

MacArthur In the Fight . . .

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur struck out Wednesday night with a sweeping condemnation of American policy at home and abroad, and declared that the result of the war in Korea has been "indecisive."

In one of his most powerful speeches since he was recalled from the Far East, MacArthur laid down four major points. The essence of his four points were: Appeasement on the battlefield, the confused foreign policy, high cost of living and the weakening of ourselves as we give aid to others.

MacArthur also reviewed the three reasons for the President's recalling him from his Far Eastern post. Those reasons were the following:

(1) His warning about the strategic importance of the island of Formosa to which the Chinese Nationalist government has been exiled. "Yet this viewpoint has since been declared by the Secretary of State . . . to have been and to be the invincible and longstanding policy of the United States.

(2) His proposal to meet the Communist commanders in the field in Korea to discuss a cease-fire. "For this proposal, I was relieved of my command by the same authorities who since have received so enthusiastically the identical proposal when made by the Soviet government."

(3) His reply to what he said was "a con-

gressman's request for information on a public subject."

Early in his speech MacArthur gave what may be a general indication of his own future course. In contradiction to what he said in his famous statement about "fading away," he said that he would raise his voice as loud and as often as he believed it to be in the interest of the American people.

MacArthur said that he had been warned to "keep silent—or take the bitter consequences." Yet the General said that he would dedicate all of his energies to restoring to American life those "immutable principles and ideals which your forebearers and mine handed down to us in sacred trust."

The main fault of the General's speech, we think, was the manner in which he twisted the fact that he had once asked, without authority from his Commander in Chief, to meet with the Red officials to talk peace on the battlefield.

His statement, "For this proposal, I was relieved of my command by the same authorities who since have received so enthusiastically the identical proposal when made by the Soviet government" is ambiguous and misleading.

However, there is one statement in his speech with which no American should disagree.

"The people, as the ultimate rulers, must choose the course our nation shall follow."

Hope For Truce Is Dear to Families

THE United Nations and Communists agreed yesterday on exactly what they will talk about in full scale negotiations to end the shooting in Korea.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters listed a five point agenda. Those points were—Adoption of the agenda, establishing a buffer zone between opposing armies, definite arrangements to end the shooting and supervise the truce, arrangements for exchanging prisoners of war, and recommendations to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides.

It took the negotiators only 58 minutes to agree on the agenda. Maybe the speed with which it acted is indicative of speedier action in other matters. There are probably thousands of grey-haired mothers and anquished wives throughout the U. S. who are praying that this be true.

Those women are the mothers and wives of the boys now listed as missing. The hope that their sons will be released from the torturous prison camps incites into the mother's prayers a special thanks that negotiations will move rapidly.

The fellows in the prison camps have suffered and suffered greatly. Yet we doubt if they have undergone any more pains than their families at home who have been hoping, doubting, wondering, crying, praying, and rehoping that their "Joe" will come home soon.

Perhaps there are people who really care little whether the "cease fire" sessions succeed or not; but there are two types of people to whom success of these negotiations would be the most important thing in the world. Those two are the prisoners of war and their families.

The suspicion of illness is often more damaging to the average human being than the knowledge of illness.

GI Bill Training Ends 'Gravy Train'

WEDNESDAY the "gravy train" stopped running for many profiteering, so-called educational institutions. That was the last day for the ex-serviceman to enroll in training under the GI Bill.

We do not wish to discredit any of the hundreds of vocational schools, colleges, and universities all over the country who not only provided for veteran's education but who did so without robbing the taxpayers in the process.

Rep. Olin Teague of College Station is the head of a House committee which is investigating crookedness and graft of vocational institutions in their dealings with veterans.

The Veterans Administration has filed claims for over a million and a half dollars refund from the vocational association of Texas alone. This refund represents overcharges to the ex-servicemen who were enrolled in the various Texas schools. Much of this overcharge was done honestly and unknowingly but many of the schools saw what they thought to be a chance to make a "fast buck" and took advantage of it.

It seems as if those schools should be asked for more than just a refund. If an underprivileged, hungry man were to rob a taxpayer of five dollars he would, and rightly so, land in jail. But what about the unscrupulous, self-ordained educator who robs the taxpayers of millions?

The Battalion

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

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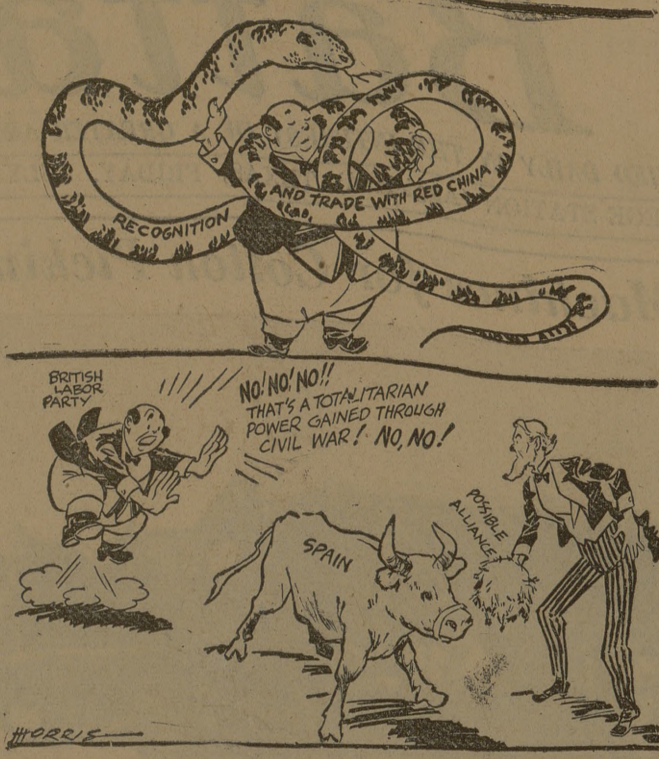
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A BULL OF ANOTHER COLOR



Claims Servicemen Fired After Testimony

Taft Questions HST Statement

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio) disputed today President Truman's contention that no military man had been disciplined for testifying before congressional committees. Mr. Truman told a news conference yesterday that if he had intended disciplining military officials he wouldn't have let them testify in the first place. He made these remarks in connection with a denial that any more reprisals had been considered against Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who remains a five-star general technically on active duty despite his removal as Pacific commander.

Whose testimony the judiciary committee said "may offend someone higher than himself in the government hierarchy. The House has not acted on the measure. The Ohio Senator said, however, that even if the bill becomes law it would not reach a situation in which the President might bar some official from testifying at all. Mr. Truman at first told reporters at yesterday's conference he had no comment on MacArthur's assertion in a Boston speech that he had been warned to "keep silent—or take the bitter consequences." But the President went on to deny that the General had been threatened with any reprisals.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) said some Republican members of the combined Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees which conducted the inquiry may meet next week in an effort to agree on a report criticizing administration handling of Far Eastern affairs without directly supporting MacArthur's program to expand the Korean war. Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) said there is certain to be a report of some kind from the Republican group but Senator H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) said he thinks public interest in the MacArthur ouster has died down.

Truman Scorns Politician Who Wants Douglas Prexy

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP)—President Truman yesterday tartly implied that a Chicago politician went off half-cocked by suggesting Gen. Eisenhower or Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois as Democratic presidential prospects if Mr. Truman doesn't run in 1952. The subject came up at Mr. Truman's news conference when a reporter said the suggestion had been raised by Jacob Arvey, Chicago political leader. The President again ducked questions about his own intentions, and declined to say whether he will swing out on another "give-em-hell" stumping tour this year. The President also touched on these other topics: He is more hopeful over the outlook for peace as a result of progress in the Korean armistice talks. He is looking into charges by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., of the Democratic National Committee got \$8,000 in fees from a St. Louis firm which received a \$565,000 Federal loan. Mr. Truman said all he knew about it was what he saw in the newspapers—and he didn't believe a thing unless he knew it himself. Boyle has denied his fees had any connection with the loan. The President denied that Gen. MacArthur had been threatened with any reprisals over the five-star General's attacks on the Truman administration. A reporter said part of MacArthur's speech in Boston last night had been interpreted as a hint of threats.

The House yesterday voted 188-186 to stand pat on its demand that the Federal public housing program be cut to 5,000 units this year. The Senate had proposed 50,000 units. Mr. Truman originally asked 75,000 units. The House sent the bill back to a Senate-House conference. Mr. Truman indirectly took a pot shot at CIO President Philip Murray for making public a letter asking him to push the Missouri Valley Authority proposal as an aftermath of the midwest floods. The chief executive said he is always courteous about correspondence and doesn't comment on what he has written somebody until that person has received the letter. In a tribute to the late Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Mr. Truman said he wouldn't comment on a successor to that great man before Sherman has been buried. The funeral is tomorrow. As to reports that Ralph Bunche, Negro diplomatic expert, is in line to become U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Truman said he had not heard about that.

There were reports, meanwhile, that administration leaders have been pressing Chairman Russell (D-Ga.) of Senate MacArthur Inquiry Committee to bring out some majority findings on the group's inquiry. There was a reference to Arvey's joining in an Eisenhower boom at that time. He later supported Mr. Truman. Eisenhower wouldn't run then, but Senator Duff (R-Pa.) said in Denver yesterday it is more likely the General will be a Republican presidential candidate next year than that he will not be. Duff is regarded as a leader in the draft-Eisenhower movement among some Republicans.

Clothing Specialist Attending TSCW

Miss Mary Ruth, clothing specialist for A&M Extension Service is now attending a three-weeks workshop in clothing and textiles at Texas State College for Women. The only one of its kind in the Southwest, the workshop is divided into three units. Visits to retail and market centers in this area will be made the first week. Mrs. Edna Bryte Bishop of Philadelphia will teach her well known speed method and new techniques in clothing construction during the second week. The third week will be devoted to visual aids, illustrative materials and methods of teaching.

Scout Gets Award At Philmont Ranch

George Boyett, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Boyett, of College Station, has received a promotion at the Boy Scout Philmont Ranch in New Mexico. Considered a great honor in Boy Scouting, George is now in charge of the staff at Cito Lodge, one of the outposts of the camp, and will serve as guide for troops in the area. He went to the camp at the beginning of the summer as one of less than 200 staff members selected from Scouts from all over the United States. Boyett represents Boy Scouts Troop 411 of College Station, which is sponsored by the Bryan-College Station Rotary Club.

Western Europe Has Agreed To Joint Five-Nation Army

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR. Associated Press News Analyst WITH A surprising burst of speed, Western Europe has agreed to the ideas of a joint army composed of the men of five nations as its contribution to General Eisenhower's command. After months of haggling over the size and shape of Germany's contribution under the original plan, by which each nation would have created an armed force and turned it over to the general under the North Atlantic pact, the new plan seems to wipe out most of the troubles. Particularization Remains As was true of the Schuman plan, which has been initialized but not yet put into effect, a lot of particularization remains to be done under the military plan. The great thing, however, is that Italy, Germany, France Belgium and Luxembourg have agreed to a joint army instead of national armies. The idea is to contribute nearly three quarters of a million men—perhaps 20 divisions—promptly for European defense. There's to be a top international council—perhaps even the same one which is to administer the Schuman plan for pooling of industrial resources—to act within the NATO setup almost as though the five countries were one insofar as military matters are concerned. Holland is not yet involved. Britain and the United States, of course, will make their contributions as separate identities. Western Nations Unified But, barring some snag not now foreseen, the nations of Western Europe, each swept at one time or another by the armies of one or more of the others, will soon see all of their fighting men in the same uniform, under the same high command, jointly resolved that the civilization of Western Europe is

greater than its component parts and that it shall not be overrun by any horde from the East. When France first proposed such an army some months ago, obviously in an effort to overcome the fear of her people that creation of a national army in Germany would recreate all the old dangers of Franco-Prussian enmity, it was coldly received in the United States and elsewhere. The whole idea then was for an operation much the same as the one Eisenhower conducted in World War II. Political Undertones But the French idea has now produced political undertones of great import for European unity. The deal means that Germany will be admitted into the European part of the defense program on a basis of complete equality, but not necessarily to membership or voice in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which controls the high command. In effect, the principles of the military plan are the same as those of the Schuman plan. Pooling armies, pooling of coal and steel, perhaps, further industrial economic pooling and Europe will have laid a firm basis for that long sought but little hoped-for development—political unity, federation.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) said some Republican members of the combined Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees which conducted the inquiry may meet next week in an effort to agree on a report criticizing administration handling of Far Eastern affairs without directly supporting MacArthur's program to expand the Korean war. Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) said there is certain to be a report of some kind from the Republican group but Senator H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) said he thinks public interest in the MacArthur ouster has died down. Truman Won't Talk Mr. Truman wouldn't give newsmen any inkling of whether he intends to run again next year, nor would he say whether he is planning a cross-country tour such as he made last year. When a reporter said Jacob Arvey, Chicago Democratic leader, had suggested Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or Senator Douglas (D-Ill.) as possible candidates if he doesn't run, the President said tartly that Arvey had gone off half-cooked once before, in 1948. This was a reference to Arvey's joining in an Eisenhower boom at that time. He later supported Mr. Truman. Eisenhower wouldn't run then, but Senator Duff (R-Pa.) said in Denver yesterday it is more likely the General will be a Republican presidential candidate next year than that he will not be. Duff is regarded as a leader in the draft-Eisenhower movement among some Republicans.

Korean Defense Prevented UN Breakdown

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP)—President Truman told Congress yesterday that the "resolute" defense of Korea against Communist aggression prevented a breakdown of the United Nations and probably a global conflict. Submitting a report on American participation in the U.N., he said the whole postwar system of collective security was at stake when the United States decided to act quickly at the time of the North Korean attack. "I am convinced then, and I am convinced now, that to have ignored the appeal of Korea for aid, to have stood aside from the assault upon the charter, would have meant the end of the United Nations as a shield against aggression," Mr. Truman said. "It might have meant the end of any possibility that collective security could be made to work." He said also that in Korea thousands of men have sacrificed their lives "to the end that millions may not lose their lives in a world war." "There is much to indicate that the resolute resistance of United Nations troops has given pause to three aggressive forces which coldly brought the tragedy to Korea," the President added. The report covered U. S. participation in the U.N. from 1950. Although the Korean crisis dominated attention during the past year, Mr. Truman declared the U.N. has made notable progress in other fields. "The United Nations has intensified its efforts to combat the perennial enemies of mankind—hunger, disease, and ignorance. Of particular significance this past year was the inauguration of an expanded program of technical assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped countries," he said.

Retail Beef Ceiling Dropped by OPS

Posting of beef ceiling prices by retail meat dealers has been suspended until further notice, pending final congressional action on price control extension, the Houston Office of Price Stabilization has announced. The OPS previously had set August 1 as the date for posting beef ceiling prices. The new postponement order does not affect the regulation requiring retail meat dealers to list prices for beef on the trays on which the cuts are displayed. The Houston OPS emphasized that these prices must be at or below ceilings.

Bible Verse

AND DELILAH said to Samson, Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth. Judges 16:16.

