

SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1950

# Copper Goes to War As U. S. Cracks Down On Use for Civilians

## Auto Firms Due to Slash Production; Gasoline and Cigarettes are Plentiful

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP)—Government controls reached right into the American home today to get copper for the war factories.

Starting March 1, there will be no more copper for coffee pots, door knobs and window screens, belt buckles and fancy buttons, frying pans, picture frames, bird cages and hundreds of other familiar but non-essential products.

National Production Authority Director William H. Harrison ordered all of the nation's too-small copper supplies set aside for defense industries, and the key civilian plants that help keep the arms factories running.

Makes No Promises  
Some manufacturers may have to shut down if they can't find substitutes. Mr. Harrison said they can appeal in cases of extreme hardship and he will try to help them, particularly where a lot of people may be thrown out of work.

But he made no promises. The government already has ordered a sharp cut in the nickel. The Senate Preparedness Committee reported today that nickel is very scarce.

More and more strategic and scarce metals will be taken off the civilian market in the months ahead. Automobile production probably will be cut down by 25 to 33 per cent in 1951, although that still would put some 6 million new passenger cars in the showrooms.

Tires are relatively scarce and will have less natural rubber in them. But the tire makers still are getting a big supply of rubber and there should be no real pinch next year. Rationing of gasoline is still regarded as highly unlikely.

Credits Tighter  
Tighter credit restrictions will cut down the number of new homes and apartments built in 1951. The distilling industry may have to switch a big part of its production to industrial alcohol for the synthetic rubber program. But there won't be any shortage of whisky.

Cigarettes also are plentiful. Effect of the new copper conservation order may not be felt to any marked degree for some months. But householders will notice it by mid-summer when they start looking for replacements for their window screens, lamp shades and other home trimmings.

Women probably will be the first to spot the change. New dresses, jewelry and clothing accessories made after March 1 will be minus all the brass curlicues that now add that extra touch.

## Work Slacks Off As U. S. Tools Up

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bigger job than was undertaken during World War II.

Caught in Squeeze  
The war production program is complicated by the presence of boomlike demands for most civilian goods. With many factories working at full steam, it seemed impossible to reconvert without affecting the jobs of thousands.

Besides this, the effects of the draft is expected to further complicate the industrial picture. One industry spokesman said production would be hit by a "double-barreled attack" in the first quarter of 1951 with the government demanding more production and at the same time reducing the labor market by drafting men into military service.

## Acheson Offers 6 Ways To Block Soviet's Drive

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to American military strength and demands continuance of efforts to work for peace through the United Nations.

FOUR: "Economic aid will be carried forward—although redirected where necessary to contribute to the military strength of the free world."

FIVE: "The United States will step up its world information program to express fully the ideals of free men, thus making certain that Russia and its puppets 'are constantly before the bar of world opinion.'"

SIX: "We must strive to close the ranks at home to obtain the strength which derives from unity. The two great parties must continue to consult with each other on international affairs in order to insure that American action will have maximum possible bipartisan backing."

Regarding 1950, Sec. Acheson said it had been a dark year. "It was a year of steadily increasing tension which broke, in June, into open fighting, an action which underwent a manifold increase in scale with the dramatic and barefaced attack by Communist China," he said.

"It was a year in which the leaders of the Soviet Union talked loudly of peace but their words were drowned out by the noise of their warlike acts."

Encouraged Force  
"The year produced another move of grim significance to the free world. For this first time since V-J Day, the Soviet Union went a step beyond tactics of intimidation and subversion—and encouraged the use of force."

"Consequently the air is now cleared of any shred of doubt that might have existed as to the methods which the Soviet Union is willing to use. The Politburo's sanctimonious profession of its desire for peace is shown to be nothing but camouflage to cloak the naked imperialism of its aims."

## Jam in Congress Snags Arms Bill

### Some May Die On the Vine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP)—A last-minute legislative log jam threatened today to cause an indefinite delay in final congressional action on one or more of the defense emergency measures requested by President Truman.

Caught in the closing-hours crush of the dying 81st Congress are a \$20 billion emergency military spending bill, a \$3.3 billion excess profits tax, and civil defense and war powers legislation.

Congressional leaders hoped to dispose of all urgent measures in the two legislative days remaining before the 81st Congress gives way at noon Wednesday to the 82d Congress.

But there is a strong chance they won't be able to do it.

May Die on the Vine

While there seemed to be no strong opposition to any of the measures, the shortness of time was such that at least one—most likely the war powers bill—may die on the vine.

The new excess profits bill has passed the Senate in final form, and the House is certain to approve it at the extraordinary New Year's Day session Monday.

On the military spending measure, the House passed a bill carrying \$17,500,000,000. The Senate boosted the figure to \$20,000,000,000. A compromise hasn't been worked out yet, but chances for one are good. Since the Senate will not be in session Monday, final action on any compromise cannot be taken before Tuesday.

Most in Danger  
A House-Senate conference committee has agreed on a compromise civil defense bill, but this cannot be acted upon finally before Tuesday either. It might run into trouble then if an opponent of the bill decides to use delaying or filibustering tactics.

But the emergency war powers bill seemed in most danger. Mr. Truman originally asked Congress for two grants of power. One would authorize him to reshuffle defense agencies without waiting the 60 days now required to get Congress time to study reorganization plans.

The second would authorize the Executive Department to resurvey government contracts in the light of price changes and other new conditions.

Postpones Action  
The Senate passed a bill giving the President only the power to make contract adjustments. It postponed action on the reshuffling request pending further study.

The House hasn't done anything about this legislation yet, but is slated to act Monday. The bill to be presented by Chairman McNamara (D., N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee would give Mr. Truman all the authority he seeks.

But if the bill passes the House, a compromise to allow final action may prove to be too much of a problem to overcome before the 81st Congress expires.

Alarms Rake Reds  
Mr. Burton said 5th Air Force planes were raking the growing Red concentrations and that air observers spotted many big guns trained on the United Nations lines, particularly in the area "east of Kaesong." Kaesong itself is 27 miles northwest of Seoul.

An Air Force spokesman said fighter bombers spotted and attacked about 20 "big" artillery pieces near the village of Maehyon, on the border halfway between the two big Communist concentrations menacing Seoul from the northwest and north.

He said pilots reported artillery moving up toward frontline positions in the Yonchon area, 30 to 35 miles due north of Seoul, where nine Chinese divisions were believed massed for a strike down the Hijo-gu-Seoul highway.

Cites Gains of '50  
He recalled that during 1950, 53 nations joined together to brand the North Koreans as aggressors and that 25 of those nations offered contributions to the UN army.

He listed other accomplishments of 1950 as the strengthening of the General Assembly against the "obstructionist" use of the veto in the Security Council, progress in building the North Atlantic treaty organization against aggression, the mutual defense assistance program the Point Four Project, and the Marshall Plan.

"I am sure that this country, together with the other free nations, will create the strength necessary to repel aggression, restore stability, and increase the well-being of the free peoples of the world," he concluded.

## Canada Plans to Speed Cobalt Production

OTTAWA, Dec. 30 (UP)—Government sources said today Canada would shortly step up production of cobalt to meet her own needs and some United States requirements.

No immediate action was indicated, however, to impose formal allocation control on supplies. The Bureau of Statistics today estimated 1950 production of cobalt in Canada at 626,000 pounds. This was somewhat higher than in 1949, and informed sources said the International Nickel Co., Canada's main producer, intended to expand production in 1951.

## Bus Second Best in Meeting Train



The left side of this Indianapolis Railways, Inc. bus was crushed last night when hit by a switch engine at the Nickel Plate railroad crossing at Sutherland Ave.

## Reds Move Up Tanks, Big Guns

### U. S. Jets Beat Russ-Made MIGs

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putting north of the border on the east coast, and some patrol activity north of the Parallel.

The gap between the massive buildup of more than 250,000 Chinese and North Korean troops and the United Nations' 140-mile defense line was nearly closed. In the east the enemy was throwing in regiment-sized attacks.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, new commander of the United Nations ground forces in Korea, called for "dogged determination in attack and utmost tenacity in defense" to meet the severe trials ahead.

Reds Dig In

The Communists were reported dug in on the northern and western banks of the Imjin River 27 miles north of Seoul in the western sector and about three miles below the border and preparing to bridge it.

In the east they were attacking in regiment size 10 to 12 miles south of the border. The only United Nations activity north of the Parallel was patrol activity. One small blocking unit held a position near the east coast jutting north of the Parallel, but the main body of the United Nations forces were dug in to the south, braced for the impending assault.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's release No. 773 on the Korean fighting indicated the last United Nations forces were below the Parallel. It reported Communist units "moved south" to the Tongducheon area, 24 miles above Seoul and four miles below the border.

A dispatch from United Press William. Burton at 8th Army headquarters said Red movements included massive infantry strength, heavy artillery, tanks, halftracks and other motorized equipment.

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## Police Smash Teen Gang, Recover Loot



Det. Louis A. Gohman inspects part of the \$8000 loot recovered by police yesterday in smashing a gang of teen-aged burglars who broke into North Side homes. The youths followed newspaper accounts of fashionable vacationers to be sure victims were not home. Jack Nelson Johnson, 35, of 577 Lynn St., is under arrest for receiving stolen goods and contributing to the delinquency of minors. The loot was recovered in his home.

## Canada Firm Blamed for Nickel Tie-up

### Monopoly Plus U. S. Complacency Cited For Shortage

By GEORGE E. REEDY JR.

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The Senate Preparedness Committee today blamed past government complacency and a "formidable" Canadian monopoly for a critical shortage of war-vital nickel.

It called for a drastic cut in non-essential uses of the metal and said some uses should be eliminated altogether. As non-essential, it listed the shiny trim on automobiles, and coinage.

The Senators leveled the complacency charge at former officials of the Munitions Board and named the monopoly as the International Nickel Co., of Canada, Ltd., which "produces over 85 per cent of the free world's nickel."

"The current shortage has resulted from the collision of rapidly increasing civilian and military demand with the relatively fixed supply produced by INCO (The Canadian Company)," the committee said in a formal report.

Future Looks Serious

The group, headed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, (D. Tex.), said the current shortage is not as serious as it was in World War II, but "the foreseeable shortage is even more serious." Nickel has important alloying qualities which are indispensable in steelmaking and the production of certain types of aircraft engines.

"The large increases in the production of these industries, which have now become basic to our survival as a free nation, depend substantially upon a similar increase in nickel production."

The report said the INCO monopoly is based upon "almost exclusive" ownership of the vast nickel ore body in the Sudbury Basin of Ontario. It added that the company also is the world's largest platinum producer and the sixth largest copper miner.

Lags on Expansion

It said INCO has consistently displayed a "conservative approach" to expansion plans. The committee expressed confidence that the present Munitions Board, headed by John D. Small, is "fully capable" of mastering the crisis. But it said the board has displayed a "shortage of bold planning" in the past.

"The sum of proper criticism is that it has been complacent where it should have been vigilant; it has been quiet where it should have spoken lightly; it has been timid where it should have been bold—or even, on occasion, brash," the report said.

Current federal limitations restrict manufacturers for the next three months to 65 per cent of the nickel they used quarterly in the first half of 1950. But the committee said this program does not go far enough.

## D. C. Meeting Opens On Moral Rearmament

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP)—A 10-day conference of the National Assembly for Moral Rearmament opens tonight to plan a strategic ideological offensive in Communist-controlled countries and throughout the world.

One hundred delegates are expected to attend. Dr. Frank Buchanan, founder of the movement, will preside at tonight's opening meeting.

Forty-four delegates have arrived from Europe, among them two members of the French parliament. Others in the delegation are Maj. Gen. Henri de Vernejoul, commander of the French 5th Armored Division during World War II, and Vice Admiral Yngve Ekstrand of Sweden.

## Warns Against Rolling Back Meat Prices

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (UP)—H. M. Conway, market analyst for the National Association of Livestock Producers, says that any attempt to roll prices back to mid-1950 would "almost dry up the meat supply."

Writing in the National Livestock Producer, Mr. Conway said price controls would force meat distribution "outside the normal trade channels" and bring on "black market" operations.

He said that a "temporarily" short supply of meat will develop by late winter, and he predicted that it would encourage an "official effort to control what would be a strictly normal price situation."

## Corning Glass Works To Mark 100th Year

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 30 (UP)—Corning Glass Works will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1951, Amory Houghton, chairman of the board, announced today.

The company was founded in Somerville, Mass., in 1851, as the Union Glass Co. by Amory Houghton, great-grandfather of the present chairman. The company moved to Brooklyn in 1864 and four years later made its final long-distance move to Corning.

## Plant Construction To Cost \$2 Million

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30 (UP)—Plans to construct a \$2 million plant in Vancouver, Wash., for the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide were disclosed today by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc.

The firm said it has acquired a 44-acre tract for the plant site from the Vancouver Port Commission.

Work on the plant is scheduled to be started in February and finished in about a year. Some 150 persons will be employed when the plant is in full operation, it was said.

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