Weather
Partly cloudy and warm today, tonight and Friday with scattered afternoon thundershowers.
More Weather Data on Page 13A

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolines

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 — Charlotte, North Carolina Thursday, August 10, 1950 — 32 Pages—Price Five Cents

House Set To Give President Stand-By Controls

YANKS PUSH NEARLY TO CHINJU

Debate On Issue Begins In Senate

Curbs On Credit Still Unsettled

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON— (AP) — A bill giving President Truman discretionary contro powers over wages, prices, rationing and credit was only a few short steps from House approval today.

Still to be settled before the bill goes to the Senate, which starts debate on a similar measure today, is the extent of authority the President would have to curb the granting of credit and to control commodity market speculation.

Republicans and some Southern Democrats want the credit powers limited to real estate credit and consumer credit, with business loans exempted. Yesterday they put through an amendment embodying their views by a tentative vote of 131 to 124, but Administration forces believed they could reverse this on a roll-call count. They want the credit controls to be extensive.

GOP AMENDMENTS

Republicans also have pending strongly-backed amendments to limit real estate credit curbs to the financing of new construction, and to deny to the President the power to control commodity market speculation. Most Democrats are against the GOP amendments.

Except for the extent of credit provisions still to be decided, the bill now follows the general lines of legislation the President has said he would accept, even though it gives him more power than he originally sought.

Its more controversial wage and price control provisions were approved overwhelmingly after Democrats and Republicans worked out a compromise to break a week-old House stalemate.

All the powers proposed for the President would be discretionary — he could use them or not use them as he saw fit to cope with war-born inflationary trends.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

He could:

1. Order rationing of almost anything at any time.

2. Channel scarce materials into essential fields and order top priority for defense production.

3. Requisition for the Government materials, supplies, equipment, or facilities needed for national defense. Owners would be entitled to just compensation and would have first choice on regaining their property when the Government no longer needs it.

4. Make loans, up to a total of $2,000,000,000, to expur production of needed things.

5. Put ceilings on wages and prices and adjust them from time to time as he saw fit.

PRODUCTION URGED

Amid all the activity about controls, Chairman Leon Keyserling of the President's Council of Economic Advisers got in a word about the need of production.

Keyserling said in a radio speech that the country ought to aim at a production goal of $350,000,000,000 a year by 1955. (The present annual rate is $270,000,000,000.) He said such a great output would show the Russians "the folly of attempting to continue their aggressive actions."

Keyserling did not oppose controls, but suggested they be viewed merely as means of getting more production.

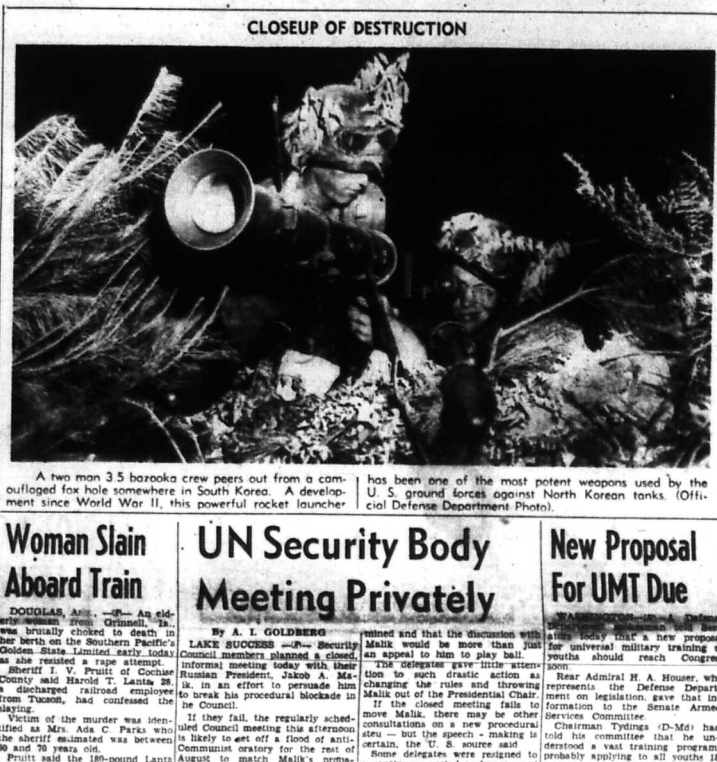
HOOVER HAS BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK, — (AP) — Former President Herbert Hoover celebrated his 76th birthday today at the home of friends in the country.

THE OLD SHAVER

When you get hooked the second it's over seem fast. . . Looks like to me it would be impossible for a Communist to hire a lawyer.

CLOSEUP OF DESTRUCTION



A two man 3.5 bazooka crew peers out from a camouflaged fox hole somewhere in South Korea. A development since World War II, this powerful rocket launcher has been one of the most potent weapons used by the U. S. ground forces against North Korean tanks. (Official Defense Department Photo).

President Would Delay Profits Tax

Sees Eventual Passage Of Levy

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON— (AP) — President Truman said today he would accept an excess profits tax if voted by Congress, but added that such controversial proposals should be put off until the next Congress meets.

He conceded that an excess profits tax — which he has not asked for — would be voted eventually. But he said he preferred it to come when Congress is over the election jitters.'

He repeated that he had asked for tax increases which he believed could be enacted quickly and that an excess profits levy is very controversial.

The President also told his news conference that Jacob Malik, Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council, is conducting a filibuster on Korea, and it is a filibuster against the Russians themselves principally.

OPTIMISTIC

Replying to another question, he said he is optimistic on the Korean military situation. He said he is taking his advice from U. S. military leaders and he is as optimistic as they are.

A reporter remarked that General Douglas MacArthur had complained that defeatists and appeasers are working against him. The President said he had not met anyone of that sort yet and emphasized he and MacArthur are in complete agreement.

He said he put MacArthur in the Japan job and also made him commander in chief of the U. N. forces in Korea, and is satisfied with what he is doing.

The President once more rejected the idea of a meeting of heads of state on the question of peace. Asked whether the U. S. would approve "high level" meetings if Trygve Lie, U. N. secretary general, took the initiative, he replied that this had not been put up to him yet and would comment when and if it is.

FAVORS PEACE

A reporter putting this question quoted Lie as saying the real crisis would come after the Korean war is ended and that "high levee" meetings would be necessary to work out a solution.

The President said he would favor anything that would contribute to world peace.

"That raises the old question whether there will be a meeting of heads of state," a reporter remarked. Mr. Truman replied flatly there will be no such meeting. He agreed however, that he was differentiating between heads of state and high level meetings.

OPA UNLIKELY

Turning again to anti-inflation controls, the president said existing Government agencies could handle the administrative job efficiently. When asked whether that meant

See PROFITS on page 13-A

N. Korean East Coast Drive Halted

TOKYO (Friday)—(AP)—U. S. troops Thursday drove thirteen miles almost to the outskirts of Chinju and snapped shut behind them an armored trap on possibly 1,000 enemy troops.

It was the biggest single day's gain of the war for American forces.

As Chinju, major enemy base in South Korea, tottered, North Koreans at the other end of the 140-mile front rolled to within eight miles of a U .S. east coast fighter base before being halted.

General MacArthur's war summary said South Koreans checked the enemy drive eight miles west of Pohang. The fighter base is near this city 63 miles north of the port of Pusan.

The enemy also loosed new attacks along the northern front, putting renewed pressure on the important supply city of Taegu, 85 miles northwest of Pusan.

They were advancing against resisting South Koreans on a front about 30 miles north of Taegu. The enemy still held a Naktong River bridgehead 29 miles southwest of Taegu against fierce American attacks. Another bridgehead twelve miles northwest of Taegu was reported wiped out.

U. S. Eighth Army leaders took hastly steps to protect the fighter plane base, southeast of Pohang on the Sea of Japan 55 miles north of Pusan.

Two Red forces rolled back crumbling South Korean troops there. AP Correspondent Hal Boyle at Pohang said the Reds were protected from American naval guns by lofty mountains in some of Korea's most rugged country.

The Pohang-bound Communists hammered down from Yongdok, which they retook Thursday, and drove on four miles to the south.

The main threat to the fighter base came from another Red force rolling toward it from the mountain village of Kigye, eight miles northwest of Pohang. A Western Korean patrol of 30 men commanded the Yongchon-Pohang supply road with machineguns.

4 PLANES LOST

Four U. S. Mustang fighters were shot down by ground fire after taking off to machinegun the invaders. One pilot was lost and three were rescued, Boyle reported.

Twenty-nine miles southwest of Taegu, the main U. S. base on the central front, a battalion of Reds held off elements of the U. S. 24th Infantry Division on the banks of the Naktong River.

American planes, including 70 B-29s from Japan and Okinawa, plastered the North Koreans. The Air Force said the B-29s badly crippled Northern rail lines with the biggest raid of the war on Wonsan, east coast rail center north of the 38th parallel. The big planes caught the 45 track-wide rail yard jammed with traffic. Ammunition,

See REDS TRAPPED on page 13-A

U.S. Gamble Pays Off

By LEIF ERICKSON

U. S. 8th Army Headquarters in Korea, — (AP) — Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, U. S. 8th Army commander, gambled in ordering the American offensive on the southern front.

It looked today as though the gamble had paid off.

The enemy drive on Pusan, American supply port, seemed secure.

If the North Koreans had reached Pusan, main objective of their southern drive, the American defense box would have collapsed.

"The war would have been over," a staff officer said.

The gamble was in thinning the American defense line along 40 air-line miles of the winding Naktong River on the west and spreading five South Korean divisions across the northern front.

LINES STRETCHED

The defense lines had to be stretched to concentrate power for the attack that drove the North Koreans retreating toward Chinju. Walker pulled the 35th Regiment of the 25th Division from the Pusan corridor and threw it with the newly arrived Fifth Marine Regiment and Fifth Infantry Regimental Combat Team from Hawaii into the southern attack.

The drive bogged down its first two days. Simultaneously the Communists crossed the Naktong, and set up three bridgeheads on the Allied eastern bank.

But the North Koreans did not have the power and the buildup ready to exploit these crossings in a break-through operation.

The Reds usually reinforce their men across the Naktong at night, only to lose heavily in daylight battle when hammered by American artillery and rocketing and strafing from the air.

In the bridgehead battle the Americans are flanking and encircling the Communists with superior numbers and firepower. This reverses the story of the Allied retreats earlier, when Americans were repeatedly encircled and outflanked.

THINLY GUARDED

Only two American divisions are watching that 40 airline mile front in the west. It must cover at least 70 miles as the river winds. The only way to hold such a line is from observation positions with troops set to strike quickly at any crossing force. That's just what the Americans have been doing.

If the North Koreans had been able to build up one of their bridgeheads and break through in force, the key U. S. base, Taegu, would be taken.

There were critical comments when General Walker gambled on this line in hope to hold such an important base intact.

But, measured against Pusan, Taegu ranks only as an effective outpost supply and air base. Pusan supports the entire United Nations campaign in Korea. There was little choice for Walker but to gamble.

The gamble isn't finished yet.

On the northern front the Com-

See U. S. GAMBLE on page 13-A

Woman Slain Aboard Train

DOUGLAS, Ariz., —(AP)— An elderly woman from Grinnell, Ia., was brutally choked to death in her berth on the Southern Pacific's Golden State Limited early today as she resisted a rape attempt.

Sheriff I. V. Pruitt of Cochise County said Harold T. Lantz, 28, a discharged railroad employee from Tucson, had confessed the slaying.

Victim of the murder was identified as Mrs. Ada C. Parks who the sheriff estimated was between 60 and 70 years old.

Pruitt said the 180-pound Lantz boarded the train at Bisbee.

"He was bumming and had no ticket," the sheriff related.

Less than a half-hour later the man ran screaming to the conductor that a woman had been murdered.

ACCUSED STRANGER

"Lantz first told the conductor a stranger had done the killing and escaped," Pruitt said. "Later he told us that he did it."

There were bite marks and scratches on the woman's body, the sheriff said, indicating she had attempted to resist the intruder's criminal attack.

Lantz apparently had no idea who the woman was, the sheriff added.

"Apparently she was on her way home," he said. The Golden State was traveling east about 4 A. M. this morning when the murder was committed in the full sleeping car. The woman was believed to have boarded the train in Phoenix.

(A woman who identified herself to the Phoenix Gazette as Mrs. Parks' niece said the victim had boarded the train in Phoenix.)

"Nobody else in the car heard

See WOMAN SLAIN on page 13-A

UN Security Body Meeting Privately

By A. I. GOLDBERG

LAKE SUCCESS —(AP)— Security Council members planned a closed, informal meeting today with their Russian President, Jakob A. Malik, in an effort to persuade him to break his procedural blockade in the Council.

If they fail, the regularly scheduled Council meeting this afternoon is likely to get off a flood of anti-Communist oratory for the rest of August to match Malik's propaganda blasts.

MALIK STUBBORN

Many Council sources agreed there was little chance of winning concession from Malik. In that event, the Western delegates planned to match the Russian speech for speech.

All delegations except Russia and Yugoslavia — the former wasn't invited, the latter refused to attend—conferred in New York yesterday on the deadlock problem. Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, who will be Council President next month, was Chairman.

After the closed session, they revealed that Arne Sunde of Norway, Council President in July, had telephoned Malik asking him to meet the other delegates for a discussion on procedure in advance of the regular meeting.

Malik agreed — "in principle" the group's statement said. Delegates promised to keep secret whatever plan they agreed to offer to break the deadlock. It was not known if they would present Malik an ultimatum.

A U. S. source said the mood of yesterday's meeting was determined and that the discussion with Malik would be more than just an appeal to him to play ball.

The delegates gave little attention to such drastic action as changing the rules and throwing Malik out of the Presidential Chair.

If the closed meeting fails to move Malik, there may be other consultations on a new procedural plan — but the speech - making is certain, the U. S. source said.

Some delegates were resigned to a continuous verbal exchange until Sept. 1, when the British delegate takes over the Council Presidency.

"We have lots more to say," the U. S. source asserted. "If Malik is going to keep on making propaganda speeches, he is going to have to listen to a lot of American speeches, too."

ANGRY CHORUS

Other delegates, who have chafed under Malik's tactic of giving himself the floor as Soviet delegate whenever he wants to attack U. N. aid for South Korea, are ready to swell the chorus.

Opening the oratory floodgates cannot halt U. N. military action underway since June. Speechmaking will hold up attempts to force Malik to allow South Korea's representative to take part in Council sessions and a vote on a pending U. S. proposal condemning North Korea for its continued disobedience of the U. N. rulings, which Malik contends is illegal.

More verbal exchanges also will hold up further action on Malik's insistence on seating Red China or his resolution to condemn U. N. bombings of North Korean towns.

New Proposal For UMT Due

[illegible] Defense [illegible] today that a new proposal for universal military training of youths should reach Congress soon.

Rear Admiral H. A. Houser, who represents the Defense Department on legislation, gave that information to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Chairman Tydings (D-Md) had told his committee that he understood a vast training program, probably applying to all youths 18 and 19 years old, now was under study.

Tydings asked a group of uniformed Army, Navy and Air Force officers, present for the committee session, if this were true.

Admiral Houser said a new UMT plan is "receiving intensive study of the Department of Defense" and should reach Congress soon. He gave no details.

Tydings remarked that additional methods, beyond the present draft act and calls to duty for some National Guard and reserve groups, probably must be found to provide the manpower needed by the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines.

The UMT disclosure came as the Senate group voted to suspend provisions of the Draft Act that directed the Army, Navy and Air Force to allow 18-year-olds to volunteer for one year of service and thus avoid being drafted at age 19 for 21 months of service.

Under present law 18-year-olds cannot be sent overseas.

Actually no one-year enlistments have been accepted in recent months because the Armed Services said the program had proved unsuccessful.

Reds Cancel Protest Over U.S. 'Bombing' In Germany

By DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN —(AP)— Communists announced today a protest to Soviet Russia against alleged "incendiary bombing" in East Germany by U. S. planes — but later withdrew the announcement.

Gerhart Eisler, East German propaganda chief, issued the original announcement, and the official Soviet zone news agency ADN distributed it. The statement was to the effect that the East German Government was asking Moscow to protect the Soviet zone against U. S. planes. Nearly four hours later, the agency issued a "bill" on the story, without explanation. An editor at ADN said the withdrawal meant "it is the same as though we had never carried it."

The original announcement started Western authorities speculating whether the Russians would attempt to blockade American planes from Berlin, which is 100 miles within the Soviet zone of Germany. Such action could set off the East-West powderkeg here again.

ADN in its original account said the Communist Government forwarded to Moscow a report by Karl Steinhoff, minister of interior in East Germany, saying incendiaries were loosed on farm centers in that area by American aircraft twice last month. (The U. S. Air Force headquarters at Wiesbaden has denied American planes were involved).

Yesterday the Soviet control commission's official newspaper hinted a Soviet air blockade of Berlin might be in the offing.

Taegliche Rundschau published an interview with a Communist worker who demanded that the Soviet Union bar American planes from flying over East Germany to prevent "not an entire crop from going up in flames."

Eisler, a fugitive from U. S. prosecution, said this resolution was adopted today by the East German cabinet.

"The Government has received with indignation the report of Dr. Steinhoff, minister of interior, regarding dropping of incendiaries on the territory of the (East) German Democratic Republic. The Government is transmitting the report on the investigation to the Government of the U. S. S. R. with a request for investigation of measures to protect the population against such criminal attacks.

This latest accusation followed a charge three months ago by Communist officials that Americans flers had dropped Colorado beetles on East German potato fields.

The Communists gave the beetle charges the full propaganda treatment. It was aired in the Communist German press and re-echoed in the press of the Soviet satellites. It was ridiculed by American authorities.

Corporation Tax Boost Approved

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Senate Finance Committee today unanimously approved President Truman's proposal for a $1,500,000,000 a year increase in corporate taxes—boosting the top corporate income rate from 38 per cent to 45 per cent.

The committee acted shortly after President Truman told a news conference that an excess profits tax will be enacted eventually.

The committee ruled that the higher rates shall apply as of July 1, 1950. It refused to accept Mr. Truman's proposal that the increases apply to all of 1950 corporate income.

The corporate increase is part of Mr. Truman's overall $5,000,000,000 tax increase proposal, to help finance the Korean war and American's armament against Communist aggression.

VOTE TOMORROW

The committee probably will vote tomorrow on the President's proposal for a $3,000,000,000 increase in levees on individual incomes—raising the rates by 20 per cent in some income categories.

The corporate rate approved today would be 25 per cent on the first $25,000 of corporation income, and 45 per cent on income above $25,000.

President Truman said that he would of course approve an excess profits tax if it is added to his $5,000,000,000 interim tax proposal.

The Score On U. S. Defense

Fabulous Cash Outlay Needed For Adequate A-Bomb Defense

By ROBERT S. BIRD AND OGDEN R. REID

(Copyright New York Herald Tribune)

The nation's leaders have overcome their fear of telling the public what might happen if atomic destruction fell on American cities. By now almost everything known on atomic bombing has been officially revealed. But these leaders are still timid about telling the public the full cost of an adequate civil defense against such a catastrophe.

This is because the larger costs enter into the realm of the politically unmeasurable. They entail the outlay not only of billions of dollars in advance of the emergency but, even more appalling the granting of powers that would drastically curtail people's liberties.

For example, Washington's civil defense experts figure on the basis of the Hiroshima casualties that not less than 200 earloads of medical supplies would be needed to treat every 50,000 casualties in an atomic attack. If an enemy, in a full-scale assault, laid down a pattern of atomic bombs over a number of American cities at the same time, the casualties might run into the millions of persons. The only possible way to assure adequate supplies for disaster of this magnitude would be to stockpile the supplies in advance.

STOCK-PILE PROBLEMS

To stock-pile them in advance would mean the building of enormous warehouse depots — acres upon acres with railroad siidings, air strips, access to arterial highways, and special interior conditioning to preserve unstable medicines and chemicals. Such depots would have to be placed in many regions around the country, and in places far removed from the target areas. They would have to be stocked in quantities that would strain the entire medical supplies industry.

The cost would be so staggering that present tentative estimates are classified secrets in Washington today.

Going further into the more hushed aspects of Washington civil defense planning, there are persons who would be made homeless in such an atomic attack described by the experts, but they do know that hundreds upon very well be stock-piled. Evacuation of survivor populations would have to be made into existing and improvised housing, perhaps for long periods of time.

To do this would mean giving authority to some agency to assign compulsory housing — to tell people where they shall live and how many square feet of living space they shall have. Leaders with political responsibilities are reluctant to talk openly about stand-by legislation for such unprecedented infringement of the American individual's liberties.

Especially is this true because they are also giving some quiet thought to compulsory assignment of housing for essential industrial workers anyway — not so much from atomic attack considerations as for controlling the labor force in a war-time production emergency.

In the planning councils where

See THE SCORE on page 4-A

(Fourth of a ten-part series)

What's Inside

	Page
Classified Want Ads	3B-7B
Comics	4B
Crossword Puzzle	5B
Editorials	12A
Markets	8B
New South	5A
Radio Program	2A
Serial Story	3A
Sports	1B-3B
Theaters	16A
Wishing Well	14A
Women's Pages	8A-9A