

Denounces Russian 'Evil War by Proxy'

Truman Asks For Vast Mobilization

By ROGER D. GREENE Associated Press Writer

More of This, Please . . .

A SHORT while before the Christmas holidays, the Battalion, in two separate editorials, urged the instructors in the School of Military Science to keep these students informed of any draft law changes and deplored the flippant attitude toward the Korean situation adopted by some of the instructors.

Front page stories in most of the state papers last week showed just how serious the problem of "draft jitters" is becoming to the college student. Students from colleges all over Texas were quitting school to volunteer for the armed forces. Most of them were trying to get into the Air Force or Navy to avoid drafting into the infantry.

It is encouraging then to see some of our instructors realizing their students' worries

and attempting to advise them on a proper course of action.

Lt. Col. Shelly P. Myers, in a talk to his senior Coast Artillery class last Friday, gave the most logical approach to the problem we've heard yet. Col. Myers told his students to stop their worrying and go ahead with their schooling, plans, and dreams. Then if world affairs changed so that the Army didn't need them, the students would be prepared to face the problems which ordinarily face the new college graduate. On the other hand, if they were needed by the Army, they would be called and no amount of worrying would change the situation.

Such an attitude effects as much "peace of mind" as can be achieved in the war-torn world of today.

We Need Allies Who Will Fight . . .

THE NEWS that our government is sending arms and ammunition to the Chinese Nationalist troops in Formosa is most welcome.

The United States cannot maintain an anti-Communist front in Asia without Asian allies. An attempt to do that would be folly.

Chiang Kai-Shek has in Formosa the largest anti-Communist land force in Asia. The Nationalist guerrillas fighting the Reds on the Chinese mainland are the only force now conducting an offensive against Communism, even though it may be little more than hit and run.

United Nations troops are retreating in Korea, and the French campaign against Communist-led rebels in Indo-China is largely a defensive operation.

Unless and until Japan is rearmed, Chiang's Nationalists will be the only force in that part of the world to which we could look for substantial help in opposing Red aggression.

President Truman has acted wisely in sending arms and ammunition to the Nationalists. Whatever else may be said of him, Chiang was our loyal ally through World War II. He didn't fold up in the war against Japan, as so many others did. And he has proved the sincerity of his opposi-

tion to Communism by fighting it for a quarter century.

The United States should do all its resources will permit to strengthen genuine anti-Communist forces wherever they can be found. Japan and Spain should have high priority, for both can make substantial contributions to the cause.

Arming Japan should not be delayed by any idea that it can wait until we and our former allies have gone through the motions of an old-fashioned peace conference. Moscow doesn't stand on such formalities and we will have to discard them, too in dealing with the Russians. We may have lost the initiative in Germany by pursuing a policy of conventional diplomacy. The mistake should not be repeated in Japan.

No political formalities bar the way to a realistic alliance with Spain, even though left-wing Socialists in Europe, who don't want to fight anyway, won't like it. Franco has 23 divisions and 16 more in reserve. They are needed for defense of Western Europe. Given modern equipment, they can become a great asset.

Allied air bases are needed in Spain to keep open the Mediterranean sea lanes we would have to use in defending the Persian Gulf area oil fields and Belgian Congo uranium and cobalt deposits. We should be building those bases now.—The Houston Press.

Unbombed, Unshelled Pusan Reflects Ugliness of War

By JACK MacBETH

Pusan, Korea, Jan. 9.—This dirty seaport town in southeastern Korea is suffering from an epidemic of heartbreak.

Pusan is bulging at its seams with human tragedy. Its civilian population has been swollen by refugees to 1,000,000—twice its pre-war size.

Never pretty, it has been stamped with ugliness by war. Neither shell nor bomb has yet fallen on the city, but war is here.

Soldiers walk the streets wearing uniforms of the United States, Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, France, the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey.

This is the last major Korean port in Allied hands. Through it must flow all the seaborne personnel and supplies for the war front.

The real feeling of war and its

meaning has been brought here by the refugees. There are some 500,000 of them, for whom the civilian government, with advice from the military, is trying to provide temporary shelter.

At one temporary camp about 600 refugees had constructed tents from straw mats. There were no sanitary facilities and no water supply.

Most of the men, women and children appeared filthy; many had bad colds. All had empty stares of despair and heartbreak.

Along the streets, thousands of the refugees have built their own little shacks close against the sides of buildings or walls. Some are made from wood, obtained from cases marked "US Army C Ration."

A heavy rain or snow would almost certainly knock down these little huts.

Teams of civilian doctors and social workers were visiting the emergency camps in Pusan. Thou-

sands who have been evacuated were dusted with DDT disinfectant.

Martial law was declared in Pusan shortly before Christmas, but authorities are having difficulty herding all the refugees into camps. There are too many of them.

Tension over the worsening military situation has gripped Pusan. In mess halls and other gathering places everyone asks:

"What's the latest from the front? How far south are the Chinese?"

Recalling that the Pusan perimeter was held last summer, troops talk little about evacuation. They talk more of the fight which they know is coming.

At one refugee camp this afternoon an interpreter asked how many in a group of 100 men would like to fight the Chinese if given the chance. There were a few shouts and about 50 hands shot into the air. These were the young ones in the group.

PRESIDENT Truman told the nation yesterday "we will fight, if fight we must" to block the threat of world conquest by Russia.

In a rousing speech, heard by millions over radio, the President called for a vast mobilization effort capable of producing 50,000 planes and 35,000 tanks a year if needed.

He pledged that the United States will forsake neither Western Europe nor other free nations against Red aggression.

Bigger Draft

The President said more money, a "major" tax increase and a bigger draft of manpower will be needed to prepare for the possibility of "a full-scale war."

Addressing Congress in his "State of the Union" message, Mr. Truman declared:

"We are preparing for full war-time mobilization, if that should be necessary.

"The threat of world conquest by Soviet Russia endangers our liberty and endangers the kind of world in which the free spirit of man can survive.

Total Threat

"The threat is a total threat and the danger is a common danger.

"All free nations are exposed and are all in peril. Their only security lies in banding together. No one nation can find protection in a selfish search for a haven from the storm."

Mr. Truman bitterly denounced Russia for waging "an evil war by proxy" in Korea and called it a move by "the Russian Communist dictatorship to take over the world step by step."

The President said the United States is willing "as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union," but with out-thrust jaw he declared:

Letters

All letters to the editor must be signed by the writer and free from obscene and libelous references. Letter writers wanting their name withheld must make a personal request to the co-editors. No unsigned letters will be published.

Traditions Falling

Editor, The Battalion: Since entering A&M we have seen numerous traditions fall by the wayside, but the other night at the Rice game we witnessed the fall of another.

We were all taught when we were "fish" to wildcat for the last two minutes of a basketball game. We would like to see this tradition brought back, in fact we insist upon it.

Another thing we noticed at the game was the number of cadets sitting in the north stands. It has been our impression that the corps sits in the south stands.

We would appreciate publication of these complaints.

R. H. Schawe, A. Schecter, R. S. Matthews, E. V. So-Relle, W. R. Jones, Ina Parker, B. J. Gebert, B. E. Zimmerman, W. Lippmann. All class of '51.

HST Says He Won't Let Reds Absorb Nations

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR. AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

President Truman made it clear yesterday that the administration has no intention of heeding any advice which would leave other peace-loving nations open to piecemeal absorption by Russia.

Europe, he said in answer to those who doubt the continent's will to fight, hasn't done enough. Neither has the United States. But all are working, he said, and Europe will have bigger armies than our own.

"The Soviet rulers have made it clear," Mr. Truman said, "that we must have strength as well as right on our side. If we build our strength—and we are building it—the Soviet rulers may face the facts and lay aside their plans to take over the world."

Only a few hours before the President spoke, one of the world's most experienced observers had told me:

"If we just keep building up, something will snap in Russia. They'll make a pact, or something. They are not kidding themselves about having an industrial plant sufficient to challenge the West, or even the United States. You know and I know that if they make a break in Europe the atom bombs will fall. Don't you suppose they know it?"

But, while making no retreat on foreign policy, the President showed no belligerency toward his critics.

"We will not engage in appeasement: Applause greeted that affirmation.

Russia Always Mobilized

Mr. Truman accused the Soviets of keeping Russia and its satellite nations "in a state of perpetual mobilization," and he declared:

"The imperialism of the czars has been replaced by the even more ambitious, more crafty, and more menacing imperialism of the rulers of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet rulers have made it clear that we must have strength as well as right on our side. If we build strength . . . the Soviet rulers may face the facts and lay aside their plans to take over the world. . . that is what we are trying to bring about. That is the only realistic road to peace."

'Great Decisions'

Mr. Truman warned the lawmakers that they must make "great decisions" in the months ahead to cope with the global crisis.

He called for changes in the draft law, greater powers to impose wage-price controls, and continued military and economic aid to our allies.

It is going to be "a long pull," he said. The lawmakers listened solemnly as Mr. Truman drew an ominous picture of the Russian shadow over the free world.

The first applause came after 13 minutes when Mr. Truman said that the countries which have received U. S. billions in Marshall Aid are "now ready to use this strength in helping to build a strong combined defense against aggression."

Applause Eisenhower Mention

Waves of applause rolled up when Mr. Truman mentioned General Eisenhower, supreme commander of a projected 1,000,000 man Western European Army, and urged support for the general on his mission.

Administration Democrats generally applauded his message as "powerful," "uplifting" and "magnificent." Republicans and southern democrats were more restrained.

Rep. Martin (R-Mass), House GOP leader, commented:

"It is reassuring that there is to be no more appeasement of Russia. We are all ready to unite to do that which is necessary to make a strong America, both from a military and economic sense."

Some said they were disappointed that Mr. Truman took the occasion to revive his pleas for such controversial measures as health insurance and federal aid to education.

One significant omission, was the absence of any mention about sending more American troops to Europe.

At one point, he declared:

'Our Unity Involved'

"Our own national unity is deeply involved with that of the free nations. While they need our support, we equally need theirs. Our national safety would be gravely prejudiced if the Soviet Union were to succeed in harnessing to its war machine the resources and the manpower of the free nations on the borders of its empire.

"Even if we were craven enough to abandon our ideals," the President continued, "it would be disastrous for us to withdraw from the community of free nations."

Mr. Truman's speech appeared to be a staunch and unrelenting defense of his foreign policy, coupled with a sketch of future mobilization moves.

Russians Listen

A small group of Russian diplomats listened silently in the gallery to the President's scathing attack on Soviet ambitions.

The Army, Navy and Air Force are moving toward an active strength of nearly 3,500,000 Mr. Truman continued, and he commented:

"On top of this, we will build the capacity to turn out on short notice arms and supplies that may be needed for a full-scale war."

Mr. Truman outlined a legislative program, calling for:

- Appropriations for the military build-up.

- Extension and revision of the draft law.

- Foreign military and economic aid.
- Revision and extension of authority to "expand production and to stabilize prices, wages and rents."

- Improvement of agricultural laws, to help obtain farm products needed for the defense effort.

- Improvement of labor laws "to help provide stable labor-management relations."

- Housing and training of defense workers and "the full use of all our manpower resources."
- An increased supply of doctors, nurses and other trained medical personnel.
- Federal aid to schools.
- "A major increase" in taxes.

Further Discussion

Mr. Truman said his forthcoming economic and budget message will discuss these subjects in greater detail. The economic message is expected in the next few days. His budget message will come Jan. 15.

The President pleaded with Congress for "unity in these crucial days," but he said:

"Make no mistake about my meaning. I do not ask, or expect, unanimity. I do not ask an end to debate. Only by debate can we arrive at decisions which are wise, and which reflect the desires of the American people.

"Let us debate the issues, but let every man among us weigh his words and deeds. There is a sharp difference between harmful criticism and constructive criticism."

"Let each of us put our country ahead of our party, and ahead of our own personal interests."

Mr. Truman told the lawmakers: "Peace is precious to us. But more precious than peace are freedom and justice from being destroyed.

"This is our cause—peace, freedom, justice."

The nation's lawmakers, he said, face "as grave a task as any Congress in the history of the republic."

'Citizen Responsibility' Program Organized

The American Citizenship Committee of the Texas Bar Association, in order to help safeguard our freedoms, has planned a state-wide "ROD" program (Responsibilities, Obligations and Duties) and Governor Shivers has officially proclaimed January as "ROD Month," according to Coulter Hoppess, president of the Brazos County Bar Association.

Hoppess has appointed Arthur Stewart, assistant professor of business law here, as chairman of the "ROD" committee in this county. "The Texas Bar Association adopted this program for the purpose of encouraging the public to think as much about what each individual can do for Democracy as he does about what Democracy can do for him.

"Assuming that a democratic form of government cannot last indefinitely unless citizenship responsibilities to it are fulfilled, the Bar is endeavoring to remind the public of citizenship duties in "ROD" programs to be presented for schools and various civic organizations during January," Stewart said.

A "Bill of Responsibilities," listing the corresponding duties to the Bill of Rights has been prepared by American Citizenship Committee of

the Bar as a basis for the entire program.

The "Bill" is being distributed widely over the state along with a "Citizenship Questionnaire," also prepared by the Bar Committee. The questionnaire, composed of 14 questions, categories superior, good, average, fair and poor citizens.

Secretary of State John Ben Sheppard, state chairman of the Citizenship Committee, which is directing the project, first expressed the "ROD" idea at a state Bar convention in San Antonio recently.

Civic groups of Brazos County are invited to participate in the "ROD" program by having a local lawyer speak on the "Responsibilities, Obligation and Duties of the Citizen" at some January meeting at which time the "Bill of Responsibilities" is to be distributed and the "Citizenship Questionnaire" will be filled out, Stewart said.

All organizations interested in staging such a program are requested to contact either Hoppess of Stewart who will arrange for the speakers' appearances.

Couch to Attend Dehydrator's Meet

Dr. J. R. Couch, a professor in the Poultry Husbandry Department, will attend the annual meeting of the American Dehydrators Association to be held in Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday.

He will report on the progress of a project at A&M to determine the value of dehydrating alfalfa leaf meal and breeder rations for chickens and turkeys. The project was started in September, 1950. Dr. Couch will also attend a meeting of the alfalfa research unit of the association.

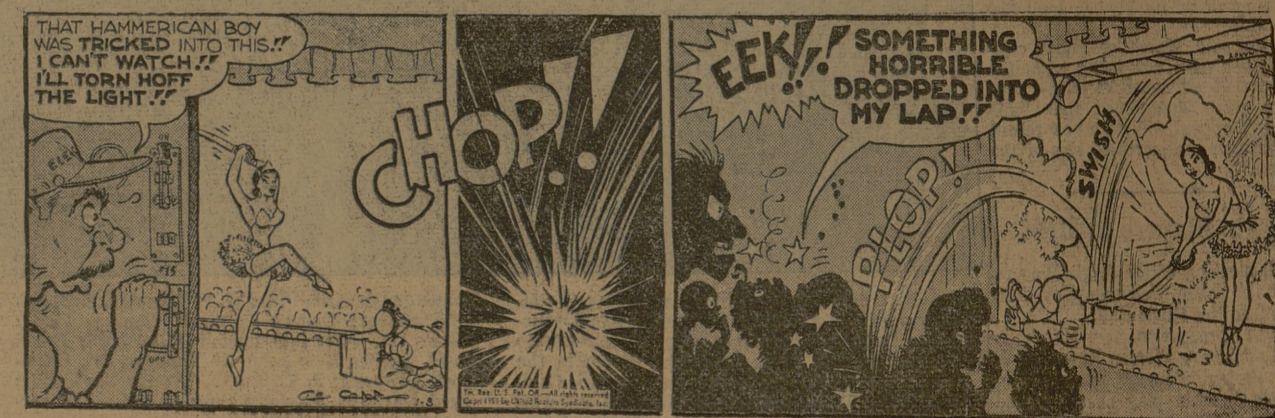
Bible Verse

And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. —Acts 2: 21.

LPL ABNER

The Plop Thickens

By Al Capp



The Battalion

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

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