

College Preparation Project Underway

A new venture in education aimed at strengthening the preparation of students preparing to enter college as freshmen and cutting losses from failures of unprepared students is to be launched by A&M next summer.

The new project is the Junction Summer Adjunct, where students planning to enter A&M the following fall may determine the course they are best suited for and prepare themselves to take it.

The adjunct, located on a 411-acre site on the South Llano River, was authorized by the 51st Texas Legislature in House Bill 64 as a step toward cutting down the waste of time and money by a high percentage of poorly prepared students entering college.

Freshman Losses
During the last 10 years, some 4,000 freshmen have left A&M during their first year. It is estimated that one-half of these left school because they found themselves in the wrong course—or because in high school they had not selected the proper preparatory courses.

College officials expect a great economic saving to the prospective student as well as the state to result from the orientation period at the camp.

The summer camp will consist of six weeks of preparation for college, conducted by regular staff members of A&M College for those who feel they need it.

Testing will determine the adequacy of the students' preparation for college, and refresher courses will be offered to strengthen any weak spots.

In short, aptitude and ability of the student will be determined as far as possible before he actually enters college.

A guidance program will help the student find the course of study for which he is best suited, while counselors will tell him whether he is suited for college work at A&M. He will be advised of other college opportunities if he is not.

Some college credit courses will be offered for those who are ready for such work.

The camp will offer physical education work directed by a college staff member, and recreation in the form of hiking, swimming, fishing, baseball, softball and other games.

While occasional visits to Junction will be authorized, no student will be allowed to go home during the six-week term except in case of emergency. Students will keep regular hours and will keep their own living quarters in good condition.

Minimum Costs
Costs to the student will be held at a minimum, with fixed costs expected to total about \$98. This includes matriculation and medical fees, room rent and board. In addition will be the cost of books, which should not exceed \$10, and laundry and transportation to and from the summer camp.

Only boys who have been accepted for enrollment at A&M the following September are eligible for work at the summer camp.

Construction is underway on screened and boarded tents at the camp site, to house 240 students. Classroom facilities and mess halls of rustic masonry construction are being built, with allowances made for doubling those facilities later.

Robert L. Guyler of Crystal City is general contractor.

The water and sewer system for the adjunct has been completed, and a water reservoir is under construction.

The camp site, in the heart of the Hill Country, was given by the citizens of Kimble County through J. S. Farmer, widely known ranchman.

The Board of Directors of the A&M System appropriated \$200,000 for permanent improvements.

In addition to a summer camp for prospective A&M freshmen, the site will be used for agricultural research, hydraulics studies and summer camps in geology, civil engineering and other subjects.

Purpose of this course, Timm said, is to provide professional agricultural workers with a clearer understanding and appreciation of the political and economic factors which directly affect agriculture.

During the course an analysis will be made of the structure of our government and economic system as compared to those in other countries. The pros and cons of such current government programs as Price Support, Credit, The Marshall Plan, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Production Controls, and the Point 4 Program will be presented.

The relationship of agriculture to other segments of our country will be another item discussed.

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Classes meet daily and consist of a series of lectures given by Timms and seven consultants. The consultants scheduled to speak are J. D. Prewitt, Texas Extension Service; Luther Sharp, agriculture advisor, Texas Chain Store Association; Nelson Pierce, special assistant of the Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

B. F. Vance, state director of the Poultry Marketing Association, C. E. Bowles, Farm Credit Association, Houston; J. Walter Hammond, president, Texas Farm Bureau Federation; and H. H. Williamson, assistant director of the Federal Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture.

A highlight of the three weeks course will be a yacht trip down the Houston ship channel and a dinner meeting sponsored by several Houstonians who are leaders in the field of international trade, on August 2.

Poultry Specialist Speaks Thursday
F. Z. Beanblossom, poultry and egg marketing specialist in the Extension Service, will speak at McGregor, Tex., on Thursday night. "Consumer Sales through Retail Outlets" will be his topic.

The meeting is being held in cooperation with J. C. Patterson, County Agent of McLennan County, and Zacharias Produce Co. attendance is expected to reach 200.

Variations in egg qualities of different U. S. Consumer Grade standards will be shown by colored slides and charts, Beanblossom said.



A&M Infantrymen at Fort Hood saw friendly faces from home last week when Dr. M. T. Harrington, president of the college, and Col. H. L. Boatner, commandant, visited the camp. The two officials, along with other men from the college, have toured several of the ROTC summer camps.

and visited with A&M cadets and officers stationed there. Members of the college's "A" and "B" infantry met with Dr. Harrington and Col. Boatner after a tour of Fort Hood in the camp's recreational center.

How Do They Do It . . .

North Korean Tank Number Puzzles American Officers

Tokyo, July 26 — (AP)—How do the North Koreans manage to keep coming on in their Russian-built tanks?

Nobody here knows. The claims of Red tanks destroyed total more than 250 after four weeks of the Korean war. But headquarters officers said the figure is exaggerated.

Some of the tank kills probably were reported in duplicate. Others were reported by fighter pilots after a fleeting glimpse at fast speed. Some of these could be faulty.

Headquarters said a figure of 123 tanks knocked out would be more realistic.

Had 300 Tanks
Washington officials have estimated the Communists had 300 Russian-made tanks in North Korea before they attacked.

General MacArthur's headquarters wants to know: How many Red tanks are in action and how many more can the Russians supply?

How are they getting fuel and ammunition through an aerial blockade of increasing effectiveness?

How will this prime communist battle weapon do against real competition—the new big bazookas and the freshly planted mine fields?

The Air Force is trying to minimize the possibility of replacement from Siberia by aiming heavy B-29 raids at railroads in North Korea territory.

That's the reason for the big superfort blasts at Wonsan, the railroad marshaling yards at Seoul, and at key bridges throughout North Korea.

With rail lines knocked out, the movement of such heavy equipment as armor and guns could be restricted to those now in the field.

The ability of the North Koreans to keep supplies moving to the front has been one of the surprises of the war.

Neither the Red Koreans nor the Russians were presumed by headquarters to have marked ability in logistics, even when conditions were favorable.

Despite allied air attack on Communist supply lines, dumps, ammunition trains, fuel storage tanks and gasoline-laden convoys, the Red tanks keep coming forward. They have to stop more often now, and spend more time regrouping.

Fuel Question
Where do they get their fuel? One American pilot remarked that maybe the Reds had concealed caches of fuel and ammunition in the South long before the invasion.

Another guess is that the North Koreans brought tremendous amounts of supplies with them in the first early days when they could move without aerial attack.

Up to now the Red tanks have been more than a match for their opposition.

The South Korean Army failed to use properly the few weapons it had. The first American holding forces lacked manpower, the time and the guns to stop the tanks.

Bazooka Aids
Now the Americans are evening things up. The new killer bazooka—3.5 inch rocket launcher—got eight tank hits out of eight in its first battlefield test in the Taejon area.

Former Student Is Victim of Plane Crash

Earle Spence Clinkscales, junior aeronautical engineering major here during the spring semester, was killed yesterday when the plane he was flying struck a tree and crashed.

The 28-year-old World War II veteran was employed by the Bowles-Davis Flying Service, Timberlake Airport, and was out on a routine assignment when the plane crashed.

The crash occurred while Clinkscales was cotton dusting on the plantation of J. M. Stockton. Stockton was watching the plane when it hit a tree and fell into an adjoining field and immediately burst into flames.

Clinkscales was unmarried and had been residing at the home of Mrs. W. S. Stuart, 700 South Bryan Avenue, since leaving school at the end of the spring semester. His home address is listed as 1104 South Edgeland, Dallas.

Funeral services are pending the arrival of Mrs. C. E. Monnier of Dallas, sister of Clinkscales. The remains will lie at the Hillier Funeral Home until the arrival of relatives.

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The result of this research has made Dr. Ashton one of the foremost authorities on the history of livestock, and has brought him a fine reputation as an author. To earn this name he has gone beyond the surface of research in libraries by visiting places of which he read and finding more facts.

Of English descent, Dr. Ashton came to the United States in 1901. He entered A&M as a student in 1903, and because of his knowledge of English and history, was able to omit those courses. After he was graduated from A&M in 1906 with a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, he did post-graduate work in Paris, France. He received his Masters degree from the University of Missouri in 1924, and his Ph. D.

from there in 1926.

Missouri Graduate
Dr. Ashton is particularly well known in Missouri because he received two degrees from the University there. He has written three books on the history of livestock in Missouri, and has collaborated to a large extent on two more. At present he is writing a history of Texas cattle named, "Cattle Made Texas."

He recalls his early days of work on Joseph Green's Pocket Ranch near McGregor, "when creeping and crawling things ate holes in his sweat-saturated work clothes while he slept." When he spoke to a group of farm writers at the American Royal some years ago, he remembered that his listeners were almost awed by his description of the fogs and mists that blow in from the sea.

The men's conception of Texas as something a little out of this world was strengthened by Dr. Ashton's description of the semitropical climate "literally rusting the buckles off his overalls and the blades of his pocket knife tight shut."

"No state in the Union has such a wealth of cattle as Texas," Dr. Ashton said. Nobody worried about cattle fences until 1873 when the King Ranch built 96 miles of fence at a thousand dollars a mile. Before that men "hunted cattle," Dr. Ashton recalled. Men from several ranches gathered in the spring and traveled hundreds of miles collecting all the cows they saw.

"Meat Worthless"
"There were so many cows that the meat wasn't worth anything; cattle were killed for hides and tallow." Besides, there was no way to get cattle to market, so for a long time beef was practically worthless. Dr. Ashton said that after the hide was stripped from a cow, the carcass was thrown in the Gulf. "Those fish became monsters after gorging themselves on beef," he said. "Then the railroads came and Texas became rich on cattle."

Married in Italy
During research and study for his Ph. D. degree Dr. Ashton collected material from England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. It was while he was collecting this material that World War I began. He gave up his study and devoted four years of service under the flags of both France and Britain. He received the military decorations of three nations.

After he was married in Lombardy, Italy he brought his bride back to Texas. In 1927, Dr. Ashton was asked to edit the semi-monthly, "Valley Farmer," in Mercedes, Texas, a publication directed toward keeping Texas citrus growers fully informed on the newest improvements of citrus growing, though the paper had to be discontinued during the depression, it has since resumed publication and it now flourishes.

Today Dr. Ashton looks forward to finishing his book and to writing articles for "The Progressive Farmer," and "The Cattleman," magazines to which he has contributed for years. With material he has gathered, and reminiscences he has stored in his brain, Dr. Ashton has ahead of him a future full of writing.

Advancing Red Forces Cause US Withdrawals

Toyko, July 26—(AP)—Red forces put the squeeze today on the shrinking United Nations front in Korea.

They seized Hadong, only 70 miles west of the vital southeastern U.S. supply port of Pusan, and pushed the U. S. First Cavalry farther away from Yongdong on the blazing central front.

Despite these reversals, which drew some pessimistic comment from the war front on Korea, a spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters said the battle lines around Yongdong have "stabilized considerably."

He added confidently: new American strength—which includes an Army and Marine division enroute from the United States—assures the Korean "beachhead can be held."

In sharp contrast to this headquarters statement, Associated Press Correspondent Leif Erickson at U. S. Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea said the rosy American optimism of last week was sorely misplaced.

Erickson said the United Nations forces are running out of space in which to hold while they wait for reinforcements.

MacArthur's spokesman asserted a "continuous line" had been established. But he alluded only to the short central sector around Yongdong—placing the battle line near Yongju in the northeast to near Yangdong.

He glossed over the fact that the whole left flank in the southwest has been circled by North Korean forces. He termed them insignificant and unimportant. Yet these tank led forces forged farther east toward Pusan by the hour, although their strength was small.

The Communists' lightning drive in the south was a two-pronged move—each led by tanks. One pushed to Hadong, the other reached Hamyang, 45 miles southwest of Kuncheon.

Kuncheon is a vital communications and supply center for two U. S. divisions—the First Cavalry and the 25th Infantry—in advanced positions.

While American and South Korean forces fought fiercely for every mountainous mile on the front arching northeast of abandoned Taejon, the North Koreans were free-wheeling in the south.

At only one point was there evidence of a battle. A U. S. Eighth Army spokesman in Korea said South Korean Marines and National Police forces had retaken Namwon, rail and highway junction, 60 miles south of Taejon.

Evidently the Communist columns were moving at night—no they had in their sweep toward the Kum River. American and British airmen from two carriers flew more than 100 sorties in the southwest, but reported results were "negligible due to a lack of targets."

Land-based fighters were flying day and night in an effort to stem the Red tide.

Unrelentless Pressure
On the front from Yongdong, yielded by the U. S. First Cavalry Division during an all-night North Korean assault Tuesday, the Red's Eighth Division continued unrelentless pressure.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported the tank-led night attack on Yongdong pushed the Americans back "farther than their planned withdrawal." He said the defense plan had to be "revised completely."

MacArthur reported the retreat totaled about three miles and was orderly. Heavy artillery and other weapons were saved.

Max William O. Witherspoon of San Francisco, told Whitehead the North Koreans used several hundred men, women and children to shield a tank attack across a bridge near Yongdong.

He said four tanks moved behind the civilians, the Americans holding their fire. The Red tanks opened fire after reaching position.

Women and Children
"The Americans just couldn't fire on those women and children," said Witherspoon.

An Eighth Army spokesman said a patrol entered Yongdong Wednesday morning but reported seeing no Communist soldiers.

MacArthur's headquarters reported the North Koreans continued attacks against both the First Cavalry and the U. S. 25th Infantry divisions in new defensive positions east of Yongdong.

The announcement said that, Wednesday morning, it was still "an indecisive action."

Favored by gummy skies, Allied fighters and bombers hammered relentlessly at enemy communications, railroad marshaling yards and ground forces.

These results were reported Wednesday morning by the Far East Air Force:

B-29 Superfortresses bombed 20 bridges and set ablaze the marshaling yards at Wongju, 50 miles southeast of the captured South Korean capital of Seoul.

5 Billion Tax Increase Requested By Truman

Washington, July 26—(AP)—President Truman called yesterday for a quick \$5,000,000,000 a year increase in taxes as a first installment on war in Korea and worldwide bulwarks against Communist aggression.

Starting Oct. 1, income tax rates for some 52,000,000 individuals would be jacked up close to World War II levels.

Corporation levies would rise to 25 per cent on the first \$25,000 of income and 45 per cent on all over that, the new rates applying to 1950 profits.

The President called the present proposal only an "interim" measure and said that "clearly this will not meet our long-run revenue requirements."

New Recommendations Soon
He said he will send new recommendations for a "more comprehensive" program when he has more information on needs.

But "speed is of the essence" for the present proposals, the President urged in a letter to Chairman George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee.

He pointed out that swelling military costs come at a time when the budget already is out of balance, declaring:

"This makes it imperative that we increase tax revenues promptly lest a growing deficit create new inflationary forces detrimental to our defense effort."

George voted doubt that his committee will make the proposed boost in corporation taxes retroactive to cover all of 1950, as the President proposed.

He said he is not ready to pass judgment on Mr. Truman's proposals for individual taxes.

No Breakdown Given
Mr. Truman gave no breakdown on who would pay what part of the \$5,000,000,000 but Treasury officials said \$3,000,000,000 of it would come from individuals, \$1,500,000,000 from corporations, and the other \$500,000,000 from loopholes plugging, a tax on insurance corporations and other changes provided in a pending tax bill.

One tax expert said the presidential proposal at first glance looks like about a 20 per cent income levy rise for an individual with 2,000 net income before personal exemption, and a bigger rise on higher pay.

Tax Rate Rising
For a single man with an income of \$1,000 before personal exemption the Treasury showed the tax rate rising from the present 6.6 per cent to 8 per cent. At \$5,000 the change would be from 16.2 per cent to 18.9 per cent; at \$10,000 from 21.2 to 24.4; at \$25,000 from 34.4 to 39.2; and at \$100,000 from 58.8 to 66.8.

For a married man with two dependents the changes would be: at \$1,000 still no tax as at present; at \$5,000 up from 8.6 per cent to 10.4; at \$10,000 from 13.6 to 15.9; at \$25,000 from 21.9 to 25.1; and at \$100,000 from 45.6 to 51.9.

MSC Road Work Nears Completion
Grading of the new road for the Memorial Student Center should be completed next week, C. K. Leighton, Construction Office, Department, said. Grading was started three weeks ago.

The job is being done by F. C. Herring of Curtin, Tex., at a cost of about \$3,500. Herring graduated from A&M in 1924.

Bids will be accepted on Aug 3 for the road surfacing, Leighton said he expects the cost will be between \$65,000 and \$75,000.

A double-lane road will be constructed in front of the MSC, on the west side of the building, and in back. It will continue out to the highway on Lubbock St.

Wolters at Hood For Reserve Duty
Fred A. Wolters, assistant superintendent of the Main Station Farm, left Sunday to report for active reserve duty at Fort Hood.

Wolters will undergo a two-week training camp.

Four Students Resign; Enter Armed Forces
Four A&M students resigned from the college this week for the purpose of re-entering the armed forces, according to W. L. Penberthy, dean of students.

Those called into the Navy were Robert W. Page, 25, 5th year architecture student from Dallas; entering with the rank of SM 3/c; Leonard L. Perkins, Jr., 22, senior business student from Dallas; Seanand Zed Class; and Roy R. England, 24, sophomore animal husbandry major from Santa Anna, rank of ensign.

Robert D. Keller, 26, sophomore pre-veterinary medicine student from Houston was called to active duty as a captain in the Marine Corps.

It is likely that others have been called, Penberthy said, but there is no way of checking on them because they neglected to fill out resignation forms.

The resignations received will become effective July 22.

At the Grove Tonight
Juke box dancing and roller skating at 8 p. m. Skates may be rented at the Grove.

Major Cook '39 Reported Lost In Korea Fight

Major John Melvin Cook, '39, of Carrizo Springs was reported to have been killed in action July 16, near Tae-Pyung-Ni in Southern Korea, according to an unofficial report received here by the School of Military Science.

The Silver Star has been posthumously awarded to Major Cook for gallantry in action. The former Aggie had re-organized his men for a counter-attack against the enemy, and was killed during hand-to-hand combat that ensued.

The Aggie-ex was a member of the 19th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Infantry Division. The 19th is commanded by Colonel (Ray S. Meloy, former Professor of Military Science and Tactics at A&M.

While a cadet at A&M, Major Cook was a 2nd lieutenant of A Company Infantry, a member of the Southwest Texas Club, and a member of the Bolo Club.

Major Cook served as an Infantry instructor in the School of Military Science during the 1946-47 and 1947-48 school years. He was also coach of the Varsity Rifle Team during his tour of duty at A&M.

Following his two year term of duty here, Major Cook was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was a student at the Advanced Course of the Infantry School.

Following his graduation from the Infantry School he was ordered to Japan, where he joined the 19th Infantry Regiment.

Major Cook served as a combat officer in the 11th Airborne Division during World War II.

Mrs. Cook was to have joined her husband in Japan during July but the outbreak of hostilities in Korea forced the Department of the Army to cancel her shipping orders.

Major Cook is survived by his mother, Mrs. J. M. Cook of Carrizo Springs, his wife, who lives at her parents' home in Columbus, Georgia, and their two children, John Jr., age 4 and Renee, age 2.

Wilson - Thomas Engagement Told

The approaching marriage of Miss Jane Wilson and Joe Marion Thomas, was revealed Saturday at a luncheon given by Mrs. R. F. Smith at their home in Garden Acres.

The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mrs. Emma Wilson of College Station. The prospective groom is the son of Mrs. Lillie Mae Thomas of Houston.

The "cat was let out of the bag" when Little David Smith carried a white bag into the living room. A cat came tumbling out with pink and white streamers on which were printed "Jane and Joe, August 26th."

Those sharing the announcement party with the honoree were the Misses Joyce Patranello, Jean Black, Lou Burgess, Anna Jean Goddy, Elaine Gray, Nancy Reynolds, Lucille Richter, Gladys Shaffer, Patsy Bonnen, Barbara Youngblood, Mrs. Emma Wilson, Mrs. J. O. Alexander, and Mrs. Lewis Westbrook.

New Graduate Course Being Offered Ag Men

The Agriculture Economics and Sociology Department is now teaching a graduate course "Agriculture Economics 645" especially designed for professional agriculture workers, according to Tyrus Timm, of the Extension Service Department and conductor of the course.

Purpose of this course, Timm said, is to provide professional agricultural workers with a clearer understanding and appreciation of the political and economic factors which directly affect agriculture.

During the course an analysis will be made of the structure of our government and economic system as compared to those in other countries. The pros and cons of such current government programs as Price Support, Credit, The Marshall Plan, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Production Controls, and the Point 4 Program will be presented.

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