

President Calls For Billions To Push War Effort

(Continued from page one)

The idea is to speed and increase the output of vital materials, products and services for defense.

Mr. Truman closed his message on a confident note: "We will follow the course we have chosen with courage and with faith, because we carry in our hearts the flame of freedom. We are fighting for liberty and for peace—and with God's blessing we shall succeed."

There was no optimistic prediction, though, for a quick victory in Korea. The course of the fighting there, the President reported, shows no easy solution can be expected. He said we are facing, well-supplied, well-led forces which have been long trained for aggression. He added: "We must also prepare ourselves better to fulfill our responsibilities toward the preservation of international peace and security against possible further aggression. In this effort, we will not flinch in the face of danger or difficulty."

The free world has made it clear, through the United Nations, that lawless aggression will be met with force. This is the significance of Korea—and it is a significance whose importance cannot be over-estimated."

With the whole international picture clouded, Mr. Truman made clear that America is beginning to mobilize once more not only for the Korean war, but for any emergency elsewhere.

He reiterated his assurance that America wants no territory of domination over lands or peoples—that "we seek a world where all men may live in peace and freedom."

The president said he would not try to predict the course of events yet he said he is sure that those who hold power to unleash or withhold armed aggression must realize that more aggression in the world might strain the fabric of peace to the breaking point.

He said it is clear that the free nations must step up their common security program.

Like ourselves, he said, our

Allies will have to turn to more economic resources to defense. But in addition, he said, they will need more help from us. And, he said, "certain other free nations" whose security is vital to our own may require assistance. He didn't name those other nations.

As soon as it can be determined what each country will need to do, Mr. Truman said, he will lay before Congress a request for the necessary money.

Some Presidential advisers were said to be urging an additional \$5,000,000,000 for the arming of Western Europe.

That would be on top of the \$1,222,500,000 Foreign Arms Aid Bill already at the point of final passage in Congress.

Mr. Truman said increased strength is needed in three general categories:

First, to meet conditions in Korea, additional men, equipment and supplies must be sent "as rapidly as possible" to the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Second, the world situation requires a substantial increase in the size and material support of American armed forces, beyond the increases required in Korea.

Third, is the extra help for our Allies.

Reviewing the history of the Korean crisis, Mr. Truman said reports from the United Nations Commission on Korea "make it unmistakably clear that the attack was naked, deliberate, unprovoked aggression, without a shadow of justification."

"The attitude of the Soviet government toward the aggression against the Republic of Korea," the President said, "is in direct contradiction to its often expressed intention to work with other nations to achieve peace in the world."

Of the American armed forces, their commander in chief said they have fought with great valor to meet the threat to peace.

While Mr. Truman held out no immediate hope that they can start heading back up the Korean peninsula, he said this country is moving as fast as possible to send in larger forces and heavier equipment and to increase its naval and air superiority over the Communist invaders.

It will take time—he didn't say how much—to slow down the forces of aggression, stop them and throw them back, Mr. Truman cautioned. He said:

"The Army troops have been conducting a very difficult delaying operation with skill and determination, outnumbered many times over by attacking troops, spearheaded by tanks. Despite the bad weather of the rainy season, our troops have been valiantly supported by the air and naval forces of both the United States and other members of the United Nations."

Terming it important that the nature of the military action in Korea be understood, Mr. Truman said it was undertaken "as a matter of basic moral principle." He went on:

"The United States was going to the aid of a nation established and supported by the United Nations and unjustifiably attacked by an aggressor force. Consequently, we were not deterred by the relative immediate superiority of the attacking forces, by the fact that our base of supplies was 5,000 miles away, or by the further fact that we would have to supply our forces through port facilities that are far from satisfactory."

American help, Mr. Truman said, kept the invaders from crushing the Korean republic in a few days as they evidently had expected to do.

Reviewing his earlier actions in the Korean crisis, the President said it was to meet the possibility of aggression elsewhere that he ordered strengthening of American forces in the Philippines and the speeding of military aid to the Philippine government and to Southeast Asia.

It was for the same reason, he said, that he ordered the United States Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa and asked the Chinese government holding out on the Pacific island to stop all air and sea operations against the mainland.

Nowhere did Mr. Truman directly accuse Russia of fanning the fires of aggression in Korea. But he recited the record of Soviet refusal to support the United Nations or even attend meetings at which the Security Council stepped into the Korean crisis.

Mr. Truman said the Security Council's united and resolute action to put down lawless aggression is a milestone toward the establishment of a rule of law among nations.

"Only a few countries," he con-

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Limit The Use Of Wonder Drugs

Hitching animal health to the "wonder drug wagon" could cost America her supremacy in livestock production, a leader of the nation's veterinary medical profession has warned.

"Unqualified claims for some of the sulfonamides and antibiotic drugs have misled many farmers into thinking they can abandon time-tested disease control measures once they get their hands on these products," said Dr. W. M. Coffee, president-elect of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

In a statement released by AVMA headquarters in Chicago, dairy to good management in all continued, "have failed to support the common action to restore the peace. The most important of these is the Soviet Union."

Dr. Coffee urged livestock farmers to regard drugs as second efforts to get rid of animal diseases.

He also urged drug manufacturers to direct their efforts to the maximum benefit of the livestock industry—not just to the sale of medicines and vaccines.

Some manufacturers and dealers have divorced themselves completely from the sound principles of livestock conservation to which the veterinary medical profession is dedicated, the AVMA official declared.

Such indiscriminate promoters of drug cures are in some cases as dangerous to the livestock industry as disease itself, Dr. Coffee added.

He said there is greater need than ever for stock owners to work closely with veterinarians in mapping programs for the prevention of disease in herds and flocks.

Many outbreaks and a sub-

State Scholarship Fund Nears \$1,000

With farm families and home demonstration clubs in all parts of the State participating, contributions to the I. O. Schaub Scholarship Fund at State College are rapidly approaching the \$1,000 mark, it was announced in Raleigh this week.

The fund will be used to help outstanding 4-H Club members studying agriculture at State College. The project is being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service for the past 26 years.

This year's Farm and Home Week, to be held July 31 to August 3, will be dedicated to Dr. Schaub. Officials hope a minimum of \$5,000 in contributions for the scholarship fund will have been received by that time.

Individuals or families desiring to contribute may turn the money over to the local county agent or home demonstration agent, or mail it to H. G. Shelton, P. O. Box 5157, State College Station, Raleigh. Shelton is president of the State Farmers Convention.

"Dean" Schaub, as he is affectionately known throughout North Carolina, is a native of Stokes County and a graduate of

State College. He served as the State's first 4-H Club agent beginning in 1909, later was Southern States field agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension Service, and in 1924 became director of the North Carolina Extension Service.

He also was dean of the State College School of Agriculture from 1926 to 1945 and acting director of the North Carolina Experiment Station from 1937 to 1940. He has received numerous honors and has served on many important State and national committees.

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