Weather
Partly cloudy and mild today, tonight and Sunday.
More Weather Data on Page 2-A

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 — Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas — Charlotte, North Carolina, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1950 — 30 Pages—Price Five Cents

ALLIES REACH SEOUL SUBURBS

Greece Notified Of American Aid Cut

Self-Help Efforts Not Satisfactory

Amount Of Slash To Be Decided

By L. S. CHAKALES

ATHENS — (AP) — The United States notified the Greek Government today it will cut Marshall Plan aid because of dissatisfaction with Greek efforts to help themselves.

The American decision was made known at a conference between ECA Chief Paul Porter and leading agency officials with Premier Sophocles Venizelos and his coalition Government leaders.

The amount of the reduction is to be determined in Washington.

(In the U. S. capital none of the reachable officials of the State Department or ECA would acknowledge that he knew anything about such a move.)

RADICAL STEP

The radical action was taken by the American mission following an appraisal of the Greek situation in Washington. A spokesman for Porter said the Americans felt that Greece had not "done as much as it could to help itself, and therefore there was going to be a reduction in the amount of aid."

Greece originally was allocated $220,000,000 in Marshall Plan funds for the current fiscal year.

The American spokesman made it clear that the action was not directed against the Greek Government which took office Wednesday. He said it represent an estimate of past failure to utilize American aid, and added that the cut could be compensated for by greater effort on the part of Greece.

The action is the culmination of several months of efforts, including threats by the American mission, to convince Greek leaders that substantial economic reforms and economies were essential to the continuance of U. S. aid.

ACTIONS SUGGESTED

These called for greater diligence in the collection of taxes, particularly from the wealthy classes, the elimination of bureaucratic confusion which slowed and sometimes blocked specific programs, and a sharp reduction in Government expenditures.

Mission officials said privately there were many Greek civil servants in high positions who consistently used their positions to favor selected groups. American efforts to correct these inequities have been futile they asserted.

These informants pointed out that Greece has plenty of dollar exchange, but that it is short in its own currency because Government expenditures far exceed revenue. They noted that Greece and the ECA several weeks ago signed an agreement for $200,000,000 worth of electric power projects, but that this was not carried out because the Greek Government could not produce currency to have been obtained from a higher collection of taxes and lower Government spending.

Japs May Get Voice In Writing Peace Pact

WASHINGTON — (AP) — American officials said today the United States wants to give Japan a voice in fixing the terms of the prospective Japanese peace settlement.

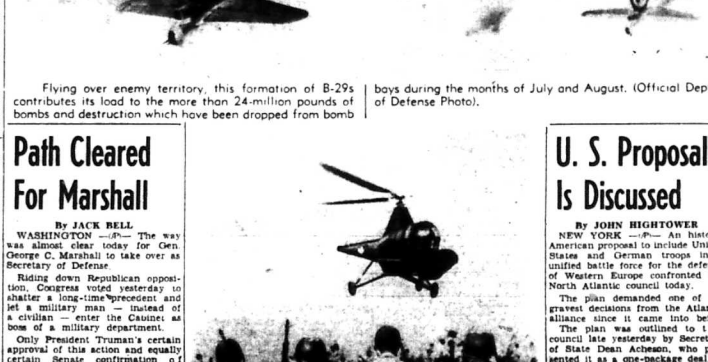
Informal exchanges with Japanese leaders are scheduled at Tokyo within the next few weeks, at the same time consultations are going on at Lake Success in an effort to get agreement with the representatives of the twelve World War II allies.

Officials said the new exchanges presumably will be through Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff.

THE OLD SHAVER

From what I've seen of these child brides, they sure do age up quick. . . . Most of the big mistakes are made up from a lot of little ones that we didn't notice.

TWO JOBS FOR AIRCRAFT IN KOREA



Flying over enemy territory, this formation of B-29s contributes its load to the more than 24-million pounds of bombs and destruction which have been dropped from bomb bays during the months of July and August. (Official Dept. of Defense Photo).

Path Cleared For Marshall

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The way was almost clear today for Gen. George C. Marshall to take over as Secretary of Defense.

Riding down Republican opposition, Congress voted yesterday to shatter a long-time precedent and let a military man — instead of a civilian — enter the Cabinet as boss of a military department.

Only President Truman's certain approval of this action and equally certain Senate confirmation of Marshall's nomination remain before Marshall can step in.

The House voted, 220 to 105, approval of a bill, requested by Mr. Truman, to amend the Armed Services Unification Act to permit Marshall — and only he — to become Secretary of Defense. This 1947 law had specified that only a civilian could hold the post. One hundred Republicans and five Democrats voted against the bill.

AMENDMENT ADDED

Before it acted, the House added an amendment expressing the sentiment of Congress that Marshall's appointment must not be followed by the nomination of another military man when he retires.

Accepting this added safeguard without debate, the Senate a couple of hours later voted 47 to 21 to send the bill on to President Truman.

One Democrat, McCarran of Nevada, joined twenty Republicans in voting against passage. Thirty-seven Democrats and ten Republicans supported it.

The President's signature on the bill will open the way for Marshall's formal nomination to succeed Louis A. Johnson who resigned early this week. Johnson had been sharply criticized by a number of Congressmen and others for what they called America's lack of military preparedness for war in Korea.

Overwhelming Senate approval of Marshall's nomination is expected, since even many of those who voted against, changing the law praised Marshall highly.

For the 69-year-old retired general, the defense post will become the second he has held in President Truman's Cabinet since his retirement as Army chief of staff after World War II. The first was Secretary of State. Before that he had been sent to China as a special envoy.

Marshall's service in the latter post brought a bitter attack on him yesterday by Senator Jenner (R-Ind).

LINKED TO YALTA

Jenner linked Marshall to the Yalta, Tehran and Potsdam decisions which he said had given Russia half the world without a fight. He also criticized Marshall's mediation proposal four years ago that Chinese Communists be brought into the Nationalist Government.

"George Marshall is not only willing, he is eager to play the role of a front man for traitors," Jenner shouted. "The truth is this is no

See WAY CLEARED on page 2A

A helicopter from an Air Rescue Squadron lands at the Korean front to pick up a wounded GI for transportation to a hospital in the rear. (Official Dept. of Defense Photo.)

32 French Sailors Missing

ST MALO, France — (AP) — The French naval frigate La Place was blasted and sunk by a magnetic mine today as she lay at anchor outside this port on the north coast of Brittany.

The naval ministry in Paris announced that only 43 of the 75 officers, men and passengers aboard have thus far been rescued. Rescue operations are continuing but the ministry said it is certain some lives have been lost.

Investigation at the spot disclosed the explosion was caused by a floating magnetic mine. There was no report as to the origin or type of the mine, which may have been left over from the last war.

The La Place, a meteorological ship, was returning from a 21-day voyage in the Atlantic. She arrived late yesterday and her commander deemed it too late to enter port and ordered her anchored for the night. The explosion occurred at 20 minutes after midnight.

The La Place formerly was the U. S. frigate Roanoke, a 1,400-toner launched March 18, 1944.

Strike Threatened At Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH —(AP)— Possibility of a strike in Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants grew today as two major unions representing the bulk of 70,000 workers expressed deep dissatisfaction with an offer of an eight-cent hourly wage hike.

The new CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and the independent United Electrical Workers (UE) flatly rejected the offer.

The UE which only yesterday signed a new contract with General Electric Corp. for what it said amounts to a 10-cent hourly boost, ordered a strike vote for the 22,000 Westinghouse workers it claims.

George Bernard Shaw Is Holding His Own

LUTON, Eng. — (AP) — Ailing George Bernard Shaw was holding his own today in the hospital where he is under treatment for a thigh fracture and bladder ailment.

A bulletin just before noon said the 94-year-old Irish playwright is "comfortable and cheerful."

U. S. Proposal Is Discussed

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK —(AP)— An historic American proposal to include United States and German troops in a unified battle force for the defense of Western Europe confronted the North Atlantic council today.

The plan demanded one of the gravest decisions from the Atlantic Alliance since it came into being.

The plan was outlined to the council late yesterday by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who presented it as a one-package deal.

He told the representatives of the other eleven Atlantic powers that the United States is ready to take the revolutionary step in its own foreign policy and assign troops to a European force, provided the other nations take other steps necessary to assure an adequate defense.

Among these other steps, Acheson explained, the United States considers it essential to include provision for the formation and arming of German units with, however, the limitation that they should not constitute a German national army and should be entirely subject to the control of the proposed Allied command.

2ND. LAST MEETING

Today is the second and, according to schedule, the last day of the 12-nation council's session here. American diplomats were hopeful that the proposals which Acheson laid down would win acceptance by tonight. Yesterday's closed-door meetings were authoritatively described as having produced no evidence of basic disagreement, although since Acheson was the last of the ministers to speak, their reaction to his presentation could not be judged fully.

Here are the salient points of the American plan, according to fully-informed diplomatic sources:

1—Creation of a central, integrated Western European defense force under the command staff headed by a supreme commander.

2—Assignment to this force of national contingents of all the different Atlantic treaty nations, especially including a substantially reenforced American army in Europe.

3—Employment of all the available manpower which can be mustered, including troops from Western Germany.

4—Reorganization of the Atlantic treaty machinery to provide for supervision of production of arms and equipment, according to a system of priorities.

5—Establishment of financial cooperation machinery, with the United States prepared to help step up the arms output of any nation which already is making a maximum effort with its own resources.

Congress Adjourns But Only For Week-End

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Staggering under a heavy load of "must" legislation, Congress last night gave up hope of starting an extended vacation this week-end.

Denham Out Of Labor Board Post

General Counsel Quits By Request

WASHINGTON— (AP) — Robert N. Denham resigned by request today as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

The resignation is effective at the close of business next Monday.

In an exchange of letters made public by the White House, Denham reviewed at length his differences with the board over administration and interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The futility indicated by such conditions is discouraging" Denham wrote, "but does not justify an abandonment of the principles that have governed me in my administration of the act pursuant to your original instructions."

COMPLYS WITH REQUEST

"However, you have now seen fit to request my resignation forthwith. In obedience to your wishes I feel that I must comply."

"However, I cannot emphasize too strongly that while I have held this office my administration has been one of honest and faithful adherence to your instructions, and loyalty to the act and to my oath in all respects."

Denham's letter was dated Sept. 15.

Replying today, Mr. Truman said the controversy between the general counsel and the five man board "is, as you indicate in your letter, one 'that should not be allowed to exist in a governmental agency occupying so important a part in its influence on our industrial economy.'"

BLAMES T-H LAW

The President added that the situation is largely due "to the fact the Taft-Hartley Act itself creates an administratively unworkable arrangement, which invites confusion and conflict between the general counsel and the board."

"Nevertheless," the President added, "it is my duty, so long as this two-headed arrangement remains in the law, to try to make it work."

He expressed gratitude to Denham "for the frankness and spirit of fair play" in which the resignation was offered and for "the service you have rendered in this difficult post."

The President did not immediately name a successor.

Denham has waged a long dispute with the five-member board, accusing it of showing a "pro-labor" bias. AFL and CIO officials have charged that Denham favored employers in NLRB cases.

The New York Herald Tribune said Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman suggested that Denham submit a routine resignation. The Herald Tribune said the White House tried to "persuade" Denham to resign quietly on the ground of ill-health, but hinted that he would be fired if he didn't adopt the suggestion.

Stassen Defense Reports Denied

PHILADELPHIA —(AP)— Reports that Harold E. Stassen, former Republican governor of Minnesota and now president of the University of Pennsylvania, might become Assistant Secretary of Defense under Gen. George C. Marshall were denied today by both men.

Marshall reached by an Evening Bulletin reporter at his home in Leesburg, Va., said: "No, I haven't considered anybody."

Stassen, unsuccessful candidate for the GOP Presidential nomination in 1944 and 1948, said at his suburban Chestnut Hill home: "I do not expect any appointment of any kind from the National Administration."

Yanks Slash Ahead On Both Fronts

TOKYO (Sunday)—AP—Tank-led American and South Korean Marines late Saturday captured the southwest industrial suburb of Seoul, fought into the northwest, and advanced towards the heart of the Red-held Korean capital.

The fast-moving attack has gained 22 miles since United Nations forces landed at Seoul's port of Inchon Friday.

The South Korean Republican high command announced the advances in a broadcast from Pusan.

AIRPORT TAKEN

U. S. Marines already have seized Seoul's Kimpo airfield, twelve miles northeast of Inchon and fifteen miles northwest of Seoul.

Simultaneously, a full-scale Allied offensive kicked off all along the 120-mile perimeter of the old defense line in South Korea.

It made good to moderate gains in hard-slogging conflict in rain and mud.

DRIVE TO RIVER

Most notable advance in the southeast was made by the U. S. Second Division. It drove back to the east bank of the Naktong River —a four and one-half-mile gain.

A Second Division spokesman said the Korean Reds were withdrawing westward in a "general exodus", and "in vast, mad confusion." The battlefield was littered with their dead.

Other American and South Korean mobile forces went forward one to three miles against more determined Red opposition in the south, north and northeast.

STRATEGY PAYING OFF

The big operation U. S. strategists conceived with the objective of quickly destroying the North Korean Army was beginning to produce results.

The South Korean high command announcement, relating to the Inchon-Seoul area, said U. S. and South Korean Marines captured the Seoul industrial suburb of Yongdungpo at 5 P. M. Saturday (3 A. M. EST Saturday).

Other U. N. forces, it said, crossed the broad Han River, between Yongdungpo and Seoul proper, and were advancing towards the heart of Seoul in street fighting.

OTHERS CROSS

The U. S. Marines who took Kimpo airfield also crossed the Han and pierced the northwest Seoul suburb of Neungrok, the South Koreans reported.

A U. S. Air Force spokesman said Kimpo was lightly defended by the Reds and was quickly secured. He said it should be in operation soon.

The Leathernecks swiftly established their Inchon beachhead Friday after 262 British and American ships brought some 40,000 troops of the new Tenth Corps to that Yellow Sea port.

RED TANKS HIT

In the very first brush, six enemy tanks were knocked out by Corsair fighter-bombers and ground fire, and the landing forces thrust forward.

Troops and equipment poured ashore in a steady stream as Inchon's damaged port installations were put into operation again.

On the old defense line some 165 mountainous miles to the southeast, the story also was one of heartening success.

"It should be over quickly," said Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army, which fought a costly and perilous delaying action since early July, awaiting this day.

However, the Eighth Army commander cautioned there would be hard fighting ahead if the Reds bring up reserves "we don't know about."

It wasn't a hasty strategy — these co-ordinated blows against the Red invaders. The bold plan for the west coast landings was conceived by MacArthur July 12, less than three weeks after the tank-led North Korean crossed parallel 38 dividing the Asiatic peninsula.

It was planned when green American occupation troops from Japan were retreating bitterly before the Red juggernaut on the Kum River.

The big push in the Southeast began at dawn under overcast skies.

Heavy rains fell in some sectors during the day, but the Eighth Army communique said the ad-

See ALLIED FORCES on page 2A

Reds Not Yet Aware War Lost

By HAL BOYLE

WITH U.S. TROOPS ON THE TAEGU FRONT, Korea — (AP) — The American recapture of Waegwan, northwest of Taegu, appeared at hand tonight.

Fanatical Red troops threw hand grenades "like they were sowing wheat" in an attempt to halt the giant United Nations offensive aimed at linking the Taegu and Inchon fronts.

The Allied left flank had swept up from the South to within sight of flaming Waegwan, 12 air miles northwest of Taegu.

FIRST OBJECTIVE

The wretched city lies on the east bank of the Naktong River and is the first objective of the breakthrough drive back up the Taegu-Taejon-Seoul corridor to help shorten the Korean war.

Rain, hard luck and an unexpected counterattack by an enemy division in danger of entrapment slowed the advance of the mighty Allied drive that began this morning along a 30 mile front.

The Americans were hitting back along the heartbreak highway down which they had retreated for nearly three months.

They struck north and northwest toward a distant goal — the Seoul-Inchon area nearly 200 road miles away.

YANKS OPTIMISTIC

Weary troops, worn by weeks of fighting to stand off the encircling moves to capture Taegu, leaped off light-heartedly at 9 A. M. Although lowering clouds had washed out a planned saturation bombing of enemy positions by B-29s, the doughboys felt the morale of the North Koreans would be shattered by the amphibious landing behind their lines Friday.

This hope was quickly dashed. Instead of surrendering in masses, the North Koreans fought back with animal ferocity. Disappointment deepened with the darkening day. The fighting grew more bitter.

The United Nations troops did well on the flanks. They reached the Naktong River on the left and swung up to several miles. At dusk they began to throw mortar fire into Waegwan. On the right flank they circled some three miles through rain-wet hills east of Taibu.

But in the central sector the spearheading First Cavalry Division was held to less than a mile overall gain in its frontal march toward Waegwan where the road from Taegu to Taejon and Seoul crosses the Naktong River.

Foot troopers collided headon with the North Korean Third Division. This is an outfit the First Cavalry has fought so often in this sector that Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay dryly spoke of late today as "our old friends."

"They attack us as we attack," Gay said. "And they have been reinforced to full strength — 10,000 men."

Into The Mouth Of Death

6 Destroyers Exposed Wolmi Gun Positions By Drawing Fire

By RELMAN MORIN

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN, OFF INCHON, Korea —(AP)— The landing at Inchon in a large part is the story of six brave little ships and a wonderful blunder.

The North Koreans made the blunder. The little ships, the big ones, the planes and finally a Marine assault force capitalized on it.

A chain of events started by those six ships led directly to the victory of Inchon.

WOLMI TOPOGRAPHY

In the entrance to Inchon harbor, and commanding approaches to it, is the island of Wolmi. It is a wooded island shaped like an oyster shell. From the beaches, the ground rises 300 feet to a rounded top. A stone causeway connects the island to the Inchon waterfront.

Wolmi was the key to the entire operation. Before the main attack on Inchon could begin, Wolmi had to be taken. In an order issued before the battle, Rear Adm. James H. Hoyle, commander of Task Force 90, said:

"This mission (Wolmi) must be successfully completed at any cost. Failure will seriously jeopardize or even prevent the major amphibious assault on Inchon. Therefore, press the assault with the utmost vigor despite loss or difficulty."

A big question loomed — what did the North Koreans have on Wolmi to defend it? How many guns? How big? Where?

Six brave little ships — six destroyers — were sent to find out.

Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, commander of Joint Task Force Seven, ordered a "reconnaissance in force."

The mission frankly was to draw fire from Wolmi — the more fire the better.

A destroyer's armor is three-eighths of an inch thick. Practically anything stronger than a slingshot will pierce it.

6 BRAVE SHIPS

On the morning of Sept. 13, "D Day minus two," the six brave little ships, moving in column, and slowly, sailed into the narrowing channel leading past Wolmi to Inchon.

One anchored off the southern face of the island. Three passed through the neck of the channel to the other side. Two remained in the channel.

None was more than a mile from the beaches and some were 1,000 yards — two - thirds of a mile.

They were "sitting ducks." That's what they were meant to be, juicy targets for the concealed guns on the shore.

From all over the elbow of the channel farther down, thousands of binoculars were trained on them from the American and British cruisers and the other ships. The silence was like blanket. It was a brilliantly sunny day and you could see even without binoculars.

Suddenly there was a single sharp white flash. Seconds later the muffled crack of the gun came back. "The 730 reports she spotted a battery moving on shore," a report to the bridge of the flagship said.

A few more tense, breathless, incredible seconds of waiting passed.

Still silence. Wolmi Island looked like a picnickers' paradise, green-wooded and serene.

FATEFUL BLUNDER

Then the North Koreans made the fateful and wonderful blunder.

Suddenly a necklace of gun flashes sparkled around the waist of the island. The flashes were red-

See 6 DESTROYERS on page 2A

What's Inside

Book Page	9A
Church Page	8B
Classified Want Ads	7B-8B
Comics	6B
Crossword Puzzle	8B
Editorials	4A
Radio Program	2A
Serial Story	12A
Sports	2B-3B
Theaters	9A-11A
Wishing Well	8A
Women's Pages	4A-6A