

100TH ANNIVERSARY
"All the News
That's Fit to Print"
1851 1951

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Fair and warmer today. Partly cloudy, continued mild tomorrow.
Temperature Range Today—Max., 52; Min., 37
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 45; Min., 34
U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Sect. 5, Page 7

Section

1

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WILSON ASKS LABOR FOR TOP-LEVEL AIDE, BUT BATTLE LOOMS

Union Leaders, Already Angry, Challenge Truthfulness of Bid by Defense Chief

REGULATION IS THEIR FEAR

Employes Spokesmen Maintain They Stand to Get Smaller Role Than Industrialists

An official explanation of the wage policy decision, Page 36.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Angry labor leaders received a letter today from Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, inviting them to nominate a member of his top policy staff. This was one of labor's primary demands, but the content and circumstances of the note resulted in a challenge of truthfulness and deepened the problem.

The Government's formula for wage control, which labor protested by withdrawing from the Wage Stabilization Board, rested on the desk of Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, and could not become effective unless he signed it.

Mr. Johnston said he did not know when he would act upon the proposal or what his action would be.

It was clear that the crux of the problem was not wages, but the relegation of labor to a place in the mobilization effort subordinate to that of business men.

Resignations Forwarded

The three labor members who withdrew from the wage board sent their written resignations to President Truman as directed by the policy committee yesterday. They are Harry Bates of the Bricklayers, an A. F. L. union; Emil Gieve of the Textile Workers, C. I. O., and Elmer E. Walker of the International Association of Machinists, A. F. L.

[In Detroit the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., warned the Government Saturday that it would strike rather than surrender the escalator and annual-improvement-factor clauses in contracts it held with industry.]

Replying to the request of the United Labor Policy Committee for top-level representation in the

Reds Resume Korea Attack, Striking Closer to Chechon

Foe Drives Within 4 Miles of Central Front Town, After Allies Had Moved Forward

—U. N. Air Activity Is Extensive

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOKYO, Sunday, Feb. 18—Chinese and North Koreans drove through a blizzard today to within four miles of Chechon in a new attack against the United Nations east flank in central Korea.

A front-line dispatch said that the attackers had advanced two miles at the outset of the new push on Chechon, mountainous gateway to South Korea.

The dispatch reported that the attack was made in at least division strength, with another division nearby in support.

A second Red prong thrust five to ten miles below enemy-occupied Pyongchang to within eight miles of Yongwol, Yongwol, a mining center, is fifteen miles east and slightly north of Chechon.

The main Red effort apparently was around Chechon. A United States Army source said the Chechon situation was not viewed with too great alarm. Army officials appeared confident the enemy

pressure there could be contained. East of the Chechon fighting, South Korean troops again moved back into the coastal town of Kangnung, within twenty miles of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

In west-central Korea the Chinese Reds appeared to be making a general withdrawal along a thirty-six-mile arc where last week they suffered bloody defeat in trying for a breakthrough. They were reported pulling back from Ichon, thirty-one miles southeast of Seoul, all the way to Wonju.

U. S. Troops in Counter-Action

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Sunday, Feb. 18—United States troops reinforcing South Korean Republicans on the east flank of the United Nations defense lines in Korea moved forward yesterday in a "limited offensive" against the Communist

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

TITO WOULD RESIST ANY EUROPE ATTACK IMPERILING NATION

Yugoslav Chief Shifts Position, Maintaining 'Localized' War No Longer Is Possible

BIDS COUNTRY BE VIGILANT

Cominform Threat Mounting, He Warns, but He Refuses to Accept Arms Aid Now

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 17—In a speech yesterday to the second party conference of his own guards division, Premier Tito said that the Communist party had decided that Yugoslavia must resist any aggression in Europe as well as an attack upon herself, provided that the aggression elsewhere threatened Yugoslavia's independence.

This was a new departure from the previous policy set by the Yugoslav Communist party earlier in the Korean war, when it was decided that Yugoslavia would go to war only in event of a direct attack upon her, and that she would not fight on behalf of the "interests of other powers."

The shift in the party line finally was divulged because of the Yugoslav conviction that it no longer was possible to localize a war in Europe. Voicing this conviction, the Premier said:

"Our party has established the principal outlines of a strong line. It has established the line in case of an aggression against us and aggression against the whole of Europe, because a localized war is hardly possible in Europe.

Plans New Measures

"Those who seek such a war should bear this in mind. This is our policy and we are undertaking a whole series of measures within the framework of that policy that should enable us to resist any aggression successfully."

Speaking of the increasing Cominform threat to Yugoslavia, the Premier declared:

"We are threatened by the Eastern countries. Provocations are organized on our frontiers. Our people are being killed. Military formations against our border are being strengthened. In short, everything is being done to

PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND



With the rain beating down, Mr. Truman passes the honor guard. The sergeant has his emptied pistol raised for inspection.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LATEST GUNS SCORE IN TEST FOR TRUMAN

President, at Aberdeen Display, Says Arms Are Not Aimed at Anyone's Destruction

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Feb. 17—In the midst of a dramatic demonstration of the nation's newest weapons here today, President Truman declared that America's efforts were directed toward peace rather than the destruction of "any nation or government."

Before the President's eyes in this great weapons-testing laboratory rolled the Army's new T-41 light Bulldog tank, which thereupon was removed from the confidential list. Later, after the new tank had careened across the landscape and spewed target-smashing shots, Frank Pace Jr., Secretary of the Army, formally christened it the Walker Bulldog.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, then climbed atop the tank and explained:

"We have selected the name of General Walker for this tank because of the characteristics he demonstrated in Korea, where he was known as the 'Little Bulldog.'"

Gen. Walton H. Walker, former commander of the Eighth Army.

President Is Trying For 'Bigger' Dollar

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Feb. 17—To show President Truman the relative sizes of the Aberdeen and White Sands (N. M.) proving grounds, a blackboard instructor today put a dollar bill against a White Sands map about five feet by four feet.

"A dollar bill always looks small, but this makes it look smaller," he said.

"I'm trying to make it bigger," the President shot back.

STALIN'S TALK LAID TO SOVIET SETBACK

State Department Regards It as Reply to West's Opposition to Communist Aggression

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The State Department declared tonight that the Moscow newspaper Pravda's interview with Premier Stalin had been published in an effort to check the gains of the Western world and losses by communism from dissatisfaction with Soviet policy as reflected in the "spate of purges and defections within the Communist world."

In a statement delivered this evening by Michael J. McDermott, press officer, the State Department said that the Stalin statement to the effect that war was not inevitable was "noted with interest all over the world."

"This shows the universal belief," Mr. McDermott continued, "that the danger comes from the Kremlin's aggressive moves in Europe and Asia and that Prime Minister Stalin and his associates have the power to remove the threat of war if they will."

Stalin Contradicted on Arming
However, the State Department

MOSCOW ACCUSED BY BRITAIN OF ACTS TO RUIN EX-ALLIES

Note, Speeded by Stalin Talk, Says Every Means Has Been Used Since World War

WEST AGGRESSION DENIED

Atlantic Treaty and Attitude on Germany Are Declared to Be Purely Defensive

Text of Britain's note to Soviet appears on Page 4.

By RAYMOND DANIELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17—The Soviet Union has used every means at its disposal since the end of the war to form a coalition against its former allies and to undermine their social order and independence, Britain told Moscow today in a note couched in the strongest diplomatic terms.

The note, which was the latest in reply to Soviet charges that Britain had violated the 1942 treaty of friendship with Russia was handed to Georgi N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador, by Sir William Strang, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

Originally, it had been intended to deliver the note early next week. But as it contained answers to most of the allegations made by Premier Stalin in his interview, published in Pravda yesterday, it was decided to send for Mr. Zarubin today.

The note contained an impressive indictment of Russia's aggressive and unfriendly actions toward the United Kingdom, of treaty violations by the Russians themselves and an accusation that the Soviet Union's own actions had driven the Western nations to rearm in self-defense.

Western Actions Defensive

Nevertheless, the British Government asserted, these actions by the Western powers were "purely defensive" and it denied any "aggressive intentions" toward the Soviet Union or any intention of "reviving aggressive German militarism." Nor would the British allow their zone of occupation in Germany to be "used as a base for aggression," the note declared.

Connally Bars Troop Curb; Dewey to Testify at Hearing

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, said today that he intended to devise a resolution on the troops-to-Europe issue that would be "palatable" to as many as

possible. "We are going to have a resolution, not because we need it but in the interest of unity," he told reporters.

However, he forecast the rejection of any compromise entailing limitation of the size of ground forces that the United States might contribute to the combined North Atlantic Treaty army commanded by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Arguments for such limitations were "absolutely demolished" by testimony this week before joint hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Forces Committees, Mr. Connally said. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, he is presiding over the joint sessions.

Meanwhile Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York accepted Mr. Connally's invitation to present his views at the Washington hearing on the troops question.

MORE CONTROLS PUT ON RUBBER IN TIRES

Ruling Bars White Sidewalls, Limits Other Types—Basic Construction Order Revised

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—White-walled automobile tires are heading back into their World War II oblivion under a rubber conservation order issued today by the National Production Authority.

The order in addition to prohibiting further manufacture of the white sidewalls, affects the types and

RELAPSES RUN HIGH IN NARCOTIC 'CURES'

City Treatment of Teen-Age Addicts Held Inadequate—Growing Problem Seen

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

The ratio of relapse among narcotics addicts who have "taken the cure" is very high.

Only one-fifth of the patients who underwent the full six-month treatment at the Federal narcotics Hospital in Lexington, Ky., were found, in a follow-up survey, to have remained "off the stuff." Thirty-five per cent had returned to the hospital or appeared in police stations as narcotics "repeaters." Forty-five per cent of the former patients could not be traced, and hospital officials believe a large number of the untraceables were backsliders.

The record of those voluntary patients who, against medical advice, left the hospital with less than thirty days' treatment is even more dismal. The follow-up showed one out of 2,500 had remained abstinent, 14.4 per cent had turned up as repeaters, 84.8 per cent could not be traced.

A group of former addicts, banded together as Narcotics Anonymous, is fighting backsliding by methods similar to those used by Alcoholics Anonymous.

Treatment Here Inadequate

Teen-age addicts in New York City who undergo detoxication at Bellevue or Kings County Hospitals get less than thirty days' institutional treatment. Many are turned out in eight days because of crowding. The inadequacy of this treatment was readily admitted by Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, who said the municipal institutions did not have special facilities.

"This is something new," he said. "The influx of juvenile narcotics addicts has become a problem in our hospitals in the last year."

Dr. Kogel suggested as an emergency measure that the state lease a settlement house or some other structure and establish immediately a public institution for narcotic addiction treatment. He remarked, however, that the problem of teen-age treatment might be temporary.

"While drug addiction among teen-agers is a horrible thing, I do not believe it is numerically serious," he declared.

Doubting the existence of any large number of "hidden cases," Dr. Kogel said the effects of narcotics on teen-agers—both physically and through the necessity of obtaining money to feed the costly habit—were such that most youthful users of illegal drugs could not continue unexposed for long.

Dr. Kogel said the two city institutions appeared already to have passed the peak of their juvenile addict censuses. The number of cases in Bellevue dropped last week from 37 to 23, and in Kings County Hospital from four to none, he said. He voiced the belief that the recent influx was due to increased police activity against narcotics peddlers, and to publicity that had "flushed out" many "scared kids."

Maybe, he suggested, the narcotics addiction problem will shrink so much within the next two years as to remove the need for a special public institution here.

If a Fad, It May Fade

A tentative hopefulness likewise was expressed by Dr. Victor H. Vogel, head of the Federal Hospital at Lexington. Reporting that some of his young patients had told him they had taken their first sniff of heroin because it was considered "the sharp thing to do" in their "crowd," Dr. Vogel said:

"If this thing is a fad, then like other fads it may fade. But it will take time to disappear because each victim requires follow-up treatment."

Commissioner Kogel's optimistic appraisal of the extent of juvenile addiction was in contrast to the views of other New York officials and social workers, who are alarmed. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan has said the increase in youthful addiction was "marked" between 1946 and 1949, and has been "shocking" since then.

Pointing out that arrest figures did not tell the entire story, Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, medical adviser to Mr. Hogan, reported a 200 per cent increase last year in the number of youthful addicts who came to his attention, few of whom were defendants. An eye-strain

addiction will be halted with the aid of this committee."

Commissioner Murphy said there was no way to measure accurately the extent of addiction, but "the increase in the number of arrests for sale and possession and the crowded condition of the Federal Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington certainly indicate a rise in addiction, especially among teen-agers."

The increase in teen-age cases at the Lexington hospital is shown in the hospital's census breakdown, indicating that while only three per cent of the patients admitted in 1946 were teen-agers, this age group represented eighteen per cent of last year's new cases. Of 15,000 individuals treated at Lexington since the institution was opened in 1935, forty per cent have returned more than once.

The more detailed follow-up survey, made in 1948, attempted to check on the patients who had been discharged between Jan. 1, 1940, and Dec. 31, 1947. Pointing out that most of them had been adults, Dr. Vogel said:

"Inasmuch as many of the teen-age addicts do not have strongly organized personality or psychiatric disorders, and considering the fact that being under age we do not discharge them against advice except upon the request of their parents, treatment results may be significantly better than for the older group."

The New York group of former patients at Lexington, organized as Narcotics Anonymous, holds weekly meetings at one of the Salvation Army buildings. Its members do preventive work with some youth groups and are available day and night to help.

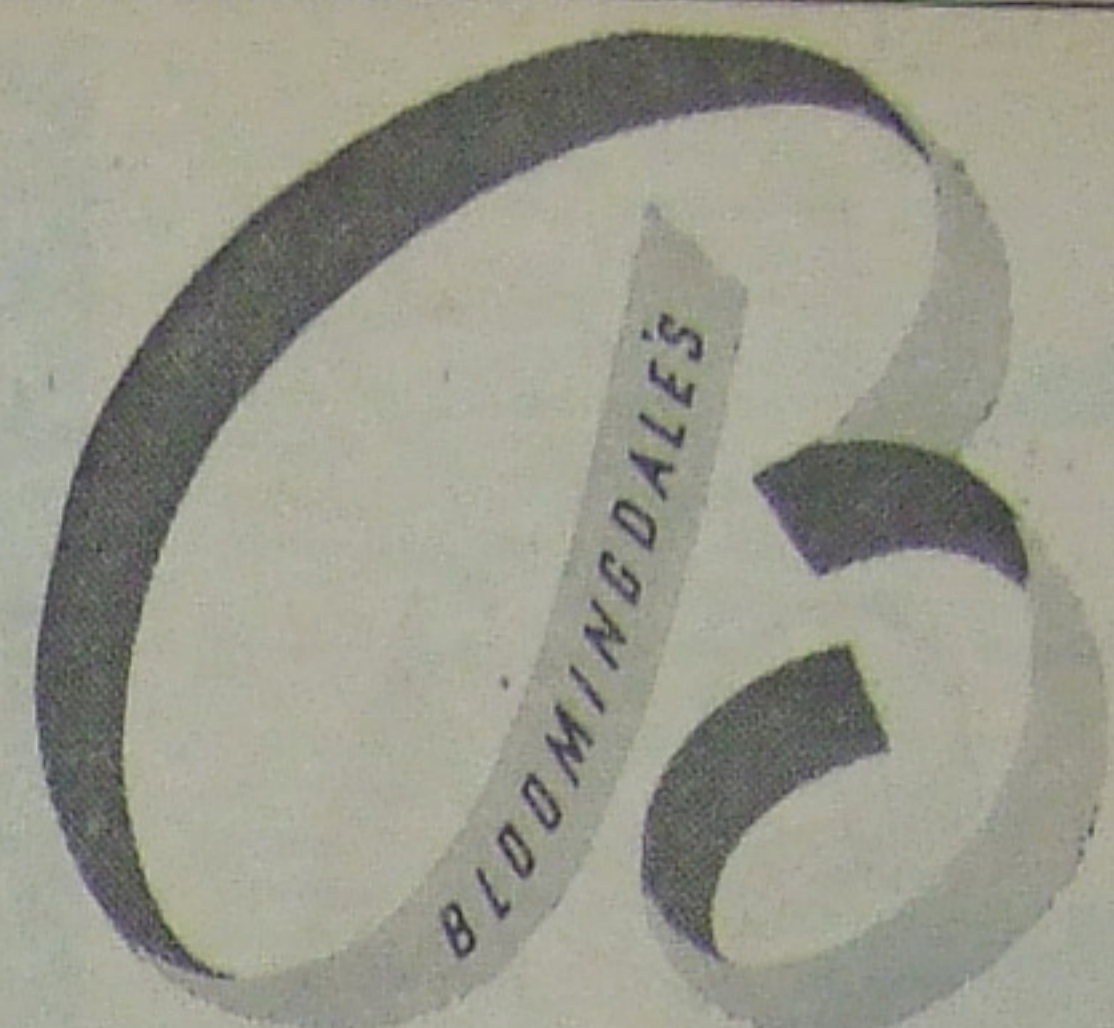


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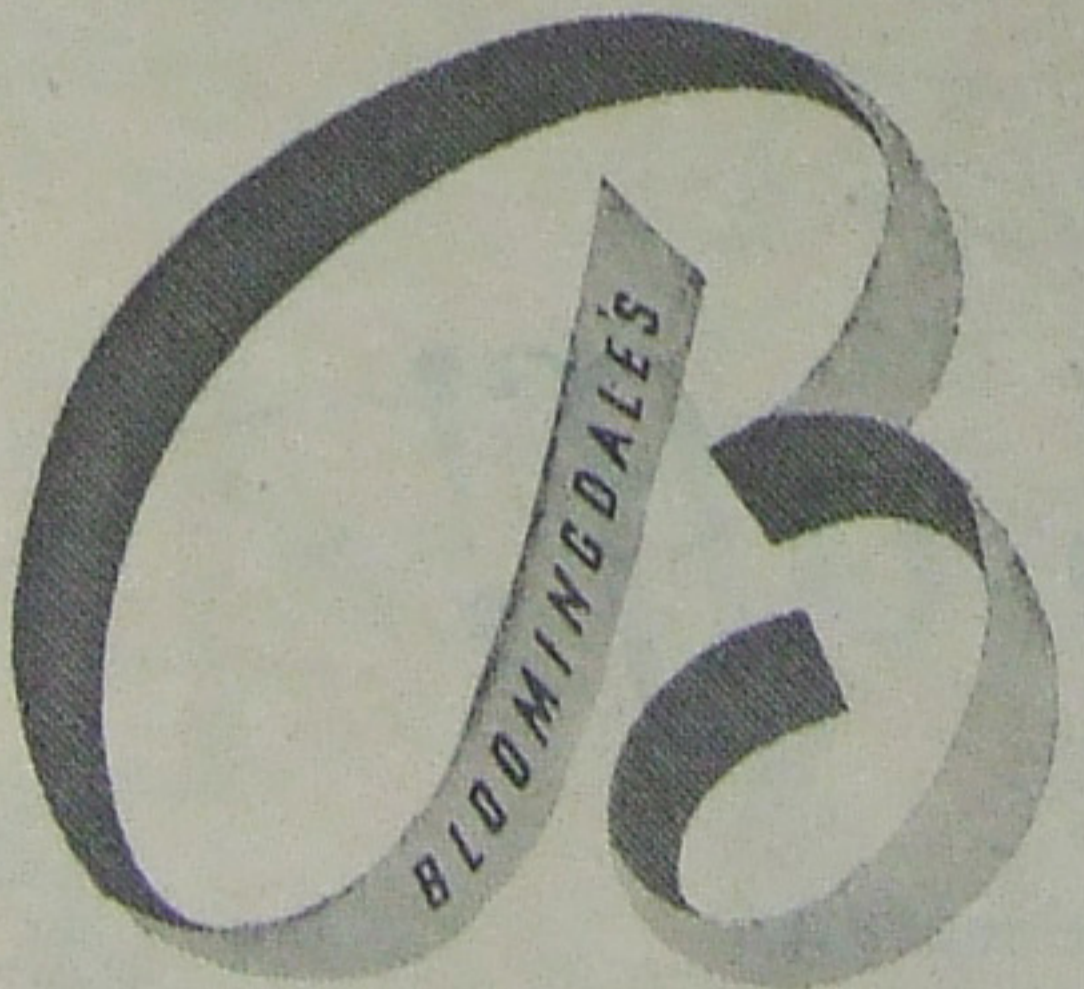
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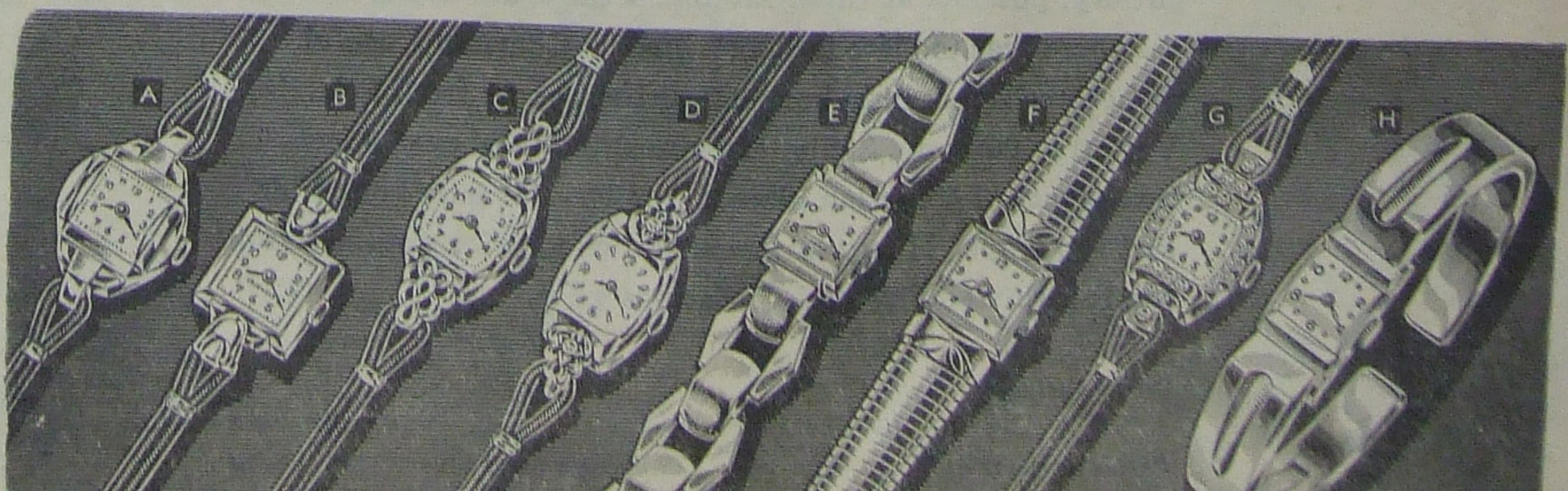
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Pointing out that arrest figures did not tell the entire story, Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, medical adviser to Mr. Hogan, reported a 200 per cent increase last year in the number of youthful addicts who came to his attention, few of whom were defendants. An even stronger case for the extent of "hidden" addiction was made by a social worker who said investigation in one neighborhood had disclosed eighteen youthful addicts, of whom only one had ever been in court.

Actually, no one knows to what extent narcotics addiction has taken hold among the city's teenagers. Mayor Impellitteri admits he doesn't know. Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy, chairman of a committee named last December by the Mayor to study the problem, is trying to find out. So is a special committee set up by the Welfare Council.

Representative Louis B. Heller, Democrat of Brooklyn, offered in Congress last week a bill to establish a joint Senate-House committee to study the narcotics problem, with special reference to sales to minors.

The Mayor said yesterday that the city's law enforcement, welfare and health agencies were giving serious attention to the question.

"I am pleased," he said, "with the increased police activity which has rid our streets of many narcotics peddlers. The Department of Hospitals is making maximum use of its limited facilities to give emergency treatment to some young addicts. Other municipal agencies, including the New York City Youth Board, are working on the problem from the preventive angle."

"The secrecy with which addicts surround themselves makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine how many young people have fallen victims to this disease. I am confident that the spread of



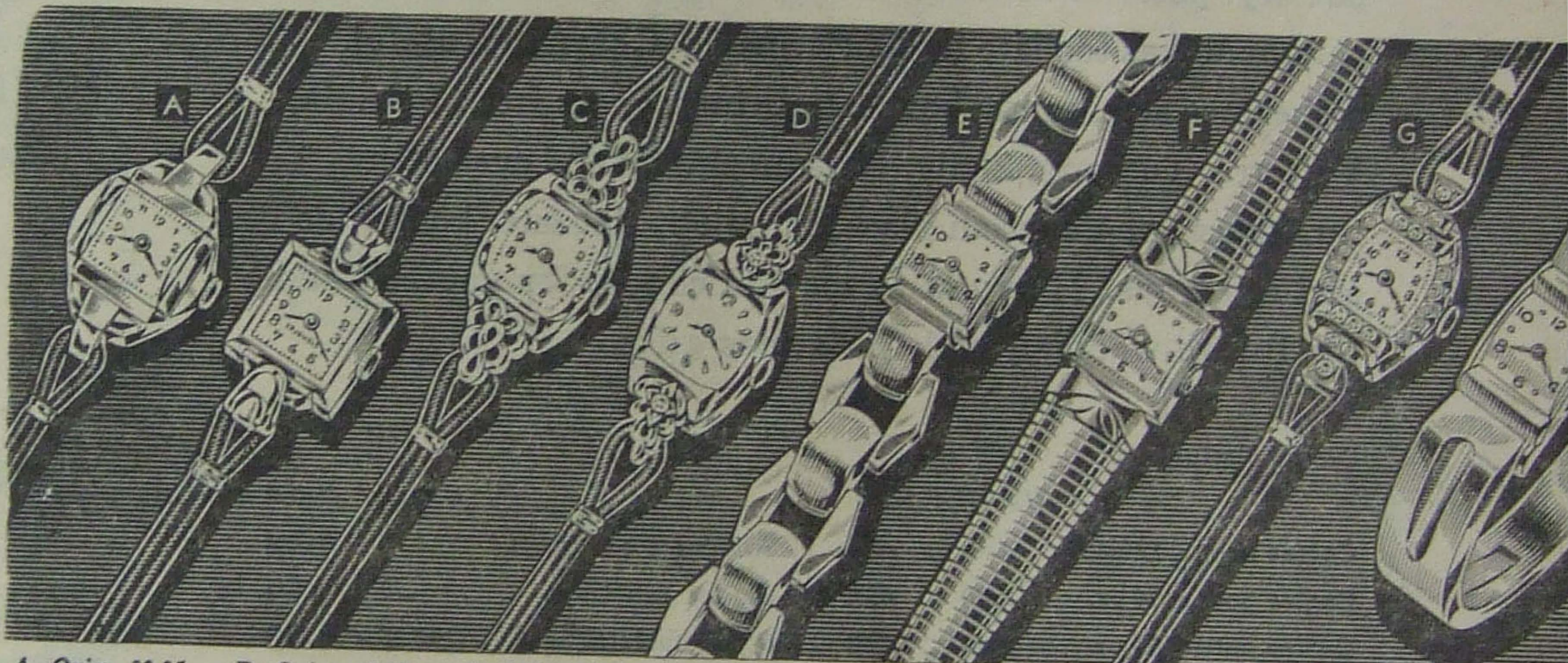
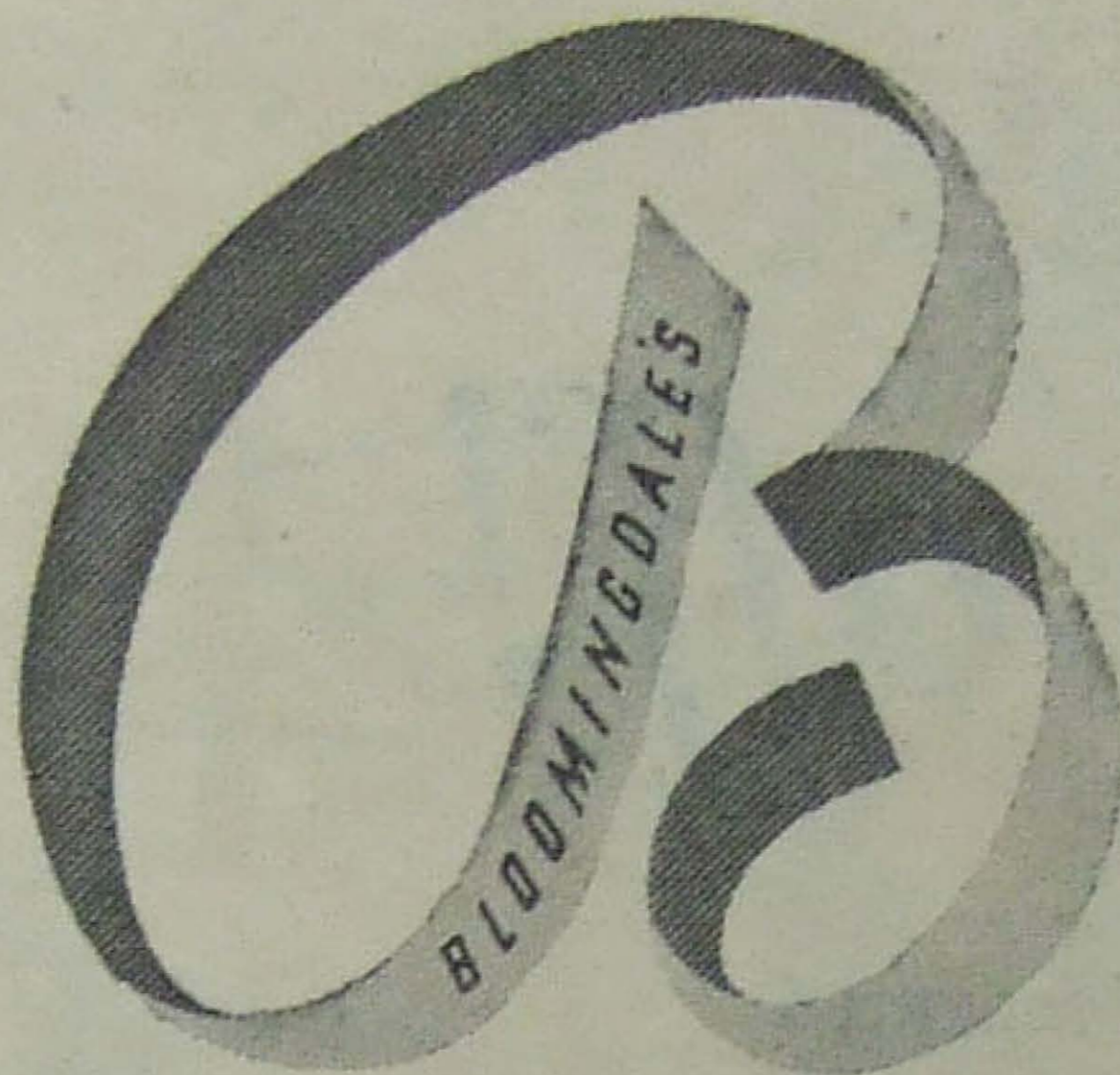
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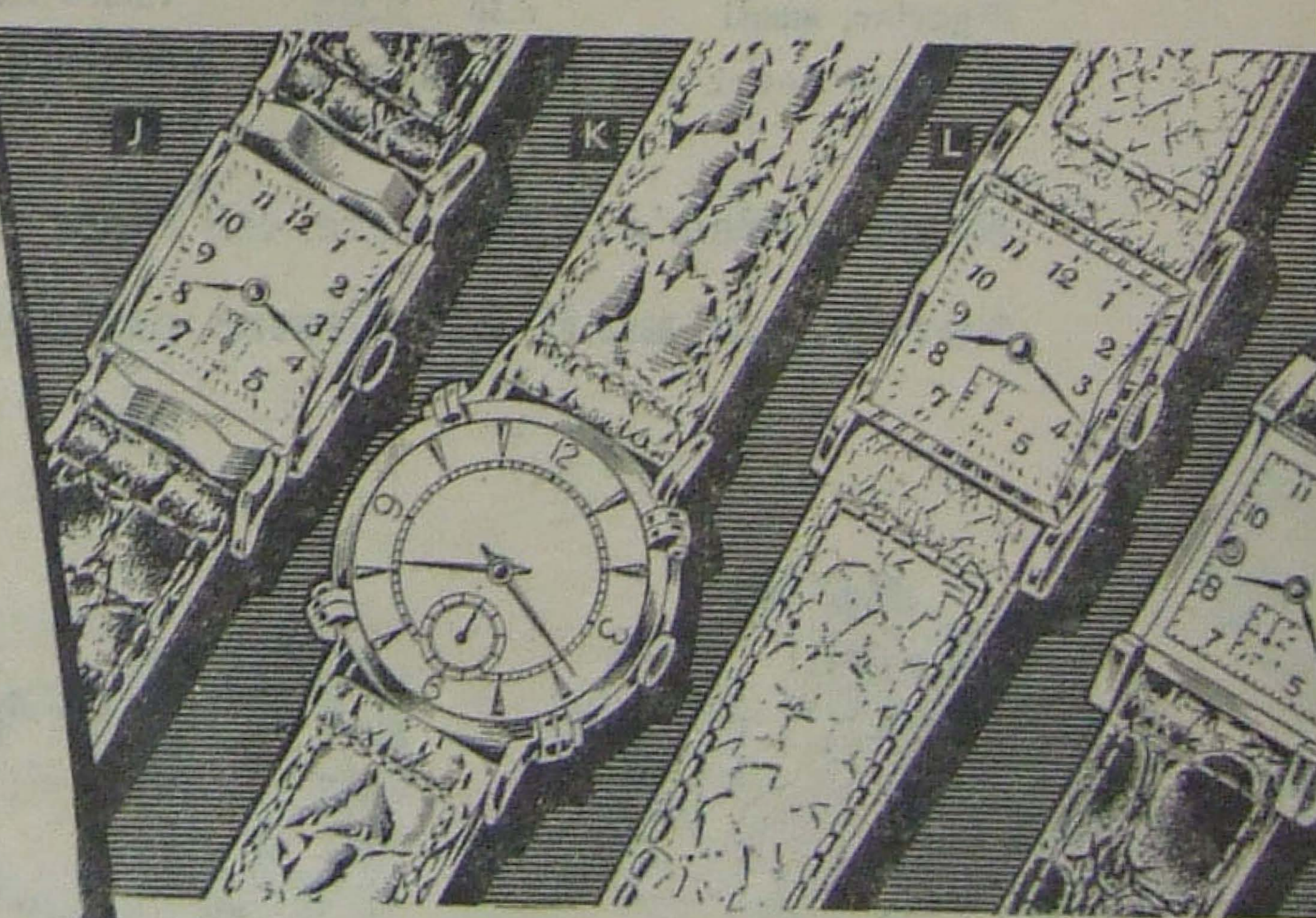


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