Modern Parables
A regular Saturday highlight of The News Feature Page is Fulton Oursler's Modern Parables. The author of the outstanding Biblical adaptation "The Greatest Story Ever Told", his parable today is entitled "A Slap In The Face".

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas

ESTABLISHED DEC. 8, 1888 | Charlotte, North Carolina, Saturday, December 16, 1950 | 30 Pages—Price Five Cents

Rail Strike Nearly Over; Postal Embargo Lifted

U. S. EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED

Hamhung Abandoned By Allies

UN Lines Tightened Around Port

Major Chinese Assault Awaited

TOKYO — (AP) — Allied beachhead forces abandoned Hamhung today to the Chinese Reds pounding against them in masses of "sea wave" attacks.

The defenders withdrew from the wrecked industrial city into a tight ring around Hungnam, port on the Sea of Japan, six miles to the southeast.

Demolition charges blasted the heart of Hamhung before the pull-out.

Terror-stricken North Korean refugees swarmed by tens of thousands across frozen fields and down roads toward the Allied beach down roads toward the Allied beachhead.

As the last American soldier left Hamhung at 12:30 P.M. (10:30 P. M., EST, Friday), a Red Korean flag flapped out over one house.

Field dispatches indicated the withdrawal was made according to plan into defenses in depth to the shore.

The city lay open to Chinese Communists who watched from outlying ridges as demolitions exploded towering clouds of black smoke into the sky.

REDS IN SUBURBS

Then the Chinese swarmed into the Hamhung suburbs.

The Chinese pressed Allied defenders into their shrinking beachhead with attacks that overran forward positions by sheer weight of manpower masses.

"They are throwing great groups of people in columns at one point in our line," Maj. Gen. Robert H. Soule said.

Soule is commander of the U. S. Third Division. Its American, Puerto Rican and South Korean infantrymen with their backs to the sea are defending the tiny U. S. Tenth Corps foothold in the Hungnam-port-area.

BLACKOUT CONTINUES

An Army security blackout continued to blanket reports of Allied troops not engaged in combat operations.

For the third straight day the Chinese have thrown thrusting attacks against the Allied line, probing for a weak spot.

Staff officers said the big Chinese Red offensive aimed to knock out the Tenth Corps may come within the next 48 hours.

While doughboys fought off Communist assaults or crouched in snow-lined foxholes awaiting attack, the Navy's big guns pounded Communist troops swarming along the coastal roads converging on Hungnam.

Gunfire from the Allied fleet had not been mentioned the last day or so in field dispatches but again the warships moved up and down the coast, hurling steel at the enemy.

Carrier-based warplanes buzzed out in murky weather and hit from waves of 112,000 Chinese Red troops massed against the beachhead.

Ground forces fought off three pre-dawn attacks Saturday. The

See UN WITHDRAWS on page 3-A

Our Weather

Fair and colder today and tonight. Fair and continued cold tomorrow. Low tonight, 22 degrees.

Sunrise, 7:24 A. M. Sunset, 5:12 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 3-A

PERSONAL HEATER

Here's a tip on how to keep warmer this Winter. Before you go outdoors, dry out your overcoat on the radiator. It will act like a small auxiliary heating unit. When the colder and moister outdoor air strikes it, the dry coat soakes up moisture. In doing so, it gains heat—like evaporation in reverse. If you can also pre-dry your suit, so much the better. It has been estimated that a well-dried-out suit and overcoat will quickly generate as much heat, outdoors, as your body produces in a couple of hours.

THE MO' SHOWS HER TEETH

The year of 1950 was a twisted one for the USS Missouri. She made history when she became stuck in a mudbank during a run in Chesapeake Bay, was the joke of the fleet. In October Mighty Mo' was living up to her name throwing 16-inch salvos (above) at Chong Jin only 39 miles from the Soviet border. Again this week the guns of the fleet were pounding North Korea in support of UN troops hard-pressed by Chinese Reds. (Official Dept. of Defense Photo.)

Truman Forms New Agency

Wilson To Direct Mobilization

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman today created a new office of defense mobilization to direct, control and co-ordinate all mobilization activities.

Its director will be Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Co.

Mr. Truman gave the new mobilization chief authority over all the powers contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Mr. Truman's executive order said the activities directed by the new agency will include but not be limited to production, procurement, manpower, stabilization and transport activities.

UNDER DIRECTOR

Duties in these fields will be performed by the various agencies and officials to whom they were previously assigned Mr. Truman specified but they will be subject to the direction and control of the director.

The President handed Mr. Wilson a virtual blank check to abolish, consolidate and reshape the defense agencies, and to merge most of them into a single powerful mobilization agency when and if he chooses.

The Presidential order followed by only a few minutes Mr. Truman's proclamation of a national emergency.

Wilson, former executive vice chairman of the War Production Board, is leaving the $175,000 a year presidency of General Electric to take the $22,500 Government post.

BROADEST POWERS

His powers probably exceed those ever granted any other mobilization official. Besides production and priorities, he will direct the flow of price and wage stabilization, plant expansion, curtailment of civilian goods, military buying, and such manpower regulation as is permitted under the defense production law.

The ODM director had not yet arrived at the White House to accept his new duties when the executive order was issued.

Mr. Truman's order instructed him to issue any necessary directives concerning policy and operations to the Federal departments and agencies.

The President decreed:

"It shall be the duty of all such agencies and departments to execute these directives and make to the director such progress and other reports as may be required.

"This means that Wilson not only will have authority over special defense agencies set up in the Commerce, Interior, Agriculture and other departments—including the powerful National Production Authority—but also will direct the defense activities of any and all the old line agencies and departments of the Government.

Wilson's appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Rau To Talk Cease-Fire Terms With Chinese Red

NEW YORK — (AP) — India's Sir Benegal N. Rau will report Gen. MacArthur's terms for a cease-fire in Korea to Communist China's Wu Hsiu-Chuan this week-end and, in return, ask for Peiping's armistice conditions.

Meanwhile, Wu and his alternate, Chaio Kuan-Hua, conferred with U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie at Lake Success for 75 minutes last night.

Rau is acting for the United Nations three-man cease-fire committee which began work yesterday in an effort to rush a peaceful solution of the bloody Korean war. The other members are Canada's Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson and Nasrollah Entezam of Iran, president of the General Assembly.

The Indian diplomat will report back to the committee—probably Monday morning—on the result of his talks with Wu, and the group will then try to reconcile the opposing views with the aim of finding the basis for a truce.

They met for the first time last night, in secret, and heard U. S. Delegate Ernest A. Gross and Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger outline the views of Gen. MacArthur's unified command.

After the meeting Pearson told a news conference:

The committee discussed with General Crittenberger and Mr. Gross representing the unified command the basis on which, in their opinion, a satisfactory cease-fire could be arranged.

He declined to state what those views were and said that it would not be possible to give out any information for several days.

"This is not an easy assignment," Pearson said, and hinted that a cease fire arrangement might take some time to work out.

Pearson said that, except for Rau's planned visit, no formal meeting has been arranged with Wu.

Lucas Denounces Resolution

GOP Blast At Acheson Gets No Action

By OLIVER W. DEWOLF

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The formal demand of Republican Congressmen that President Truman fire Secretary of State Acheson hit walls of silence today at the White House and State Dept.

Senate Democratic Leader Lucas of Illinois told the Senate late yesterday that the Republican Party stand for immediate removal of the Secretary of State was "an invitation to Stalin to strike anywhere."

Lucas referred to the resolution adopted earlier in the day by an overwhelming voice vote taken in a House Republican caucus. The resolution was proposed by House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts.

House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) called it "a tragic mistake."

While Lucas was talking, Senate Republicans by a 23 to 5 vote in a closed door conference adopted the three-paragraph House statement, but added to it a reserved pledge of co-operation drafted by Senator Taft of Ohio, the Senate GOP policy chieftain.

The White House and the State Dept. declined to comment. But Mr. Truman said last night, in his report to the nation on new mobilization goals, that Acheson will fly to Europe Sunday to join representatives of other nations in setting up armed defenses for Western Europe.

Mr. Truman has said repeatedly in the past that he intends to keep Acheson. The President also has the reputation of backing his appointees and friends against Congressional attacks.

How he would react to the overwhelming Republican vote on the resolutions was a wide open question here. Acheson has said he has no intention of resigning.

The text of the Senate resolution:

"In this critical hour, confidence of the American people in their leadership is essential to our security.

"It is completely obvious that Secretary Acheson and the State Dept. under his leadership have lost the confidence of the Congress and the American people and cannot regain it.

"Recognizing this fact, we earnestly advise our allies and our country that Mr. Acheson be replaced as Secretary of State, that there be a thorough housecleaning in the State Dept., and changes in personnel and policies responsible for this lack of confidence.

"We pledge our fullest co-operation with the President and the Administration in a united effort to meet by the most effective means the present national crisis. For this effort there must be national co-operation in substance as well as in form, in fact as well as in name."

Most Yard Workers On Their Jobs

Men Respond To Truman's Plea

CHICAGO —(AP)— Railroad Yard workers whose three-day strike tied up mail and freight returned to their jobs at virtually all affected cities today.

Most of the strikers were resuming their duties in Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, Asheville (N. C.), Minneapolis, Dallas, Nashville, Battle Creek, Mich., and Los Angeles.

The Post Office Dept. at Washington canceled its embargo restrictions on Christmas parcel post.

In Chicago, where the walkout began Wednesday, W. C. Curley, president of the Chicago area rail superintendents association, said:

"I think the situation will be normal by evening."

President Truman and officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had urged the workers to go back to work. Three Federal courts — in Chicago, Cleveland and Washington — had ordered the men to end the strike. A Federal judge in Chicago also had directed the union, 41 of its leaders and 45 officers to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for failing to end the stalemate.

WAGE-HOUR DISPUTE

The union has demanded 48 hours of pay for a 40 hour week. The dispute over the issue has continued for 21 months.

There was some question whether the basic issue had been settled. A spokesman for the Chicago area reported an agreement had been reached late last night. Others said there had been no agreement but that representatives of the union had been told that the men would have to go back to work before there could be further negotiations.

In Chicago, a spokesman for the Army — which has had nominal control of the railroads since last August — reported it would take most of the day to get facilities

See RAILWAY on page 3-A

Embargo On Parcel Post Is Lifted Here

The Post Office embargo on second, third and fourth class mail and first class mail over eight ounces to points north of Virginia and in the Midwest was lifted shortly after noon today.

Charlotte Postmaster George E. Wilson Jr. received "the green light" at 12:05 P.M. to accept mail for affected points.

The embargo had been placed on mail destined for Washington, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, the New England States, Michigan and Illinois because of the strike of railroad switchmen.

Springs Plans Big Conversion

LANCASTER, S. C. — (AP) — Plans for an equipment change in the Springs Cotton mills costing more than $1,000,000 were announced by officials here.

They said that their company has placed contracts with the Whitin Machine Works of Charlotte and the H & B American Machine Co to change 313,000 cotton spinning spindles from Saco-Lowell Roth long draft to the new superdraft Casablanca. The Casablanca was developed in the research department of The Springs Cotton mills in conjunction with Whitin and H & B.

Springs officials declared that "this will enable the Springs Cotton Mills to make stronger and better yarn with a higher draft than was ever considered possible previously. All the spinning frames in The Springs Cotton Mills will then be able to operate at drafts of between 40 and 50, using single process roving, run single in the creel."

Robert I. Dalton, vice-president of The Whitin Co., termed the order the largest "of its kind ever placed." He added that "it will require over a year to complete."

Nation Called On To Gird Strength

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Truman today proclaimed a state of national emergency, summoning the nation to marshal its strength against the threat of "Communist world conquest."

Mr. Truman signed the proclamation at 10:20 A. M. EST. His action was announced by Stephen Early, acting press secretary, five minutes later.

The proclamation called all Americans to a united effort to build up the nation's armed forces and throw the "full moral and material strength" of the country into the protection of its freedom.

The White House released a long list of laws carrying extraordinary powers, which it said automatically became effective upon signing of the declaration.

But many of them were merely re-assertions of powers already held by Mr. Truman under the defense production act and other post-war legislation.

Further, Early said, it is uncertain whether Mr. Truman will use some of the emergency powers.

PART OF EFFORT

The proclamation is a part of Mr. Truman's effort to get production-speeding, inflation-curbing machinery in motion behind a rearmament program aimed at forcing Russia to choose peace instead of war.

In a major address last night, Mr. Truman heralded the proclamation as intended to call on "every citizen to put aside his personal interests for the good of the country." He called it a first step toward organizing for full mobilization if that becomes necessary."

The White House said powers available in an emergency include authority to lengthen hours in Army arsenals, to requisition ships, call the Coast Guard reserve to active duty, make temporary promotions in the armed forces, waive competitive bids on defense contracts, and authorize war-risk insurance.

"I summon every person and every community to make, with a spirit of neighborliness, whatever sacrifices are necessary for the welfare of the nation," President Truman said in his proclamation.

CITES THREAT

Events in Korea and elsewhere, he said, constitute a "grave threat to the peace of the world and imperil the efforts of this country and those of the U. N. to prevent aggression and armed conflict."

The President added:

"World conquest by Communist imperialism is the goal of the forces of aggression that have been loosed upon the world."

If this goal is achieved, he said, Americans will forfeit the "full and rich life" they have built, the blessings of freedom of worship, of speech, and the "right to criticize their Government."

Mr. Truman said Communist conquest would cost the American people "the right to choose those who conduct their Government, the right to engage freely in collective bargaining, the right to engage freely in their own business enterprises, and the many other freedoms and rights which are a part of our way of life; and

Whereas the increasing menace of the forces of Communist aggression requires that the national defense of the United States be strengthened as speedily as possible

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do proclaim the existence of a national emergency which requires that the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses of this country be strengthened as speedily as possible to the end that we may be able to repel any and all threats against our national security and to fulfill our responsibilities in the efforts being made through the United Nations and otherwise to bring about lasting peace.

I summon all citizens to make a united effort for the security and well-being of our beloved country and to place its needs foremost in thought and action that the full moral and material strength of the nation may be reached for the dangers which threaten us.

I summon our farmers, our workers in industry, and our businessmen to make a mighty production effort to meet the defense requirements of the nation and to this end to eliminate all waste and inefficiency and to subordinate all lesser interests to the common good.

I summon every person and every community to make, with a spirit of neighborliness, whatever sacrifices are necessary for the welfare of the nation."

I summon all state and local leaders and officials to co-operate fully with the military and civilian defense agencies of the United States in the national defense program.

I summon all citizens to be loyal to the principles upon which our nation is founded, to keep faith with our friends and allies, and to be firm in our devotion to the peaceful purposes for which the United Nations was founded.

I am confident that we will meet the dangers that confront us with courage and determination, strong in the faith that we can thereby "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this Sixteenth Day of December in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth.

Harry S. Truman
By the President:
Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

President's Action Intended To Spur U.S.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman's declaration of a national emergency is mainly a rallying-cry for mobilization. Actually it will bring into play few powers he does not already possess — or could not quickly get.

Officials said Mr. Truman's hope is chiefly to galvanize the country into a united armament effort and to brace the public for greater sacrifices and harsher civilian controls to come.

The declaration itself, they said, will have virtually no effect on the daily life of most Americans except the hoped-for psychological spur.

There are many laws on the books which could be brought into effect including the sweeping Defense Production Act of 1950.

The latter law gives Mr. Truman all the power he needs to impose full price and wage control, invoke priorities, requisition goods and materials. It makes materials-hoarding a criminal offense; it empowers Mr. Truman to curtail civilian goods and, if necessary, shut down entire civilian industries.

STILL AT WAR

Further, the country still is legally at war. Therefore Mr. Truman has wide and sometimes vaguely defined authority such as he has under which the Government now is operating all major railroads.

And finally, Congress is in session and is in a mood to give Mr. Truman almost any further needed powers in short order.

The Declaration therefore serves mainly to reassert Mr. Truman's present authority in a variety of fields.

The laws affected include grants of power to:

Arm merchant ships.

Streamline purchasing by the armed forces, to eliminate the need for competitive bidding.

Control communications facilities such as commercial and amateur radio stations.

Lengthen the 40-hour week in military arsenals.

Regulate the movement of foreign ships in U. S. waters.

Suspend the 8-hour-day law in plants holding defense contracts.

Appoint generals and admirals regardless of seniority.

Suspend mandatory retirement of Army officers, and increase the authorized number of staff officers.

STRONGER LAW DRAFTED

Officials noted that a much more drastic piece of legislation has been drafted in "standby" form for use if all-out mobilization is required. It is in the hands of the National Security Resources Board, but could be sent to Congress on a day's notice or less.

The standby law provides for censorship, lend-lease, manpower controls, seizure of alien holdings, consumer rationing, and other measures employed during World War II.

There is still another power, to recapture munitions plants sold or leased to private operators under what is known as the National Emergency Clause. This provides that such plants must be turned back to the Government, if it asks for them, in 120 days and in condition to turn out munitions.

Text Of Proclamation

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Here is the text of President Truman's proclamation of the existence of a national emergency:

Whereas recent events in Korea and elsewhere constitute a grave threat to the peace of the world and imperil the efforts of this country and those of the United Nations to prevent aggression and armed conflict; and

Whereas world conquest by Communist imperialism is the goal of the forces of aggression that have been loosed upon the world; and

Whereas if the goal of Communist imperialism is to be achieved, the people of this country would no longer enjoy the full and rich life they have with God's help built for themselves and their children, they would no longer enjoy the blessings of the freedom of worshipping as they severally choose, the freedom of reading and listening to what they choose, the right of free speech including the right to criticize their government, the right to choose those who conduct their Government, the right to engage freely in collective bargaining, the right to engage freely in their own business enterprises, and the many other freedoms and rights which are a part of our way of life; and

Whereas the increasing menace of the forces of Communist aggression requires that the national defense of the United States be strengthened as speedily as possible

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do proclaim the existence of a national emergency which requires that the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses of this country be strengthened as speedily as possible to the end that we may be able to repel any and all threats against our national security and to fulfill our responsibilities in the efforts being made through the United Nations and otherwise to bring about lasting peace.

I summon all citizens to make a united effort for the security and well-being of our beloved country and to place its needs foremost in thought and action that the full moral and material strength of the nation may be reached for the dangers which threaten us.

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Harry S. Truman
By the President:
Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

Stock Market Rises Sharply

NEW YORK — (AP) — The Stock Market moved up sharply today in response to the national rearmament program outlined by the President last night. Aircrafts and other "war baby" issues were heavy favorites and gains extended to $4 a share.

Ticker tape fell behind during the first hour, so insistent was the demand for aircrafts, steel, motors, coppers, textiles and chemicals.

Commodities likely to figure prominently in the vast expansion of the national economy also moved ahead under leadership of cotton.

Favored stock issues included Douglas Aircraft, Grumman, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Wyandotte Worsted, American Woolen, Santa Fe, du Pont, Kennecott Copper and Willys Overland.

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