

'Sorry, Full Up' Hospital Story

THERE has been no expansion of the Bryan-College Station area hospitals for the past twenty years. Often, people are turned away with the explanation.

"Sorry, filled up."

After investigation by a competent committee, it was found that the cost of hospital facilities to meet the increased demands of Brazos County would amount to \$800,000.

This was a staggering figure, but it would add 100 new beds to the pitifully inadequate facilities of the two Bryan hospitals. The committee turned to the state government.

"Can we get government aid in this project?"

Through provisions of the Hill-Burton act, the state of Texas can pay half the cost of the hospital. This was encouraging. But still the remaining sum was almost impossible for a philanthropic project of this size.

Then came another offer. The Sisters of St. Francis, an order of Catholic women devoted to hospital operation, offered \$200,000.

"Now the idea is feasible", concluded the committee. Immediately, community leaders, doctors, and interested citizens were enlisted in the project. Another \$125,000 was contributed by individuals and business concerns.

The goal was in sight. Pledges from contributors promising payment within three years would allow the committee to draw a loan for an immediate start on the addition.

This week the state issued a warning. The rest of the fund must be raised within 60 days or the Hill-Burton appropriations would be spent on another project.

Seventy-five thousand dollars in less than 60 days—will the community respond?

Senator George Criticizes Truman as 'Poor Advocate'

Washington, March 14—(AP)—In an angry moment an extremely influential Democrat, Senator George of Georgia, delivered one of the most caustic criticisms ever uttered in the Senate against President Truman on the very day when returns from the New Hampshire balloting showed the President badly beaten.

Truman, urging the Senate to approve his plan for reorganizing the Internal Revenue Bureau, had suggested that the Senators opposing it were moved more by a desire for political patronage, than a desire to eliminate corruption from the government.

George, attacking the President, said: "He is the poorest advocate for a cause—good, bad, or indifferent—that the world has ever produced."

Vote Reflects Feelings?

This cryptic statement was made at a time when many people, stunned by Truman's defeat in New Hampshire, were wondering about the reasons and whether the vote there truly reflected the feelings of Democrats everywhere toward the President.

By accusing the President of being a poor advocate, George at least brought into focus a question which undoubtedly arose in many minds after hearing the New Hampshire returns: Just how much of a job has Truman done in winning the people over to him and the causes he favored?

No one can accuse him of never having done a selling job. In the 1948 presidential campaign, when practically no one gave him a chance, he went around the country; talking face-to-face with the people. And he won. It was an amazing job.

It was a reminder of the equally amazing

and consistent success of Franklin D. Roosevelt in talking to the people again and again, particularly in his fireside talks, and explaining the why's of what he was doing, and wanted to do. He went to the people for support.

Truman has led the country into some of the most far-reaching ventures in American history—such as the Korean war, the Atlantic Pact, foreign alliances, and arms and economic help for allies—but there has been increasing grumbling over the inconclusiveness of the Korean war, over the high taxes, and the fact that they're being used to provide so much economic help for other countries.

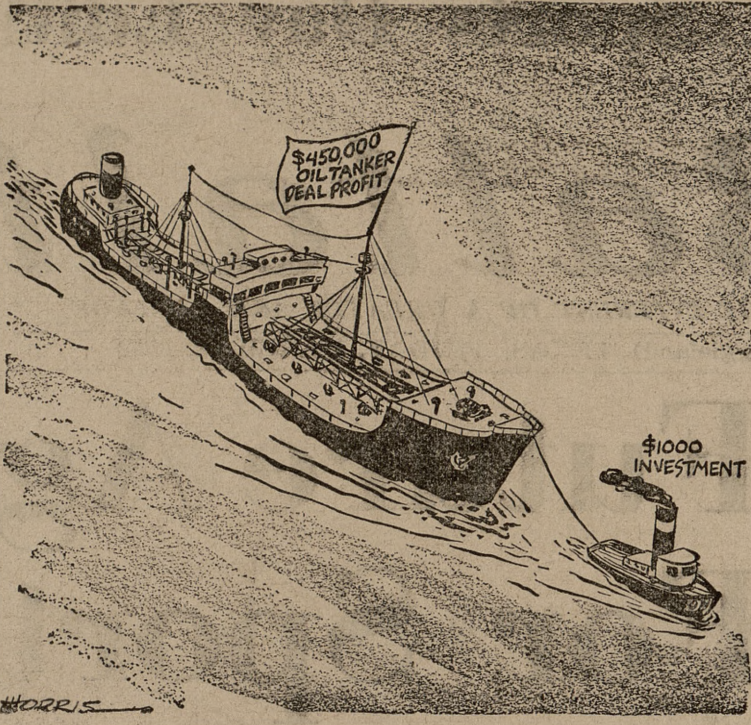
Hos Truman Told People?

Because there is the grumbling, which may have taken active form in the New Hampshire elections, the question about Truman's advocacy, sticks out sharply: Just how much of a job has Truman done in trying to sell the people on Korea, taxes, and foreign aid?

Three of the most controversial programs offered Congress by Truman were civil rights, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law, and compulsory health insurance. After one try on civil rights and one on repealing Taft-Hartley, the Truman administration apparently abandoned the fight. And the administration's advocacy of compulsory health insurance can hardly be said to have been strenuous, particularly in view of all the opposition it had.

Corruption on government has been and probably will remain one of the biggest issues in the presidential campaign, with Truman's opponents expected to capitalize on it as much as they can.

QUITE A HAUL



UN Parley Team Finds Reds 'Extremely' Slow

Munsan, March 14—(AP)—Prisoner exchange talks neared a dead end today and U.N. truce negotiators suggested turning the whole problem back to staff officers.

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby said the negotiations are at a virtual standstill and "progress will be at best extremely slow."

The Communists promised to think it over. They may reply tomorrow.

Libby didn't indicate how he thought staff officers might crack the apparently hopeless deadlock. Less than three weeks ago staff officers bogged down on the issue of voluntary repatriation and handed the problem back to Libby and other top level delegates on the truce subcommittee.

A second group of negotiators working on armistice supervision met for almost 4½ hours, their longest session yet.

Col. Andrew J. Kinney said the Communists hit a "dizzy new high . . . in intransigence and illogic," bringing the negotiations to a "dismal new low."

Nonetheless, Kinney said "we now have a clear circle drawn around the things that might be solved."

Kinney said the Communists apparently are ready to bargain on the scope of a clause banning naval blockades during an armistice.

The Reds indicated they would approve insertion of "Korea" in the clause. This would allow U.N. command fears that the armistice might ban possible naval action along the China coast or in Formosan waters.

In return, Kinney said, the Allies would drop demands that each side report the location of all major military units and agree not to concentrate its armies to pose a threat to the other side.

Once before the Communists tentatively agreed to limit the ban on naval blockades to Korean waters. But Thursday Red translators backtracked and tossed the problem back to the staff officers.

Kinney asked the Reds to reconsider their stand on ports of entry. If they agreed to permit five ports, rather than five, he said the U.N. would re-examine its stand on other issues.

North Korean Col. Chang Han San replied that he was interested in only three issues—naval blockade, unit location reports and concentration of forces.

Officers to Solve Problems

Kinney said he thought staff officers could solve not only these three problems, but the issue of ports of entry and inspection of secret equipment.

He told newsmen, however, "I can't say that there was any evidence in there today to justify the conclusion that they (the Communists) were interested in an armistice now or later."

Kinney's statement seconded the gloomy opinion given newsmen in New York yesterday by U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Lie said he is less optimistic now over the chances of agreeing on a Korean armistice and "during the past months I have asked myself more and more often the question: 'Do the North Koreans and their Chinese allies equally desire an armistice?'"

House Continues Deep Probe Into Revenue Agent's Wealth

Washington, March 14—(AP)—House tax scandal investigators probed deeper today into the source of five-figure incomes, brokerage accounts and safe deposit box holdings of internal revenue agents who made only four-figure salaries.

Resuming (10 a.m. EST) an inquiry into the New York tax collection office, a House Ways and Means subcommittee demanded explanation of seeming discrepancies between the amount some agents made and the amount they spent.

A half dozen or more New York

agents have been summoned before the subcommittee in hearings expected to be among the last of a year-long inquiry into sensational allegations of corruption and wrongdoing in the internal revenue service.

Albert Cohen, 53, and George Kleinman, 42, both federal tax agents, figured in initial questioning of the New Yorkers yesterday.

Hearings Resume

Today's hearings resumed with the committee digging into the financial affairs of Robert W. Selden, 45, another New York agent.

Selden was not present. His wife told the committee he was suffering from a "form of mental collapse" and was under care of a psychiatrist.

Special intelligence agent Eugene Harper, however, testified that Selden's acknowledged financial worth increased from \$470 in 1935 to \$23,727 in 1945—a period in which he was earning approximately \$3,000 a year.

Harper said his investigation of Selden's affairs also disclosed a "concealed" safe deposit box in a

New York bank under the name of "Robert Sheldon," and a brokerage account which Selden had not revealed under earlier questioning.

Safe Deposit Box

Committee counsel Adrian DeWitt said the contents of the safe deposit box had not been disclosed, but indicated the investigators would seek authority to open it.

Harper also said Selden told him he was unable to remember the names of various banks in which he had accounts.

First witness to come before the committee yesterday was Cohen, a veteran of 32 years as a revenue agent.

Unaccounted Income

Cohen readily admitted his acknowledged expenditures in the 1946-50 period and said gifts, including money and bonds were given his two small children by friends and relatives; \$6,800 was paid from previously-made loans; \$3,200 from an insurance company loan; and \$9,500 from a safe deposit box which contained \$12,000 in cash.

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Birdwell Resigns Squadron CO Post

Lt. Col. Martin J. Birdwell, commanding officer of 9807 volunteer air reserve training squadron, resigned recently.

He will be succeeded by Lt. Col. William S. McCulley. Colonel Birdwell was commanding officer of the group since it was organized in 1949.

Col. Birdwell's military career started in 1923 when he graduated from Allen Military Academy, receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant the following year.

He served four years with the Air Forces in World War II and is now employed at Bryan Air Base. Col. Birdwell will continue to participate in the activities of the local VART Squadron.

Col. McCulley will conduct the regular weekly meeting of the 9807th VART Squadron Monday night at 7:30 p. m. in the Memorial Student Center. All Air Reservists, both airmen and officers, are invited to attend. Points will be awarded toward retirement and promotion.