

Indian Givers Within Army Circles . . .

The aggressive action of North Korean troops against the Republic of South Korea, and the corresponding action of the United States, as well as Russia's silent smirking, has been used to the fullest extent by most of the nation's metropolitan newspapers to increase circulation. And increased circulation it has. Since our troops moved into Korea several weeks ago, readership has risen tremendously.

To supply the public's demand for information from the war front, the news services as well as several of the larger newspapers, magazines, and newspaper chains have sent correspondents to the war front.

No army regulations were imposed upon the newsmen, other than a request that they not write stories which would divulge valuable information to the enemy. Otherwise, the correspondents had to use individual opinion as to what was and was not informative to the army of the aggressor.

Considerable difference of opinion has arisen between key officers of the Korean Command and those in Tokyo as well as between General MacArthur's command and Washington authorities. Of all these,

Washington has been most lenient on disclosing matters which officials have considered secret.

Since the first dispatches began arriving from the battle front, several correspondents have been chastized for their writings. At one time, two of them were ordered to leave the front, but the order was rescinded a few days later by a higher authority.

To prevent reporters from divulging secret information in the future, authorities have made their first attempt to define military security for news correspondents. Most of the new stipulations have already been observed, but correspondents are still without knowledge of how much they can write without fear of being ordered from their posts.

When reading war stories which you believe are not in their entirety, be sympathetic with the writer for he could not write all you wish to read. After all, how much would he be able to write about the war if he were sent back to the states? An unfortunate condition, but it prevails. And, even though top officials can't agree on degrees of censorship, a certain amount is necessary for security purposes.

America and the Irony of War . . .

The full impact of the Korean war on public opinion is shown by the latest Gallup survey. The acute manpower shortage of the United States and the Western democracies is the basis for the three questions in the poll.

The first question concerns universal military training:

"In the future, do you think every able-bodied young man (who has not already been in the armed forces) should be required to take military or naval training for one year?"

This question has appeared on nine previous surveys, and 78 percent of the people now favor the establishment of such a program as compared to 66 percent in 1942.

The second question concerns the re-armament of Western Germany:

"The eastern zone of Germany, which Russia controls, is now building up an army. Do you think the United States should or should not help the Western Germans now to build up an army of equal size?"

Seventy-one percent of the people ap-

parently favor re-arming our former enemy, and 16 percent are opposed to such an army.

The third question concerns the organization of a Japanese Army:

"Do you think the United States should take steps now to build up an army of Japanese soldiers to be ready to fight the Communists if Japan is attacked?"

Seventy-two percent of the people favor this policy, and 17 percent are opposed.

Present estimates indicate that Russia has 175 divisions available for immediate action. In the face of this threat, universal military training is unquestionably advisable.

The re-armament of Germany and Japan, however, should be undertaken only under control and surveillance by American military authorities.

We believe that any attempt to match Russia on a man to man basis is doomed to failure. If the efforts of the United Nations fail to stop overt aggression, it might be advisable to consider an atomic war ultimatum.

From Penthouses To Gopherdom . . .

The new design for living in this atomic age has been revealed by L. R. Ashmore, who specializes in building underground homes, businesses, and storage rooms. His latest patent covers a five room subsurface cottage which will cost around \$5,500. Friends and neighbors would have to get accustomed to the new mode of living because they would literally have to "drop in for a visit."

Ashmore explained that there were many other advantages besides relative immunity to atomic blasts. Lighting and ventilation are already artificial in most modern buildings, and under ground build-

ings require no heat. There is no exterior upkeep, and the lot can be used for parking or gardening.

Those who want peace and quiet will appreciate the noiselessness of the concrete, bell-shaped rooms. Peacetime protection against fire, windstorms, lightning, and hail, according to Ashmore, will assure a ready market.

When the new excavating machine is completed, the Ashmore Corporation will take your order for a really-new house. Most of the pending orders, however, are for storage facilities and bomb shelters.

What will they think of next?

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 five times a week during the regular school year. During the summer terms, The Battalion is published four times a week, and during examination and vacation periods, twice a week. Days of publication are Monday through Friday for the regular school year, Tuesday through Friday during the summer terms, and Tuesday and Thursday during vacation and examination periods. Subscription rates \$6.00 per year or \$.50 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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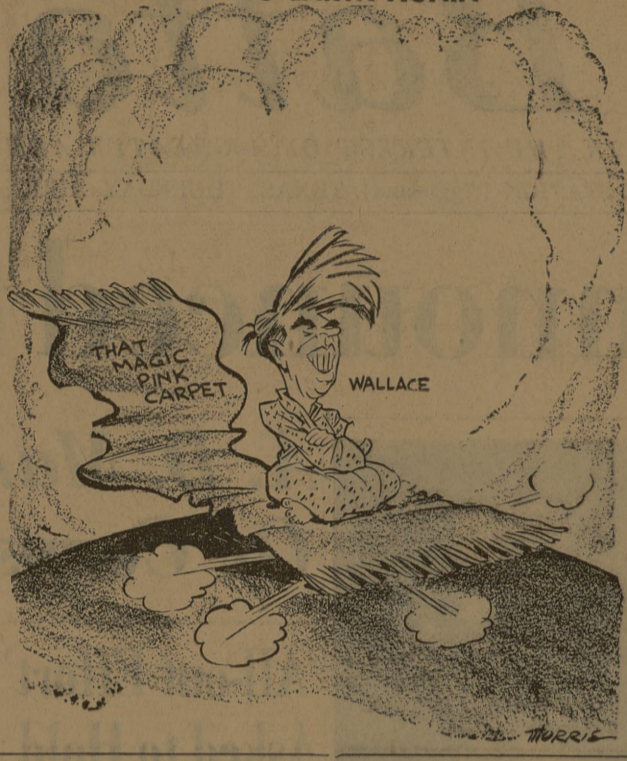
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DOWN TO EARTH AGAIN



Eight Full Colonels To Head Regiments

(Continued from Page 1) scholastic officer; Donald R. Reeves, first sergeant; Wylie L. Brisco, athletic sergeant; Clare E. G. Bailey, squad leader.

E Air Force Lieutenants, James Cruz, executive; Burney F. Benner, platoon leader; Martin B. Olson, athletic officer.

F Air Force Captain Walter C. Robertson, commander; Lieutenants, Wiley J. S. Smith, executive; Frederick F. Nye, platoon leader; Richard L. Battin, athletic officer; Jerry C. Waggoner, platoon sergeant; James D. McCrady, athletic sergeant; Hayden E. Hatcher, supply sergeant; Grafton E. Connally, squad leader.

2nd Air Force Group Hq. Colonel Dake K. Keelan, commander; Lt. Col. Stanley G. Southworth, executive; Majors, Joseph A. Bodine, Milan F. Thurman, intelligence officer; Joseph T. Lenamon, supply officer; John D. Harwick, sergeant major; Donald C. Owen, supply sergeant; Jack E. Leonard, communications sergeant; Judge E. Sandusky, transportation sergeant.

Third Squadron Hq. Lt. Col. Kenzy D. Hallmark, commander; Major Weldon D. Gardner, executive; Captains, Gordon C. Edgar, adjutant, Donald N. Kahn, intelligence officer; Jerry W. Crader, supply officer; O. B. Taylor, supply sergeant.

G Air Force Captain James S. Borroughs, commander; Lieutenants, Thomas W. McAshon Jr., platoon leader; David Robertson, athletic officer; Allen M. Burton, first sergeant; James C. Smith, William R. Moore, platoon sergeants.

H Air Force Captain Douglas D. Hearne, commander; Lieutenants, Lloyd M. Pape, executive; Edwin R. Bernard Jr., Leroy D. Lockhart, platoon leaders; Joseph W. Steede, platoon sergeant; Carroll W. Keese, scholastic sergeant; J. W. Taylor, athletic sergeant; Allen N. Weaver, platoon guide; Gerald W. King, I. C. Trauth, Sam K. Hender, Thomas A. Munnerlyn, squad leaders.

I Air Force Captain James B. Harrison, commander; Lieutenant Curtis L. Wilson Jr., scholastic officer; Alvin C. Burkhalter Jr., first sergeant; Paul R. Woodlett, staff sergeant.

Fourth Squadron Hq. Lt. Col. Robert L. Sturdivant, commander; Captains, Donald M. Forney, adjutant; Cloyd J. Dowling, intelligence officer; Major Frank D. Frasier, operations officer; Captain John D. Mayfield, supply officer; Billy B. Phillips, supply sergeant.

K Air Force Lieutenant Louis E. Englebrecht, platoon leader; Lieutenant Harold E. Necessary, scholastic officer; John B. Flume, first sergeant.

L Air Force Captain B. H. Gibbs, commander; Jack L. Morris, first sergeant; Gilbert G. Blackmon, platoon sergeant.

M Air Force Captain Carter G. Taylor, commander; Edgar D. Miller, first sergeant; Billy W. Henderson, platoon sergeant.

Armor-Engineer Regiment Hq. Col. Herbert G. Mills, commander; Lt. Col. Melvin W. Parse, executive officer; Majors, Leslie R. Hagans, adjutant; James T. Brown, intelligence officer; Daniel D. Lee, operations officer; Jerry L. Williams, supply officer; Jes D. Melver, information officer; Robert I. Bradford, sergeant major; Granville D. Edwards, supply sergeant; David D. Leahy, communications sergeant; Charles H. Nelson, transportation sergeant.

Armor Battalion Hq. Lt. Col. Jack A. Tanner, commander; Majors, Aubrey W. Frederick, executive officer; Richard H. VanCourt, operations officer; Captains David J. Ryan, adjutant;

Pierce Brooks Still Awaits First Win in State Politics

(Editor's Note: One of a series of biographical sketches on major candidates in the Aug. 26 second Texas Democratic primary.)

By TIM PARKER Associated Press Staff

Pierce Brooks surprised many seasoned political observers when he came out on top in the 12-man race for lieutenant governor in the July 22 Texas Democratic Primary election.

But the balding Dallas insurance executive and safety man wasn't surprised. He's convinced he and the people of Texas think alike on several questions—especially on elimination of "waste and extravagance in government."

That, and opposition to new taxes, is the crux of Brooks' platform. Now he is carrying his appeal to the people again in the campaign which leads up to the Aug. 26 second primary.

Brooks' opponent in the Aug. 26 balloting—the man who ran second-best in the first primary—is a sage political veteran, Ben Ramsey of San Augustine. Ramsey got his political know-how in office. Brooks got his running for office.

Trying Since Middle 30's The chunky businessman with the round face and thinning red hair has been trying for public office since the middle 1930's. All this time he has preached economy in spending the tax dollar, streamlining governmental machinery and elimination of waste. He's also for more paved rural roads, more rural telephones, and opposes socialized medicine and nationalization of natural resources.

Brooks now 49, was born on an Alabama farm in 1900 and attended school there. Soon after the First World War he and his family moved to Tyler in East Texas.

While in his early twenties he moved to Dallas.

As a youth Brooks was a newsboy, grocery clerk, waiter, oil well driller and farm helper. He won a certificate for not missing Sunday school for ten years.

In Dallas, his energy and resourcefulness soon won him a place. He organized an insurance company, founded the Texas Safety Council (of which he is president) went into the real estate business and got interested in politics.

Campaigned for Amendment He first stumped the state in 1934. He wasn't seeking public office then. He campaigned at his own expense in behalf of a constitutional amendment calling for old age pensions, aid for the needy blind, the destitute children and participation in the teachers' retirement fund.

Then he decided the only way to gain his objectives was to get in public office. In 1936 he ran for governor—and lost. In 1938 he ran for lieutenant governor—and lost. He led Coke Stephenson in the first primary but lost the second primary after a freak whirlwind upset his campaign trailer and severely injured his back.) In 1940 he ran for railroad commissioner—and lost. The same thing happened in 1942.

"Smartest Loser" This won him the reputation of being the smartest Texas politician who ever lost a race.

One of the things he learned was that prospective voters like to be entertained. He was the only candidate in the first primary to sell his campaign to music. Singers and musicians—versed in popular, hill-billy and religious songs—were a part of his caravan.

But when the music died Brooks became deadly serious: "The state is overspending its

prospective income at the rate of \$6,000,000 a month. I believe through the elimination of waste and extravagance, by spending the tax dollar spent, the state can buy all needed supplies and equipment, pay adequate salaries to all essential employes, take care of the old folks and provide all essential services without any new taxes."

WTAW Radio Program 1150 Kilocycles Thursday Afternoon. 12:15—Big League Baseball. 2:35—Scoreboard. 3:00—Musical Scoreboard. 3:30—Bingo. 5:00—Requestfully Yours. 5:45—Navy Band. 6:00—Guest Star. 6:15—Supper Club. 7:30—Sign Off.

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Cartoon strip by Al Capp. Characters include Wimp and Wigor. Wimp says: 'WEEEL BE FORCE TO SPEND ONE HOUR A DAY COME BACK—FULL OF WIM. WIGOR AN ROMANZA!' Wigor replies: '—AN YOU, DEECTATOR, WEEEL TAKE THE FIRST BATCH OF BACHELORS UP THERE. PERSONAL PRONTO!' Wimp says: 'YAS M' GULP!—EW-WONDER WHUT-THE-EL TABASCO AIR WILL DO T ME?' Wigor says: '—THAT EVERY SOY EEN EL PAS, EL CAMPAIGN PROMISE!' Wimp says: '—FUST THING AH'LL DO IS PARDON FELIX FANDANGO!' Wigor says: '—LEESTEN WICE GUY!—THE FIRST GREENE YOU'LL DO EES KEEP YOUR CAMPAIGN PROMISE!' Wimp says: '—VIPPAY!—AH IS DICTATOR!' Wigor says: '—NOW TH' NEW TH'—'