Looking At NC

Columnist Eric Brandeis visits North Carolina and writes his reaction in today's column, Looking at Life. It's on the back page of the second section.

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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House Group Slashes $665,900,025 From Budget

ALLIES WITHDRAW BELOW 38TH

THIS WHERE KOREAN WAR BEGAN

A U. S. border patrol moves out in search of attacking Chinese forces. The troops are filing past the exact spot where the Korean war began June 25, 1950, when North Korean troops crossed the 38th Parallel in their attack on the Republic of Korea. (Acme Telephoto).

Fighting Speech In Chicago

General Asks Realistic Policy

By EARL AYKROID

CHICAGO — (AP)—Gen. MacArthur headed for Milwaukee and another huge civic celebration today after a Chicago demonstration climaxed by his speech defending his policy in Korea.

MacArthur, dismissed from his Far Eastern command two weeks ago by President Truman, in a brief stops at Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Towns along the route—on the shoreline of Lake Michigan—were to greet the general. He planned no speeches.

Milwaukee planned a huge reception for the five-star general. Some 700,000 persons from all parts of Wisconsin were ready to greet MacArthur, who still calls Milwaukee his home town.

PLANS STOPS

MacArthur, on his three-hour auto trip to Milwaukee, planned brief stops at Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Towns along the route—on the shoreline of Lake Michigan—were to greet the general. He planned no speeches.

His speech last night in Soldier Field highlighted the biggest and noisiest celebration in Chicago's history.

It climaxed his rousing welcome to Chicago, whose millions had cheered and acclaimed him yesterday afternoon during a 23-mile ride from the Midway Airport to the Loop.

Defending his policy in Korea, MacArthur told the Soldier Field throng:

"Our losses there (Korea) in ratio to the men committed have already reached staggering proportions," MacArthur declared. "These losses are progressively mounting by thousands each month. . ."

The general, speaking from a spotlighted platform in chilly, windswept Soldier Field, said that "the advent of the war with Red China" has created "a policy vacuum heretofore unknown to war."

The crowd in the huge lake front stadium — estimated at some 30,000 — interrupted the general several times during his speech, cheering and applauding.

SURPRISES AUDIENCE

MacArthur's address, which had been billed as "not a major policy talk," caught his audience by surprise.

It was a fighting speech all the way. And the general, in his 12-minute talk, declared "that although my public life is now closed," . . he would continue "to advocate a positive and realistic policy for Korea, designed to bring the war to an early and honorable end."

The general was interrupted by an outburst of "No! no!" after he had declared "My public life is

See M'ARTHUR on page 14-A

Textile Union Official Arrested At Danville

DANVILLE, Va. —(AP)— Police today arrested a local union official on charges of illegal possession of explosives in their drive to halt the violence that has marked the Southern textile strike.

They picked up John Howard Crew, 30, at his home here. Officers said they found three sticks of dynamite, 25 percussion caps and four feet of fuse in the house.

Crew was identified as business manager of Local 510 of the CIO Textile Union Workers of America. He declined to make any statement before arranging to see a lawyer.

Crew was charged also with adultery with Mrs. Ellen Wilson Warren, 27. She was arrested with him on the morals charge.

Authorities were dividing their time between investigating the repeated dynamiting of non-strikers' homes and a veterans-led parade of Dan River Mill strikers today.

The textile workers union said the parade—similar to one held one week ago—will be staged at the main plant of Dan River Mills in nearby Schoolfield. The village of Schoolfield permits parades without special permission.

But here in Danville marchers need a permit from the police. Mayor Curtis Bishop banned demonstrations because a "parade might intensify feelings and possibly lead to violence.

The action was immediately termed unconstitutional by Emanuel Boggs, Danville area TWUA director. Boggs compared it with the bans on parades of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, N.

See ARREST on page 14-A

Churchill Calls Off U. S. Trip

LONDON — (AP) — Winston Churchill canceled a planned trip to the United States today because of the British Government crisis.

The Conservative opposition leader and wartime prime minister said in a letter to Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, that "events have happened which make it difficult for me" to speak at the university May 8.

Churchill apparently was referring to the upheaval in the Labor Government cabinet which many observers feel opens the possibility of a general election.

Churchill did not mention the cabinet crisis in his letter. But it was clear the opposition leader wanted to avoid being out of the country at such a critical time.

Conservative party sources suggested that the American political row over Gen. MacArthur rather than the upheaval in the Labor Government brought about Churchill's decision.

The British Press Association's political expert also took this view. He wrote:

"It would be difficult for him to make a speech on world affairs in America at the present juncture without getting involved in issues that are causing much controversy in the States."

Churchill indicated that he hopes to make the trip to the United States later.

OUR WEATHER

Partly cloudy and cooler tonight. Saturday, partly cloudy.
Sunrise, 5:37 A. M.; sunset, 7:05 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 14-A

NATURE'S THE BOSS

Did you ever stop to think that the more complicated our civilization becomes, the more vulnerable it is to weather?

A snowstorm that ties up automotive transportation in the cities would have been no problem to grandpa's horse and sleigh; and it takes only a thick fog to paralyze the Air Age. A severe windstorm or ice storm can bring down power lines, turning off heat, deuning lights, shutting off stoves and silencing telephones. Until man learns how to control the weather itself—if he ever does—Nature will continue to have the last word.

27 Federal Agencies Affected

VA, AEC Funds Are Reduced

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The 1952 budget of 27 Federal agencies was slashed 10 per cent — $665,900,025 — today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee recommended that the House give the agencies $6,171,777,440 for the fiscal year starting next July. President Truman had asked $6,837,677,465; the same agencies got $11,932,720,332 for the present year.

The funds are for the so-called "independent offices" whose finances are lumped in a single bill. Almost all of them were cut, including the Atomic Energy Commission and the Veteran's Administration.

ACTION NOT FINAL

The committee's action is subject to alteration by the House when it considers the bill next week.

The cut was the largest on any of four regular departmental bills sent to the House floor this year.

In addition to the actual money slash, the committee claimed further savings of $80,900,000 through cancellation of authority previously given some of the agencies to enter into contracts which would have required furture appropriations.

HOUSING FUNDS CUT

The contract authority canceled included $10,800,000 for loans to develop prefabricated housing and $13,100,000 for public works advance planning. Another $57,300,000 saving was claimed because the committee limited to 50,000 the number of public housing units to be started next year with Government financing.

The cut of $5,760,000,000 from current year appropriations as compared to fiscal 1951 was due largely to omission from the 1952 budget of requests for large sums for strategic and critical materials and to a tapering off in some veterans' benefit programs.

The two largest beneficiaries of the bill are the Atomic Energy Commission and the Veterans' Administration.

For the AEC, the committee allotted $1,780,017,750, a cut of $69,982,250 mostly in construction programs. The committee directed the AEC to use "care and simplicity" in designing its new buildings and to cut out the fancy trimmings.

For the Veterans' Administration, the allotment was $3,971,944,145, a budget cut of $463,378,855. Heavy reductions were in funds for readjustment benefits and pensions, due mainly to a tapering off in the education program for vets.

For other major agencies in the bill, here's what the committee recommended, and the amount cut from the budget:

Tennessee Valley Authority: $238,129,000, a cut of $12,428,400; in addition, the TVA gets an es-

See HOUSE on page 14-A

Abolition Of RFC Urged By Eccles

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Marriner S. Eccles, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said today the Reconstruction Finance Corp. "should be abolished without further delay."

Eccles testified before the Senate Banking Committee at general hearings on what to do about the future of the big Government lending agency. He argued:

"There is no real place in a private enterprise economy for direct Government lending to the private economy any more than there is a place for direct ownership of the means of production.

"Government participation in either is socialistic in nature and will, if continued and expanded, weaken and ultimately destroy the private free enterprise system."

A number of bills dealing with the RFC are before the banking committee.

There are proposals to do away with it altogether. There are also measures aimed to keep it going but surround it with safeguards against favoritism or political influence in its lending.

Among those who say the agency should be continued, but with tightened regulation of its lending, is Senator Fulbright (D-Ark). Fulbright heads a banking subcommittee which has been investigating the RFC and has charged influence and favoritism figured in many of its loans.

Fulbright, taking the witness chair after Eccles, said he feels the nation and especially the South needs the credit facilities of RFC.

Prosperous Northeastern states, he said, have private credit "nonexistent" in the South, which he termed "a colonial area of the United States."

British Ship Blast Kills 6

LONDON —(AP)— The Admiralty announced today that the Royal Navy munitions ship Bedenham blew up at Gibraltar this morning, killing six persons and injuring an undetermined number. Earlier reports said there were no casualties.

The Admiralty said only casualties among Navy personnel aboard the 1,152-ton ship were a number of injured. This was taken to mean that all the dead were civilian port workers.

A dispatch from La Linea, Spain, only a mile from Gibraltar, said 50 blast victims were rushed there and to Algeciras, three miles away. Some were in serious condition. Windows were shattered in La Linea causing slight injuries to some residents.

W. J. Edwards, civil lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons he understood that a lighter — a small vessel used generally for unloading purposes — alongside the Bedenham, also blew up.

An Admiralty spokesman declined to comment on the possibility of sabotage until an investigation.

Taft Fears Compromise In Far East

Cites 3 Courses Open To U. S.

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON— (AP) —Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said today that unless Congress expresses itself clearly on Far Eastern policy he fears "we will wake up some morning" and find Secretary of State Acheson's "appeasement" policies have been adopted.

Speaking out in the Senate on the dispute over President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Taft said that the nation has only three courses open for dealing with Communist aggression in Korea.

First, he said, is the policy of President Truman and Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to try to limit the fighting to Korea.

'STALEMATE' POLICY

Taft, the Republican policy leader in the Senate, described that as a policy for a "stalemate", coupled with a "pious hope" that the Chinese Communists eventually will quit.

Second, said Taft, there is the "appeasement" policy of Acheson. He maintained that this involves the surrender of Formosa and the admission of the Chinese Communists to the United Nations.

Third, Taft said, is MacArthur's policy. He said this would end with the use of American troops to Korea, and would use the Chinese Nationalist forces now in Formosa. It also would mean, he said, the bombing of Communist bases in Manchuria.

Taft argued that the choice must be between what he called the Acheson and MacArthur policies because, he said, that of the President's cannot go on forever.

Earlier Taft had said he and other Republicans don't want to tell military leaders how to run the Korean war but do want to prevent "appeasement" of Red China.

Taft, who told the Senate yesterday the Joint Chiefs of Staff are under the Administration's thumb, said in an interview he and others of like views don't believe Congress should try to enforce the military strategy proposed by MacArthur.

"I'm intersted in stopping any appeasement of the Chinese Communists," the Ohio Senator declared. "I don't believe Congress can tell the Joint Chiefs of Staff how to run the war — that they should bomb Manchurian bases, for instance.

"But I do think Congress can tell the Administration what it it ought not to do in the way of appeasing the Chinese Communists."

The Ohio Senator, who heads his party's policy committee, expressed his views on the objectives of a forthcoming investigation into President Truman's firing of MacArthur.

The Senate Armed Services and

See COURSES on page 14-A

Last Hold In North Korea Is Given Up

By OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO —(AP)— United Nations troops fell back on both ends of the 100-mile Korean front today.

In the west they rolled back through Uijongbu, eleven miles north of Seoul.

In the east they abandoned Yanggu and pulled back below the 38th Parallel. This was the last Allied hold in Red Korea on the active fighting front.

In both withdrawals U. N. forces broke contact with Reds. The Allies also broke contact south of Hwachon reservoir, and withdrew so rapidly a vast no-man's land was created on this east-central sector.

Little contact was reported all along the front. But U. N. troops beat back attacks in the center aimed at roads leading to Seoul. And in the extreme west, Allied forces fought a stubborn delaying action fourteen miles northwest of Seoul.

On the northern approaches the Chinese were about ten miles from the old South Korean capital.

But Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U. S. Eighth Army commander, expressed confidence they could be halted north of the Han River.

The Han borders Seoul oh the south.

However, the general did not mention the war shattered city in his statement.

RED LOSSES HEAVY

"We are withdrawing in order," Van Fleet said on an unheralded frontline tour. "We are keeping units intact. We are taking a tremendous toll of the enemy while enduring only minimum losses."

As the Reds neared Seoul, civilians streamed out of the city to the south. A South Korean Government spokesman said 200,000 already had fled across the Han. Another 200,000 were expected to follow, leaving about 100,000 in the city which has lost military significance to either side.

It was a familiar flight. Communist troops twice have occupied and twice abandoned Seoul. Friday they drove on it for the third time.

The force of their drive appeared to be weakening. Eighth Army headquarters said Friday. It reported U. N. troops in their path fought "a stubborn delaying action."

Five Red divisions hammered toward the South Korean capital from the north. Some were only eleven miles away, at Uijongbu.

Others were closer on the Munsan-Seoul road to the west.

In some sectors the Reds had gained 30 miles since they launched their Spring offensive Sunday. But they paid a terrible price for every inch of ground gained. The U. N. command estimated 35,000 Reds were killed in four and a half days.

SPENDING PEOPLE

"They're spending people, like we spend ammunition," one officer said.

Artillery of a single American division in the west fired more than

See ALLIES on page 14-A

Bravery Commonplace In Action In Chinese Ambush

By GEORGE A. McARTHUR

WEST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA—(AP)—Three U. S. battalions fought their way out of encirclement yesterday with almost incredible feats of valor.

There was the captain who was wounded nine times and still wouldn't quit fighting.

And the two soldiers who had never fired an artillery piece before. But they blazed away at point-blank range with a 105-mm. Howitzer.

The two infantry battalions and one artillery battalion, normally 2,700 men, were covering the withdrawal of an allied column down a narrow, dusty Korean road.

Then came ambush.

Without warning a Communist soldier stepped onto the road firing a machinegun. He riddled the lead truck, blocking the road.

A relief column of tanks was blasted. Two were knocked out. The encirclement was completed. The relief force was stopped.

The Chinese on the ridges of the ravine swarmed down. Machineguns, small arms and mortars opened up on the Americans. But there was no panic.

Cpl. Bernard Combs of Elgood, W. Va., and Pfc. Nicola D. Ferrina of Pittsburgh, Pa., had never fired an artillery piece.

They manned a 105 and fired it point-blank at the charging Chinese. They fired more than 75 rounds in 45 minutes. When their company pulled out under a hail of fire they spiked the howitzer with a grenade.

Ferrina would not even talk about it. Combs just said "it was the only thing to do."

An infantry captain, wounded twice earlier in the ambush, kept fighting and directing his men. A Communist stepped into the open with a burp gun and hit the captain seven more times.

The captain remained on his feet leading his men until blood covered his uniform.

Capt. Haywood Thomas of Pasadena, Calif., and Cpl. Joseph Frazier of Long Beach, Calif., forced the wounded captain down and put him aboard the tanks.

Pvt. Norman Duty of Columbus, Ohio, killed the Communist burp gunner with a hand grenade.

An infantry lieutenant jumped on a tank to man its exposed 50-caliber machinegun. Two Chinese bullets hit him and knocked him from the guns. Despite his wounds he stayed on his feet and helped other wounded. He was at the wheel of a truck when the column took to a side road and fought its way back to U. S. lines.

Jet Engine Copied From British

Reds Had West Aid In Building Arsenal

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Russia has had invaluable aid from Britain and the United States in making her arsenal one of the world's most modern.

Some of this aid was furnished knowingly when Russia was a wartime ally of the West and in the few years after the war; other help she obtained through espionage.

Soviet satellites already are using some of these ultra new weapons against fighting men of the West. Russia is racing to be ready with another should she decide on a third World War, fought with atomic weapons.

Soviet military scientists probably would be from two to five years behind those of the U. S. and Britain in atomic bomb and fighter plane development if she hadn't pilfered nuclear secrets and hadn't been handed prototypes of some of the best jet engines in existence.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) told the House two days ago that enemy planes shot down in Korea were powered with jet engines made in Great Britain.

The record indicates that the engines in the MIG 15s being flown by someone for the Chinese Communists were not actually ade in Britain. But they undoubtedly are perfected models of one of two British-designed engines sent by Britain to Russia in 1946 and 1947.

Both engines, the Russians obtained material and information in an official arrangement with another power. That differed from her method of gaining, by espionage, secrets of atomic development.

Information available here indicates that the MIG 15 probably is powered with an improved version of the British-designed Rolls-Royce "Nene."

Russia received from Britain about 50 engines, part of them Nenes, the other Derwent engines. The original Nene 2 produced about 5,000 pounds thrust, comparable to the best of American engines at that time.

The Red Air Force designers are believed to have decided on production of the Nene and from it to have produced an engine capable of substantially more power than the models they received from Britain — perhaps 6,000 pounds of thrust.

The United States Air Force, in a cautious comment on Rep. Brown's statement, says the MIG 15 has a "very good engine, one which is equivalent in performance to the best of American engines in production."

The fastest U. S. fighter in action against the MIG 15 in Korea is the North American F-86 Saber, powered with a General Electric J-47 engine, with a 5,200-pound thrust.

On the basis of statements by Air Force pilots, the MIG 15 seems to perform in combat as well as the F-86. But there are some notable differences.

SHORTER RANGE

The range of the Russian fighter appears to be definitely shorter than any of the U. S. designs. The MIGs dart up from their bases in Manchuria close to the Yalu River engage USAF planes for a few fleeting minutes, then head for home. One explanation of their short range seems to be that they do not use (although they undoubtedly are available) the auxiliary "tip tanks" on the wing ends with give American planes their longer range.

Moreover, there is suspicion that Russian production methods and troubles with maintenance which are notorious "Red" Air Force in Manchuria may encounter probably provides a short life for their jet engines.

Air Force officials say that all MIGs shot down so far have fallen in enemy territory and thus there has been no opportunity for examining either the pilot or the wreckage of the downed planes.

If crews of American bombers and fighters operating in the Yalu air theater have heard any non-Chinese language used over the radio communications of the enemy fighters the USAF is not revealing that.

France Faces Cabinet Crisis

PARIS —(AP)— The National Assembly rejected today a proposed new French election law and a new cabinet crisis appeared imminent. Premier Henri Queuille hinted before the vote that he would quit unless the bill was passed.

The vote was 308 to 270 for the bill, but it failed by three votes to get the absolute majority—311—needed for adoption.

Before the voting started, Queuille, who has been premier only a little more than a month, told the Assembly:

"If the electoral reform bill is not adopted, the Government will consider that it can no longer continue the task it has assumed."

The National (lower house) Assembly voted 357-258 last night against a proposal to return to the prewar system of double elections. This measure previously had won a favorable vote in the Council of the Republic — Parliament's upper chamber.

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