

World Today

Caudle Was Fired; Questions Still Asked

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, Dec. 11.—The-ron Lamar Caudle is a big man with wavy brown hair and a southern accent that is strictly from the honey chile school.

And he likes to use it. It's amazing how this 47-year-old lawyer, who was snatched from relative obscurity in North Carolina and given a top government job, seems to like to talk.

Yesterday was no exception, although before the day was over he wound up being embarrassed and even at a loss for words. Still, it wasn't the first time he had been embarrassed recently.

When President Truman fired him Nov. 16 as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's tax prosecutions, Caudle said his heart was broken.

In spite of this disability he seemed extremely vigorous when yesterday he began to testify before the House subcommittee which is investigating the tax scandals. The committee called him.

Many another trained lawyer, who knows that volunteering information when under questioning just leads to fresh questions, might have been content to answer the committee's questions with yes or no or a minimum of explanation.

Not Caudle. With a face just as bright and sunny as a Salvation Army Santa Claus ringing his Christmas bell on a street corner, he would grab a question out of the air and run away with it.

Sometimes he ran in the wrong direction. Once he talked for a few minutes, suddenly stopped,

a little puzzled, told the committee he realized he hadn't been answering the question, and asked for it again.

And the more he talked the more questions he seemed to put in the head of the committee since he was opening new avenues for questioning. One example will explain it.

The committee, reminding him that he had previously spoken of frequent trips to race tracks, asked him if he ever won a good sized bet. Caudle could have said: "Yes. Once I won \$1,701 on a daily double. Period."

But he explained the time, place, kind of day; who was sitting in front of him; who was behind him; and how he sprinted down just at the last minute to place his \$10 bet.

How did he come to pick that particular daily double? The committee didn't have to ask. Caudle volunteered: He had heard rumors that was a good bet. Soke. The committee wanted to know how he heard the rumors. Caudle suddenly grew vague.

It was later in the day that his sunny expression disappeared, his face grew ashen, and he was truly embarrassed.

The committee had been told in previous sessions by a Chicago lawyer, Abraham Teitelbaum, that two men, Bert K. Naster and Frank Nathan, had tried to shake him down for \$500,000.

The two men told him, Teitelbaum said, that they were in with a clique of important Washington officials, including Caudle. They were rummaging around, Teitelbaum related, for soft

touches like Teitelbaum — who was in tax trouble. He said the two threatened him with serious tax trouble, if he didn't come across.

Yesterday — just before Caudle took the witness chair — another lawyer, I. T. Cohen of Atlanta, told the committee Teitelbaum had told him this same story months ago. Then Cohen said he told Caudle about this story which involved him. That was Aug. 20.

But the story didn't come to light till Teitelbaum testified last week. The committee asked Caudle — since Cohen swore he had told Caudle about it months ago — what he had done about it. Had he investigated? Had he called in the FBI? Anything?

Caudle said he hadn't done anything. He was less talkative now. He was white. The chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. King, California Democrat, did the talking at the end.

He said Caudle — who admitted to "indiscretion" but not dishonesty — was a failure as a public official and had done his country harm that wouldn't be mended for a long time.

What's Cooking

ACCOUNTING SOCIETY: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Room 2-C MSC. Guest speaker will be Dr. Jacobs of the Basic Division.

EASTLAND-STEPHENS COUNTY CLUB: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Room 307 Acad.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Tuesday, 8:00 p. m., Room 104 Science Bldg. Election of officers, coffee and doughnuts will be served.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION WIVES CLUB: Tuesday, 7:45 p. m., M. E. Shops Bldg.

MATHEMATICS CLUB: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Social Room MSC. Movie.

RANGE & FORESTRY CLUB: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Ag. Eng. Bldg. Movies and important business meeting; election of officers.

ROBERTSON COUNTY CLUB: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Goodwin Hall.

Kiwanis

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Songs, "A Legend," "Oh, Divine Redeemer," and "Silent Night," were some of the selections presented.

Negro spirituals such included "Son of Mary," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "You Got to Reap What You Sow." The encore given was "The Lord's Prayer."

Otis Miller, associate professor of journalism at A&M, was installed as president of the Kiwanis Club for the coming year. Other officers installed were H. E. Burgess, first vice president; J. B. Baty, second vice president; J. J. Sperry, secretary; and T. D. Letbetter, treasurer.

L. G. Jones, R. E. Leighton, Clyde Rainwater, and D. M. Vestal Jr., new directors of the club, were presented.

Philip Goode, master of ceremonies, delivered a series of poems he had written for the Kiwanians' wives, insurance salesmen, and college pros.

An annual high school basketball tournament, Kiwanis Park, National Kid's Day, Crippled Children's Clinic, and an athletic banquet were among the events listed by Magee as part of the club's youth program.

Symphony

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praise when the Metropolitan Opera Company recently revised the music in a streamlined version.

After a successful run in Berlin, Vienna succumbed to the charm and wit of "Die Fledermaus" and its popularity has been increasing throughout the years.

Orchestra Reorganized

Under the leadership of Conductors Kurtz, The Houston Symphony Orchestra was reorganized in 1948. It made an auspicious debut on Nov. 1, 1948 and presented the world premiere of the works of the contemporary American composer, Aaron Copland.

Attracting attention in the national press, the performance soon gave Houston the distinction of having one of the principal symphony orchestras in the nation. The orchestra is now enlarged to 85 musicians. The orchestra's concert schedule has also been enlarged to where it presents more than twice the number of musical events that it did in former seasons.

MAMA'S DREAM, PAPA'S NIGHTMARE



Egypt in Creditor Position in World

(Editor's note: This is the sixth in a series of articles concerning the present crisis existing between Egypt and Great Britain by Mr. Lasheen, a graduate student from Cairo, Egypt.)

By ALY LASHEEN Egyptian Graduate Student

Years ago by the British promised to leave Egypt when economic stability had been restored. Egypt today is a creditor country. Her credit balances in London exceed 230,000,000 francs, or approximately \$600,000,000. There is no instability, economic or otherwise.

For obvious reasons, the British have dropped their obsolete plea that they are in Egypt to protect the interests of foreign creditors. There is a more plausible reason now—the protection of the Suez Canal.

Permanent Garrison

The early experiences and lessons of World War II proved that a permanent and inadequate British garrison on the Suez Canal failed in its announced purpose of safeguarding Britain's communications and imperial lifeline. Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and Port Said were all held by British troops, but in the first two years of the war Allied shipping through the Mediterranean was so costly that this route was practically abandoned. Shipping was diverted around the Cape of Good Hope, and the Suez Canal for the most part lay idle.

In this era of guided missiles, long-range aviation and the atom bomb, the present or future protection of the Suez Canal is a problem of the future.

Engineer

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oil field boom ranks sixth among the states in crude oil production says W. R. Green in his "Latest Developments in Wyoming Oil Fields."

Teddy Hirsch's report of the annual Tau Beta Pi Convention reminds this Alpha Zeta member that association with persons connected with national profession honor societies leaves many happy memories.

"Squeeze Army," "Club News," and "Color Television For Theaters" round out what I believe to be Bob's best edited issue of "the year."

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Colonel Says Armament Excuse Used by British

This is the second part of a speech made by Colonel Ghaleb in which he explains his country's position in the middle eastern controversy.

I do not doubt that the American people still uphold the same concept of fundamental freedoms enunciated in the declaration of Independence. The inherent rights of any state to complete and unchallenged sovereignty over his territory can be no subject for bargaining or give and take.

Being, however, here tonight, on a mission of friendship and better understanding, let me, in all sincerity, try to dissipate the haze that has shrouded the trend of thought in some circles in this country regarding our abrogation of the 1936 Treaty and the effect on the Defense of the Suez Canal.

The disposition of this haze in the complicated international situation seems to be vital for the mutual understanding and cooperation between our two countries.

The 1936 Treaty while implying the right of Egypt to a free hand in the expansion and re-equipping of the Egyptian Army, permitted Britain to station only 10,000 troops and 400 Air Force Personnel in the Suez Canal Area. The treaty itself was to run for 20 years.

The evacuation of the British troops, in the interim period, was made conditional on the ability of the newly reorganized and re-equipped Egyptian Army, to defend the Suez Canal by itself. The new army was to be equipped by Britain and trained by a British Military Mission.

The Treaty did not envisage in any of its articles—either in letter or in spirit—any form of assistance to the British except the use of our facilities, ports, aerodromes and lines of communications.

But, when the war came, Egypt, intrinsically and essentially democratic, had thrown her lot completely with the Democratic cause. A force totalling 70,000 Egyptian Troops, in all, were engaged on operational defensive tasks throughout the country.

Eight thousand of these troops took up the defense of the Suez Canal.

The British are now denying this fact so loudly that their desperate cry has unfortunately reached this side of the Atlantic. They can go on denying it but let quote from the horse's mouth; the mouth of an honest horse. . . in this case no other than the British officer put in command of the Suez Canal zone writing officially in November 1942 to the Egyptian Officer in command of the 8,000 troops entrusted with the actual defense of the entire length of the Suez Canal. He praised the Egyptian troops.

He meant the advance of the British following the famous Alamein battle that is considered the turning point of the last war.

Another honest British Admiral, in this case the Commander in Chief of the British fleet in the Red Sea and Suez Canal area, wrote at the same period, to the same Egyptian Officer commanding the Egyptian Troops defending the Suez Canal, saying the same thing as the officer.

But that, ladies and gentlemen, and many more expressions of gratitude from Mr. Churchill, British Cabinet Ministers and Commanders in Chief of the British Army, Navy and Air Forces in the Middle East—which I do not propose to bore you with—all that was during periods such as when Mr. Churchill—in a secret speech to the House

of Commons on 23rd of April 1942 — disclosed amongst other British disasters that more than one third of their battleships was either sunk or out of action; and described the times lying ahead of Britain as "testing, trying, adverse and painful" . . . things have, since, changed . . . thanks to the United States of America.

Our military contributions to the victory of the Allies in the second World War, now denied by Britain, were not restricted to the Suez Canal.

When the Italian armored Divisions first crossed the Egyptian mobile troops who were without tanks but stood their ground until the arrival of the British armored units. Their orders, laid down by combined Egyptian and British staffs, were to engage, harass and delay the advance of the enemy. They had been lining the frontier months before.

This does not—of course—appear in British war records or memories. Other Egyptian Forces were operating in the Western Desert, protecting both banks of the Nile. More Egyptian Troops were entrusted with no less than 90% of the anti-aircraft defenses of the whole of Egypt; 100% of the coastal artillery defenses in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, including the Suez Canal; 100% of the defense of all line of communications in the vast deserts and Egypt proper.

The Egyptian Air Force was put under the direct operational control of the British Air Officer commanding the Middle East area. Egyptian squadrons did not only participate in the defense of Egypt but took an active part in the defense of coastal shipping in the Mediterranean and anti submarine patrolling of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez.

Egyptian Air Force pilots who could be spared—and dressed in civilian clothes—were flying British heavy bombers and delivering them to front line allied troops in Europe, Africa and Asia.

But the British had their good reason to forget all this, taking great pains to imbue the world public opinion, particularly the American, with one utterly false idea . . . a complete misrepresentation of the obvious facts, taking advantage of an apparent war scare. Their one and only object is the continued occupation of the Suez Canal area. The theme must therefore be—what about the Egyptian vacuum? What about the U. S. S. R.?

We, in Egypt, had long been aware of the designs; at least one thing was quite evident . . . the Policy they followed towards the equipping and training of the Egyptian Army following the signature of the 1936 Treaty. To strike an English balance between the continued creation of the so called vacuum of Egyptian Power, and the need for the support—during the last war—of an Egyptian Armed Force on the spot, that force had to be defensive but devoid of any real striking power.

In equipping that force, the very first consideration had to be given to its full participation—at the cost of Egypt—in the Defense of the British Fleet operating from, or taking refuge in, the Egyptian Ports on the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

British strategy, therefore, gave first priority to Egyptian Anti-Aircraft and coast defenses artillery regiments.

When the war came, those were the most modern equipped units of the Egyptian Army. The results achieved by our Anti-Aircraft artillery against hostile German and Italian aircraft, were the subject of eloquent commendations from the British Land, Air, and Sea Commanders.

The rest of the Egyptian army regiments were far less fortunate in the matter of equipment. Mechanized units were equipped with obsolete light tanks short of spare parts. Stores were sold to us on the basis of "either this or nothing at all." All infantry and other units were purposely made short of modern and necessary ancillary equipment and stores.

In spite of continuous demands, we were not allowed to build our own assembly plants, small arms workshops or ammunition factories. That was of course in line with a vicious and selfish Imperial strategy. I need not tell you that if these factories had been built, an appreciable amount of munitions could have been produced on the spot for the supply of allied troops in the region; hundreds of American, British and Allied troops, together with thousands of tons of shipping could have been saved in the last year.

We were aware of all this, but we threw all we had into the struggle. Our support of the democratic cause started right from the very beginning and—under no clause or word in the 1936 Treaty—the support lasted throughout the darkest days of the British Empire.

But the British have forgotten—and many other countries may not be fully aware of the fact—that had the Egyptians raised as much as a finger against the British in Egypt, when the German Africa Korps came to within sixty miles of Alexandria the map of the whole world would have, today, shown a completely different picture.

When the British were running as fast as they could, we did not only cover their retreat but had prepared most of our railway and Nile bridges for demolition in the face of the advancing Germans, and actually flooded large areas of our best cultivable lands thereby creating huge Anti-Tank obstacles. How utterly different is the scene today in the lands of the River Nile!

On the heels of the war we entered into talks with British to remove their troops. After lengthy and protracted negotiations, Egypt brought her case before the Security Council of the United Nations in 1947. The result was a lame resolution suggesting still further negotiations.

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