

The GOP stable is full of governors and Senators—and a general, Congressman and college president—who might get the nod for the No. 2 spot on the Presidential ticket. See Congress Quarterly's Vesp roundup on the editorial page, 16-A.

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THE NEWS

★★★★★
Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in the Carolinas

Charlotte, North Carolina, Wednesday, June 25, 1952

34 Pages—Price Five Cents

Anti-U. S. Riot Broken Up By Japanese Cops

2,500 Communists Battle In Station

By OLYN CLEMENTS

TOKYO (U-P)—One thousand steel helmeted Japanese police tonight broke up a mob of 2,500 Korean and Japanese Communists hurling firebombs and clubs in crowded Shinjuku station in a brief half-hour battle.

Rioting in the huge suburban station followed by several hours bitter anti-American rioting in the crowded Osaka area in Southern Japan.

Thirty police were injured by the rain of rocks, fire bombs, and acid bombs at Shinjuku Station. Police treated twenty of the rioters, fifteen of whom were injured.

At least 34 police and 30 rioters were hurt and 100 demonstrators were jailed in the Osaka area. Two American MPs were hurt.

An American general was turned slightly in the Osaka rioting.

The Reds were observing the second anniversary of the Korean War with demonstrations elsewhere in many large Japanese cities.

The Tokyo riot at the scene of bloody May Day and May 30 fights flared after a four-hour meeting of the Communists.

The Communists marched on the station waving red flags and shouting "Long live the Soviet Union." Police quarters were fired but the blaze was quickly quenched.

The police, experts at riot tactics, had been waiting at the teeming station, six miles from downtown Tokyo, for the Reds.

An estimated 150 Koreans banded 100 police with fire bottle bombs, spears and flag poles when officers tried to block an unregulated demonstration in the Osaka area.

Later, 200 Koreans marched on a police station to demand release of the 12. There was a riotous clash. Thirty-nine Koreans were arrested, three police received head injuries, another was burned and four demonstrators, including one woman, were injured.

U.S. Brig. Gen. Carter W. Clarke, commanding a logistical unit in Southern Japan, was injured in the face by sulphuric acid hurled into his car by the Communists. He suffered superficial burns and continued to his office.

TRAIN STOLEN
The rioters had stolen a four-car passenger train after assembling for the night in the countryside. The train roared toward Osaka, Japan's second largest city and the industrial hub of the islands, but halted outside the metropolis.

The mob armed itself with sticks, stones and at least 20 police pistols before 80 Japanese policemen lunged into them with clubs and tear gas.

The flow and snarls were cracked by bamboo poles in wild fighting. Sixteen policemen were hurt with bamboo, and 20 rioters were hurt seriously when the mob attacked police cars.

The mob formed in the campus of the branch school of Osaka University in Toyonaka City. They built bonfires and worked themselves into a frenzy during the night at Saita City, where they attacked police boxes with fire and sulphuric acid.

OUR WEATHER

Clear to partly cloudy and hot tonight and Thursday. Expected high today, 100 degrees. Low tonight, 73 degrees. Highest yesterday, 98 degrees. Lowest this morning, 75 degrees.

Source, 5:10 A. M.; sunset, 7:45 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 17-A

FIXING THERMOMETERS

Got a thermometer that's out of service because the mercury's been "paralyzed"? Probably you can fix it yourself. First, try tapping the thermometer in the palm of your hand, bulb down. If this doesn't work, try centrifugal force: Tie a stout string to the thermometer and swing around 700 times. Nine times if this still stubborn, try the refrigeration technique. All this involves is placing the thermometer in the freezing compartment of your refrigerator, and letting the cold drive the mercury down into the bulb.

DEMOCRATS KEEP BUSY

Taft Sees Victory; Ike Works On Talk

By The Associated Press

While Gen. Dwight Eisenhower outlined a domestic policy speech today, Sen. Robert Taft talked confidently of possibly being nominated for the Republican convention's first ballot.

Eisenhower's meeting at Denver with some of his Louisiana backers, discussed topics he will bring up in his speech tomorrow night at the Denver Coliseum (CBS-Radio 9:30 p. m. EST).

Asked about economic controls, due to expire June 30 unless Congress renews them, Eisenhower said:

"I have much more faith in the ability of the various economic forces that take charge of such things than I do in bureaucratic rule and law."

He added, however, that he believes controls should be eliminated "very gradually and intelligently."

Eisenhower repeated that, in his speech, he will not go into details about "problems of which I am very sure."

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He claims a majority already of the 1,200 delegates, the number needed for nomination. He met this week with delegates from Maryland and Pennsylvania and has a date Friday with the Virginia delegation.

"I don't expect converts to come up to the altar and confess," he said of these meetings. "The result when I leave will be the same as when I start."

The Associated Press tabulation of pre-convention delegate strength based on approved and conceded alignments, now gives: Taft 478, Eisenhower 353, others 129 and unknown 204.

Taft disclosed today that one of his supporters will substitute for Rep. Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, the presiding officer, in voting on presidential ballots at the GOP convention.

He told a news conference that while Martin is regarded as neutral in the presidential contest, the Congress has agreed that Basil Brewer, publisher of The New Bedford Standard-Times, served as Taft's manager in Massachusetts.

Denying that he is attempting to use a "steamroller" at the Chicago convention, he said:

"I am not going to use a steamroller. I am going to use a bulldozer."

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Meeting Fails To Bring Peace In Plane Fight

F-86 Production Is Facing Threat

LOS ANGELES (U-P)—Twenty-three hours of steady negotiation and an urgent Government appeal to continue producing jet fighter planes for Korea failed today to bring an agreement between 25,000 aircraft workers and North American Aviation Corp.

A strike can be called today, Harry Malcolm, Federal conciliation commissioner, termed the marathon negotiations "rugged" to reporters, and said:

"Progress has been made, but not enough."

Asked if the company had raised its offer of a five-cent an hour cost, Malcolm replied: "I don't want to talk about that."

Cyrus Ching, director of the mediation service in Washington, sent messages to the company and the CIO United Auto Workers asking that a strike be postponed. He said that a strike was postponed. He said that a strike was postponed.

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MAKING IT HOTTER FOR REDS

Atlee Says Electric Plant Bombing Is Threat To Peace

This dramatic photo shows a low-level raid on a mountain peak by a 3rd Bomb Wing B-26 just after a napalm bomb hit the Communist-held position. The fanatical USAF photo was speedily subdued by ground forces following this devastating drop.

(USAF Photo via United Press Telephoto.)

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Taft-Hartley Move Sought By Both Houses

'Request' Written Into Controls Bill

WASHINGTON (U-P)—The House joined with the Senate today in requesting President Truman to try to stop the three-week-old steel strike by using the Taft-Hartley law.

It wrote the "request" into a wage-price-control bill on which a final vote must be taken, after refusing to "direct" the President to take injunction action.

The standing vote for the injunction "request" was 190 to 133.

The "request" was embodied in an amendment offered by Rep. Smith (D-Va.). It was supported by most Republicans and almost all the Southern Democrats. Administration Democrats and some Republicans from big industrial areas voted against it.

Under the Taft-Hartley law, the administration could seek a court order, good for 60 days, against continuing the strike.

The Senate voted two weeks ago to request that Truman use this procedure.

After that vote, there was speculation the President would turn to the law, despite his distaste for it. If the House followed the Senate's lead.

But last Thursday Truman told newsmen that Congress couldn't tell him what to do.

He went on to say, however, that he was considering use of the law and had had it under consideration all along.

Then, in the next breath, he questioned whether the striking steel workers would go back to their jobs even if the law went out as anti-strike injunction.

Today, Presidential Secretary Joseph P. Kamp said whether any White House action was imminent on steel.

He replied: "Not that I know of."

A voice vote beat the move in the House to "direct" use of Taft-Hartley.

Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) had proposed the House "direct" use of the law rather than simply "request" it.

He said he had no debate leading up to the voting.

At the one extreme, a Republican shouted that what the House should do is impeach Truman.

Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich.) said: "This action is a direct insult to Congress on page 17-A."

House Weighs Controls' Fate

WASHINGTON (U-P)—The House voted today to let each Federal agency decide whether to raise its price ceilings in the light of the price mark-up practice he followed in June.

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