

Year's End: Look Back

THERE USED TO BE a time when people sat down comfortably at the end of the year and measured progress. Nobody, except a few skeptics, doubted the fact of progress. Just as the earth went round the sun, and by some-what similar law, so, it appeared, humanity was growing wiser and better. We are less ambitious today in our year-end estimates. We are glad to break even, to be able to say that though the earthly paradise has not been attained during 1952, no irrevocable catastrophe has overwhelmed the human race.

As we look homeward we see certain pluses and minuses in our life between the two. The year has developed or revealed too much crime and too much unemployment. There have been strikes, but little violence. Our liberties have survived despite what the Supreme Court took to be an unwarrantable usurpation by the National Government in the seizure of the steel mills and despite some tendency in certain quarters to denounce all variant opinions as Communist, or, maybe, Fascist. We are well on the way toward a practicable H-bomb, but we seem to be no nearer the horrible necessity of using such a bomb than we were a year ago.

During the latter Administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt a few persons used to wonder, or pretend to wonder, whether there would ever be another free election in this country. Some thought, or seemed to think, that the beneficiaries of the incumbent Federal Administration would carry all future elections. They were mistaken. We had a free election. The distinguished citizen who ran on the Democratic ticket was beaten by the distinguished citizen who ran on the Republican ticket, with the probable aid of many who voted for Mr. Truman four years ago and for Mr. Roosevelt before that. The American electorate can still change its mind, and its change of mind is decisive.

In the greater Republic—the unchained world—which history is bringing slowly into being, there were the same ups and downs. In Korea the fighting was on a minor scale, but the truce talks got nowhere. A year-end session of the General Assembly resulted in little agreement on anything, with the Communist states as major dissenters and the French resenting the interest taken in their affairs in North Africa. India seemed to be coming over to the Western side in its stand

against the forcible repatriation of prisoners in Korea, but she retreated—or at least her spokesman here did—after Russia had defeated the plan.

The movement for a closer union of Western Europe and a better understanding among the free nations made some progress but slowed down toward the end of the year. The NATO council, meeting at Lisbon in February, overestimated what could soon be done to prepare for European defense. There will not be as many effective divisions in 1953 as had been hoped for. But the ferment continues to work. In Paris, in Bonn, in the Saar, in all the capitals of the West, up and down all the highways, wherever men come together to talk or to wrangle the idea of a closer union is present—even when it is brought up only to be rejected.

Here and there over the world we see the future and the past embattled. There is destructive rioting in Cairo, but this is followed by the abdication of a useless King and an attempt at reform. Japan, in the eleventh year after Pearl Harbor, regains her independence. In India, the first Parliament elected by universal suffrage assembles. In Cuba, Batista takes power by a military coup, but Puerto Rico, under the American flag, pursues her peaceful, self-governing way. Throughout the Orient there is unrest, but we see evidence of a tide toward democracy in the Philippines, in Ceylon, in Malaya and elsewhere.

We are not allowed to know much of what goes on in Russia, China and the satellite Communist countries. We know enough to be sure that all is not well. It was not a triumphant economic democracy that exacted the recent blood sacrifice in Czechoslovakia. The Marxian faith that was to have freed and enriched the common man still has to be imposed upon him after thirty-five years by scaffolds and bayonets. Mr. Stalin's latest outgiving, in which he pays lip service to peace, in no wise changes that situation.

What can we say at the end of this year except that the free world holds its lines and its frontiers, and that the faith in freedom which enables it to do so has grown rather than slackened during the last twelve months? With such an assurance we can face forward and march with sober courage into the new year that waits for us.

—New York Times.

Suppose It Was Us

THERE MAY BE a Communist or two, other than two revealed as such, among 271 of the 974 members of the crew of the French liner Liberte. It is possible that among the crew there was as much as one man who would approve of the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. But those of us who have traveled on French ships and who have met the French on their native soil will not take this nonsense too seriously. The Immigration and Naturalization Service was obliged, under the McCarran-Walter Act, to deny shore leave to the unhappy 271 crew members. Some of these, acting much as an Anglo-Saxon might act under similar circumstances, had refused to answer questions concerning matters which they regarded as their own private business. If they had gone ashore they might, no doubt, have sought out French friends, eaten some French food, drunk some French or even native wine, and

returned to their ships with a kindly feeling toward Americans and America. They cannot feel kindly under existing circumstances.

Let us suppose that the same measures were applied to the crew of an American vessel, such as the United States, which sailed yesterday with the intention of touching at Havre, Southampton and Bremerhaven. Members of the crew of this ship find no difficulty at all in meeting perfunctory requirements for going ashore at any of those three ports when the ship's business permits. Let us suppose that they were subjected to the kind of scrutiny that is now being inflicted on crews of foreign ships coming into our ports. We imagine that even Senator McCarran, especially if anybody from Nevada were involved, would rise in high dudgeon, and we think that our French and other seagoing friends of foreign extraction may also be entitled at the moment to a certain amount of dudgeon.

The Battalion

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

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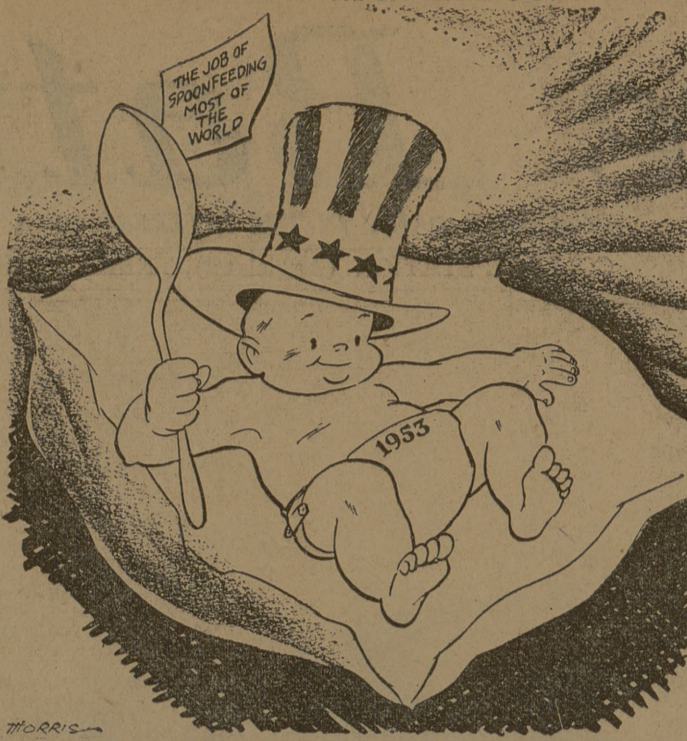
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BORN WITH THE SILVER SPOON



THE "BOB" SLED



Executive Courses Air Strikes Keep Korea War Awake

(Continued from page 1)

financial administration, marketing management and employee selection and development.

Recognized Authorities

Classes will be based on lectures by recognized authorities in each field, followed by discussion and the solution of specific problems taken from industrial files.

Ike-Taft

(Continued from Page 1)

Besides Taft and Young, those present at the conference with Eisenhower were:

Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, prospective presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the vice president; Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate GOP Policy Committee; Herbert Brownell Jr., who will be attorney general in the new administration; Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, assistant to the President-elect, and Thomas E. Stephens, special counsel to the general.

Eisenhower called the conference primarily for discussion of the legislative program he will submit to Congress shortly after he takes office Jan. 20. Taft indicated, however, that a good part of the session was devoted to the job appointments issue.

Taft said he believed Eisenhower's main purpose in arranging the meeting was to assure the Senate leaders of his wholehearted co-operation, adding he had "every expectation" Eisenhower and Congress will work together harmoniously.

Taft said the conferees went over the whole field of possible legislation, including whether wage-price controls should be continued beyond April 30, when the present law expires. He added there had been no conclusions and "no indication of policy as yet" regarding controls.

Discussion leaders, in addition to members of the Business Administration and Economics staffs of the college, will include Paul W. Boynton, supervisor of Employment, Socony-Vacuum company; J. E. Hodges, economist, Hughes Tool company; Webb Lee, general director of personnel, Ternstedt division, General Motors; D. P. Loomis, chairman, Association of Western Railroads; Robert Newcomb and Marg Sammons of Newcomb-Sammons, public relations; and Joe L. Stanton, president of Southern Equipment Company, San Antonio.

Top Leaders

"Many industrial leaders of the Southwest have discussed with us their problem of preparing promising junior executives for additional responsibility to meet the rapid expansion of business and industry in this region," Dr. Bolton said in announcing the course. "The problem of broadening the understanding of the individual to include his entire industry and its relation to American industry as a whole arises from the fact that these men have risen to their present positions through a single department of the company, and have never had an opportunity to view the broad scene.

"This intensive training course, in which the most promising men from a wide variety of industries are brought together to live and study under one roof and to hear acknowledged authorities in many fields discuss business problems, is believed to be the most practical approach.

First Goals Important

MONTREAL (AP)—Scoring the first goal in a hockey game is mighty important. And National Hockey League statistics prove it. In the first 67 games of the NHL season, the team scoring the first goal went on to win 39 games and tie 16 others. In 12 games, the team scoring first, lost the game.

SEOUL (AP)—Rumbling artillery duels and Allied air strikes opened the final day of 1952 on Korea's bleak battlefield after B29 Superforts plastered two vital Red targets.

A flurry of predawn ground scraps ended at daybreak. No major engagements were reported. Twenty-one Superforts from Japan and Okinawa flew through heavy Communist ground fire and harassing night fighters in their two-pronged attack.

They dumped more than 200 tons of high explosives on a sprawling ore-processing plant near the Yalu River and a key supply center near Sinanju. Sinanju is about 45 miles north of Pyongyang, Red Korean capitol.

Night Fighters

Red night fighters offered a serious challenge to the B29s with repeated firing passes. The Air Force did not say whether any bombers were hit. Bright moonlight helped the Red pilots.

Bursting shells filled the air around the bombers.

The Air Force gave no details of damage to the Chook-tong ore processing plant, a 105-acre target 25 miles southwest of Uiji on the Yalu, and the 85-acre Wolly-

Fans Cheer Grid Play

DETROIT (AP)—Detroit fans are still talking about a weird play that happened during the Detroit Lions-Chicago Bears game held here recently.

Lion quarterback Bobby Layne tossed a short forward to end Leon Hart. As Hart was being tackled he lateraled to end Cloyce Box. As Box was being brought down he flipped a lateral to Layne who had started the play. The Lions gained 10 yards against the confused Bears much to the delight of the cheering fans.

Girls Object To Prof Restrictions

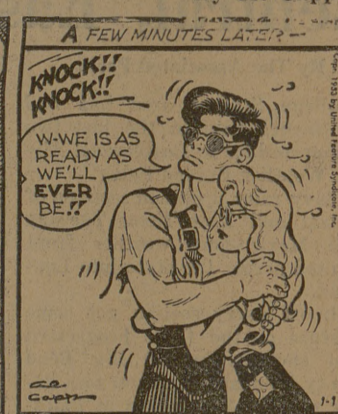
LARISSA, Greece (AP)—Girl students at the senior high school here have petitioned the Greek government to intervene in what they describe as "unbearable" conditions laid down by their teacher, including his prohibiting them to wear silk underwear.

A mass delegation of the irate females explained to the office of the government representative that their protest was based on their rights to be "treated as human beings."

The teacher allegedly abused them "brutally"; removed his false teeth when he got mad at his students, explaining that he could talk better; forbade the girls from walking in the streets holding hands with each other; prohibited them from wearing silk underwear, and when he suspected that they were, became "furious."

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The Uninvited



By Al Capp

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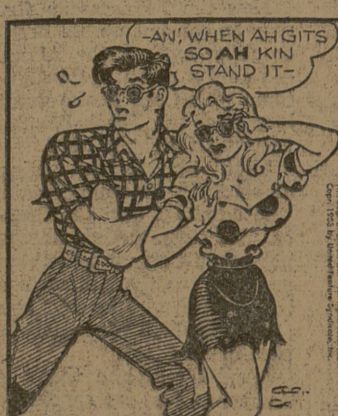
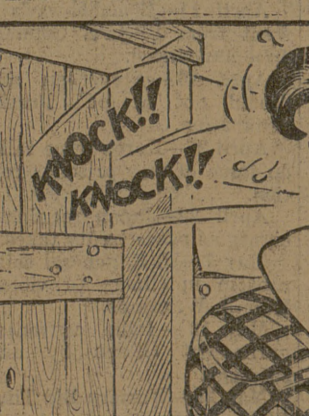
Last One Out Is An Old Maid



By Al Capp

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Three's A Crowd



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