

Sophomores Within Rights To Submit Petition

TO THE SOPHOMORE class: For each group there comes a time when they must turn either left or right. It seems, however, you have decided an even wiser course—the middle of the road.

In the interpretation of the Basic Policy, College Regulations say: "(e) No student or group of students shall have the right to pass judgment upon such violations, (or non-observance of the Basic Policy), or to assess any penalty therefor, except the duly constituted officers or student group established for that purpose."

Field Day

(Continued from Page 1) observe the turf and brush control center as well as the grass nursery and the entomology laboratory.

What's Cooking

Friday 5 p. m.—Range & Forestry Club Barbecue, Hensel Park-Area 1 Adults \$1, Children .50—Softball and volleyball.

CO's Pics Taken Until Wednesday

Commander's full length pictures for the Aggiland '53 are now being taken at the Aggiland Studios. Out of a total of some 75 commanders, only three commanders have had their pictures taken.

PASS Elects Betts Library Chairman

Robert E. Betts, librarian of the Texas Engineers Library, was elected chairman of the Pure and Applied Sciences Section of the Association of College and Reference Libraries.

Lutherans Dedicate Honor Gifts Sunday

A set of brass altar vases and an individual communion service set will be dedicated at the Sunday morning worship service of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

Groneman To Be New Guest Editor

Dr. C. H. Groneman, head of the industrial education department, has been invited to serve as guest editor of the "School Shop Safety Newsletter" for the current school year.

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 by students four times a week, during the regular school year.

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HOW THEY SEE IT

A Good Citizen Not Only Will Vote, But Will Weigh the Views of Each Party In Deciding Who Shall Lead His Nation



Policy of Government

Eisenhower: "To remain strong spiritually we must first remember that free government is the political expression of a deeply religious faith. . . . There is no dispute among us that cannot be solved by the principles enunciated or presumed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution so long as we apply them in awareness of the national and international aspect of the twentieth century."

Stevenson: "It has been the basic belief of the Democratic party that only human freedoms are basic and that economic power must be exercised so as not to curtail them. We hold too that the power of government must be restricted to the point that government stands never as master and always as a servant. . . . The fullest guarantee against irresponsibility lies in the constant reminder that people, and only people, are important."

U. S. Foreign Policy

Eisenhower: "We must make sure that every nation understands the sincerity of our devotion to peace. We reject all talk of preventive war. . . . but the principles of the Atlantic Charter do not permit our acquiescence in the perpetual enslavement of any people. These principles demand that we use every political, every economic, every psychological tactic to see that the liberating spirit, in the nations conquered by communism, shall never perish."

Stevenson: "We should continue to stress the necessity for mobilizing our strength, both military and economic, in support of the free nations of the world; the importance of continued working toward the maintenance of peace through the United Nations. . . . and the stepping up of the kind of technical help provided under our Point Four program."

Korean War—Its End

Eisenhower: "I believe that the decision to fight in Korea. . . . was an inescapable decision. What I deplore is this: the incompetence of political leaders which made military action necessary. Our servicemen were summoned to snatch military victory from political defeat. Democracies cannot afford the luxury of assigning armies to go around picking up after their statesmen."

Stevenson: "There is no sense in the United Nations, with America bearing the brunt, . . . being constantly compelled to man those front lines (in Korea). That is a job for the Koreans. We do not want Asia to feel that the white man of the West is his enemy. If there must be a war there, let it be Asians against Asians, with our support on the side of freedom."

Stevenson: "The intervention in Korea was the only thing we dared to do. . . . but we must not be stampeded into a new set of objectives in Korea which might well mean heavier involvement in war in the Far East."

Stevenson: "There is no trick that can end the Korean war. . . . (Eisenhower) implies that we could bring our men home. . . . soon if we would only train some South Korean soldiers to take their place. Surely. . . . The General must know that we have been training South Koreans as rapidly as we could for a long time now. . . . that the South Koreans divisions have been carrying more of the load of battle every month."

Ideas of Europe

Eisenhower: "We have failed to use our influence to bring about a real unity of spirit with our allies. The truth is that our spirit of relationship with them has remained too much that irksome bond which binds debtor and creditor. Many of our allies are bound to us more by the loans which they have needed than by a faith which our policies and our practices should inspire."

Stevenson: "I see no reason why, if the nations of Western Europe can attain a sufficient degree of economic strength and stability, they should not ultimately provide all the ground forces necessary for their security."

Money—Going, Gone

Eisenhower: "We have seen spending that can be described only as crazy. . . . Much of that

expenditure is not necessary at all. Of course, we are troublous times, but we don't have to have duplication, mismanagement."

Stevenson: "We must have the strength to win if war should come. And the measure of the strength we must have is not what we would like to afford. With 85 per cent of our budget allocated to defense, it is the Soviet Union which now fixes the level of our defense expenditures, and thus our tax rates."

Taxes, Our Taxes

Eisenhower: "I believe that taxes are too high. . . . It is possible that a few more millions might be squeezed out. . . . but certainly, in many instances. . . . we have gotten to the point where that individual incentive that has made this nation great in dangerously risked in the process." The following day, General Eisenhower said there can be no "treacherous tax cut until the prospect for peace in the world is brighter than this worn-out Administration has left us."

Stevenson: "Who doesn't want to reduce taxes, but we will not promise tax reduction at the risk of our security. The time is coming. . . . when the balance of power will be restored in the world and our defense expenditures can be reduced, and that day will be as dear to Democrats as to Republicans."

Taft-Hartley Law

Eisenhower: "I am in favor of not repealing, but of amending, the law. I will not support any amendments which weaken the rights of working men and women. . . . I do not want arbitrary power over either labor or industry. . . . My opponent made plain. . . . that he wanted power, as President, to compel arbitration. . . . That is exactly what I am against. . . . He and his party embrace compulsion. I reject compulsion."

Stevenson: "We must have a new law, and my conclusion is that we can best remedy the defects of the present law by scrapping it and starting over. . . . We needed in 1947 some revision in the old Wagner Act. . . . We got a new law all right—a tangled snarl of legal barbed wire, willed with ugly sneers at labor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction. . . . A minimum of law is what we need."

Continued Farm Support

Eisenhower: "I stand behind. . . . the price-support laws now on the books. . . . to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity. . . . Farmers. . . . would rather earn their fair share than have it as a Government handout. And a fair share is not merely 90 per cent of parity—but full parity."

Stevenson: "The way we have chosen to maintain farm income is to support farm prices. Our platform. . . . says: 'We will continue to product the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price-support program at not less than 90 per cent of parity.'"

Texas' and Other Tidelands

Eisenhower: "I favor the recognition of clear legal title to these lands in each of the 48 States. . . . Twice. . . . both houses of Congress have voted to recognize the traditional concept of State ownership of these submerged areas. . . . I would approve such acts of Congress."

Stevenson: "If the submerged lands, by virtue of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, are a national, and not a State, asset, the question presented is one of wise policy in the disposition of that asset. I do not think it is wise policy for the Congress to institute a practice of giving away such national assets to individual States."

Civil Rights

Eisenhower: "Our nation is bound together by certain principles and of these none is more

essential to our future than respect for the rights of others. Without tolerance, without understanding of each other or without a spirit of brotherhood, we would soon cease to exist as a great nation. . . . Let every American pledge that no taint of religious or racial animosity shall trouble our national unity or distort our earnest efforts to chart a course with justice for all."

Stevenson: "We must remove fear and prejudice. We must destroy the myths that gnaw at our vitals. We can ill afford to exhibit to the world either incompetence or injustice in dealing with the relations of racial or religious groups. . . . As ever, it is in public enlightenment and understanding that we must place our trust. An informed public opinion is the only way in which our way of life can flourish. If the relevant facts are supplied, the people can be trusted to create a climate of reason and order."

Communism in Government

Eisenhower: "Experts in treason have plundered us of secrets involving our highest diplomatic decisions, our atomic research. . . . A group like the Communist conspiracy. . . . cannot be allowed to claim civil liberties as its privileged sanctuary from which to carry on subversion of the Government. The climate of our Federal Government must be one that Communists and their sympathizers would find. . . . thoroughly hostile."

Stevenson: "All loyal Americans know today that Communism is incompatible with American life. We have driven Communists out of any places or responsibility they may have gained in our society. We will expose and identify them at every step along the way. We will not permit them to return. . . . We will protect ourselves from Communism—and at the same time we will protect our liberties, too. . . ."

Favor Health Insurance

Eisenhower: "Federal compulsion, with our health supervised under a Washington stethoscope, is not American and it is not the answer. . . . It would give us poorer medical care. The answer is to build on the system of voluntary nonprofit health-insurance plans. . . . The usefulness of federal loans or other aid to local health plans should be explored."

Stevenson: "I hope we can develop (a sound program) to reduce the financial hazards of serious illness and remove the fears of husbands and fathers that a sudden accident will force his family onto public charity. And I don't mean what has been called 'socialized medicine' either."

More Social Security

Eisenhower: "We must improve it and extend it. . . . Security for old age, unemployment insurance, care for dependent children and widows. . . . are moral obligations. But they also are a sound investment in a sounder America."

Stevenson: "I look forward to an America which can take proper care of its aged and its invalids, and which can provide strong and expanding Social Security for all workers. . . . Our public-assistance programs. . . . tend to stabilize our economy, reduce anxieties and lift the level of opportunity."

Extension of Public Works

Eisenhower: "We should not look upon the Tennessee Valley Authority as a rigid pattern for such development in other regions. In the Missouri Valley. . . . citizens are considering. . . . a legal arrangement which would make State and federal agencies true partners in developing the resources of that great region. . . . This is the system I favor in general for new projects."

Stevenson: "Works like Grand Coulee and Bonneville were beyond the capacity of private enterprise to undertake. . . . Hard American common sense concludes that where private enterprise is unable or unwilling to develop our resources, the Government should."

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