and more that Peiping has intervened for the purpose of keeping America's war effort centered on Korea to the detriment of the European Rearmament Program.

This is not to minimize the importance of China's interest in the Yale River Hydroelectric System, nor the importance of the American failure to reassure her about its ultimate control before, instead of after, the intervention.

U. S. Had Warning

There is evidence that the United States had warning that China would not take foreign occupation of the North Korean part of the power development lying down. Reassurances on continued power service might have cut part of the foundation out from under the Chinese case if made sufficiently early. But the Russians, also interested in the power for some of their Manchurian installations, would not have let it go at that, anyway.

The Chinese, however, are making no great issue of this, which could be their way of approaching an objective deviously. Their broadcasts, however, stress Communist unity, and China's obligations to the Koreans. Peiping is trying to

convince the Chinese that the government is acting in their interests primarily.

The rest of the evidence, however, and particularly the reply to the United Nations, points to a reluctant and belated Chinese entry into the Korean war at the behest of Soviet Russia.

The Chinese agree to discuss before the Security Council, which in every other respect they maintain is illegal, their charges against the United States regarding Formosa. But they refuse to answer General MacArthur's Korean intervention charge against them unless the whole field is thrown open for discussion—which is exactly what the Russians sought to obtain and which the Council voted down.

Must Be Russians

Nobody could act so much like the Russians except the Russians themselves. That Peiping's whole course of action is being directed from Moscow seems certain.

The U. S. delegation at Lake Success took the Chinese reply in cagey silence. Whether it will press for immediate consideration of its withdrawal resolution before the Peiping delegation arrives, on the grounds that the Communist refusal to participate makes delay unnecessary, was not clear. The U. S. was handicapped in one respect in this connection because Egypt was getting tired of having the long-standing Palestine issue pushed back on the agenda by three other matters. As this was written, there had been no decision whether to ask for a special session of the council today on the Korean question.

At any rate, it appears certain now that the Peiping delegation is coming here under the direct coaching of Moscow, for a propaganda field day in the U. N. while their troops continue to prolong war in Korea.

Senators Want U.S. to Cease European Gifts

Houston, Nov. 13—(AP)—Three members of Congress agreed here today Uncle Sam should stop being Santa Claus in Europe and become an old-fashioned country banker.

They are Senators Tom Connally (D-Tex) and Allen J. Ellender (D-La), and Rep. Albert Thomas (D-Tex).

Ellender and Thomas, said an "All-year Christmas" is over as far as the rehabilitation of European nations is concerned.

Connally told reporters he believes Congress will curb European relief funds.

"We should put strings on the money we send to Europe," Thomas said. "Their cartels kill all competition and that's the reason they can't produce at the cheap cost we Americans do. We just can't keep on and on giving them money."

Ellender and Thomas said Western Europe and Germany must be made strong so as to resist Russian aggression. They said any money sent to Europe should be used for that purpose.

Connally said he is in favor of Europeans using their own funds and men for the job of building armies to repel any Red attack.

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By Al Capp SIGH-H! MIGHTY HANDY I'LL BE ANDY T'VE MONEY AROUND TH' CASTLE AGAIN AND ALSO ANDY TO AVE A MAN! FROM WITHIN THE CASTLE COMES A STRANGE CLANK-CLANK!