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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.

Made 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 sharp cuts in use of nickel. The Senate Preparedness Committee reported to day 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

(Continued From Page One) bigger job than was undertaken during World War II.

Caught in Squeeze

The war production program is complicated by the presence of boomerang 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 flagrant and barefaced attack by Communist China," he concluded.

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 invasion 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."

Describing the situation as one

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 forces 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.

Gen. Mathew B. Ridgway, new commander of the United Nations ground forces in Korea, called for "dugged 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 fill their tactics.

In the east they were attacking 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 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 Tongduchon area, 24 miles above Seoul and four miles below the border.

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 resupplying 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 Emanuel Celler (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.



Bus Driver William Dawes

1951 Blueprint For Rearming U. S.

Economic Council Urges Tax Hikes

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they are necessary for the defense of the country, are an absolute first priority."

The supply of civilian goods must be cut to provide the Armed Forces with the materiel they need, the report said. It added that several methods must be used to carry out this diversion.

Combining Strength

The Council said no one method would do the trick. But it recommended allocation of raw materials, restrictions on consumer credit, possible rationing of scarce essential goods and freezes on wages of consumers.

"There is no telling how long the burden of the military will last," the report said, "but informed opinion is that we face many years of very high defense outlays." The safest course, it said, "is to combine the industrial and civilian strength."

After about three years and barring all-out war, the Council said, Americans could resume raising their standard of living. It should stay where it is now until the nation is rearmed, the report added.

More Slack Then

The Council said "we cannot expand total production anywhere near the extent that we did between 1939 and 1944, because we had more slack resources in 1939 than we have now."

But present planning does not contemplate anywhere near the diversion of manpower and material from availability for the production line to service in the Armed Forces that was undertaken in World War II."

The Council took a second look in today's report at the "cost of living" provision in many wage contracts. A year ago it endorsed the clause. But today the report said a reconsideration of such clauses may be necessary to hold the line on wages.

It recommended two standards be applied in setting wage policies. One would be that wages should not force prices to rise. The other would be that the amount of money available for spending after taxation should be kept in line with the volume of consumer goods available.

The council particularly supported the second standard.

The three members, Leon H. Keyserling, John D. Clark and Roy Blough, presented seven "high points for immediate action." These included a clarification of short-run military requirements, development of "vital goals or targets to guide the efforts of the nation" and "increasingly better methods for disseminating to the public the full extent and most candid information about the need for and the methods of economic mobilization."

No Great Rush For New Year Liquor

Indianaans Rake Reds

Mr. Burson 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 Hijongbu-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 on which foreign policies will be built in 1951.

Police Smash Teen Gang, Recover Loot

He didn't know the reason; police blockades set up for drinking drivers might have had some effect.

Sales were better than a "normal" Saturday, but were running about two-thirds of Christmas Eve business, the dealers said.

Plant Construction To Cost \$2 Million

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.

Describing the situation as one

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 levelled 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 re

strict 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 offense in Communist-controlled countries and throughout the world.

One hundred delegates are ex

pected to attend. Dr. Frank Buchanan, founder of the move

ment, will preside at tonight's opening meeting.

Forty-four delegates have

arrived from Europe, among them

two members of the French par

liament. Others in the delegation

are Maj. Gen. Henri de Verneuil, 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 Liv

stock Producer, Mr. Conway said

price controls would force meat

distribution "outside the normal

trade channels" and bring on

"black market