

Army Captives Are Guaranteed Reserve Units

Divisions of Yet to Be Called Groups to Get 30 Days Notice

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Army announced today it is calling "non-divisional" units of both the National Guard and reserves to active duty.

The announcement said that the Army does not contemplate at this time calling units the size of a division.

The brief announcement said: "The department of the Army is in the process of progressively calling non-divisional elements of both National Guard and reserves to active duty as the need arises and facilities for their reception and training are available."

"For the immediate present it is not contemplated that units the size of a division will be called. Units will be alerted approximately 30 days prior to movement so as to give members three weeks to arrange their personal affairs."

The announcement said the Army is asking for immediate voluntary active service of individual officers and men in certain grades and skills.

"These individuals will be given up to 30 days to report."

The Army declined to disclose the number of men involved.

The total number of National Guardsmen as of March 31, 1949, was 222,000. The number of reserves was 600,000.

The National Guard is organized into 21 divisions. Of these, 25 are infantry and two are armored.

The announcement said "non-divisional" units would be called. There was no formal explanation for this decision, but the situation is this:

A National Guard division is ordinarily made up entirely of men from one state. A few states have more than one division. Some do not have an entire division.

There might be political repercussions if, for instance, all the guardsmen in one state were called up as a division while no guardsmen in an adjoining state were placed on active duty.

Immediate Tax Boost Favored

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Senate Finance Committee today approved unanimously today that a general sales tax should be increased immediately to put the country on a pay-as-you-go basis in the fiscal year 1951.

The committee discussed in figures, but Chairman O'Mahoney (D-Wis.) told reporters he feels each individual's tax bill should be jacked up ten per cent at once.

"At least that," O'Mahoney added.

The committee holds what amounts to an advisory position on all economic matters.

Actual tax legislation is handled by separate House and Senate committees.

South Has Many Non-Division Units

Col. Paul R. Youngs of Charlotte, Third Division (National Guard) chief of staff, explained this afternoon that the Southern states have "quite a number" of units which are not attached to any division.

One of such units is the Corps of Engineers unit at Charlotte, he said.

Elsewhere in North Carolina, he added, are some anti-aircraft artillery units, several field artillery units and a few other units of separate specialties. Tennessee has some tank destroyer units.

"Elsewhere in the Southeast are some separate combat engineer units, some of one infantry regiment, one company of engineers and one battalion of artillery," Col. Youngs said.

The report, being drafted by the War and Navy departments, said that "non-divisional" units are called up for active duty as the need arises and facilities for their reception and training are available.

U. S. TANKMAN KEEPS EYE ON RED MOVEMENTS

Perched on top of his tank in South Korea, an American tank driver keeps a sharp lookout for North Koreans.

Today the defenders of Taejon had withdrawn from the city to a point four miles south. (Acme Telephoto.)

Profiteering Under Fire

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The possibility of price-wage controls was discussed in Administration circles today. Law-makers demanded that the profiteers on the Korean war be curbed on the economy but they were omitted from the Administration's defense production bill.

Administrators' opponents said they have the votes lined up to get that measure approved by the Senate Banking Committee late next week, although they conceded they may have to make changes in some of its provisions.

Some Republicans complained that the bill was too broad. Some Democrats said they don't want Congress to vote without a bill for the Government to go into competition with private business.

Senator Douglas (D-Ill.), a member of the banking committee, said he will begin hearings on the economic control bill Monday, told a reporter he thinks the best way of avoiding price controls is to clamp increased taxes on those who might be tempted to profiteer in war production or in consumer goods.

There seemed little doubt that a stiff excess profits levy would be included in a tax increase President Truman said he will propose in Congress later. Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said such a levy "is worthy of serious consideration."

While a Presidential tax increase proposal may be made soon, Congressional leaders indicated it isn't likely to find its way to the floor of either house until this fall of winter.

Doughigan indicated that his new tax bill would become effective next Jan. 1. He said war costs should be on a pay-as-you-go basis as far as possible "without wrecking or shattering our economy."

It is estimated that an excess profits tax of the style used in the last war would raise \$5,000,000,000. Mr. Truman already has said he will raise \$10,000,000,000 extra beyond that amount for the program.

The theory behind an excess profits tax is that, by taking all of a corporation's profits beyond a normal level, the incentive to make a lot of money is weakened.

Clear evidence that many people have been accumulating by the government in a Federal Reserve Board report which said department of the Navy would be difficult to keep abreast of consumer demands.

The report made particular emphasis upon the sugar situation. World production is setting a record this year and much of the extra supply is in areas close to this country, particularly in Cuba. It has been necessary to impose restrictions on imports to prevent foreign supplies from depressing prices below levels essential to keep domestic producers in business.

Wage-Price Curb Pan Taked

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Nine Nations Answer UN Appeal For Korean Aid

By A. I. GOLDBERG
LAKE SUCCESS—(AP)—U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie said today nine countries have answered directly his week-old appeal for effective aid in Korea, but none has offered ground combat troops.

Lie added, he does not know whether the United States has assigned negotiators with country for combat troops but he assumes there are conversations going on at Washington.

Answering questions at a news conference, Lie insisted he does not think he has had a poor response. He said he will not give up hope for responses until another fortnight has passed because it takes governments a long time to consider all angles.

Lie also reported several preliminary responses. He is not making public now. He said no country has given him a flat turn-down on his request.

The U. N. secretary said the United Press had distributed a story saying Lie and the secretariat were secretly recruiting a volunteer army to serve in Korea. Lie, however, said in this story from a "trustworthy" source.

Announcing responses to his call to nations, Lie listed a hospital unit offer from Sweden, an ambulance from Denmark, shipping tonnage from Norway, an armed sloop from France and six transport planes and crews from Greece.

The Philippines announced it will allow volunteers to join any U. N. force. Peru, Argentina and Brazil assured him they will give any assistance possible and are prepared for direct consultations with the U. N. commands—that is, the U. S. Government.

Lie's appeal asked for effective, higher, aid and stressed a particular need for ground forces.

Others indicated they do want to weaken their armies in case they have to fight Communism in Europe. Lend and the Arab nations fear each other and want to keep their fighting men on hand.

Some countries with military experience suggested that ground troops from a half-dozen or more countries would be as effective as some arm-chair experts imagine.

Co-ordinating foreign troops with American GIs would complicate the American military problem, he said. There would be difficulties in massing and moving such troops, he added.

No Shortages Are In Sight

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Disturbed by increases in prices and evidence of consumer hoarding, the Department of Agriculture today reported to convince the public that it need not fear food shortages.

The report, being drafted by the Agriculture Department, will be made public Saturday night.

Department assurances by President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Brannan that food supplies are plentiful were said by officials to have slowed down, but not stopped, the heavy consumer buying of sugar, canned goods and other non-perishable foods that started with the Korean war.

Officials hoped that a detailed report, giving statistical information on supplies and production prospects of various major food items, would serve as a clincher in their argument that there is no justification for hoarding or for price increases.

The report is being prepared by the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics and will take into account the possible effects of the war and increased military production on the market for food and farm products.

It is expected to say that, on the basis of present conditions, there is no valid reason for a higher general level of food prices during the next six months.

"Prices of some foods, it will say, should go down in the fall, particularly meat, slaughter animals with only slightly from Summer levels of the Summer to put a much larger supply of meats in butcher shops."

The report is expected to state that large farm production, plus big cold-storage stocks, should maintain supplies of eggs and poultry at high levels, with prices advancing only slightly from Summer quotations.

"It will point out that supplies of flour and bakery products are 30 to 40 per cent above anticipated market demands for the grain. It will state that to maintain production of meat, milk and poultry products, a higher level of prices is needed than at present."

It is expected to report that milk production is at near record levels, with a part of the supply being diverted into government surplus stocks in the form of butter, cheese and dried milk.

"Supplies of fresh canned and dried meats are expected to be about 11 per cent less than last year and about 4 per cent below average, reflecting Spring freeze damage. The peach supply is likely to be down about a fourth from last year."

But butter production is running far ahead of consumer demand. As a consequence surplus stocks of more than 185,000,000 pounds have been accumulated by the government under farm price support program.

The report may place particular emphasis upon the sugar situation. World production is setting a record this year and much of the extra supply is in areas close to this country, particularly in Cuba. It has been necessary to impose restrictions on imports to prevent foreign supplies from depressing prices below levels essential to keep domestic producers in business.

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Congress Groups OK Expansion Longer Hitches Also Favored

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Congressional Armed Services Committees today cleared for Senate and House action legislation to lift the ceilings on size of the armed forces and extend all enlistments for one year.

Senator Tydings (D-Md.) told a reporter he would try to get both bills passed by the Senate as soon as possible.

"We might even be able to act on the House bill, although this appeared unlikely."

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House committee said he would call the bills for consideration on the floor next Tuesday.

The House committee action on both bills was unanimous. The House vote on each measure was 18 to 1.

The President's action in the terms of the legislation extending enlistments was not expected to be a problem. The President's request was sent to Congress in special messages.

There was no delay by both committees on the extension of enlistments. Navy, Army and Air Force officers said they probably would not object to the extension of enlistments for one year without specifying any amount on which the authority to transfer.

The Senate committee bill allows a year up until July 31. That is the date of the present expiration of selective service Act expires.

The Senate bill means that a volunteer whose term would expire, for example, on July 31, 1951, could be extended to July 31, 1952. The House measure sets no date for expiration of the term, but the House bill extends every one-year extender even beyond July 31, 1951.

Chairman of the action on the two bills the Senate committee also agreed to strike out of one of them a provision that the strength of the regular Marine Corps shall not exceed 2 per cent of the authorized strength of the Army.

Senator Russell (D-Ia.) told his committee he will propose a new condition of the service that the United States can have two more years of the Marine Corps trained for amphibious landings.

The Senate committee amended the bill to make it apply also to National Guardsmen and reserves.

The two committees acted almost simultaneously in freezing the strength of the Marine Corps has called up to 47,000 officers and men.

The Navy said it will be able to meet its manpower needs through volunteers and reserves.

On the question of revision of the House committee the Air Force, it is volunteers are insufficient, the Air Force said it would like to draft veterans of World War II. Parks said the air branch feels, however, that it will be able to meet its manpower needs through volunteers and reserves.

General Dean Still Missing

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
American Negro infantrymen knew the North Korean Communists out of Yechon, important rail center on the central sector, in a power drive today, but other U. S. troops to the southwest retreated from flaming Taejon to new defense positions.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert, with the infantry task force at Yechon, said the power and strength of the drive made it look as if, in this sector, at least, "the time of trading time for space is over."

The U. S. Negro troops—this was the first time they were in action—occupied Yechon after a 16-hour battle ended at dawn today. They had been ordered to take the Red path to American supply lines farther south. It is 60 miles northeast of Taejon.

The actions on the central and eastern sectors indicated American power at last was making itself felt in South Korea.

The new American activity to the east of the main South Korea but the front may help to ease pressure on the battered 24th Infantry Division, which withdrew from Taejon under a hail of enemy sniper and artillery fire and did so for example, in the direction of several directions. The 24th commander, General William F. Dean, has been reported to have been in the area for 24 hours as the doughnuts took up position in several miles east of burning Taejon. The GIs had to hold on no matter what power for counterattacks was being put behind them.

Superior numbers of Communist tanks and armor and guerrillas near Taejon after two days of fierce fighting.

But that victory cost them at least 12 tanks—11 knocked out and 100 captured. The U. S. defense launcher—and others damaged.

Late this afternoon, they had failed to launch an expected attack on stragglers. A U. S. defense position in hills four miles south of Taejon. Apparently, said Associated Press Correspondent William R. Moore from a command post in the area, "the Reds are about tanks now" and are awaiting new armor.

This morning, less than 12 hours after the former U. S. headquarters city was given up, American officers today held firm hope that where bands of Reds were reported infiltrating.

AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN KOREA—(AP)—Fellow officers today held firm hope that the "Taejon fighting," will get out.

But fear for his safety grew by the hour. The front-line fighting commander of the U. S. 24th Infantry Division was last reported fighting off Red tanks.

Dean's staff tried to reassure themselves with this declaration: "The General can take care of himself. He may have to wait, but he will get out."

LAST REPORT
The last report of Dean came from a corporal. He said he saw the General parking ammunition on a baobab tree and directing

Negro Troops Give U. S. First Victory On Ground

By TOM LAMBERT
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