

Two Hall Ends

IT MIGHT be just idle thought, but it is a thought—have you ever wondered why so many of the college's service organizations are so surly.

For example take the case of Joe Q. Student who goes up to find out something about his transcript. Joe is a lucky fellow indeed if he gets a look at this record. He is even luckier if he can get some one to go over it with him. But after all the people in this office are there not to serve him, but to keep track of the records. The only thing that seems out of place on this count is that the people behind the cages who are doing the favors forget that if Joe Q. were not going to school and doing something to put on a record they would not have anything to do.

But who makes the record are not important, it is the record that IS important.

Or if you have no complaints with this office, let's just go down the hall of some building and see some organization about cashing a check or paying fees. Again we have a group of individuals that are put on this earth to pay homage to their records and set themselves up as Demigods. It is not their job to provide a service to the student.

After all we know the student is an inferior being. He was placed on this earth only to be spoon fed by others. If it were not for the other person—say the people who cash checks or take fees—he, John Q., would be a babe in the woods.

It is a shame the service organizations cannot remember who they are servicing.

Legalized Segregation?

MONDAY afternoon in Hot Springs Arkansas the annual convention of Southern Governors got underway. One of the first questions that arose in the convention was Negro segregation.

Such arguments for segregation as "delicate affairs such as human relationships cannot be equalized and balanced by legislation without destroying human freedoms," were advanced by some of the more rabid "States-Righters". Of course there is a fallacy immediately evident in that argument, for what is segregation but a restriction and destruction of human freedoms? If the restriction of people from congregation in certain public places simply because their skin happens to be another color is not a restraint or restriction of those peoples human freedoms, then what could it be called?!

Even the people who advanced the opinion that "The high cost of segregation has held back the overall development of our educational institutions" go on to say that "it is up to the south to find a way to preserve social segregation while extending the full benefits of civil liberties." It is easy to accept the first statement which says that segregation has hampered the development of educational systems because of the high costs but one has to wonder if that is a reason that should be foremost in the granting of civil liberties.

Another objection to the argument that the South should find a way to preserve social segregation while granting full civil benefits is that it sounds as if we should obey the letter of the law and violate the principle.

When the superfluous is stripped away, what are civil benefits but those same civil rights that we are all so proud of and pay lip service to that are printed in the great documents of this country such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution?

Do not these papers say all men are entitled to certain basic things and that these basic rights and freedoms are for all and not just the rich, poor, black, white, or yellow.

You have to agree that segregation is something, since it is human relationships, that can not be legislated into the people. It is something that has to come with understanding, education, and something more than the idea that the Bill of Rights and the Amendments to the Constitution are fine for me but don't apply to a minority group that I have an economic or any other kind of advantage over.

The Battalion

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

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Johnson Slams Number Of Washington Brass

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

Washington, Nov. 14—(AP)—The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee complained that the Washington area is overloaded with "upper brass"—high-ranking military officers—and armed forces civilian employees.

"It is obvious that the defense establishments is tending toward an administrative top-heaviness that is inefficient, wasteful and dangerous," the armed services group said in a report.

"Unless the trend is halted now we could, in the classic phrase, wind up with the fighting forces composed of 'all chiefs and no Indians.'"

The report said there now are almost as many generals, admirals and defense establishment civilians at the Pentagon and in the general

Washington area as there were during World War II peak strength when the armed forces were three and half times their present size.

Johnson Condemns

In an accompanying letter to Secretary of Defense Lovett, chairman Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) called the situation startling and asked for recommendations to remedy it. There was no immediate comment from the Pentagon.

The committee's study showed that last Sept. 30 there were 361 general and flag officers and 91,081 defense establishment civilians stationed in the Washington area. On April 30, 1945—just before the end of the war in Europe—there were 397 general and flag officers and 98,971 civilians.

In 1945 the armed forces totaled more than 12,000,000 men and women. The present strength is around 3,500,000.

Referring to the present situation, the report said:

"The high concentration of 'upper brass' is apparent to the most casual observer of the Washington scene. Even a noonday stroller down any street in the mid-section of the city is likely to encounter at least a few officers of general or flag rank."

Top Brass

Flag rank in the Navy is anything above captain. General rank in other services is anything above colonel.

Declaring the current figures give rise to some disturbing thoughts, the committee said:

"The Armed forces of the United States that defeated the Axis powers were approximately three and a half times the size of our present combined Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. It is entirely possible that in a major war we would return to that strength."

"On that basis, would we have to multiply our present staffs of generals and admirals in Washington by three and a half? Would we have to staff the Pentagon with 1,256 general and flag officers? Would we have to jam 321,695 civilian employees into the Defense Department buildings in the capitol area?"

THE WORLD TODAY

Up and Down History Of British Economy

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, Nov. 14—(AP)—The chilling wind which blew across the Atlantic this past week was the news the British are in a financial jam again and expect to ask us for more help.

Shattered by the war, they were in bad shape when the shooting stopped. The U. S. gave them a loan of \$3,750,000,000. That was in 1946.

And, starting in 1948, the U. S. added about \$3,000,000,000 in help through the Marshall plan. With this help the British began to get on their feet.

By the beginning of 1951 they were in the black and so confident of clear sailing that they said they didn't need any more Marshall plan aid. But by the fall of 1951 they were in trouble again.

In this country those who disliked the British Socialist government probably blamed it for the downturn in Britain's fortunes, thinking that if only Winston Churchill were running the show he would by some special magic lift his country into prosperity again.

Churchill is in power now and

almost his first act was to tell the British people, who have been on rationing since the war, that living would have to become even more austere.

His government announced a cut in imports which will mean less food and other things for his people. The reason: to cut down on spending. More than 60 per cent of Britain's food has to be imported.

And it will be Churchill, or some of his men, who'll have to ask this country for help once more, probably when he comes to this country in January with his staff to visit President Truman.

But it was neither the Socialists nor Churchill who put Britain in the red again. It was the tide of events, starting with the Korean war in mid-1950 when Britain was just regaining its feet.

With the start of the Korean war this country and its allies, including Britain, began to re-arm. Britain plans to spend \$13,000,000,000 on her rearmament program in three years.

This dislocated the British economy. It put the British in the position of spending more than they earn. In short, they are living beyond their means.

Check? I Have No Check

Corps Trip Plans Foiled Or, Best Laid Schemes Gang...

By J. Q. STUDENT Battalion Staff Writer

Planning a corps trip isn't always as hard as some people make it. For instance take the case of my roommate. He never starts to worry about making the trip until the last minute.

I never have seen him put out or disturbed about anything that goes on in the frantic operation. But because he was different I appealed to his mob instinct and convinced him the thing to do is to make plans like any other student would.

Now it isn't often I can win an argument with him or convince him the majority is right—they all can't be wrong. But anyway he decided to start planning.

He wrote a letter to a girl he knew and asked for a date over the weekend. The same time he wrote for a room in the Lilly Hotel in Howtown.

Then he went down to get his check from the Finance Office. You see he works as a part time helper in the Department of Assorted subjects.

From the story he told me while we blew the foam off the head of our Touchstone root beer it was pathetic. He went to the office of

assorted money matters and asked a man at the cage for the check. The little dried up man, who appeared set in his ways, just looked at roommate and said " "

Roommate was used to having to ask several people in the office for his check.

Another little man came up to the window and looked out. Seeing roommate standing there Little Man turned around and quickly began counting the money in a box on the other side of the room.

Roommate was bound and determined that he was going to make his plans for the weekend in advance. He was going to make sure he had his \$2.38 check for the past month.

Being up on the methods used in the Babylon of Money Changers he ducked down beneath the window and set a trap for one of the employees.

Roommate is an agile person and after 40 hours and 35 1/2 minutes he caught a money changer and got him to look for his check.

"No check here, see the head of the department," said the caged man. With this he pulled his leg out of the trap and ran away.

Roommate was a determined man and he went over to see the

3 Measures Pass, 2 Fail in Early Vote

By The Associated Press

Texas voters—the few who cared enough to ballot—apparently vetoed three proposed constitutional amendments yesterday.

But as results continued to be reported today, two proposals still were in doubt—one a real nip-and-tuck affair.

Rejected apparently were proposals to allow pension plans for county employes, an increase in ceilings of welfare payments and to allow establishments of districts to provide protection against fires for rural areas.

The one nearest the win-or-lose borderline was the proposal to allow the University of Texas to invest its permanent fund in ways which would increase its revenue. The law now allows the fund to be invested only in various types of government securities.

When tabulators quit work early this morning, 50.94 per cent of the voters had rejected this plan. However, Bob Johnson, head of the Texas Election Bureau, said there was a possibility the proposal might come out winner.

Close Vote

Another close vote was on the only proposition which was ahead in early morning tabulations—the plan to allow an increase in bonds with which to help veterans purchase farms and ranches.

This measure was leading by a 53.7 percentage. Johnson said it

was doubtful that late-reported votes would overcome this lead.

Shortly after midnight, the Texas Election Bureau had counted about 150,000 votes from 178 of the state's 254 counties. Twenty-eight county returns were complete.

The proposal to boost the welfare fund had created the most noise, but it appeared well beaten in early morning tabulations. Throughout the night, the percentage change for and against varied little.

Present Ceiling

This proposal would have increased the present ceiling of \$35 million a year in public welfare payments—mostly old age pensions—to \$42 million. Those who favored it said it would make each pensioner check a little larger.

Others pointed out that the proposal had removed the requirement of citizenship. This, they claimed, would have allowed such an increase in the number of pensioners that each elderly person actually would receive less money.

The veterans land fund plan involves allowing the state to issue \$7 million more in bonds with which to help veterans purchase farms and ranches. The proposal took an early lead and kept it.

New Hog Killing Method Used Here

A new method of butchering hogs was used recently by the animal husbandry department.

One day last week a student demonstrated an amazingly different method of butchering hogs. The event occurred in the Animal Husbandry 307 (meats) Lab.

The animal was knocked unconscious and bled thoroughly. The hog was then hoisted into the scalding vat as usual. The supposedly dead animal, evidently finding the boiling water too warm for comfort, proceeded to climb out of the vat.

Seeing this, the amazed student promptly plunged the animal to the bottom of the vat only to have it reappear. Three duckings was all the weakened animal could stand. It stayed submerged after the fourth plunge.

Murdoch Invited to Netherlands School

The Wageningen Agricultural College, the Netherlands, has requested Dr. Philip G. Murdoch, research professor in the chemical engineering department, be appointed as guest professor there for a year.

The professorship would be a Fulbright Award administered through the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. Murdoch would lecture on multi-component distillation and the design of chemical reactors.

Murdoch has been active in research in these fields. He was awarded a plaque for a paper on "Multicomponent Distillation" by the South Texas Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

POGO



LPL ABNER

An American In Paris



Allied Planes Blast Crippled Red Railheads

U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters, Korea, Nov. 14—(AP) Allied warplanes today swept North Korean skies without challenge and dealt new blows to the crippled Communist rail system.

Far East Air Forces (FEAF) said B-26 light bombers destroyed eight locomotives in pre-dawn raids. Ten others were reported destroyed in the 24 hours ended at midnight Tuesday.

An air force spokesman said he hesitated to claim a total of 15 since there might be some overlapping. But he said he felt certain at least some of the eight were in addition to the previous 10.

Allied fighter sweeps through MIG Alley in northwest Korea before noon Wednesday failed to turn up any Communist jets. It was the fourth straight day the Reds refused to tangle with U.N. planes.

U.N. ground forces Wednesday threw back two company-sized Red probing attacks on the Western front and scattered a Communist platoon on the Eastern front.

No Action

An Eighth Army Wednesday evening communique said there was no other significant action along the front.

Allied troops Tuesday beat back two vicious Red attacks at opposite ends of the line.

Late Tuesday night the Reds used about 10 tanks in a moonlight assault on U.N. forward positions west of Chorwon on the Western front. Red infantrymen followed under cover of mortar and tank fire.

The Chinese Communists were driven off after a 25-minute battle. At least two of their tanks were claimed destroyed by U.N. armor.

The Allied tanks were used primarily as mobile artillery. The fight ended shortly after midnight. By dawn Wednesday the Communists had withdrawn from the battlefield.

On the Eastern front Allied troops counted 618 North Korean bodies on the battlefield after hurling back a coordinated attack by five Red battalions. The attack began Monday night.

An Allied tank force pushed about 6,000 yards ahead of U. N. lines above Kumhwa on the central front. Four Allied tanks were damaged by Red fire, and only one was recovered.

FEAF warplanes mounted 895 sorties as skies cleared over Korea Tuesday. Primary targets were Red rail facilities.

Locomotives

An operational summary said the sighting of locomotives were among the highest of the war.

"The Communists are striving so hard to put their rail lines in shape they are using many locomotives to haul flat cars loaded with steel rails to t areas affected," the air force spokesman said.

Pilots also reported direct hits on tunnels, rail lines, fuel dumps and bridges.

FEAF said strafing fighters inflicted 200 casualties on Red troops, knocked out 23 gun positions and blasted four bunkers with jelled gasoline fire bombs.

Student Teachers Practice Starts

Forty eight agricultural education students will begin two weeks of practice teaching in 20 Texas high schools early next month. The students will leave Dec. 3.

W. W. McIlroy of the department said this training would prove invaluable to agricultural education majors who plan to teach following graduation.

By Walt Kelly

By Al Capp