

Weather
Cloudy and cool today and tonight. Saturday, partly cloudy and warmer.
More Weather Data on Page 10-B

WANTED AT UN Council Votes To Hear Red China Decision On Crossing Line

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"School-age persons accounted for virtually all of the changes," said the Bureau.

The armed forces, just beginning a steady decline, increased from 1,337,000 in August to 1,453,000 as of Sept. 9, thus taking 116,000 men out of the labor force, the Bureau reported.

To Take Part In Debate On Formosa

Ruling Challenged By Nationalists

By STANLEY JOHNSON
NEW YORK (AP)—The U. N. Security Council voted 7 to 4 today to permit Communist China's participation in the council's Formosa debate after Nov. 15.

Council President Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Great Britain ruled that the proposal was adopted. Nationalist China immediately challenged the ruling on the ground she had vetoed the resolution.

The resolution on which the council voted was introduced by Ecuador. Yugoslavia withdrew a similar resolution of her own when the council convened.

First Test

The first test came in a vote on the operative part of the Ecuadorian resolution, calling for a postponement of the debate on Red China's charges of American aggression against Formosa until Nov. 15 and inviting the People's Republic to send a representative here to take part in the discussion.

Voting for this were Russia, Britain, France, Norway, India, Yugoslavia and Ecuador. The United States, Nationalist China, Cuba and Egypt voted against it.

The five permanent members of the council, including the United States, abstained from the vote, including a long preamble. The result was the same as that which would have been the result of a vote on the substantive part of the resolution.

Council rules require seven affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members, for approval of questions of substance. On procedural questions, the permanent members do not have to concur if a measure receives a total of seven votes. In other words, the veto does not apply.

The permanent members are the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China. Two of them—the United States and China—voted against the Ecuadorian proposal.

It was on this that Nationalist China, which had been expelled from Formosa, based its contention that the proposal had been vetoed. He argued that at least one of the five permanent members had previously declared the question was procedural.



A grief-stricken American infantryman whose buddy has been killed in action is comforted by another soldier after a patrol in Korea, a medical corpsman methodically fills out the casualty tags. (Official Department of Defense Photo.)

U. S. Policy Statement

Russia Called 'Power-Hungry'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department today said "a power-hungry government that is bent on spreading its power by force, terror."

In a policy outline drafted at President Truman's suggestion, the department said that since 1945 the Soviet Union has annexed some 1,500,000 square miles of new territory and has taken more than 500,000,000 people under its control.

"It is now trying to extend its empire across Asia," the department added.

These new denunciations of Russia were contained in a 100-page booklet entitled "Our Foreign Policy." In a brief foreword, Mr. Truman said he suggested the work "be done as simply and clearly as possible" when we are after in our relations with other governments and their peoples.

A first printing of 50,000 book-

Gen. Hershey Urges Draft Extension

Director Favors 30 Months Hitch

WASHINGTON (AP)—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, recommended today that the draft should be extended from 21 months to 30 months.

He advanced the proposal as a means of maintaining an Army of 1,500,000.

Hershey made this and three other major recommendations to the House Armed Services Committee which is studying possible revision in the draft.

The other suggested changes:

To modify deferment for dependency. He would have deferment for collateral dependencies wiped out.

To remove restrictions on induction of veterans under 35 years of age.

To watch carefully that the "occupational" standard does not get out of hand.

In explanation of the third suggestion, Hershey said he believed "we are going to have to get a new approach to capacity to serve."

Although he did not specify, this apparently would mean less strict qualifications.

AGES NAME

Hershey made no recommendations for changing the present draft age of 19 through 23.

In fact, he said he believed that the Army could be raised and maintained by depending on this age group if the other suggestions are adopted.

Chairman Vinson (D-Cal.) is directing the work of the House committee to find what is needed, he said, to "attain the size of the Army contemplated by Vinson on the size."

Hershey said it would take time—possibly two or three years—to build up to the 1,500,000-man army he mentioned. Also, in an apparent indication that the military is thinking of a large army for some time to come, he said that his recommendations should be adopted if this country is to have a sizeable armed force "indefinitely—a generation."

MILLION GOAL

There were earlier indications that the high command's thinking of an army of nearly 1,000,000 men by March 1951. Last June 30, the announced strength was 581,000. Present totals are not being announced. However, 50,000 were drafted in September alone.

In suggesting a 30-month draft, Hershey proposed that six months be spent in training and 24 months in service.

He also said he thought it would be advisable to give a man at least three months basic training before he reaches 19 years of age. As it is now, he is not liable for induction until he reaches 19, although he must register for the draft when he is 18.

Inductees always should be permitted to finish high school before going into the service, he said. He added that the objective should be to return the man to a civilian life.

Gen. Hershey Urges Draft Extension

TOKYO (AP)—South Korean forces chased broken-down Communist invader units to the parallel 38 border of Red North Korea tonight and then were called to a halt by the Allied command.

The Allied vanguard was pouring artillery fire on Red positions astride the line between the Red North and democratic South.

A U. S. 8th Army headquarters spokesman said the South Koreans were ordered to stop their advance and wait for what he called regrouping. He declined to say or speculate on what would happen after regrouping took place.

There was still no announced word on whether the victorious Allied armies in the South would strike into Red Korea to police it against any future invasion or Soviet-inspired uprisings.

Now was there any indication that border-crossing might be left over to the U. N.-armed South Koreans or other non-American allies as had been suggested in diplomatic circles elsewhere?

Among the suggestions was that Americans might be kept out of any police force going north of 38 in order not to provide border-crossing Red and nearby Soviet Siberia.

The advancing South Koreans in their armored progress along the Red border on the east coast.

Others Advancing

Other South Koreans were reported heading 25 miles north of Seoul, the liberated Korean capital 30 miles west of the Red border.

General MacArthur solemnly turned Seoul over to President Syngman Rhee Friday.

Then the 8th Army commander, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, told the press that the 8th Army was in the capital.

"We are not concerned, the war is over. The enemy's army has disintegrated into ineffective pieces which have no real offensive power."

He did not elaborate on "we." The fighting northward along the South Korean to the Red boundary posed a pressing question. Would heavily-armed Communist forces go across unaccompanied by other Allied troops and wind up the war?

Non-Communist diplomatic spokesmen agreed generally that MacArthur had broad authority from the United Nations to smash across the boundary with whatever force at hand that he wants to use. There was a move in the U. N. to have the South Koreans advance up the east coast had carried nearly 100 miles from their jumping-off place near Pohang sept. 24, and for two months was the eastern sector of the old Allied southern beachhead.

RED TRY HAND

AP Official Walter L. Erickson, flying over the boundary on an observation mission, reported the North Korean army had been seen to make a stand on 38 some five miles south of Yangyang and two miles north of Seoul.

He saw shells from South Korean artillery hammering a ridge near the town of Yangyang, some 10 miles north of 38, a small village was

in flames. But Erickson said he could not see any sign of the enemy either in vehicles or on foot from 12 to 15 miles north of the boundary.

An automobile caravan along the battle-rubbed streets of Seoul preceded the Red noon ceremony in which the capital was restored as a seat of government for President Rhee.

The staff cars were flown to Seoul. Kimpo airport from Tokyo and across the Han River over a pontoon bridge also flown to the capital. Hundreds of civilians lined the streets. Few appeared—evidently not comprehending the significance of the caravan.

BOMB FOUND

In the battle-cracked capital building shortly before MacArthur appeared, security officers found and removed a bundle of dynamite with a wire attached. It was enough to have blown out the front of the big building, they said.

While shattered glass shrapnel into the assembly chamber from a blasted dome overhead, General MacArthur told the 8th Army and Navy commanders. Then the Princeton-educated Korean chief

I am happy to assure to you, Mr. President, the seat of your government—that from this point on, we have no real constitutional responsibilities.

Rhee thanked the U. N. commander and the Allied air, field and Navy commanders. Then the Princeton-educated Korean chief

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German Cops Set For Reds

BOHN, Germany (AP)—West German police today began a campaign to meet an expected onslaught by thousands of rioting East Germans. They are expected to be in the industrial Ruhr this weekend.

From Hamburg in the northern corner of the Allied zones to Cologne on the Rhine, cities were alerted by German police to strengthen reserves and warned the citizens to stay away from the streets and avoid public gatherings.

British authorities said intelligence reports showed that East German demonstrations will erupt in nine or ten cities despite Allied and German bans.

The Communists have publicly trumpeted their intention to "fight" against the strengthening of Western defenses in Germany and undermine the West German Government.

The Government's refugee ministry announced today that Soviet agents have been flooding into Western Germany recently disguised as refugees. These agents apparently have been assigned to open chaos by fomenting riots. The ministry estimates that the influx of refugees from the east doubled during August over July and now numbers 1,000 persons a day.

Many agents being sent to the west by Soviet authorities are equipped with all necessary identity papers and "proof" that they are political refugees, the ministry said.

Yank Planes Cause Red Traffic Jams

FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA (AP)—Fifth Air Force pilots today forced North Korean troops and vehicles into highway jams north of Taejeon and the enemy was at the mercy of U. S. warplanes.

The pilots said the Red fell among their dead comrades until they were forced to stop and then leaped up to fight.

One North Korean group tried to break out of Taejeon and was spotted by a flight of F-84 Mustangs. The pilots said they dropped incendiary bombs on the enemy positions, burning out the Reds.

Dean Is Reported Given Medical Aid

CHINJU FRONT, Korea (AP)—American prisoners of war rescued today said they were treated by a North Korean medical officer that he had seen and treated Maj. Gen. William P. Dean, missing commander of the U. S. 8th Division. The time of treatment was not reported.

Dean was last seen by his GIs last after the July 20 fighting in the streets of Taejeon. The GIs told that the Reds reported the Communist army doctor said Dean was seen later in a Red prisoner-of-war camp in the north.

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Total U. S. Casualties In Korea Now Put At 17,220

WASHINGTON (AP)—The announced total of U. S. casualties in the Korean war rose to 17,220 today.

The Defense Department reported the figure as the total of 17,220 listed as missing, 10,226 wounded and 3,848 missing. Casualties through Sept. 22 included 14 dead, 26 wounded and 3 missing in action.

Total Marine Corps casualties reported are 801. Listed dead are 175, wounded 787, and missing 12. The Air Force casualty total is 138, of whom 11 were reported dead, 11 wounded and 97 missing in action.

These figures represent only casualties whose next of kin were notified by midnight Sept. 22. They do not reflect all casualties up to that date because of the time required to receive reports from the Far East and to notify the families.

UN Grapples With Problem Of Korea

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Nations shifted into high gear today racing to keep up with Allied plans for pulling North Korean Communist back into North Korea.

High officials feel U. N. political action must stay abreast of events brought about by the victories of the North Korean army.

The triumph of the U. N.'s first venture in crushing armed aggression has caused a tremendous outburst of optimism here. It makes most non-Communist delegations feel that the decision to use the political and economic force of war-torn Korea with its own and that Asian country a show-piece of what the U. N. can accomplish.

These delegations will be emboldened in a British resolution which is the subject today of last-minute consultations among many delegations. The United States already has given approval to other British proposals.

RESOLUTION PUSHED

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India Opposes Crossing Line

LONDON (AP)—India has told the United States, Britain and other Western nations she will oppose any plan for United Nations to pursue North Korean Communist across the 38th parallel.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has expressed his view to leaders of the big Western powers that the U. N. is committed by its charter to the South Korean area and not to the subjugation of North Korea.

Nehru said India is considered here as bringing into the open a split decision in the present U. N. some of the British Commonwealth countries over the question whether North Korea should or should not be entered.

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TEN ENGINES AND FOURTEEN CAMERAS

This is the first in-flight photo of the RB-36, a reconnaissance version of the long-range B-36 bomber. In the bomb boys of this ship are fourteen different cameras, including one with a 42-inch focal length lens. Speed of the jet is over 435 miles per hour. In each jet pod are two jet engines, giving the plane a total of ten engines. (Acme Telephoto.)

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