

## Board of Directors . . .

THE A&M SYSTEM Board of Directors will soon have three new members, subject to State Senate approval.

They are H. L. Winfield, James W. Witherspoon, and Bob Allen. They come from far-flung areas of Texas, which is what Gov. Allan Shivers said he wished to accomplish with his new appointments for all Texas college boards.

Winfield is a rancher, banker, and former State Senator from Fort Stockton; Witherspoon, from Hereford, is a former district judge, now in private law practice; and Allen, vegetable grower, shipper and packer of Raymondville, brings Valley representation to the board.

Retiring members of the board are John Newton, vice-president, of Beaumont; Henry

Before signing any contract, or concluding a business deal, look at the fine print.

## Anti-Communist Bill Needless Repetition

LAST Thursday, Texas' House of Representatives passed Rep. Marshall Bell's anti-communist bill with the large majority of one hundred thirty-four votes.

The bill contains three main provisions:

- Registration by the Department of Public Safety of all Communist front organizations listed by the United States Department of Justice. Failure to register would bring a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 or two to ten years in prison.
- Imprisonment from two to twenty years for persons convicted of sabotage. A death penalty would be given a saboteur causing loss of life.
- Prohibit Communists and fellow travelers from holding any government job in Texas.

Passage of the law will insure Texas' right to prosecute and punish treacherous Communists if the need ever arises. The bill displays true farsightedness that has often been lacking in similar incidents. Many times before, on both federal and state level, laws have had to be passed after the first crime had gone unpunished.

But we still see no logical reason for the first provision. The federal government already has a law for the registration of Communists. (Whether it is practical or not remains to be seen.) And the state government hardly has an organization to equal the FBI for the apprehension of subversives.

It has been argued that our legislators know Communists won't register, but that the first provision provides a basis for prosecution of Communists apprehended on other charges.

We do not believe in passing laws which do not expect compliance with their provisions.

Reese III of Gonzales, and Roy C. Potts of Belton.

All of these men whose terms are nearing completion have contributed much to A&M's welfare and that of the entire system. Particularly would we like to commend the retiring vice-president, John Newton.

He has been an untiring worker on the board, with a vast realization of A&M's problems. He has used vision and straight-thinking in his actions.

John Newton, we believe, will be sorely missed on the Board of Directors. To him and the other two retiring members, we would like to say "thank you" for a job well done, on behalf of the students of A&M.

And to the three newly-appointed members, we feel sure that your interest in the A&M System must be of a high degree or you would not accept such demanding duties.

We are looking forward to an A&M System which will continue living up to its obligations to the people of the State of Texas.

Office-holders will always play politics but that does not mean that the voter has to be a sucker.

## Arthritis Not New, Dinosaurs Had It

OH, MY achin' back! The news last Wednesday was concerned with the same old things—the bickering, divided United Nations, the hardships and fighting of the Korean War, the weather, and politics. We scanned the front page and were on our way to Pogo and the sexy pictures in the women's section when whammo!—there was the most amazing story we'd seen in ages.

Did you know that dinosaurs, the big shots of the Reptilian Era millions of years ago, had arthritis?

That's the straight poop, Joe. Dr. T. Dale Stewart, an anthropologist for the Smithsonian Institution says so. He said the institution has a dinosaur whose skeleton shows bone defects strikingly similar to those observed in humans known to be suffering from a "degenerative arthritis" sometimes accompanying old age. This type of arthritis is believed to be due to just the wear and tear of living.

This story touched our hearts. We shed silent tears for the pool old dinosaurs.

But after our sentimental binge, we began to re-examine the situation.

That dinosaur had to face arthritis, an ailment of old age.

No TNT. No biological warfare. No Communism. No taxes. No atomic bomb.

To hell with you, Mr. Dinosaur. You never had it so good.

## 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 \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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For the U.S. Republic

# Needed: An Exceptional President

By THOMAS M. FONTAINE

1788: THE AMERICAN colonies need a strong, dynamic man who can, by his personal popularity and intelligence, unite the "states" and mold them into a nation. Entrance cue for George Washington.

1860: The United States, split by sectional differences, is about to begin the Civil War. Needed: a man to hold our country together, and discourage foreign countries from taking advantage of us during those crucial years. Entrance cue for Abraham Lincoln.

1952: The United States faces the most serious double threat of its nearly two-hundred-year's history—the vicious threat of foreign Communist invasion, and the more insidious threat of conversion of our country to a "Welfare Status." Entrance cue for . . . ?

That blank spot is going to have to be filled by the Republican party. The "something for nothing" Democratic Party is sure to re-nominate that great common man, Harry S. Truman.

And if there ever was a time when this country needed an uncommon, extra-special intelligent man, it is now.

### Must Appeal to Citizens

This man nominated by the Republican Party must be a man who will appeal to the American citizen on a personal intelligence plane. He must not be a conventional party man. On the other hand, he must not be

one of the familiar GOP "me too, but better" politicians. And he can not depend on appeals to organized minority groups.

The organized minorities have already selected their man. Just recently the CIO's Political Action Committee and the AFL's League for Political Education have announced plans for the 1952 presidential campaign. These organizations make a surface show of political nonpartisanship but it becomes increasingly clear upon study of their actions that they are really a branch of the campaign machinery of the national Democratic party.

The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People has already indicated that it will support Truman. It's easy to see why. Without considering the ill-feeling and the possible set-back it will cause Negroes, Truman promises his FEPC bill to win the votes of such Negro organizations.

### Must Circumvent Pressure Groups

To combat these economically powerful pressure groups, the Republican candidate must circumvent them by appealing to the people they control.

The Democratic administration has won the farmers vote by buying him with Federal funds. With money that doesn't exist except on paper. Merely examine our national debt and you'll understand where the funds are coming from. But the GOP candidate will have a hard time winning these votes against the powerful argument of subsidized crops.

The GOP candidate must appeal to the farmer's sense of justice to the coming generations. He must show that the money the farmer is now receiving for plowing under crops will be paid for by the farmer's children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

But our candidate can't offer to abandon the farmer and expect to gain his vote. Instead of offering him money, he should point the way to real prosperity for agriculture. The federal government, by up-to-date news of advances in the science of agriculture, and information of world need and markets, can show the farmer what crops to grow to receive a ready market.

Only by actually adding to the national stockpile of goods and services does the farmer benefit both himself and country. The money we are now paying for non-existent crops must come out of the pockets of the producing people. It won't just materialize.

### Must Balance Labor, Capital

This unknown, but hoped for, candidate must show the worker that capital has its rights too. He must convince him that a balance must be obtained between labor and management to lead to the profit of both. Despite what the labor union leaders and labor union racketeers (there is a difference, Mr. Pogo!) tell him, the worker must come to realize that the Taft-Hartley Law protects the individual worker as well as the rights of management.

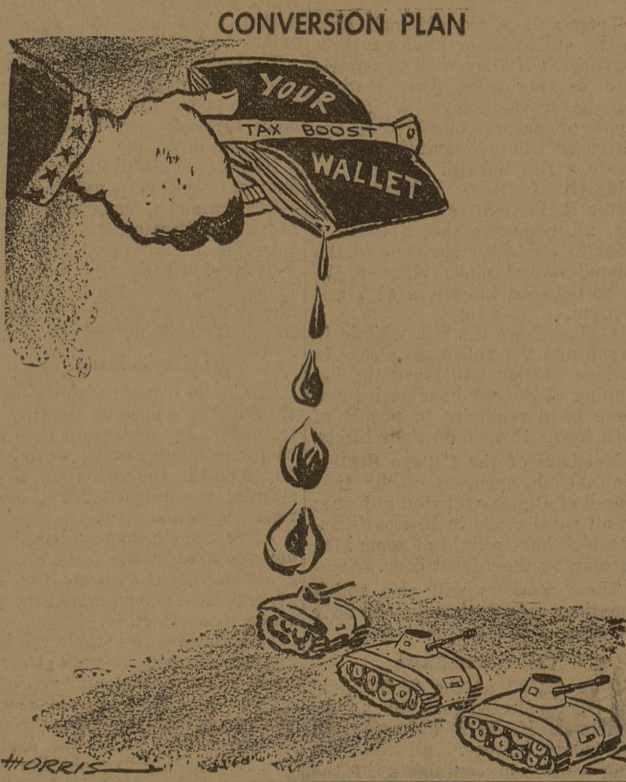
On an overall scale, the candidate must appeal to the American people's intelligence and sense of justice. He must pledge a foreign policy that will be dictated by what's best for the United States, not what's best for his political future. Coupled with his promises must be the explanation of the hardships and hard work his plans will require of everyone.

### Are American People Ready?

And that's where the biggest question of the campaign will arise. Are the American people ready to discard their Santa Claus complex? Are they ready to accept the fact that every person must work to insure his own personal happiness and security? For years now, the Democrats have preached of the "rights" of the individual. It's hard to decide if the American people are yet adult enough to realize that besides his rights he has corresponding responsibilities.

Maybe we're just diehard optimists, but we like to believe that certain events of the last few years, high-lighted by the Korean War, (Damned right we said war; ask the boys who have been there,) have awakened America to the vast job that she must accomplish, both nationally and individually, in the coming years.

To hell with you, Russia, and you too, disguised Socialists. Give us an aroused, hard-working American people and we know that the republic of the United States of America is here to stay.



# Texas Educators Differ On Proposed UMT Plan

By WILBUR MARTIN  
Associated Press Staff

Texas colleges face a big problem: Universal Military Service.

It poses many problems, many questions, draws divided answers. Educators surveyed by the Associated Press are united in their beliefs the safety of the United States is paramount. They differ—some bitterly—with the idea universal military service guarantees it.

Some are not so much concerned with how it will affect their schools, but what it means in broader scope.

The debate over universal military training still rages. To Texas colleges the drafting of 18-year-old males for 27 or 30 months service means nearly three years of freshmen classes mostly of girls.

How will it affect the state's 150 odd senior and junior colleges? It will cut college revenues.

It will mean reduced enrollment, smaller faculties, curtailed sports programs.

What will it mean when the first to go begin to return to civilian life—and college?

A big "if" prefaces most replies.

W. B. Guerrant, president of Austin College, at Sherman, thinks many will never go to college unless there is some form of government aid, such as the "GI Bill of Rights" given World War II veterans.

Sees 50% Drop

Dr. M. E. Sadler, president of TCU, sees half the men going to college as would if they could enroll at 18.

Sadler is alarmed at universal military training's broader meaning.

"If we are in a world emergency we should have all-out mobilization which should include every individual within the land. If we are not in an immediate emergency we should not take this distributing occasion to fasten upon our nation a system which almost certainly would change the whole tone of our national life."

Second semester registrations show reduced enrollment in many schools. Some registrars blame the decline on students who dropped out to join the armed forces.

The draft threat has caused many to do this to choose their branch of service.

Dr. James G. Gee, president of East Texas State College at Commerce, sees changed curriculum:

"If educational institutions are founded upon the needs of our society—and they must be—the curricula of colleges and universities must change for the social good. In this particular instance, the curriculum will probably offer more extensive technical courses for the training of specialists, particularly in the sciences."

But most educators feel there will be little need to coddle men with elaborate "refresher" courses when they return from service.

"Our experience," said Gibb Gilchrist, chancellor of the A&M System, "has shown that no refresher courses are needed for veterans. As a rule they are older and more inclined to study and have no difficulty in getting right into a scholastic tempo which is higher than that usually prevailed in normal times."

The experience they have had with veterans caused many of the educators to comment on the seriousness which they gave their studies.

While many believed that some frivolity of college life might disappear, T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas, says: "Boys will be boys, and I doubt if college life will be affected."

B. F. Masters, president of Kilgore Junior College, believes there would not necessarily be a shunning of the "arts" by these men starting life after service.

There was general opinion that most students would concentrate on technical and professional courses.

### Would Hurt Sports

The first years of universal military training would hurt collegiate sports badly.

"In the main," said D. M. Wiggins, president of Texas Technological College at Lubbock, "We believe the larger institutions would reinstitute athletic programs. Abandonment of major sports might, however, set a precedent which would be altogether acceptable to some smaller colleges."

Opinion was divided on what UMT would do to faculties when there were few male students.

Some saw professors and instructors turning to other fields. Other saw minor changes.

And there were split views whether there should be a "speed up" of college programs if UMS does become effective and freshmen classes start averaging 21 years of age, with graduation age around 25.

### 3-Year Programs

Dr. Sadler believes there will have to be accelerated programs so a young person could graduate in three years.

Students will tend to get only those courses that are technical or highly specialized in a particular field to the neglect of courses in general education, those courses which help bring an understanding of the responsibilities of an intelligent citizenry."

Perhaps only those students highly endowed could successfully complete the speeded up training, with many students with lesser capabilities not able to keep pace.

In every instance, these educators were concerned with the needs of the country and the welfare of the individual.

They see college education as an advantage to both.

### Defer Some

Many suggestions have been made about how College Education could be obtained under UMT. Deferral of a certain percentage of 18-year-old youths is one.

Monroe S. Carroll, dean of Baylor University, said:

"We must not defer men for military service solely because they are college men. We must defer them with the idea that the human resource is our most valuable resource and that we need to train manpower for the professions, such as medicine, dentistry, engineering. Since our hope for winning the war is predicated on our scientific achievement, we must continue at an even faster pace to prepare superior men for all phases of vital civilian and military service."

By Al Capp

LPLABNER • Too Many Coo-Cos Spoil The Brawl



# Filipino President Pledges Full Backing Aga inst Reds

By FRANK L. WHITE

Manila, Feb. 6.—(AP)—A statement by President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines that the island republic will back the United States in the struggle between Communism and western democracies reflects Filipinos' growing fear of Red aggression.

Seeing off President Soekarno of Indonesia at the Manila airport Saturday after a state visit Quirino told Indonesian newsmen:

"America gave us freedom, and we are ready to lose that freedom with America if necessary."

"The world has divided into two camps and the Philippines has openly sided with democracy," Quirino continued. "We cannot stay in the middle of the road. We cannot adopt any other position."

There was no doubt in anyone's mind that the statement made to Indonesian reporters resulted from uneasiness among Philippines officials over what they regard as a complacent attitude by the Indonesian government toward communism.

Soekarno and his secretary general of information, Roelans Abdulgani, both had been less direct when questioned at a news conference.

Soekarno repeated his declaration of a year ago that if the majority of Indonesians wanted communism in their country, he would not oppose it.

Abdulgani admitted that communists have some influence in Indonesian government circles. Indonesia has stood in the Uni-

tated Nations with the Arab-Asian group that favors a go-easy approach in handling the spread of Soviet-style communism.

In the Philippines, Communist-led Hukbalahaps have been defying the government for nearly five years.

At onetime, Quirino was criticized by many Filipinos for what they called his "soft" attitude toward the terror-spreading armed peasants and his belief that the Huks could be weaned from their ways through amnesty and resettlement on other lands.

In recent weeks, especially since the Chinese Reds showed their hand in Korea, a change has become apparent in the attitude at Malacanang Palace—the Philippines White House.

# Play-by-Play Action in Korea

By JIM BECKER

Suwon, Korea, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Four hilltops smoldered. For each hill a battle raged. Nations units were in action. There was a hill for each to take.

From the fifth of these razor-back hills 10 miles northeast of the destroyed walled city of Suwon this panorama of battle unfolded:

To the left were twin peaks thrusting about 1,300 feet high. In front was a taller hill. On the right the most forbidding of the four, a moody sharp-pointed mass.

### Tanks in Action

U. S. tanks reared back and pumped their lethal loads into the Chinese crouched in well-prepared holes.

There was the high-pitched whine of the mortars. And the whistle of the artillery shells.

Pock marks appeared on the hills and then the sound of the blasts carried across the valley.

The light bombers droned in. They left strings of death along the ridges.

The awe-inspiring display of tremendous allied firepower was the first phase. It was laid on to kill as many Reds as possible in their elaborately camouflaged holes and trenches.

Then it was the Infantry's turn—the American Doughboys, the Turks, the South Koreans. Their job was to climb the steep hills

and pry out of their holes the Chinese who were left.

The foot soldiers—tiny figures against the four hills—crept upward. Each group carried a bright colored panel so it could be spotted by friendly artillery and aircraft.

Only the tanks continued to pound the hills now. They aimed just ahead of the advancing troops.

The infantrymen raked the way ahead with a steady fire of automatic weapons. They got an equally steady answer.

The men with the panels went up the hills erratically. Sometimes they didn't move for a long time.

### Hills Blasted

When a panel seemed stalled the

up, blasting the way up the hills. Then the panel inched forward again.

Over and over this tortuous process was repeated. One after another the four groups neared the summits.

Then the allied troops began to appear against the skyline of each hill.

The U. N. offensive had taken another stride to the north.

The walking wounded began drifting back, their blood-stained uniforms whipping in the chill afternoon breeze.

And on stretchers came the seriously wounded—and a few U. N. soldiers who would never climb a hill again.