

Our Public Speakers . . .

WHAT has happened to our public speakers? A larger number of people participate in community and government discussions than ever before, the radio and loud speaker have minimized the efforts required for good speaking, and more and more class-room emphasis is put upon the art of writing and speaking; yet, today we are faced with a noted decline in effective public speakers. Why is this true?

We do not pretend to be in a position to answer this question with absolute certainty, but we will offer some "could be" reasons. It could be that (1) the speakers go to the platform too well prepared, (2) ghost-writers prepare most of the scripts, (3) a failure of the speakers live in a hurried and busy world, therefore, they have little time for forming a personalized style, (5) the fear that most speakers have that if they should write their own speeches and use an unproven method of delivery, they would provoke unfavorable criticism. Not only does this fear prevent them from experimenting with a personal style, it also encourages the acceptance of the stereotyped method of others.

We will now defend these contentions. When we say the speaker is too well prepared, we are not talking about the stockpile of knowledge and preparation of the mind, but the details of the speech itself. These details include not only the pronunciation, articulation, diction, and emphasis to

be placed on each word, but how long to pause before and after each word and which way to hold the head when saying the words.

The reason for this hackneyed preparation is due to our second contention, ghost-writers prepare most of the speeches. These speeches, in general, are very good in content. But why not? The ghost-writer most likely dug into a reference library and a flock of newspaper clippings; consequently, he comes up with the "meat" from several great masterpieces. Therein, we think, lies the weakness. Too much nobleman, not enough layman.

This eloquent delivery causes the failure to convey a feeling of deep earnestness. It indicates that the speaker is more concerned with "finery" than with "feeling."

Our fourth and fifth contentions are somewhat overlapping but they infer the logic of the preceding ones. Because a man is hurried and busy and because he fears ridicule if he should write his own speeches and develop a personalized style, he will accept a ghost-writer's script which will cause a lack of sincerity and feeling and will depict the speaker as an animated puppet who is conveying the words of another.

In the recent issue of a popular magazine there is an illustration of a man who defied all the regular methods accepted by many people as the best to become public speakers. This man, Dizzy Dean, had absolutely no formal education. When he was in the second grade he solved the school problem by running away from school and becoming a permanent fugitive from the truant officer.

Although he murders the King's english, and refuses to read a ghost-written speech, Dizzy Dean will not read "commercials" on the air. He had the insight to create his own style, a style that violates most of the rules of the professional speakers. He will earn more this year as a public speaker, businessman, and writer than the President of the United States.

The trouble with our current speakers could be they put too much emphasis on the "intellectual" and not enough emphasis on the "individual."

Nothing is a greater crime than to lead youth into error or to approach age-old problems without an impartial and truthseeking mind.

Naval Leader's Death Is Costly

THE untimely death of Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, the late U. S. Chief of Naval Operations, is a shock not only to we Americans but to the peoples of all peace-loving nations over the world.

It is now questionable whether or not the tentative agreements the Admiral made with Spain for the use of Spanish Air and Naval bases will be put into effect. If this be true, the catastrophe of his death may prove hazardous.

The Admiral can rest in peace, however. On the eve of his departure he took a great stride toward the building of a stronger Europe.

There are business men, famed as executives with quick answers to every problem, who hesitate to express themselves freely in their own homes.

Hats Off To Little Leaguers

AS THE season dims for one of the local baseball leagues, it is high time someone took cognizance of what effect the play has made on its players. The group is the Little League where the players range from eight to 12 years in age.

Most grownups could take a lesson from these youngsters — on learning the game properly and playing by the rules. It does a person good to see a ball team that takes decisions without griping most of the time.

We were quite surprised at the ability of some of the youngsters, too. Many have the makings of real baseball players, capable of going on up in the chain of baseball's organization.

They have learned this through the capable coaches and managers who give willingly of their time and knowledge.

The patronage of you, John Q. Public, will give the youngsters the added incentive to try a little harder and through this incentive, you will have aided them to become the ball players they want to be.

So far, in the history of the nation, no presidential candidate has suggested that somebody else might make a better president.

The Battalion

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

The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published 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 \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

Entered as second-class matter at Post Office at College Station, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Member of The Associated Press. Represented nationally by National Advertising Service Inc., at New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in the paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

News contributions may be made by telephone (4-5444) or at the editorial office, Room 201, Goodwin Hall. Classified ads may be placed by telephone (4-5324) or at the Student Activities Office, Room 209, Goodwin Hall.

JOEL AUSTIN, Editor; Andy Anderson, Associate Editor and Sports Editor; Vivian Castleberry, Women's Editor; William Dickens, Feature Editor.

Dave Colett, Editorial Assistant; James Fuller, Church News Editor; J. R. Alderdice, Staff Photographer; R. D. Witter, Charles McCullough, Photo Engravers; Autry Fredricks, Ed Moses, Advertising Representatives; John W. Thomas, B. F. Roland, Dave Colett, James Fuller, William Dickens, Frank Davis, Staff News Writers; Ray Rushing, Tom Rountree, Ray Holbrook, Sports News Writers; Owen Lee, Calvin Janak, Circulation.



Congressmen's Letter Warns Negotiators of Communists

By OLIN E. TEAGUE, Sixth District Representative

SINCE July 8, 1951, meetings have been held in Korea between United Nations representatives and Communist representatives in an attempt to arrange a truce. Like all Americans, and particularly the families of our boys fighting in Korea, I earnestly hope for a speedy end to the conflict. However, in order to achieve peace once more, there must be no appeasement or all the sacrifice and suffering of so many Americans will have been in vain.

On July 16, 1951, six veteran members of the House of Representatives, including myself, sponsored a statement setting forth our views on this matter which we invited all other veterans in the House to endorse. Within forty-eight hours, 63 members had indicated their approval.

Warned Negotiators

In this statement, we invited the attention of our negotiators to the fact that they were dealing with the unscrupulous agents of Moscow who had a long record of broken pledges and, as a result, that element should always be borne in mind in formulating, and agreeing upon, every condition. We pointed out that Red China's entry into the United Nations and the surrender of Formosa were not subjects for negotiation.

Specifically, we insisted upon the following conditions being included in any armistice arrived at in Korea: No retreat from areas won by the sacrifice of those who have fought the aggressors, and no further recognition of the 38th parallel as a division in Korea.

Immediate return of all prisoners of the United States and other allied nations, with strict accounting for all who have perished since being taken prisoner by the Reds. Unification of Korea, looking toward elections to establish a free and democratic regime.

Unrestricted inspection by United Nations forces throughout all Korea to insure there will be no build-up of Red power to threaten peace and security of the area again.

We suggested to our representatives there that it be made clear to our allies in the United Nations that this organization itself is on trial in its handling of this Korean matter.

Gen. Eisenhower Wants Army For Europe Under One Flag

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is working for an allied army under a single flag, uniform and command to defend Western Europe, senators reported yesterday on their return from an overseas inspection trip.

Senator Brewster (R-Me.), one of nine foreign relations committee members who visited seven countries in the last two weeks, said Eisenhower is "going all out" for the non-national army proposal.

In Paris, Eisenhower's headquarters it had no comment. Brewster said he was informed that while Britain opposes the Eisenhower plan, France and Western Germany are about agreed on its general principles.

Agreement Reached

Senator Sparkman (D-Ala) went a step further. He said an agreement was reached Saturday and that an announcement is expected soon.

This seemed to jibe with reports from Paris that plans for a conference of allied foreign and defense ministers to discuss the single army plan will be made there tomorrow. They will go over a proposal for merging the armed forces of at least six nations—France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower opened his new Atlantic Pact Headquarters at Marly Le Roi, France, yesterday with a statement that it is the first in history that was "set up in peace to preserve peace and not wage war."

In a formal ceremony participated in by military and civilian representatives of the 12 pact nations, Eisenhower said the Western allies are working toward a "Pax Atlantica" which would insure the peace of the world.

"It's Our Prayer"

"It is our prayer," Eisenhower said, "that with high courage and with the support of our people and the grace of God we shall not fail in this purpose. We strive to lift from the hearts of men the fear of the cell block in the slave camps. We strive to establish Pax Atlantica (Atlantic Peace) under which all men may push forward to new heights, to new levels of achievement.

"In a secure peace attained through strength is now the safety and security of the free nations."

Eisenhower then declared: "And now, Mr. President, I declare the headquarters of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe) to be officially opened."

An 1897-style French 75mm. gun boomed salute; enlisted men hoisted the flags of the 12 Atlantic Pact Nations on a semi-circle of flag-poles. Auriol officially handed over the

SHAPE headquarters site—part of the presidential hunting grounds in the Forest of Marly.

No Immediate Indication

There was no immediate indication among the returning senators today whether the single uniform idea originated with Eisenhower or among high echelons in Washington.

When Eisenhower was given the task of rearming Western Europe by President Truman, the idea was that each country would contribute troops to the defense force but would continue to wear their national uniforms.

The United States has agreed to furnish six divisions for the treaty force. Auriol promised Eisenhower today that France would make available the ten divisions she promised by the end of this year. There was general agreement among the returning senators that Western Europe should speed its rearmament against Communism.

Senator Green (D-RI), chairman of the touring subcommittee, said in a statement that some treaty nations "can do more than they are now doing to develop their armed forces." But he said the countries need American aid.

"Woefully Weak"

Senator Wiley (R-Wis) described the Western work as "woefully weak" and said "we cannot build our strength too fast."

He said Eisenhower is doing a magnificent job, but its success will depend on each nation contributing according to its ability.

What effect the senatorial tour will have on the administration's request for \$8,500,000,000 for foreign military and economic aid—most of which would go to Europe—remains to be seen. Some senators are demanding big cuts in this fund even though favoring enlarging its scope to include Spain.

'Extremists' Blasted by Truman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—President Truman yesterday fired a new blast at "Extremists" in Congress who, he said, are trying to kill or weaken the administration's power to combat inflation.

At the same time, top congressional Democratic leaders assured Mr. Truman at a White House conference they are confident a "workable" economic controls bill will be passed before the old law expires on July 31.

The President was said to have replied that he hoped so.

In a sharply worded message to Congress, Mr. Truman said he needs a law which "strengthens, not weakens price controls."

At the first signs of possible peace in Korea, Mr. Truman said,

certain "Extremists" are "ready to discard the whole structure of inflationary controls or shoot it full of holes."

The President's semi-annual economic report to Congress made no direct reference to either the Senate or House versions of how to control prices, wages, rent and credit, but his top stabilization aides are known to be unhappy about some features of both bills. However, Republicans have said there is ample authority being provided to fight inflation, if the authority is used as it should be.

Senate and House conferees are scheduled to get together Wednesday in an effort to reconcile differences between the two separate bills.

The administration was believed to have gained a little ground today when Vice-President Barkley named seven Senate conferees instead of five, as originally planned.

The two new conferees—Senators Sparkman (D-Ala) and Ives (R-NY) — are both regarded as friendly to the administration's plea for strong controls.

Hopeful of Compromise Bill

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking Committee, who will head the House conferees, said he is hopeful a compromise bill can be worked out by Thursday.

Both chambers must then vote on the compromise.

The House passed its one-year extension of controls by a 323-92 vote Saturday after roll call votes on a dozen major issues in the controversial bill. The Senate voted earlier for an eight months extension.

Despite some pessimism in administration ranks, House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) said he assured Mr. Truman that he will get a "pretty workable bill" from the Senate-House conference.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Stabilization permitted higher prices on other clothing and a number of other manufactured goods in the first break-through of its June 30 order freezing most price ceilings.

College Station Man Enrolled at Indiana

Robert M. Stevenson, 1025 James Park, College Station, is included in Indiana University's summer session enrollment of 8,603.

The total which includes all students taking courses for credit is the largest summer session enrollment in the University's history.

Franco's Cabinet Shifts Show Change in Relations

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR., Associated Press News Analyst

THE timing of Generalissimo Franco's cabinet shifts in Spain has given rise to the impression he is about to modify some of his totalitarian practices in favor of better relations with the western democracies.

But so far as the cabinet make up is concerned, it remains a matter not of fact, but of expectation and speculation.

Franco dictated, a long time ago, the legal basis for changes in the Spanish government. On the surface, he can re-establish the monarchy and create his own line of succession.

Franco's Government Different

But one thing to be remembered in any appraisal of the Spanish political situation is that Franco's government is something less than the personal dictatorships of Mussolini and Hitler.

Spain historically is ruled by a land-owning, titled and position-holding oligarchy. Spain is run for their benefit by such kings or dictators as are chosen for, or happen to gain ascendancy for the moment.

Since the brief ascendancy of the Republican government which tried for a while to beat the system, and then tied up with the Communists to defend itself, the weapon or rule has been Franco and the phalange. The phalange started out before the Civil War as a revolutionary party under the son of former Dictator Primo De Rivera. The younger Rivera envisioned a corporate state such as the one he admired in Italy, but without personal dictatorship, and designed to bridge at least a portion of the gap between the have-nothing people, which means nearly everybody, from the oligarchy.

Not Totalitarian

The phalange, at that time, seems to have been more Fascist than democratic, but not yet totalitarian. Rivera was killed by the Republicans soon after Franco's rebellion began, and the phalange was captured by the oligarchy.

The Spanish oligarchy has been estimated at around 50,000 people at the top—landowners, grandees, Catholic dignitaries, and local chieftains who have been accustomed to deliver the peasant vote—when there was any. There are

perhaps half a million "associate members" connected with the big families and big wealth.

For these, the other 28,000,000 Spaniards work. Spain has a more modern economy, and is more highly organized, yet is comparable in principle to Iran.

The phalange, as it developed, attracted quite a large popular following, just as the Nazi party in Germany, the Fascists in Italy, and as the Communists do in so many places. Many of these people are no more acceptable to the oligarchy than Communists would be.

Appearance to Democracies

Such restriction on phalange power as appears on the surface of the new cabinet could be due

in part to this as well as the appearance which Franco now wishes to make before the democracies. The phalange may have served its day in Spain, as the Bolsheviks did in Russia before they were purged.

The introduction of new monarchist figures into the government, however, means only what time will prove it to mean. The oligarchy and its manager, Franco, may be yielding at some points, or it may merely be going off on another track. The actual proclamation—and then the exercise—of civil liberties will be the proof of the pudding.

As yet there is no clear indication that Franco can—even if he would.

LPL ABNER Love Rears Its Ugly Head



LPL ABNER Is There a Doctor In the House?



Advertisement for 'GET WELL CARDS' featuring a cartoon character and text: 'GET WELL CARDS are Good Medicine! always a COMPLETE SELECTION of VOLLAND CARDS at The Exchange Store "Serving Texas Aggies"'

Advertisement for 'The Exchange Store' with the slogan 'Serving Texas Aggies'.