

Today in Business

Buying Spree Pace Still Hot

Talk of Rigid Controls Keeps Purchasing High

By RICHARD, Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Scare buying seems to be continuing unabated in the country as a whole as the Korean War enters its sixth week.

Continued bad war news and the strong move in Congress to give President Truman full economic control powers, including rationing of consumer goods, is keeping the buying spree going full blast, according to reports reaching here.

Some top government economists had expected the buying bust to start slackening by this

Harold Hartley is on vacation. time. But they've changed their minds. They say they had not expected all the hullabaloo in Congress about price control and rationing powers—powers for which the President did not ask.

One economist, who originally had expected only a repetition of the six weeks to two months buying spree that followed outbreak of the war in 1939, says now he expects the "pot to boil again" as long as Congress keeps talking about price controls and rationing.

Some "Simmering Off" Officials of retail trade associations say that although some stores have reported a "simmering off" in the buying rush others, which had not previously felt it, are catching it now.

Rowland Jones Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, said that continuation of the buying spree depended a lot on what happened in Korea.

"More and more serious reverses in Korea will increase the buying. And if there's any outbreak any place else, all bets would be off," he said.

An official of the National Retail Dry Goods Association said he thought the end of the buying spree would come quickly when it comes, but that there is no end in sight now.

October in August' "We may look back and find that we were doing October's business now," he said.

Department stores generally are going ahead with their traditional August "white sales," although no special sales effort is necessary to dispose of the goods. The purpose, according to one official, is "to throw a wet blanket on a lot of this scare buying by showing the public that the stores have plenty of goods." He thought it would have some effect.

Officials of the Rubber Manufacturers Association say there has been no let-up in the rush to buy tires, although the supply is adequate. Rubber manufacturing plants are working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with the workers getting double pay on Sundays. The reopening of the synthetic rubber plants definitely assures an adequate supply of tires, said an industry spokesman.

An official of one trade association said the buying spree furnished an interesting picture across the country. On the West Coast, where the all-out war psychology is dominant, the buying spree is hitting all types of goods. In the southwest, where money is abundant, the situation is the same. In the Midwest, however, sur-

Noland Measure Extends GI Rights

Makes Korea Yanks Eligible for Benefits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Rep. James E. Noland, Bloomington Democrat, today introduced a bill to extend all privileges of the GI Bill of Rights to veterans of the Korean fighting.

A comparison counting those factors might show an increase of only 20 per cent," said one official. "But that's still a big jump."

Mr. Noland is a World War II veteran and member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act was passed by Congress during World War II because this nation was thankful for the splendid service of its fighting men," Mr. Noland said in presenting the bill, which was referred to his committee.

"Our Armed Forces in Korea are withstanding the bitter attack of a cruel and heartless aggressor and are fighting to stamp out these totalitarian forces. They certainly deserve the privileges of the GI Bill."

The GI Bill provides education and training benefits, special unemployment payments and loans for homes and businesses for veterans of World War II. It doesn't apply to those now engaged in the fighting in Korea.

They are covered by wartime disability compensation and the Civil Relief Act which protects servicemen from old debt and tax collections. Another measure has been offered to give survivors of those killed in Korea \$10,000 in

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Capehart Moves to Freeze Prices at June 30 Level

By DAN KIDNEY

Times Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R. Ind.) this afternoon introduced an amendment to the administration's economic control bill which would freeze all prices as of midnight June 30, 1950.

He explained in the Senate that this is a stopgap to give Congress and the administration time to work out a completely comprehensive control bill.

He termed it one way to stop the upward spiral of prices which has been gaining momentum since the beginning of the Korean conflict. June 25.

Would End in 1951

The Capehart amendment would terminate Jan. 30, 1951, or could be canceled by presidential order if the price spiral is halted in the interim.

"There is nothing in the price freeze amendment to prevent lower prices at any time," Sen. Capehart explained.

"This is an effort to relieve the upward spiral of prices while long range proposals to meet the situation are being prepared for actual operation.

"Credit restrictions and other methods of curtailing inflation will take time before any effect is felt by the people. Price control will take considerable study and several months of preparation for use either on an immediate or standby basis.

"People need protection against the alarming conditions of inflation while Congress and the government have an opportunity to give the over-all problem greater study."

Truman Cuts Vote

Several amendments which he proposed to limit President Truman's powers in the administration's economic control bill have been accepted and will be reported favorably by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Sen. Capehart said earlier today.

As a member of the committee, Sen. Capehart was first to challenge the broad powers asked by the President without any state of emergency being declared. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) appeared before the committee yesterday and argued for similar restrictions.

Included among the bill changes is elimination of curbs on commodity speculation asked for by the administration and restrictions on real estate credit. In

Hogs Decline 50 To 75c on All Weights

Good and Choice
180-240 Pounds
Bring \$23.75-24.25

Hog prices declined 50 to 75 cents on all weights today in the Indianapolis Stockyards.

Good and choice 180 to 240 pounds brought \$23.75 to \$24.25. Weights 240 to 270 pounds, sold at \$22.75 to \$23.75. Hogs 270 to 300 pounds brought \$22 to \$23.25.

Slaughter pigs, 120 to 160 pounds, moved at \$18 to \$19.50.

A few 170 to 180 pounds brought \$23 to \$23.50. Sows were 25 to 50 cents lower. Good and choice sows 450 pounds and down moved at \$18.25 to \$21.50.

Heavier weight sows moved at \$18.75 to \$19. Stags brought \$12 to \$15.50.

Cattle Quotations

Early prices on steers and heifers were steady to weak in only moderately active trade. Some interests were bidding fully 50 cents lower. Several loads of mostly good to low choice 900 to 1150 pound steers sold for \$30 to \$31.50.

A few steers held near \$32. Medium short feed yearlings and light steers reached \$28.50 to \$29.50. Medium grassers were scarce at \$24.50 to \$28. There was little trade on heifers.

Cow prices were steady in fairly active trade. Good beef cows brought \$21.50 to \$22.50. Odd head reached \$23 to \$23.50. Common and medium grades brought \$18.50 to \$21.50. Canners and cutters sold at \$18.50 to \$18.80.

Medium and good sausage bulls sold at \$22 to \$24. Cutter and common grades remained unchanged at \$18 to \$22.50.

Vealers prices held steady in active trade. Good and choice calves brought \$31 to \$32 with the top price paid fairly freely. Common and medium grades moved at \$23.50 to \$30.

A few top medium vealers brought \$31. Calves ranged from \$15 to \$22.50.

Spring lamb prices were steady in fairly active trade. Both medium and good grades brought \$25 to \$28. Several lots of mostly good springers moved at \$28.50.

A few good and choice lambs sold at \$29. Slaughter ewes were quoted unchanged at \$6 to \$11.

Noon estimates of receipts at the Indianapolis Stockyards were: Hogs, \$300; cattle, 1825; calves, 450, and sheep, 1000.

Pentagon Says Poppycock To Idea of Korean Dunkirk

Normandy Veteran Remembers Breakout By Yanks From Much Smaller Beachhead

(Continued From Page One)

It would be foolish for any one this far away to say where it is. But there are four or five possibilities. We'll make our stand on one of them. One thing is sure.

We're not going to try to hold more than we're able. We here would like to believe it is one close to what is now the front. But the men in Korea will decide that. How far we must fall back will determine, of course, what we need to take the offensive."

Those who hold to this line of thought point out that it is necessary for our purposes to hold only a beachhead in Korea. If we can do that, we have won a major tactical victory. Now,

and for some time to come—we are fighting against odds. Some

estimates indicate the Poles outnumber us six to one. They have failed so far, however, in their prime objective—to destroy our limited forces piecemeal.

The North Koreans started with 150 Russian-made tanks. They have committed that many more. Our tanks are just about exhausted. But we aren't sure.

The Air Force and Navy claim to have destroyed 170. But the Army is inclined to believe there is a lot of duplication in those figures.

Top-Pentagon men were miffed about the announcement that the 2d Army Division had arrived in Korea. They preferred to let the Reds know about it when the division struck.

The North Koreans have committed at least nine divisions. In addition, they have at least one armored brigade. That's 10,000 men. In addition, some Pentagon sources believe they have a reserve of 60,000 to 70,000 trained men, only a few used so far as replacements. That kind of force is hard to beat. This week, they will settle the big question—how much and how long it will

have enough room. One veteran of the Normandy campaign points

out that a bridgehead that

size is "four or five times as big as the one we held when we broke out in France."

There are some encouraging factors even now. For one thing, an Army general pointed out, the North Koreans no longer are attacking with 50 and 60 tanks. Reports mention four or five; sometimes only one.

Marion County boards still remained cramped and harried. Space at the War Memorial is too small to permit a large number of volunteer helpers and the offices are swamped with useless inquiries.

Mrs. Helen Mitchum, clerk of the four boards, made a special plea that persons born before Aug. 30, 1922, "forget about the 36th." She noted that the 36th is the only one that has been held since the 35th.

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