Weather
Partly cloudy and warm today, tonight and Thursday.
More Weather Data on Page 7-A

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper In The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 | Charlotte, North Carolina, Wednesday, September 20, 1950 | 40 Pages—Price Five Cents

Acheson Calls For Peace Patrol, UN Armed Force

ALLIES POUND AT SEOUL GATES

U. S. Policy Laid Before Assembly

Want Provision For Quick Action

By TOM OCHILTREE

NEW YORK—(AP)—Secretary of State Acheson laid before the U.N. Assembly today an American program to combat aggression anywhere in the world, including a provision for a peace patrol and military forces to back up United Nations decisions.

He also suggested that the assembly organize itself so it can meet "upon 24 hours notice" to act on any breach of the peace on which the veto-bound Security Council cannot act. This would apply in any subsequent case similar to the present Korean war.

Giving a major outline of United States policy in the U. N., Acheson said a world organization with teeth to back up its decisions might deter the realists in the Kremlin from seeking the piece-meal dismemberment of the non-Soviet world.

"If this does not occur, the increase in our defensive strength shall be the means of ensuring our survival and protecting the essential values of our societies," he declared.

FORMOSA QUESTION

Acheson proposed that the Formosa question should be placed on the assembly agenda as a matter "of special and urgent importance." Formosa now is the last stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists. Its waters now are being patrolled by American naval units on orders of President Truman to prevent the spread of the Korean conflict throughout the Orient. The Secretary of State said the United States Government believes the "problem of Formosa and the nearly 8,000,000 people who inhabit it should flot be settled by force."

Referring to Korea the Secretary of State expressed confidence that U. N. forces — the bulk of them American — would be able to crush the Communist aggression there and that Korea will be returned "to the custody of its own people under the guidance of the United Nations." There was no reference to whether the United States wanted U. N. forces to pursue the North Koreans north of the 38th parallel.

Acheson spoke a short time after the assembly completed its organizational work in the second meeting of its current session.

Brazilian Delegate C. De Freitas-Valle opened the assembly's general debate. The Brazilian also suggested that the assembly give consideration to plans for "establishment of an international force and the creation of a system for the prompt mobilization of all common resources."

The American program, presented in detail by Acheson, including the following proposals:

"First, a provision for the calling of an emergency session of the General Assembly upon twenty-four hours notice if the security council is prevented from acting upon a breach of the peace or an act of aggression.

"Second, the establishment by the General Assembly of a security patrol, a peace patrol, to provide immediate and independent observation and reporting from any area in which international conflict threatens, upon the invitation or with the consent of the state visited.

UN FORCE

"Third, a plan under which each member nation would designate within its national armed forces a United Nations unit or units, to be specially trained and equipped and continuously maintained in readiness for prompt service on behalf of the United Nations. To assist in the organization, training and equipping of such units, we will suggest that a United Nations military advisor be appointed. Until such time as the forces provided for under article 43 are made available to the United Nations, the availability of these national units will be an important step toward the development of a world-wide security system.

"Fourth, the establishment by the General Assembly of a committee to study and report on means which the United Nations might use through collective action — including the use of armed force — to carry out the purposes and principles of the charter."

Acheson said: "There is no longer any question: Will the United Nations survive? Will the United Nations suffer the fate of the League of Nations? This question has been answered. If by nothing else, it has been answered by United Nations action against aggression in Korea. Blood is thicker than ink."

POLITENESS RULES AS DIPLOMATS MEET

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky (left), bows slightly to American Secretary of State Dean Acheson as the two shake hands at the opening of the United Nations' General Assembly in New York. Vishinsky wasted no time blasting the U. S. once the meeting got under way. (Acme Telephoto.)

Risks Presidential Veto

House Passes Red Control Bill

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Disregarding the chance of a Presidential veto, the House today passed a subversive control bill calling for peacetime registration of Communists and wartime internment of potential spies and saboteurs.

The vote was 312 to 20.

Agreeing to a Senate-House compromise on conflicting versions of the bill, the House sent it back to the Senate for expected speedy concurrence.

By completing Congressional action at once, the Senate could send the bill to the White House in time for President Truman to act on it before Congress begins a hoped-for adjournment or recess this week-end.

Should President Truman decide to veto it, today's top-heavy vote made it almost certain that the House would over-ride it by the necessary two-thirds vote.

OTHER MEASURES

The bill is one of three measures standing between Congress and a vacation.

It will be followed by another Senate-House compromise, a $17,000,000,000 defense appropriation measure. The major issue in this measure is a Senate-voted ban against economic help to nations shipping arms or component parts to Russia or her friends.

The third "must" bill, boosting taxes by an estimated $5,000,000,000 a year, is slated for House consideration tomorrow if Senate-House conferees have a compromise version ready.

The House votes first on all three bills, with the Senate ready to follow suit in a hurry.

There is no assurance that Mr. Truman will veto the subversives control bill. In fact, some House sources close to him think he will approve it, perhaps with a critical statement, in time for Congress to get away by the end of this week. The compromise bill is a redraft of earlier versions which the President publicly objected to on the ground they would endanger the rights of loyal citizens.

The bill's backers have no intention of permitting Congress to adjourn or recess until the President acts. They don't want a post-adjournment veto to kill the measure.

REACTION UNFAVORABLE

A White House aide last night withheld comment on the possibility of a veto, but said that of some 6,000 telegrams and letters received in the last four or five days on the issue, only 200 favored the anti-Communist legislation.

The bill would require Communists and fellow travelers to register with the Federal Government through the Attorney General. Failure to do so could subject them into imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $10,000.

In time of war or rebellion, the Government could intern persons regarded as potential spies or saboteurs, although they would not be confined as criminals. Presumably, they would be put into civilian internment centers.

In addition to requiring registration and providing for detention, the bill tightens up existing espionage, sabotage, alien exclusion, deportation and immigration laws. In general, it would make it harder for an undesirable person to get into the country and still harder for him to slip out.

It would require Communist and "front" groups to label as Communist-inspired any material they mailed or broadcast.

Communists would be barred from Federal employment and from jobs in defense plants and vital public utilities.

MIDWAY AT CAGLIARI

CAGLIARI, Sardinia —(AP)— The U. S. aircraft carrier Midway and twelve smaller units of the American Mediterranean fleet arrived here today from Algiers. The U. S. ships are expected to remain here for a few days.

AFL Plans New Drive In South

By TIM PARKER

HOUSTON — (AP) — The American Federation of Labor is planning new efforts toward organization of workers in the South. The AFL also may try to move into John L. Lewis' domain — the coal fields.

Resolutions aimed at those objectives were ready today for submission to the AFL's 69th annual convention. They were expected to win unanimous approval, probably Friday.

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin was today's principal scheduled speaker, and second in a series of administration spokesmen to appear. W. Averell Harriman, special assistant to President Truman, told the AFL yesterday Senator Taft (R-Ohio) should be defeated for reelection. President Truman sent a message praising labor's production efforts and repeating his opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act. Vice President Barkley is scheduled to speak tomorrow.

The AFL claims that many employers seeking to evade union influence are shifting their industries to the fast growing South and Southwest, where union control is weaker.

'CITADEL OF REACTION'

"Unionization of the Southern industries," says the resolution, "will not only improve the standard of living of millions of workers located in the South, benefit the nation as a whole by adding substantially to the purchasing power essential to the prosperity of our country, . . . but it will also weaken the forces of reaction since the South today constitutes the strongest citadel of reaction in our nation."

A conference of all AFL officers and representatives having jurisdiction over Southern industries was urged for the purpose of "co-ordinating their organization activities in the South and giving impetus" to the campaign.

Marshall's Confirmation Is Certain

Senate Group Gives Approval

By ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON— (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall stood today on the threshold of perhaps the most difficult office he has held in 48 years as a soldier and statesman.

Only certain Senate confirmation of his appointment and the formality of administering an oath were needed to make him the nation's third Secretary of Defense.

If there was any doubt that the job is difficult and demanding, the record should resolve the doubt. James Forrestal, the first defense secretary, collapsed under the pressure of the word, resigned, committed suicide. Louis Johnson, caught up in interdepartmental controversy and Congressional criticism, was forced to resign.

Marshall's appointment was approved 9 to 2 by the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday after he had answered questions about his attitude toward the job. The "no" votes came from Senators Knowland (R-Calif) and Cain (R-Wash), in protest against naming a military man to a post Congress created to keep a civilian in charge. They also voted last week against the law change rushed through Congress in a special session in Marshall's behalf.

EARLY VOTE SOUGHT

Senate ratification of the committee's recommendation was taken for granted. Leaders hoped to get a vote today.

The committee questioning of the 69-year-old Marshall ranged over a wide field of subjects.

Now was his health? He replied that he came to the hearing fresh from a checkup by Army doctors who "say the machinery is all right." He looked well.

Remembering disagreements between Johnson and Secretary of State Acheson and the charges that Marshall would be a "stooge" for Acheson, the Senators wanted his "conception" of the relationship between the two offices.

UP TO PRESIDENT

Well, said Marshall, he would have to speak "off the cuff" about that . . . "The Secretary of State is the natural leader in matters of international relations" . . . But "The Secretary of Defense is deeply concerned when these relationships, negotiations and treaties affect our military posture" . . . It is the duty of the defense secretary to make clear to the State Department what he perceives in situations and "if there is a disagreement," why then the President decides what is to be the foreign policy.

Would Marshall permit his previous views as Secretary of State to interfere with his views as Secretary of Defense?

"I don't say what happens now washes out all my previous opinions, but I've got to put them under a microscope," he replied.

Drunken Bees Strafe Airport At London

LONDON —(AP)— Thousands of bees carried out low-level attacks on targets — customs men, passengers and just bystanders — at London Airport yesterday.

But there were no casualties. The bees were drunk. They had gathered for one on the house when a passenger dropped a bottle of cognac.

Ball Of Fire Lights Up Sky

Meteor Blast Seen Over Wide Area Of U. S.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (AP) — A meteor flashed through the sky to the west of here early today and apparently exploded in the air, jarring an area from Paducah, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn.

The Illinois Central Railroad dispatcher in Paducah said reports from all along his line to Memphis told of a jar of an explosion.

He said a railroad signalman at Covington, Tenn., 40 miles north of Memphis, told of seeing a ball of fire in the sky getting larger and larger, then exploding.

The IC dispatcher's account was related here by Fred Denton, Tennessee Central dispatcher who said the IC man called to ask if there had been an explosion.

At Memphis, 220 miles southwest, the Shelby County and State Highway Patrols sent six cars racing north of the city. The county radio officer said one car reported the meteor hit in the vicinity of Hatchie Bottoms, a semi-swamp area between Memphis and the Millington Naval Base, about 20 miles away. This report was not confirmed.

At Murray, Ky., William Barnett, a filling station operator, reported a piece of the meteor fell on his farm nine miles east of Murray, near Wildcat Creek on Kentucky Lake. He took the object to the West Kentucky town. Observers said it was about the size of a man's head.

A report of the sky flash was given in Memphis by American Airlines Capt. H. J. Garman of Dallas, Tex. Garman had just landed a DC-6 with 41 passengers from Washington.

"We sighted that thing about one-thirty (1:30 A.M., CST) some 50 miles east of Nashville," Garman said.

"I was flying at 18,000 feet and it looked as though it came right across our nose.

"I tell you, I never saw such a brilliant flash of light before. No, it wasn't a clear light. It seemed to be burning with an orange, yellow and blue flame.

"I can't say for sure whether it burned out in the air or hit the ground. I've seen hundreds and hundreds of meteors, but that was the lowest I ever saw one.

"I tell you, it lit up the whole sky."

Garman had seen the flash up close about 250 miles from where it apparently ended. The CAA operator at the Nashville Airport said it lit the sky "bright as day" and he thought it landed between the field and the city, only five miles away.

Patrolman Albert K. Yancey at Paducah said witnesses reported the meteor lighted up the Paducah area about 3 A. M. (EST) as brightly "you could almost read a newspaper."

Yancy said the CAA told him that the meteor apparently exploded between Paducah and Nashville, though the exact location was not determined.

At Cairo, Ill., Wayman Presley reported the meteor appeared to explode and then continue on its course over Southern Illinois, leaving a black cloud in its wake.

"While fishing in an open boat near Cairo at approximately 2:26 A. M. (CST) today I saw a blinding meteorite followed by a terrific explosion which echoed more than a minute," Presley said.

"The object did not appear to change its course or form at the point of explosion but left a black cloud in a clear sky."

Marines Converging On Korean Capital

TOKYO (Thursday) — (AP)— Thousands of Marines hurdled the Han River Wednesday under furious enemy fire and today were reported hammering at the gates to Seoul.

General MacArthur's post-midnight communique said two armored columns were converging on Seoul against stiffening resistance. Enemy casualties were reported heavy.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON TWO FRONTS

This map shows advances by United Nations forces on two fronts in Korea. In the northwest, one column pushed forward from Inchon to Yongdungpo (A), an industrial suburb of Seoul. Another U.N. column advanced toward Seoul from Kimpo airport. The Reds were withdrawing all along the front and were rushing reinforcements (black arrows) from Taejon and Yongdong. In the south, Allied forces advanced to Kunwi and Uihung areas (B). The Allies reoaptured Waegwan (underlined), made another crossing of the Naktong River (C), and drove nearly 20 miles north of Taegu. In the Masan area (D), U.N. forces advanced two to four miles on the heels of retreating Reds. (AP Wirephoto Map.)

The Marines on their first lunges from the river bank drove ahead four miles, half way to the Korean capital, field dispatches said. The communique did not say how close the Marines are to Seoul now.

Five hours after the first waves hit the far bank, powerful U.S. tanks were ferried across. They churned up sand banks, plowed over rice fields and moved into the van of the march on Seoul.

The Army in Washington said South Korean Marines have landed at Samchok, on the east coast opposite Seoul. This is either to trap enemy forces on the east coast or is the beginning of a thrust along a lateral rail line toward Seoul, 115 air miles to the west.

The first Marine infantry assault wave hit the river at dawn in amphibious tractors loaded with Leathernecks.

FIRST TRY REPULSED

The Marines first river-crossing try in darkness was repulsed by Red guntire. The second, after daybreak and after heavy naval shelling of the Reds from Inchon, made good.

The tanks rumbled southeast, bringing powerful fire support to Leathernecks attacking hill positions outside Seoul.

Red Koreans were fleeing before this armored vanguard of a 40,000 man Allied liberation force.

RACE FOR CITY

Americans and their Communist enemy still were racing for possession of the capital. Communist troops rushed from the old southeast Korea front were reported streaming into Seoul along a winding secondary road from the southeast.

The Leathernecks were striking at Seoul from the northwest.

A slugging match in the streets of the 500-year-old capital — a city normally of 1,000,000 people — seemed imminent.

First Division Marines, pulled out of Southeast Korea frontlines for the surprise second front operation that began last Friday at Inchon, assaulted the Han's northeast bank eight miles northwest of Seoul as a three-quarter moon paled out in daylight.

The lead-off battalion for this had sier men first ashore Friday at Inchon port, 22 miles west of Seoul.

It stormed across the river in amtracs after Navy guns had shelled and shattered Red strongpoints from waters off Inchon.

MISSOURI SHELLS REDS

The Navy big guns—now joined at Inchon by the 16-inchers of the battleship Missouri — were called on to lob shells 20-odd miles inland after the Reds hurled back the earlier night-covered assault.

Ground artillery and warplanes also pounded the Reds before the dawn attack.

AP Correspondent Don Whitehead, veteran of many European landings in the Second World War, went ashore in an amtrac with the first wave.

AP Correspondent Bill Ross, a World War II Marine combat correspondent who followed Whitehead, said the Leathernecks suffered their heaviest casualties of the second front operation. Ross gave this account of the river assault:

The attack started at 6:45 A. M. (6:45 P. M. EST, Tuesday). Amtracs with Marines jamming their steel bellies churned the 200-yard-wide stream.

SECURE BRIDGEHEAD

In three minutes the Marines secured a 100-yard bridgehead. Heavy Red fire slammed into the assault force.

In less than 20 minutes, Leather-

See TWO FORCES on page 7-A

Marines Cross Han Amid Much Turmoil

(Editor's note: Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead was in the first assault wave of U. S. Marines to cross the Han River near Seoul at dawn today. His amphibious craft was hit by a shell, but he was unhurt. Here's his dispatch, sent back from the front by courier and telephoned to Tokyo.)

WITH U. S. MARINES OUTSIDE SEOUL —(AP)— A pale three-quarters moon was sliding below the horizon when the Marines came out of their foxholes and started trudging toward the Han River today.

Ahead of them somewhere on the dusty road were the big amphibious tractors the assault waves would ride into the battle for the Han River bridgehead on the Seoul side.

The men came out of their holes unwrapping themselves from blankets and shelter halves and cursing softly. The night was cold and damp.

Maj. Mike Erhlich of San Diego yelled at his men, the heavy weapons company of the Fifth Regiment's First Battalion:

"Get ready to move. Assemble in boats."

The men shouldered heavy machine guns and mortars and ammunition and radios as they came stumbling out of the cotton patch onto the road. The assault was set for 4 A. M. and Erhlich's men were to ride with the assault.

The river crossing didn't look so good now. A few hours before a reconnaissance company had tried to cross the River and take limited objectives. The reconnaissance had called back to headquarters: "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand."

But that was before the Reds had attacked the company.

The Reds hit hard and the little reconnaissance unit had to pull back across the river. The enemy had not been taken by surprise. Now we knew the enemy would be waiting for the main attack.

But Mike Erhlich checked back with his battalion commander, Lt. Col. Robert D. Taplett of San Francisco.

The H-hour for attack had been delayed because of the failure of the reconnaissance mission.

The troops milled around in the darkness. Confusion seemed to be everywhere as units groped for the right road which would lead them to the amtracks.

A lieutenant kept muttering to himself.

Mike said: "What's troubling you lieutenant?"

"Why is it," the young officer said, "That S-3 (operations section) always wants everything done in a

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