Has Mac 'Faded' Away?...

ADVOCATES OF administration foreign policy had no doubt in their minds yesterday that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had not held true to his promise to fade away.

His direct and vehement condemnation of policies of appeasement loudly announced his continued presence. The condemnations were not of the kind that could be ignored or shrugged off.

Even loyal Texas Democrats cheered when MacArthur bluntly accused "the real war-mongers—they who refuse to end the Korean War—they who advocate 'wait and see' . . . "

The national Congress was even then continuing its probe into the five-star general's dismissal by President Truman. And three-starred Gen. Wedemeyer, like MacArthur an acknowledged expert on the Far East (especially China), was addressing his beliefs that more positive action should be instituted in Korea.

As MacArthur urged decisive action in Korea, he hastened to reaffirm his distaste for modern warfare as nothing more than "mutual suicide."

His defense of what opponents label war-mongering was that "our action would not be aimed at expanding but at ending the war and thus preventing its expansion."

The speech did not lack in emotional appeal. That does not mean, however, that emotion took the place of reason. The General had an answer—and a reasonable one—for most of the charges and defenses of the State Department.

He called appeasement of the Soviets, now "engaging in the greatest bulldozing diplomacy history has ever recorded," a more likely "indication to war" than a more aggressive policy.

The General's assertion that the Soviet, "without committing a single soldier to battle has assumed direct or indirect control over a large part of the population of the world," was in itself a major blow against appeasement tactics.

Those who heard the speech could not help but be impressed by the dramatic and earnest tones in which it was delivered.

No, the old soldier has not faded away. He is still a very substantial being. And his words and ideas, too, bear substance. His concluding words—"As it (our nation) is unconquered, so is it unconquerable. It's history still lies ahead. Our finest hours are yet to come." These might apply even to himself.

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New Program For College Profs

FIVE representatives of the A&M faculty have been nominated by the Executive Committee as recipients of the Faculty Fellowships being offered for the first time this year by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The program is aimed at saving promising young instructors from falling victim to the rapidly shifting situation in U. S. colleges which threaten teaching jobs daily.

Probably no more valuable program has been instituted in educational circles in the past several years. The men selected to reap its benefits are carefully screened. Part of the basis for selection is the plan they submit for the use of their particular stipend.

The liberal provisions of the fellowships do not restrict them to pursuing the sometimes dubious benefits of further academic study. They allow for practical study, research and experimentation that can result in highly improved instructional methods.

Those who will benefit directly are young college faculty members with many years left to apply the experience and knowledge they gain.

The program, however, will provide also for huge benefits to the undergraduate who someday study under the men it has helped to mold into more competent teachers.

Wedemeyer Testifies Before Senate Committee

General Says Bomb Manchuria Rails

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer urged yesterday that the United States bomb the Russo-Chinese railroad in Manchuria even at the "calculated risk" of igniting World War III.

The railroad, jointly controlled by Russia and Red China, funnels supplies to Chinese Communist armies fighting in Korea.

Planes are now forbidden to bomb targets north of the Yalu River frontier between Korea and Manchuria.

Testifying at the Senate's MacArthur inquiry, Wedemeyer said bombing the Manchurian railroad "might result" in war with Russia, but he declared:

"It is a calculated risk that personally I would recommend we accept."

Agrees with Early Testimony

Wedemeyer said he agrees with earlier testimony by Admiral Forest P. Sherman, chief of naval operations, that a U. S. naval blockade of Russian-controlled ports in Manchuria would be "an act of war.'

Sherman had said he favors a United Nations blockade of Red China but opposes the United States undertaking it alone.

Wedemeyer has come out for a naval blockade of Red China and the shelling of Chinese coastal cities—by U. S. warships alone if necessary.

The three-star general, an expert on China, gave his views in the inquiry into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander. MacArthur was ousted because he publicly disagreed with the administration by advocating direct blows against Red China.

Former Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson takes the witness chair tomorrow, ninth in the hearings on Far East policy.

Once again, Wedemeyer contended there should be "no restrictions" to tie the hands of the U. S. field commander in Korea by remote control from Washington.

He had called for an all-out effort to achieve a "decisive" victory in Korea—without bogging down in the "bottomless pit" of a long struggle—or for the withdrawal of American troops from the battle.

"Planted On Ground"

Today he told the Senators:

"We are planted on the ground (in Korea) with about 250,000 or 300,000 fine American boys. And it is going to be difficult to get out of that place. And maybe those boys will be surely needed elsewhere in the future."

Wedemeyer testified that from V-J day in 1945 right down to the present, the State Department has opposed "constructive ideas" for the Far East.

He agreed with Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) that since the war the United States has "followed a policy of diminishing help" for Chiang Kai-Shek's Chinese Nationalist government, while at the same time the Communists were getting "arms and munitions" from Russia.

Wedemeyer: "That's a fair statement."

The general said that while he was American commander in the China theater during the war, he felt there was "uncertainty back home" as to future policies and actions in the Orient.

"It seemed to me that any constructive purposes or ideas with reference to that area really had their genesis in congress, and the opposition to those constructive ideas usually occurred in the State Department."

Advisors Were Critical

Wedemeyer said his four State Department advisers in China in 1944-45 were "very critical" of the Chinese Nationalist government and wrote "favorable" reports on the Chinese Communists.

He said the four advisers were John Service, John Davies, Raymond Ludden and John Emerson.

Service has been one of the targets of Senator McCarthy (R-Wis) in his charges of Red influence in the State Department.

Wedemeyer said in response to questions by Senator Sparkman (D-Ala) that he did not regard any of the four men as a Communist or fellow traveler.

"No, sir, quite the contrary," he haid. "I thought they were very keen, fine men."

Questioned by Hickenlooper, Wedemeyer said he could not say that the four were deliberately trying to "undermine" the Nationalist government, but he said their reports were "very derogatory . . . very critical of the leader, Chiang Kai-Shek, and his assistants."

From time to time, he said, the four would visit "the center of the Chinese Communist movement" in Yenan.

Wedemeyer went on to say that the Chinese Reds were "accomplishing a great deal militarily—that they were pinning down large numbers of Japanese troops," but he said.

"Drop Men Behind Lines"

"I would drop men behind the Jap lines and I had military observers in teams operating up there, and these reports were not confirmed."

Wedemeyer then recounted a stormy row he said he witnessed between Davies and U. S. Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley.

"The ambassador alleged that Mr. Davies had been disloyal to him, that he had not supported the ambassador, and that he had taken actions, written reports, that militated against the accomplishment of Ambassador Hurley's mission in China—namely, to support the Chinese Central (Nationalist) government," Wedemeyer said.

Wedemeyer disputed testimony by Secretary of State Acheson that the Nationalists never lost a battle against the Reds for lack of bullets.

Acheson had quoted a report to that effect by Maj. Gen. David Barr, apparently seeking to show that lack of morale—rather than ammunition—caused the flight of the Chinese Nationalists from the China mainland.

Questioned by Senator Brewster (R-Me), Wedemeyer said lack of ammunition was one of the Nationalists' "greatest problems."

One-Arm Bandit Owners Are Ready

AUSTIN, June 14 —(AP)— Texas owners of old slot machines no doubt would like for them just to fade away—but fast.

Nobody wants them—even for free.

The hex was put on them by the legislature that fired broadside at the underworld with a dozen or more crackdown laws.

After Sept. 7, it's a two-to-four-year penitentiary offense to get caught in company with the machine involving a pay-off by chance—and that includes marble tables that cough up free games.

It applies to those who manufacture, own, store, keep, sell, rent, lend, transport or give them away.

It violates federal law even now to ship them anywhere except to Nevada, where they are still legal. Nevada has an over supply already and is not in the market for more.

The Department of Public Safety suggests a good heavy hammer or axe as the best way out.

Punchboards and policy games were also outlawed. Hot check artists were served up a tougher law. Tighter restrictions were tied on goof balls—the barbiturate pill that puts its victims on emotional jags that often lead to crime. A dozen or more measures tightened technicalities in court procedures bringing criminals to justice.

Penalty for Possession

Penalties for possession of punch boards were set at $100 to $1,000 fines and 30 days to a year. Policy games got the same fines but with a maximum 90-day jail sentence.

Illegal manufacture, possession or sale of goof balls were made subject to fines up to $1000 and jail sentences up to two years. Fines for hot checks were set at $200 to $10,000 with two-to-ten-year prison sentences if bad checks aren't made good within 10 days after notice to the maker.

Then just to make sure new and old crime laws are doing the job, the House set up a continuing crime study committee. It will report its findings on local crime conditions to the next legislature. Its next meeting is June 25.

Hereford Meeting Set Here June 30

A Hereford Type and Judging Conference will be held at A&M Saturday June 30th according to Dr. J. C. Miller Head of the Animal Husbandry Department.

Representatives of the American Hereford Association, Texas Hereford Association, leading breeders in the State, and the College staff will lead the program and discussion.

Campus

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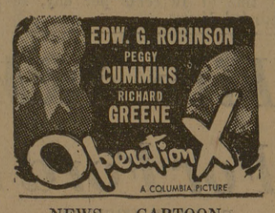

NEWS — CARTOON

Interpreting The News

Who Should Command Mediterranean?

By A. M. ROBERTS, JR.
AP Foreign News Analyst

A GREAT deal more than pro- is involved in the Anglo-American discussions over who is to command in the Mediterranean theater. There is even a question now whether there will be a unified command.

Since the United States first agreed tentatively to a British commander on Eisenhower's southern flank, to balance American command in the North Atlantic, broad strategic differences have developed.

At first the U. S. Navy was somewhat worried about turning its carrier group—and one of the biggest peacetime fleets it has ever assembled—over to someone else in the narrow waters. But, confident that the U. S. commanders would be able to take care of themselves in the tactical councils, it was willing to go along.

But then it developed that Britain wanted to include in the command not only the Mediterranean, but also the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The United States wanted to limit it to the area directly concerned with the defense of Europe—going only as far as the Black Sea, which would become directly involved under the U. S. proposal for inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Pact.

The United States would not want to see the fleet steaming off in support of British interests in the Middle East at any time when it might be needed to support Eisenhower's command.

The whole matter of Greek and Turkish entry into the Atlantic Pact is involved. There may be, too, some desire of a reviving Britain to reassume some position in the Eastern Mediterranean which she was forced to surrender to the U. S. at promulgation of the Truman doctrine.

Prefer Separate Pact

The London Times said recently that, "rather than overburden the North Atlantic Treaty organization by stretching it too far, she (Britain) would probably prefer the practical and efficient alternative of a separate defensive pact for the Eastern Mediterranean.

There already exists in the Middle East a British Command organization familiar with the problems of that region; and this does not come under the Atlantic Treaty Command. Economy as well as efficiency might be served if this could be made the main link between the western powers on the one hand and Greece and Turkey on the other.

Political Opposition

The United States also would like to bring Spain into the picture, but runs into political opposition in France and Britain. Scandinavian members, who cannot see themselves as obligated to automatic war in behalf of far away Greece and Turkey, oppose extension eastward. France is also cool though perhaps willing to go along.

The divergencies have brought suggestions that, for the time being at least, it may be just as well to try to get along without a unified Mediterranean command. Agreement on formation of an Eastern Mediterranean bloc, however, might be just as difficult, with Britain correctly claiming the know how, but America providing the military strength.

If unification is not obtainable now, it would nevertheless seem destined to come eventually, step by step, through the pressure of developments.

Iranian Border Violence Ends In Bloodshed

TEHRAN, Ian, June 14—(AP)—Another Soviet border incident—the killing of an Iranian soldier broke into the near East oil crisis yesterday.

A government source said Russians shot the frontier guard. The Russians declared he had strayed on the Soviet side of the border east of the Caspian Sea. An Iranian military mission was sent to investigate.

West of the Caspian, a Russian commander was reported last week to have demanded that work on a dam stop because it was altering the frontier.

The Iranians rejected the demand.

A high Iranian military source said recently an unprecedented concentration of Soviet tank, infantry and air forces was engaged in maneuvers on both sides of the Caspian. Foreign informants here said their intelligence sources had not confirmed the report.

The shooting was one of a number of similar incidents in recent years. It emphasized the potential danger of Iran's crisis with Britain over oil nationalization.

British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd protested to Premier Mohammed Mossadegh last Saturday that violent radio attacks might stir up dangerous anti-foreign feeling at the British-owner Anglo-Iranian Oil Company refinery at Abadan. Shepherd said the incendiary radio attacks had not stopped.

Britain has taken precautions to protect the 2,000 Britons at Abadan if necessary, the ambassador said. He declared Iran's 1921 treaty with Russia gave the Soviet no legal right to object if Britain took protective measures.

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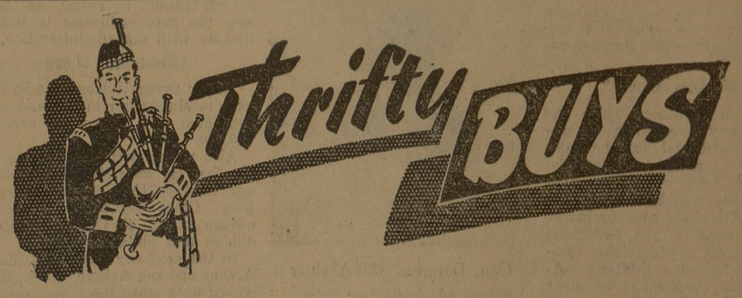

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