

Dear Professor . . .

THIS LETTER is neither a sermon nor an accusation. It is an honest plea for your interest and a question of your intentions.

Do you still have the same high aims and principles towards your students you had when you began teaching?

Gilbert Highet, professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia University, had a story in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine which should become required reading for college teachers.

"Perhaps we have all talked too much about the fate of the nation hanging on military preparedness alone; perhaps the students feel that this is a powerful imperative, too powerful to resist or reason out; and probably we should tell them—what is undoubtedly true—that the fate of the nation depends also upon the education and the wisdom of the young people who, after every

war and every crisis, have to guide it and to rebuild it."

Just as we have a duty to educate them, so they have a duty, subordinate only to immediate military necessity, to be educated.

"When we tell them that, we are telling them the truth. We are also training their will power. But it is not only their will power which is not fully trained. Their minds are not fully trained either. It is the teacher's chief duty to train them. That is even more important than filling them with the right facts. What the young learn in high school and in college is not primarily sets of facts, or special skills, or theories, or explanations. They learn how to think.

"Every child, every boy, every youth, in his heart wants to learn and to grow in mind, to the fullest powers of which he feels himself capable. The best teacher in the world cannot force him to do so. All that he can ever do is to help and to encourage. "His best reward is to see, not a 'product,' but a free and independent human being who can think."

Have you as an individual, forgotten that ideal?

To Protect Ourselves . . .

THE 1951 RED CROSS drive has begun. Throughout the city volunteer workers will be seeking contributions for this cause during the month of March.

This volunteer power—which internationally numbers hundreds of thousands of men

Must be Offered Other Medicines

BACK in the horse-and-buggy days, the country doctor represented both medicine and sociology to his community. Although he was bound by the Hippocratic oath to secrecy about the private affairs of his patients, he usually found some way to help them in other problems besides medicine.

But as doctors, and the entire field of medicine, became engrossed in science and scientific methods of combatting disease, and as great medical clinics became the style, the doctor began to lose such close touch with his community.

Last week in Dallas, Dr. Carl Moyer, dean of Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, asked medical men to take a more active interest in sociological problems.

Probably the most important point he brought up was the non-production fallacy of our society brought about by medical research.

Dr. Moyer said that in the last fifty years scientific advances have increased the life expectancy of a newborn child from forty to sixty-nine years. But at the same time society has progressively restricted the productivity of people by restricting the right to work under the age of eighteen or over the age of sixty. As a result, our society is becoming overloaded with nonproductive people.

The medical world will do much to preserve its liberty by accepting its responsibilities to the people and understanding that it must offer them more than drugs and surgical techniques.

The Battalion

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

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THE NEW DISC JOCKEY



THIS LITTLE RED STAR RECORDING BY THE KREMLIN RHYTHM RASCALS IS THE SEASON'S TOP SMASH HIT... YOU CAN'T RESIST THIS LITTLE NUMBER... YOU'LL SHOUT... YOU'LL CHEER, YOU'LL SWOON... AND FALL RIGHT INTO LINE!

Mayor Proclaims Red Cross Month

Whereas, our country is now in a state of emergency, and Whereas, the danger now facing us requires all-out mobilization of natural resources and manpower for adequate defense, and

Whereas, the American National Red Cross—under its Congressional Charter—is serving the armed forces; is mobilizing for defense for the protection of the family, the community, and the nation and is aiding the victims of natural disaster; now

Therefore, I Ernest Langford, Mayor of the City of College Station, proclaim the month of March 1951, as Red Cross Month and do here and now urge all citizens of this community to contribute without reservation to the 1951 Red Cross Fund through our chapter.

I further urge that all men and women of good will remember that in these critical times this great humanitarian organization must be maintained at full strength; that this symbol of man's humanity remain bright as a guide to those who turn to it in time of need.

Ernest Langford Mayor City of College Station

Foster Hall Pigeons Having Their School Troubles, Too

By B. F. ROLAND

NOW THAT Foster Hall has been ordered demolished, a very important question presents itself in full gravity.

What will happen to the many pigeons who have lived in Foster for so many years? An impulsive reply to this question would be that they must find another homestead. But, upon looking a little deeper into the problem, are such facilities available on the campus?

The Foster Hall pigeons are a liberal-minded, easy-going lot. We feel that our staff knows the Foster pigeons better, perhaps, than any students on the campus.

For years they (the pigeons) have been fluttering their wings and frightening the wits from our photoengravers on the night shift. Many a good engraving has been ruined by a pigeon bathing in the acid in our Foster lab.

Excluding such petty prejudices as these, though, the Foster pigeons are pretty good birds. At times they are quite friendly. They fly around "cooing" and our editors "coo" back at them and everyone is happy.

But the Foster pigeons will have trouble finding another home. They have been ostracized by other pigeons on the campus. These others all live in educational surroundings, such as the Academic Building, or in extreme military environments, like Ross Hall.

We shall describe the idiosyncrasies of the latter two groups—those little likes and dislikes which have caused them to discriminate against the Foster Hall pigeons.

First the Academic Building pigeons. Oh, they are an educated bunch of old birds. They can speak any of a dozen languages and even have their own—pigeon English. They can tell you that the quickest way to go from the MSC to the New area isn't by car, but by walking a straight line through the Journalism Building.

With their academic background, these pigeons live a life of budgeted food and planned economy. They keep their birth rate controlled—planned parenthood—and fly down to the Economics Department nightly to breeze through a few chapters on the Malthusian theory.

Only one major trouble exists in the life of the Academic Building pigeons. They seem to have too many members who want to be the biggest bird of them all. This, of course, is strictly hush-hush and only uttered in utter privacy between a couple of the malcontents.

The chief bird now has things well under control, however. He is a pigeon respected by other pigeons, although he has not spotted the weak birds in his organization. Time should remedy this, however, and the Academic Building pigeons shall progress.

Now for the Ross Hall pigeons.

They are a militaristic, almost beligerent group. Their pride is quite high, and one of their pet hates is that the Academic Building pigeons are really the big birds of the college. They realize this fact, but are still quite envious.

Playing the most important factor in the life of the Ross Hall pigeons is their highly-regarded caste system. Each pigeon has a certain spot on the ladder and must listen attentively when any pigeon above him speaks.

This distinction has both good and bad points. If the top pigeon wants to fortify Ross Hall, he only has to request his secretarial pigeon—who are sometimes quite nice pigeons—to contact another pigeon.

The last-mentioned pigeon will tell another, and on down the chain of command about a dozen more links goes the order. Finally Ross Hall is fortified, and the top pigeon is happy.

A major change is in the making among the Ross Hall pigeons, however, for the chief pigeon is leaving and a new big bird must step in.

We have spotted a new bird, who flies better than most of them, and are keeping our fingers crossed. He is a fine pigeon.

Truman Being Heavily Guarded by SS Men

WASHINGTON, March 2—(AP)—Quick-muscled men who guard President Truman hang away at a bull's eye within pistol range of the White House.

They are Secret Service agents, tuning up their trigger fingers at a shooting gallery in the basement of the Treasury Building, just east of the Executive Mansion.

There are more of them since two men attempted to kill the President Nov. 1 in his temporary residence in Blair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. Mr. Truman and his family are living at Blair House while the White House is being repaired.

Extra funds voted by Congress after the Blair House attack provide for 27 additional Secret Service agents for the White House detail and additional uniformed White House policemen.

Some of the new agents have been assigned to protect Vice President Barkley.

Blair House itself is more tightly shielded than ever. The sidewalk in front of the home (named after the man who built it, Montgomery Blair, postmaster general

under President Lincoln) is now roped off for the entire block. The business-like guard has been reinforced.

There are some other evidences of tighter security around Washington in these tense international times, although nothing to compare with the days of World War II. You can come and go at will in most parts of the Pentagon Building in the daytime, but a special pass is needed after hours.

Agents in the White House detail are picked men. They are especially trained in Judo, a form of self defense without weapons, and in the use of various kinds of firearms. Frequent target practice is a must for them and for the White House police.

Long-Time Guard

One agent on the White House detail has been a presidential guard for 15 years, and several others helped protect the late Franklin D. Roosevelt as well as Mr. Truman. However, the average age of agents on the detail is only 30.

Men who become supervisors of the detail must have had experience

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Puerto Rico Agents

Three agents have set up a permanent Secret Service office in Puerto Rico. The two assassins who tried to storm Blair House Nov. 1 were members of the Revolutionary National Party of Puerto Rico.

Griselio Torresola was shot and killed in the battle with White House police in front of Blair House. Oscar Collazo, 37, is held under murder indictment for the killing of White House policeman Leslie Coffelt. His trial is scheduled to begin Monday.

The White House police is a branch of the Secret Service. Members are picked from the Washington Metropolitan force and from the Interior Department's park police.

The training of this special police force is somewhat similar to that given Secret Service agents. It includes disarming an opponent, first aid, gas and fire drills as well as the handling of pistols and sub-machine guns.

Precaution for Trips

Extraordinary precautions are taken when the President goes on a trip. When he visits another city hundreds of police guard the streets through which his auto passes. Detectives are scattered through the crowds.

Police guard the entrance to his hotel, his elevators and fire escapes and the doors he passes. Other officers guard the fire escapes and rooftops of adjoining buildings.

When the President eats a meal in a hotel dining room there's a Secret Service agent at the table in front of him and other agents at the tables to his right and to his left. Agents are at all entrances and in the balcony if there is one.

The Secret Service makes an advance check of the cooks and waiters in a hotel where the President dines. Advance inspections also are made of buildings, rooms and platforms where he speaks.

The President often rides in a bullet-proof limousine. The armored cars of the Secret Service go along to provide additional protection.

Secret Service protection of the President began in 1901 after President McKinley was assassinated at a public reception in Buffalo, N.Y. He was shot by Ikon Czolgosz, a young anarchist who was hanged.

Policeman Coffelt was the second man under Secret Service command to lose his life protecting a president. The first was killed while guarding President Theodore Roosevelt.

Agent William Craig was riding with the President in the back of a carriage. A trolley car rounded a corner, and agent Craig stood up to wave to the motorman to stop. The trolley car hit the carriage, and Craig was thrown out and killed when his head struck the pavement.

Bible Verse

HE THAT observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap. Ecclesiastes 11:4

Comic strip panels featuring characters like L'L ABNER, Lucky Girl, and Pluck of the Yokums. Includes dialogue such as 'STOP SLOBBERIN' SLOBBERLIPS!' and 'AH DON'T KNOW WHUT HER FACE IS LIKE—BUT SHE'S TH' GAL AH LOVES, MAINLY BECAUSE SHE'S TH' NEAREST GAL THAR IS.'