

We're Only in the 'Hatching Stage'

US Must Arm During Critical Year

Curfew Isn't the Answer

CIVIC LEADERS of Waco, Texas, are in the middle of a hot argument as how to best combat juvenile delinquency.
Hottest issue of the argument is whether or not to pass a curfew for teenagers.

Juvenile delinquency is just one of the many glaring illustrations of the moral degeneracy of our times.
For too often, people are willing—indeed they try very hard—to gain the rights, pleasures, and social approbation of society which is given by marriage and family.

Now Our State Has No Communists

TEXAS HAS no Communists.
Or at least our good state has none who profess this affiliation and who will publicly say so.

Childplay Can Be Made Useful

THE RIFLEMAN has been, and still is, a key figure in the development of our country.
The frontier has vanished, or perhaps we should say just moved several thousand miles to Korea.

The Legislature recently passed a bill which would require all Communists to "register" with state officials.

The American rifleman in Korea has or needs the same confidence in his weapon, physical strength, and woodsmanship as his forebears.

We don't think so. In the past, several men have boasted that they were party members.

There has been a tendency on the part of the American soldier to relax in these fundamentals and rely on superweapons to even the odds.

Now Garrison says he will throw the book at 'em if he finds any.

With the draft of 18-year-olds a distinct possibility, the value of youthful experience in .22 marksmanship is measurable in view of the amount of training required under severe time limits.

They've had their chance to admit their faults, we suppose, and since no one has proudly waved the hammer and sickle, maybe there are no Communists in Texas.

Until "push-button warfare" is a reality, individuals and clubs can perform a valuable public service in teaching youths the fundamentals of marksmanship.

How It Would Be In

Life Under Communist Rule

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6—(AP)—I often wonder how it would feel to be a Communist, particularly an American Communist, if the party ever took over in this country.

him on the street is doesn't diminish his life expectancy.
But in a Communist country the man who breaks away from the party, or disagrees with it, is in bad shape and by this time every Communist everywhere must know it.

The Battalion

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

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(To survey the U. S. mobilization scene, take the temperature of the countryside, and check on the progress—or lack of it—in the great defense buildup, the Associated Press assigned a special correspondent to visit key areas of the home front.

By RELMAN MORIN (AP Special Correspondent)
THIS IS THE critical year for the great program to re-arm the United States, re-build the strength of its allies, and thus it is hoped—forestall the threat of further Communist aggression.

By the summer of 1952, military men expect to be breathing more easily—that is, if there is not another Korea or a major outbreak in Europe. But this year is, at best, only a hatching stage for an immense mobilization effort.



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'I've done my best to cheer him up, Doctor, always telling him to forget losing his job... forget the threat of ill health... forget...'

American Platoon Shakes Red Trap

WITH U. S. SEVENTH Division, Korea, March 6—(AP)—Communists in South Korean uniforms Sunday surprised a platoon of U. S. soldiers huddled in their frozen hilltop foxholes on the east-central front.

The Americans were waiting for a platoon of South Korean troops to pass through their lines for an attack.
In the early morning mist, a sentry's challenge was followed by a reply of "ROK (Republic of Korea Soldiers)."
A column of 60 soldiers wound up the hill. The Americans waved and yelled greetings.

A moment later the Americans were hugging the bottoms of their foxholes. The troops were Communists disguised in South Korean uniforms.

The Communists poured burp (rapid fire) gun and rifle fire into the foxholes and tried to throw hand grenades.
'We were pinned down,' said Sgt. Thomas D. Boyle, Odgen, Utah. 'We could do nothing but lie there and pray. To rise up to shoot was to commit suicide.'

Boyle found the machinegun frozen. He thawed it out with his body, heat, then cut loose with a covering fire that permitted other American soldiers to get into position to fire on the enemy.

He bumped into the last man in the column and discovered he was

LETTERS Batt is Caught With Geography Down

Editor, The Battalion:
'From Austin, the man flew to Texas.' Sounds silly doesn't it? However, whoever wrote that article in the Batt of 27 February headed, 'William Leaves for Tour of 'Down Under' Facilities,' made just such an error in the fourth from last paragraph.

He "Deviated"
Only last week Communists everywhere got a good insight—certainly not the first—into what happens to a gent who deviates. This was in Czechoslovakia, where Dr. Vlado Clements fell on bad days.

Clements, former foreign minister who vanished mysteriously from his apartment in Prague Jan. 27, was in desperate shape, an announcement said.
Clements and four others were held on charges of spying, plotting to assassinate President Klement Gottwald, overthrow the government, restore capitalism, and turn Czechoslovakia toward the West.

Bible Verse

THEN PETER said, 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.' —The Acts 3:6

Fortifying the Western European allies under Gen. Eisenhower's leadership and under plans still subject to great debate—with remaining political differences seeming mainly to boil down to differences of the degree of U. S. contribution.

The buildup of U. S. home defenses in all categories, plus the strengthening of hemispheric defenses and our Pacific fortifications—with emphasis especially upon the buildup for the air forces and the acceleration of the atomic weapons program.

All this calls for tremendous expansion in the training of manpower as well as the production of armaments—at great cost to the American taxpayer. The goal in manpower for the armed forces has been set, tentatively, at 3,500,000 by the summer of 1952.

The dollar cost for purely military purposes, according to the presidential budget report, adds up to more than \$61 billion for the two-year period dating from the outbreak of the Korean war to the end of June, 1952.

Other Billions Asked
This figure includes President Truman's estimate of nearly \$41,500,000,000 for military expenditures for the next fiscal year, beginning this July. It is only part of the overall cost, however. Many more billions will go into non-military foreign aid, civil defense programs, and the whole vast area of expansion in governmental activities—local, state and national.

The blueprints are piled up—but the program is already rolling. Industry is buckling into the tremendous task of spewing out the weapons, transport, clothing and all the thousand-and-one articles needed to put a fighting man in the field and keep him there, in action. But even with the enormous production capacities of American industry, months will elapse before the United States is ready to fight.

Reasons for Delay
Some of the reasons are physical... shortages in critical materials, freight cars and so on... also the technical problems of tooling up to make newer and more destructive machines than we used in World War II.

Some are economic... to rearm without cutting too deeply into the high American standard of living... to produce for civilian use along with, and in addition to, producing weapons.

But the biggest appears to be psychological, a question of attitude.
So far as I have been able to observe, there is little or no general feeling of urgency anywhere.

I have visited parts of the South, the Middle West and travelled the length of the Atlantic seaboard in the past two weeks. My impressions are the same in every section of the country: a let's-take-it-instride attitude.

Average Man Unalarmed
Some military men and government officials are apprehensive, fearful of the possibilities of a further outbreak of war this year, this time in Europe. But very few people in factories, offices, on Broadway or Main Street, U.S.A., or in government generally, share opinions that can be classified as reflecting (a) alarm or (b) a sense of real emergency.

There are obvious factors contributing to all this.
'I have a duty... to present publicly... my conception... of what is required to prevent another international catastrophe,' wrote Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, in his final World War II report dated Sept. 1, 1945.

Gen. Marshall then expanded at length on his recommendation for

a peacetime system of universal military training—a requisite to the nation's security that, he said, George Washington originally proposed.

'We finish each bloody war with a feeling of acute revulsion against this savage form of human behavior, and yet on each occasion we confuse military preparedness with the causes of war and then drift almost deliberately into another catastrophe,' Gen. Marshall wrote over five years ago.

Cost Was Heavy
'The cost of refusing his (Washington's) guidance is recorded in the sacrifice of life and in the accumulation of mountainous debts. We have continued impractical.

'We have ignored the hard realities of world affairs... We must start, I think, with a correction of the tragic misunderstanding that a security policy is a war policy... Until it is proved that such a solution has been found to prevent wars, a rich nation which lays down its arms, as we have done after every war in our history, will court disaster...'

'The technique of war has brought the United States, its homes and factories into the front line of world conflict. They escaped destructive bombardment in the Second World War. They would not in a third. It no longer appears practical to continue what we once conceived as hemispheric defense as a satisfactory basis for our security. We are now concerned with the peace of the entire world. And the peace can only be maintained by the strong.'

Attitude Improves
The attitude of defeatism about Korea is no longer as marked as it was in midwinter. While the great debate on foreign policy has been prolonged in Washington, Congress has evidenced no rush to meet administration demands for such things as extension of the draft age—to include 18-year-olds—or heavier taxes to finance vast mobilization costs.

When the nation was apprehensive, at it was at the start of the Korean war, and later, when the Chinese Reds appeared in the field, the defense effort moved more smoothly and more rapidly.

Vice versa, when in November the war appeared to be won, difficulties and bottle-necks suddenly re-appeared.

The barometers of these changes are in industrial plants, the records in procurement offices, and the story of labor relations.
For example, ordnance procurement authorities say that, a year ago, it was hard to get a factory to take a defense order. Korea changed that.

Production figures went up in most factories during the emergency-attitude periods. In those same months, disputes between management and labor dropped off.

Union Troubles
There were some instances where a manufacturer took a defense order on Monday. On Tuesday, he

received a union "request" for a cost-of-living increase. There were reports, too, that some union leaders "discouraged" the incentive system in factories producing materials for defense.

But the record also shows the many occasions when unions ordered their members to end a strike in order to get on with critical production. The nickel-platers, making plated pipe for the atomic energy commission, are one of many examples.

These evidences of attitude shifted up and down. Public opinion reacted quickly and faithfully to events, at home and abroad, as newspapers reported them.

Just Democracy
Today, labor, industry and government all have complaints against each other, arising out of the defense effort. That is democracy in action, huge, loose-jointed and intensely individualistic.

In an explosive emergency—a Pearl Harbor, for example—these are all put aside. In less decisive times, they can become big and dangerous.

Attitude is a great factor affecting the speed and smoothness of rearming. But it isn't the only one. The late Hermann Goering said, when Germany was arming, "the German people would rather have guns than butter." American industry believes it can supply both.

Will Take Time
That obviously takes time and greatly expanded facilities for production. Automobile firms expect to go on making cars and tanks, simultaneously. They have the know-how, the experience of the last war, and they believe they can do it. Factories, generally, are trying hard to handle defense orders on top of their regular customer orders.

For that reason, months will elapse before vast streams of weapons and equipment will rumble down the assembly lines.

So this is the critical year. The United States is arming. But there's a long way to go.

Campus
TODAY LAST DAY FIRST RUN
—Features Start—
1:28 - 3:00 - 4:45 - 6:30
8:15 - 10:00
Glen Rhonda Edmond
FORD-FLEMING-O'BRIEN
NEWS - CARTOON
STARTS WEDNESDAY FIRST RUN
STORY OF THE INFAMOUS TRI-STATE GANG
HIGHWAY 301
STEVE COCHRAN - VIRGINIA GRAY
NEWS - CARTOON

PALACE
Bryan 2-8879
NOW SHOWING
THE RUGGED, ROARING SAGA OF THE MARINES WHO FOUGHT TO THE LAST FOUL HOLE
RICHARD WIDMARK
HALLS OF MONTEZUMA
THE EARTH SHAKES WITH TERROR!
TWO LOST WORLDS!
LAURA ELLIOTT

QUEEN
NOW SHOWING
THE EARTH SHAKES WITH TERROR!
TWO LOST WORLDS!
LAURA ELLIOTT

Brighter Shines
WITH 1/2 THE RUBBING
COVERS SCUFF MARKS! GIVES SHOES RICHER COLOR! Black, Tan, Brown, Dark Tan, Mid-Tan, Blue, Oxblood, Mahogany, and Neutral
KIWI SHOE POLISH
Ask any GI about KIWI

HEY LISTEN YO!! GALS NEVAH RUNS AWAY FUM ME!! DON'T YO REEZEZE AH IS TH' YOKUM BOY? GALS ALLUS RUNS AFTER ME!!
Dinner time?
LFL ABNER

THE MUSTN'T SEE M' FACE 'ID RATHER DIE (IT?)
??-(SHE'S HEADED TO OLD MAN EATER'S CAVE!)
STOP GAL!!- DOES YO WANNA DIE? HE EATS LADIES, TOO!!

By Al Capp