THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 — Charlotte, North Carolina Tuesday, August 8, 1950 — 22 Pages—Price Five Cents

Weather

Fair today, tonight and Wednesday with little change in temperature.

More Weather Data on page 4-A

Woman Sets Channel Record; Shirley May Fails

REDS HOLD RIVER BRIDGEHEADS

AEC Official Quits With Blast At Dean

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Carroll L. Wilson quit today as general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission with a blast at AEC Chairman Gordon Dean.

President Truman accepted the resignation effective next Tuesday.

Wilson followed up with a statement saying he lacked a proper degree of confidence in Dean.

He said there has been a trend toward the commission's assuming, itself, a more direct role in the management of the Atomic program.

FEARS INEFFICIENCY

He said he fears this will result in "a cumbersome, slow moving administrative machine which is incapable of giving the country the kind of direction needed to maintain and increase our leadership in the atomic field.

Dean only recently was appointed chairman of the five-member commission and confirmed by the Senate.

In his letter of resignation to the President, Wilson did not spell out what he said were "compelling" reasons behind his decision to quit his $15,000-a-year job.

His duties have been to carry out policies and administrative functions assigned by the commission.

But in his statement Wilson made it perfectly clear why he was quitting.

He said the relationship of the general manager and chairman of the AEC is "an intimate and personal one" and must be marked "by a very high degree of confidence" if the program is to be administered effectively by the general manager, as executive officer.

LACKS CONFIDENCE

Wilson said:

"I regret that I do not have the degree of confidence in the chairman of the commission which I believe it is essential that I should have in order to serve him and the commission effectively in administering the program.

"Without such a relationship the commission cannot properly discharge its heavy burden of responsibility and the program will not go forward as it must."

2ND ADD AEC OFFICIAL SOR

Wilson apparently questioned Dean's experience and understanding of administrative problems.

Even under the best conditions, with a top organization of a full time commission there are difficult operating and administrative problems, Wilson said. He added:

"To make it workable requires in the chairman exceptional experience and understanding of administration of large undertakings as well as a keen appreciation on the

See OFFICIAL on page 4-A

Californian Breaks Old Ederle Mark

Schoolgirl Stopped In Sight Of Goal

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

DOVER, England —(AP) —Florence Chadwick, San Diego swimmer, conquered the English Channel today in record time but Shirley May France was forced to give up eight miles off shore.

Miss Chadwick, who is 31 and a professional swimmer, cut the women's record set by Gertrude Ederle in 1926. She made it in 13 hours 26 minutes, one hour and three minutes under the Ederle mark.

She swam to Dover from Cap Oris Nez, France, on a course of at least 22 miles and scrambled ashore through sea weed.

Thousands of persons lined the white cliffs of Dover. Reporters asked Miss Chadwick if she was all right. "Yes," she said, "but these slippery, jagged rocks are not as good to scramble over after a long swim.

READY TO RETURN

"No fear," she answered.

"I feel fine and am quite prepared to swim back."

When she was only a quarter mile out, she had been asked if she wanted to rest her legs.

laughing, "I'm keep going now. It looks only another yard or so to the finish."

She actually did not touch dry land, at the end.

"A few feet from the shore line, under the 250-foot cliffs, she clambered into one of her rowboats. But no one doubted that she had finished her swim and made it one of the greatest in the history of channel attempts.

NEAR MEN'S RECORD

She was not far short — by channel swim standards — of the recognized men's record of 11:05 set by Franck Georges Michel in 1926.

Miss Chadwick was the third American woman to make this crossing — 19 miles as the crow flies, but actually much farther in swimming distance because of the sweep of tides.

The others were Miss Ederle and Mrs. Millie Gade Corson, who crossed in 1926 in fifteen hours and twenty eight minutes.

Shirley May France, the 17-year-old girl from Somerset, Mass., had been swimming 13 hours 46 minutes when she gave up. She was sobbing as she was pulled from the water, within sight of the white cliffs.

Miss Chadwick left France in the darkness 19 minutes ahead of Shirley May.

A long-time champion swimmer, Miss Chadwick completed her first race when she was six years old. In 1945 she turned professional to appear in the film "Bathing Beauty" with Esther Williams. For the past two years, while working for an oil company in Saudi Arabia, she trained constantly, often getting up before dawn for a two-hour

See CALIFORNIA on page 4-A

EVACUATING WOUNDED BY HELICOPTER

A wounded American soldier is loaded aboard a helicopter near the Korean battle front for evacuation to a hospital in the rear in South Korea. (Acme Telephoto).

9,000 Across Barrier, Yank Drive Slowed

TOKYO—(Wednesday)—(AP) — North Korean troops poured across the Allied Naktong River defense barrier in Korea and bulged out two miles eastward on a 2,000-yard front Tuesday.

General MacArthur's war summary, released at 11:30 P. M. Tuesday (8:30 A. M., EST) said the "possible threat from the small bridgeheads" across the river "has neither increased nor decreased."

Upwards of 9,000 Reds were reported over in two river crossings.

U. S. Eighth Army headquarters in Korea said the two Communist bridgeheads were of "primary concern at present."

The two-day old American Marine and infantry offensive in the extreme south made small and bloody gains in day-long attacks. Earlier it was bogged by Communist flanking that pocketed one Army unit for a while. U. S. Marines broke that up and freed Army men from the trap.

The offensive had gained ten miles and was ten or twelve miles east of Chinju. Red-held rubbled city in the south.

The Red bridgeheads posed threats to Allied forces at two places.

One was five miles north of Waegwan, 15 miles northeast of Taegu, the provisional South Korean capital. The other was six miles south of Changnyong, which is southwest of Taegu.

TANK BROUGHT across

At least three Red regiments — 9,000 men with probably more slipping across behind them in darkness — were over the river in the two spots. Frontline reports said one of eight tanks sighted had been ferried across the river by the Communists.

General MacArthur is sending words of confidence to President Truman.

"Tell the President not to worry. We are confident about the situation over here," he told W. Averell Harriman, the President's special assistant and adviser on foreign affairs, as Harriman left for Washington after a three-day visit that took him to the warfront.

THREE BATTLES RAGE

The front had exploded into three major battles.

The big one was northwest of Taegu.

Another flamed in the extreme south.

The third was at a Red bridgehead across the Naktong near Changnyong where fresh U. S. troops were ordered to destroy the river-crossers by Tuesday nightfall.

But after fighting part of the way up a ridge, the fresh counterattacking U. S. 24th Infantry Division troops were stopped by stiff Red resistance.

At 8:45 P. M. Tuesday (5:45 A. M., EST) Maj. Gen. John E. Church told Associated Press Correspondent O. H. P. King the bridgehead could not be cleaned out that night. The general insisted the North Koreans there would be wiped out Wednesday, however.

He said close watch would be kept on the Changnong area to prevent further Communist crossings of the river.

TANKS ATTACKED

In the area northwest of Taegu the Communists flung their lines two or more miles beyond the river line. Seven Red tanks, waiting to cross the stream, were under attack by Allied planes.

One of General MacArthur's intelligence officers estimated North Korean losses in six weeks were 44,500 men—an average of more

See 9,000 REDS on page 4-A

Jets Shoot Up Red Rail Yards

TOKYO — (AP) — American F-80 jets roared down over Seoul today and shot up rail yards at the key transportation hub.

One squadron scored several hits on a powerful railway bridge over the Han River, the Far East Air Forces summary said. It also strafed anti-aircraft batteries.

Pilots said the Red Korean flak was the heaviest and most accurate of the war.

Seoul was hit yesterday by B-29s. Fighter planes smashed Red Korean battle lines and communications on the southern front in support of the American offensive.

The biggest B-29 strike was a 450-ton bomb load dumped on the arsenal and rail yards at Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

A smaller B-29 force punished Wonsan, East Coast industrial area, with 80 tons of bombs.

MANY SORTIES

A Far East Air Forces summary said a total of 350 sorties were made by all types of planes, including cargo carriers. The Fifth Air Force said its pilots contributed 418 of the sorties, 366 of them combat missions.

Navy Corsairs, Panthers and Skyraiders flew 205 sorties. Supporting ground troops, they rocketed and machinegunned enemy communications and other targets.

Marine fighter pilots operated in the Chinju area on the southern front. They reported destroying 40 vehicles and a tank near Pansong, a road junction east of Chinju.

The Leatherneck fliers also strafed troop concentrations in nearby villages.

HIT SEOUL BRIDGE

Bombers from two Essex-class carriers reported four direct hits on the vital west Seoul bridge.

Navy fighters raked five villages northwest of Chinju harboring enemy troops. Their other targets were three electric transformer stations, bridges, tanks, railroad cars, sampans and junks.

Around Kimpo airfield, northwest of Seoul, the Navy pilots said they ran into "professional anti-aircraft fire."

Truman's Anti-Sabotage Bill Ready For Congress

WASHINGTON — (AP) —President Truman completed today a message to Congress calling for legislation to combat sabotage and cope with Communists.

White House officials said it would be sent some time this afternoon. They said it carried a warning to the country against being swept by hysteria.

Ringing 3500 words, the message embraces the President's recommendations for protecting the nation's internal security during times of international crisis.

White House sources said it contains recommendations for strengthening existing security laws.

However, they said, the President cautions against "letting ourselves be swept away by any hysteria."

The message was said to outline a Presidential determination that the United States be secure from subversion and sabotage without sacrificing historic liberties.

WARNS 'EXTREMISTS'

The message carries a warning against "extremists" described as urging police state measures, as well as against legislation which would not strongly uphold the Bill of Rights. Mr. Truman emphasized non-interference with free speech.

Largely, the President calls for tightening and strengthening existing security laws to deal with Communists and other subversives.

He points to what he calls "important defects" in present laws and asks their correction before adjournment of the present session of Congress.

No reference is made, apparently, to outlawing the Communist Party.

Various bills to deal with Communists and subversion are pending in Congress, several sponsored by Republicans.

Mr. Truman's decision to send a message to the legislators on the subject at this time apparently indicated he wanted legislation of his own choosing.

First word that the chief executive had drafted an anti-sabotage message came from Speaker Rayburn.

Rayburn made his announcement shortly after he and Vice President Barkley conferred with President Truman along with Senate Majority Leader Lucas and House Majority Leader McCormack.

EARLIER STEPS

The Truman message apparently was to follow through steps already taken to guard against sabotage.

The President on July 24 asked the American public to turn over to the FBI any information on spying, sabotage or other subversive activities.

Four days later, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover listed ways the people could help. The first thing, he said, was to call the FBI quickly with any facts—not just gossip or rumor.

In addition, the Coast Guard now is checking foreign vessels well offshore to make sure they are bringing no bombs or other explosives into American harbors.

Cotton Crop Is Estimated

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Agriculture Dept. today forecast this year's cotton crop at 10,308,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This first estimate of the year compares with last year's crop of 16,128,000 bales and with a ten-year (1939-48) average of 11,809,000 bales.

The indicated sharp drop in production reflects operation of a Government crop control program designed to prevent the accumulation of excessive supplies.

The cotton acreage in cultivation July 1 was about 31 per cent smaller than a year earlier.

This year's crop will be supplemented by a carryover of about 7,000,000 bales from previous crops. The total supply would be more than ample to meet anticipated market needs.

The department estimated the yield of lint cotton to the acre at 264.9 pounds, compared with 284 last year and 261.3 for the ten-year average.

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was reported at 75 per cent of normal compared with 80 per cent a year ago and 76 per cent for the ten-year Aug. 1 average.

The Aug. 1 condition of the crop, the yield per acre and production, respectively, by states included:

North Carolina 58 per cent of normal, 198 pounds per acre and 230,000 bales. South Carolina 67, 254 and 460,000.

Committee Works On Compromise

House Delays Controls Action

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The House today postponed until at least tomorrow further debate on an economic controls bill — while its Banking Committee worked on a compromise.

Speaker Rayburn told newsmen he hoped that the House would be in a position to resume consideration of the bill tomorrow. It already has spent almost a week on controls legislation without making any substantial progress.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) said the Banking Committee would meet again this afternoon to seek a common ground on which opposing factors could agree. He expressed hope that an agreement would be reached shortly.

SENATE MAY ACT

There was a possibility that the Senate may pass a controls bill before the House does. The Senate Banking Committee reached agreement on a bill last night and that bill is being used as a base for the House committee's discussions.

President Truman would get virtually full discretion as to when or whether to impose economic controls under the Senate committee plan.

The Senate committee approved substantially the kind of a controls bill — discretionary not automatic — Mr. Truman has said he would accept.

Meanwhile, Capitol Hill heard that the President has made up his mind to ask Congress for an excess profits tax on corporations — an anti-inflation step that he has not considered up to now as necessary. While such a request remained subject to developments, close associates said he plans as of now to go ahead with it.

Last week the House approved — and later reversed the action — a plan to invoke wage and price controls automatically when living costs rise 5 per cent. It backtracked after Mr. Truman objected that this would amount to an invitation to raise prices to 5 per cent.

The original proposal was up again today, however, in the form of an amendment by Rep. McKinnon (D-Calif) to the Administration's economic controls bill. Mr. Kinnon's proposal would require wage and price controls to be slapped on if the cost of living increases 5 per cent above what it was on June 15. The controls would be based on the June 15-25 levels.

McKinnon's amendment, which has strong House support, would let the President impose controls sooner if he wishes, but would require him to do it if the cost of living as reflected in the Labor Department's monthly index hikes as much as 5 per cent.

Administration leaders in the House were hopeful that by final voting time, set for tomorrow, they will be able to pass a bill giving the President standby powers over prices, wages, credit extension, priorities and allocations, in addition to authority to grant production loans and impose rationing. The President has indicated he would accept such a bill if it isn't made too restrictive.

House sentiment is largely in favor of that kind of a bill, but there is a difference of opinion on how far the credit curbs should go. Many Republicans and Southern Democrats want commodity market speculation and real estate financing exempted from the credit curbs. The Administration wants them included.

GERMAN COPS FLEE

BERLIN—(AP)—Eight German policemen from the Soviet zone, frightened by recurring rumors they would be sent to North Korea, fled to West Berlin early today for asylum. Last month 187 members of the eastern militarized police force deserted.

The Score On U. S. Defense

Weakness Lies In Failure To Co-Ordinate U. S. Diplomatic And Military Policies

By Robert S. Bird and Ogden R. Reid
(Copyright New York Herald Tribune)

This is the second in a series of articles on the state of American defense in the present world situation. Today's article deals with the nation's top-level policy and planning. Subsequent articles will be devoted to continental defenses; atomic attack and civil defense; the armed services; the potential defense of Western Europe and the Far East; national mobilization and conservation; the condition of the country's land, sea and air transport; the propaganda war; and, finally, an evaluation of America's national security. The articles were prepared by Robert S. Bird and Ogden R. Reid of The New York Herald Tribune.

The failure of the American government to decide in advance of the Korean war whether or not it would militarily defend South Korea is an example of a basic weakness in this country's defense today.

It is a well-settled principle that total war represents the bankruptcy of a nation's foreign policy; and when this policy begins to outstrip a country's military ability to support it, then danger looms. United States foreign policy has been outrunning its military capabilities since the last war. It happened in the case of South Korea, and it underline the present scramble to build up the country's military establishment.

Korea's explosive possibilities long had been recognized by both this country's policy advisers and its military planners. The powerful moral and political considerations that might require the United States to commit its forces against any aggression from the north were fully appreciated. Likewise, the persuasive arguments of the military leaders that the slim forces at their disposal made the defense of South Korea so hazardous as to be unfeasible were heard and noted.

But no decision was made until after the invasion. Then General Douglas MacArthur was forced to improvise a military operation. Military authorities stand in awe of the decision he had to make—to commit small American units piecemeal to be chewed to bits in the desperate effort to delay the invading horde.

TOP ADVISORS

The top policy-advising body in the country is the National Security Council, an agency of Cabinet rank which advises the President on the fitting together of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security. Its members include, besides the President and Vice-President, the heads of the State and Defense Departments, and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which advises the President concerning the co-ordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization. Representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff also sit in the council.

The National Security Council has yet to list which of the nation's political and economic commitments in the free world the United States will defend by force of arms if necessary. Lacking such advice, the President has not sent such a commitments list to the National Military Establishment for an estimate of the military requirements that might be needed to support policies.

In turn, the National Military Establishment has not been able to pass on to the National Security Resources Board any over-all requirements estimate to see whether the country has resources to meet the military needs. And going further around the circle, the National Security Resources Board has, therefore, been unable to advise the President on how to tailor any military estimates to available resources.

Up to now the council's shaping of policy has been largely a conjoining of decision to event; not the long - range planning against future emergencies, which this country must do now more than any other time in its history.

The Defense Department would like to know today, for example, what the United States would do if a Russian satellite invaded Iran, or if Russia invaded Yugoslavia.

The State Department explains that where the United States has treaty or other agreements to commit its forces in the defense of foreign nations it will fight without question, but in all other sensitive areas of the globe where the United States has "interests" decisions on how to deal with trouble will be made when and if it arises. Military leaders say this kind of thinking can become very expensive—as in Korea.

WHICH IS CORRECT?

As an example of another kind of policy division, one team of planners in Washington believes that the decisive phase of World War III, if it comes, will be of relatively short duration — from

See THE SCORE on page 6-A

'Seoul City Sue' Makes Debut On Korea Red Radio

U. S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA — (AP) — A Red Korean "Tokyo Rose" began propaganda broadcasts in good American English last night from Seoul, Communist-held capital of South Korea.

Like the Tokyo Rose broadcasts of the Second World War, the aim is to undermine soldier morale.

Seoul's woman propagandist chided U. S. airmen for what she called "promiscuous bombing of schools and strafing of farmers." In honeyed tones she urged American soldiers to "return to your corner ice cream stores in the States."

A 558th Military Police Co. radio picked up the broadcast. Enlisted men immediately nicknamed her "Seoul City Sue."

The identity of the woman was not known here. She spoke with a slight accent that M. P. listeners could not identify.

Tokyo Rose — Iva Toguri D'Aquino — was one of six English-speaking Japanese women who broadcast over radio Tokyo between 1942 and 1945. She was born in Los Angeles July 4, 1916. Last Fall in San Francisco she was convicted of treason and sentenced to ten years in prison and fined $10,000. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas signed an order Feb. 7 permitting Tokyo Rose's release on $50,000 bail pending appeal action.

THE OLD SHAVER

Everything they do make it easier for the housewife makes it tougher for the old man. — Nothing looks good when you're feeling bad.

Price Boom Follows Release Of Estimate

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—Cotton futures soared $4 to $6.05 a bale here today on heavy buying orders attracted by a smaller than expected Government crop estimate.

Heavy buying began immediately after trading was resumed following the customary 30 minutes suspension of trading for reception of the report.

March contracts shot up to 38.30 cents a pound and December to 38.58 cents, or $4 to $6.05 a bale above prices prevailing when trading was suspended and $6.95 to $8.45 above yesterday's closing figures.

What's Inside

	Page
Classified Want Ads	7B-9B
Comics	6B
Crossword Puzzle	6B
Editorials	16A
New South	3A
Radio Program	3A
Serial Story	12A
Sports	2B-5B
Theaters	6A
Wilshire Well	2A
Women's Pages	1-B-3B