Alabama Veterans Service Offices To Do Recruiting

MONTGOMERY, —For the next 18 days, the 68 veterans service offices maintained over Alabama will become recruiting offices for the National Guard, according to a joint announcement released here today by officials of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the State Military Department. During this time, a greatly accelerated campaign for enlistments in the Guard will be conducted in an effort to bring the 31st Division up to full wartime strength prior to its federalization and departure for training camp on Jan. 16. This will necessitate the recruitment of some 5,500 to 6,000 additional personnel for immediate active service, according to the statement.

While the Alabama National Guard has established an enviable record over the past four years, through consistent maintenance of full authorized strength for training purposes, entry into federal service permits added enrollments, and thus allows the privilege of joining hometown units to serve with friends and neighbors. The plan for utilizing the veterans service offices as recruitment centers and information points was worked out by Adjutant General James S. Salsbury, head of the State Military Department, and C. C. Horton, Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Referrals will be made directly to the unit commanders of Guard organizations in the towns where offices are located, and to the nearest unit in circumstances where a veterans service office is situated in a town not having a National Guard Unit.

Personnel in charge of veterans' service offices will give first priority to recruiting efforts, information and assistance to volunteers during the 15 day period, the statement concluded.

KIMPO AIRFIELD

(Continued from Page One)

burned.

The pullout order caught airmen by surprise. "I never thought till last night we would really be going," said Cpl. Arthur Densmore of Wilder, Vt.

Scores of barracks were torched, including dozens of brand-new ones never lived in. Soldiers like Cpl. Charles Hennessey, whose wife works at Dayton, Ohio, State hospital, rolled kerosene barrels into each barracks and slammed holes in them with a pickaxe. Kerosene spilled in dark streams across the wooden floors.

Flourishing a flaming broom as if he were a torch bearer Capt. Robert Mand of Holyoke, Mass., sprinted from house to house touching off the kerosene. It was so cold it took a moment for each pool to catch fire. When they caught, a whoosing billow of black smoke blacked with orange flame vaulted out of every window and crevice of the barracks.

The hulls of three warmout jet Shooting Stars were burned, the flames flickering across such jaunty nameplates as "Sugah" and "Tex-

DEMAND PURE St. Joseph ASPIRIN
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢
AS ASPIRIN AT ITS BEST

Ala. Is Fifth In Efforts To Support Schools

MONTGOMERY — According to the National Education Association, Alabama ranks fifth among the 12 Southern states in its effort to support public schools. By "effort" is meant the per cent of income payments spent to operate schools.

In 1949 Alabama spent 2.60 per cent of its income payments to operate its public schools. Four states spent a larger percentage: Louisiana (2.86), North Carolina (2.90), South Carolina (2.88), Mississippi (2.70). Southern states spending a lower percentage of their income on public schools were: Arkansas (2.39), Florida (2.31), Tennessee (2.28), Kentucky (2.20), Georgia (2.18), Texas (2.00), Virginia (2.0).

Based on income payments Texas was the wealthiest of the 12 Southern states listed. Its income in 1949 totaling $9,265,000,000. For the same year Alabama's income payments totaled $2,313,000,000. Second richest was Virginia, with income payments totaling $3,441,000,000. Of this sum Virginia spent 2.0 per cent on its schools.

arkana Baby."

Before claiming garage cheerful airmen tossed tires into a bonfire. The expanding air inside one exploded it was a sharp crack like a rifle shot. Everyone ducked.

"What's the matter — got war nerves?" a newly-arrived infantryman inquired acidly.

Normally 600 civilian workers are employed at Kimpo. The force melted away after a whispered threat that death awaited any U. N. employe when the Communists took over. Today 31 loyal South Korean laborers reported for work. Air Force officers hustled them off the Inchon for sea evacuation to the South and safety.

C-54 Skymasters, C-119 Flying Boxcars and C-46s and C-47s of the Cargo Combat Comand made more than 100 trips to Kimpo and Seoul City Airport between the time of evacuation order was received late yesterday and the field's closing this noon. The airlift lugged off more than 900 tons of equipment and supplies to U. N. bases in South Korea.

When the airlift was finished and but two final evacuation planes remained on the field the major demolitions began. Dynamite charges burst under huge gasoline storage tanks. A 400,000-gallon tank burst with an earthshaking explosion. Smoke mushroomed skyward like a fantastic cumulus clod. Then the smaller dumps roared up. Single gasoline barrels burst in a tattoo for individual explosions which crumped like a mortar barrage.

Gasoline drenched hangars were put to the torch. Dynamite charges tore apart a line of warehouses like a giant hand of destruction. At the end smoke was so thick it hurt your eyes to watch the scene of epic destruction. Giant fires raged in a ring around the black runway.

Lt. Col. J. G. Dufour of Rantoul, Ill., combat cargo detachment commander, order his last 15 men and three officers off the field at 11:30 a.m. This correspondent left in the last plane to take place. Ten minutes later the final aircraft bearing U. S. Air Force insignia took off from Kimpo. It was a C-54 carrying Colonel Weltman.

Kimpo had been abandoned finally by the Air Force. When the Reds move in they will find a scorched remnant.

KIWANIS MEETING SET

The Florence Kiwanis club will hold its weekly meeting Friday noon in the Reeder hotel. All members are urged to attend.

She told federal authorities she came here from Miami, Fla., after learning the FBI held a warrant for her arrest.

Congress Will Be Asked To Extend Time For Draftees

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Congress will be asked to extend from 21 to 27 months the time to be served by draftees, Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House armed services committee, said today.

Vinson said many details of the proposal have not yet been definitely worked out but that it is "pretty well settled" that the service extension will be asked.

The Pentagon is still debating whether to ask Congress to lower the draft age so as to call 18-year-olds to active duty, he related.

Under the present Selective Service Act, men between the ages of 19 through 25 are liable to service. They are required to register when they reach their 18th birthday.

Vinson further reported that the military leaders have under consideration the possibility of asking that the top age bracket be raised with the new top to apply to single men and to married men without children.

However, Vinson stressed there will be no changes in the draft act to permit the call up of veterans whose service in the past excludes them under the present law.

"We have told the Defense Department that veterans are not to be drafted," Vinson said, apparently speaking the committee's mind.

Vinson said that the first thing to be done by the Defense Department is to "completely review" deferments granted under the present law.

TRUMAN FEELS

(Continued From Page One)

some discussion whether the United States is at war now in Korea, but without a formal declaration.

The President said this country is simply carrying out the obligation of the United Nations in Korea.

Another repohter wanted to know, whether Mr. Truman is considering asking the U.N. for permission to bomb China.

The President replied he did not have that under consideration. He added that might require the action that Mrs. Craig was talking about.

Asked about prospects for staying out of war in 1951, the President said he could not comment. He went on to say he sincerely hopes we will not get into war and that he has been trying to avoid that for five years.

He backed up Secretary of State Acheson's statement yesterday on the need for clarification of Russia's attitude on differences between the East and West.

When those differences are settled he asserted, the U.N. will be in complete operation.

The President told another questioner that he would not need congressional approval to assign more American troops to Western Europe.

He said he would confer Saturday morning with General Eisenhower, who is about to leave for Europe to take up Supreme Command of the North Atlantic Defense Forces. He refused to comment on Eisenhower's trip until after that conference.

COALITION HAS

(Continued From Page One)

the minority actually being four Northern Democrats. It is the rules committee's function to decide when —if ever—bills are to be acted upon in the House.

To clip the group's wings, Democrats two years ago changed the House code to permit bypassing the rules committee 21 days after a bill's approval by other regular committees.

It was that change which the coalition erased yesterday.

Voting to return of the old system, which Democratic leader McCormack of Massachusetts claimed

Negro Carnival Groups Cancel Mardi Gras Plans

MOBILE, (AP) — Mobile's Negro carnival groups voted today to cancel their 1951 Mardi Gras plans because of the war.

The announcement by the Mobile Colored Carnival Association was the latest development in a series of shifting decisions on the city's traditional celebration.

Plans of the Mobile Carnival Association to call off the entire affair were vetoed last week by all the mystic societies which stage parades and elaborate balls.

Thus, Mobile's Mardi Gras plans simmered down today to a full round of parades by white parade organizations. But there apparently won't be coronation ceremonies and there will be no participation by Negro groups.

The Colored Carnival Association said it cancelled plans because "of the sudden reverses suffered by the American forces in the Korean theater, necessitating the declaring of a State of Emergency by the President."

H & H Service Station Entered; Tire Stolen

The H and H Shell Agency service station, corner of Court and Tuscaloosa streets, Florence, was entered sometime last night, but apparently only a tire was stolen, according to reports from the Florence police department.

Albert Hovater, a partner in operation of the station, discovered the burglary when he came to work this morning and called the police at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Hovater said he could find nothing disturbed in the office fire.

He said there was money in the company safe, but that neither the safe nor the empty cash register had been tampered with.

Police reported that the thief or thieves evidently gained entrance to the building through a restroom window and left the same way.

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gave "dictatorial" power to the coalition, were 152 Republicans and 92 Democrats, against it were 120 Democrats, 42 Republicans and one Independent.

The rule change will make it extremely difficult for the House even to consider such "fair deal" measures as federal health insurance, labor law revisions and other social proposals.

Except for this House squabble, the opening session was fairly harmonious and more than usually colorful, thanks to the newly-redecorated Senate and House chambers. Galleries were filled.

The House selected Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas for a sixth term. He defeated the GOP candidate, Rep. Joe Martin of Massachusetts, as everyone knew he would.

After the brief Senate session, GOP leaders assisted their Democ leaders and then got into a discussion about who will get some choice committee assignments resulting from their increased ranks. No decision was reached.

The Senate session brought a tart criticism of Mr. Truman from Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the GOP Policy Committee.

Taft didn't like the decision of Democratic leader McFarland of Arizona to dispatch no business until after the President's annual message delivered Monday. He complained that the Senate should not waste the mail time "because the President is not willing, or not able, to deliver his message" sooner.

But Taft said he insist and the Senate put until Friday. The House called a meeting today (noon EST) with no business scheduled.

It was McFarland who was chosen by Senate Democrats earlier this week as their leader despite some Administration support of Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming for that post. The Southern Democrats wanted McFarland in the spot vacated by the defeat last November of Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois.

The upset of leadership plans in the House was engineered by Rep. Cox (D-Ga), aided by Republican leader Martin and Rep. Halleck (R-Ind).

But Cox said he will be no part of any plan to sidetrack necessary foreign legislation. He told newsmen that "if we expect to survive, we've got to strengthen our position and this means we have got to collaborate with other free people who are able to contribute something to the common problem of preventing Russia from overrunning the entire world."

"We must help Europe rebuild so she can do her part in the common cause," he added.

Halleck disclaimed any intention to try to scuttle the Administration's foreign program.

"At a time when our greatest efforts must be concentrated on matters of national defense," he said in a statement, "I for one am glad that the rules committee can now be counted on to regulate the flow of legislation in a way that will best serve the interests of our people."

Speaker Rayburn cautioned the House against following the suggestions by ex-President Herbert Hoover among others that the United States concentrate its defenses on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

"The United States of America cannot wrap two oceans around it and say secure and free," he declared in his speech accepting a new term. America's ocean frontiers, he added, are not enough in, the world of today, regardless of "where other counsel comes from."

The leaders re-elected by the Senate Republicans were Senators Taft, policy committee chairman; Millikin (Colo) chairman of the conference of all Republican senators; Saltonstall (Mass), assistant floor leader, and Young (ND), secretary of the conference.

RE: CHICKENS ON GOOSE

The Florence police department today warned residents of the city not to allow chickens to run loose in the streets. Police have received several complaints of the birds loose on Terrace and Bank streets, near the Florence Cotton mill.

The Soviet Zone of Germany includes the states of Saxony, Thuringia, Anhalt and Mecklenburg.

Description Of Death Of Seoul Given By Barnard

By WILLIAM C. BARNARD

AN AIRBASE IN KOREA, (AP)—Seoul died quickly, loudly and violently. We saw it from an airplane.

The Chinese Communists moved into the South Korean capital today as Allied troops blasted the last escape bridges out of the city.

A great pall of smoke hung over the city as fires rose from installation explosions and scores of scattered fires.

Lt. James A. Diebold of Louisville, circling low over Seoul, commented:

"The city is crawling with Chinks. They are running up and down the streets."

Diebold said the Chinese used mortars and small arms fire as they moved in on Seoul, adding:

"They came over the hills and they are swarming like ants over the racetrack East of the city."

He said Allied fighter planes, whipping into the smoke pall bounced "in and out of the stuff like rubber balls thrown into a tank of water. I stayed up out of their way, waiting my opportunity to go down while they plastered the enemy."

Lt. A. M. Vanamam of Sacramento, Calif., and I flew over the city at low as 50 feet.

Some portions of a nearby supply and hospital center were aflame from demolition bombs.

An Allied unit still held positions North of the center.

Elements of another unit suffered heavy casualties before they could withdraw. Diebold said the Allied troops had been trapped by Chinese. He said there were smoking remains of eight or 10 tanks and two Bren carriers and many bodies at the scene.

Wounded were evacuated by ambulance and helicopter.

We flew very low over the frozen Han river. U. N. troops lay prone on the North bank of the river with their rifles. When they crawled up on the bank, they could look Northward over Seoul. They would be the last to leave.

In about 30 minutes they were gone. And in another few minutes the last pontoon bridge was exploded.

Two railroad bridges and another pontoon bridge already lay broken in the frozen river.

COMMUNISTS CLOSE

(Continued From Page One)

with military traffic and a pitiful mass of humanity.

AP correspondent Stan Swinton reported the order to abandon Seoul and its defenses to the North came as a complete surprise to Allied frontline units. They had just been told to hold at any cost.

He said the order was issued at 4 p.m. (2 a.m. EST) Wednesday. A British Brigade fought a successful delaying action while other units withdrew quickly. Then an American division took over the rearguard action.

Swinton said the British were ambushed on Sunday's outskirts about Uijongbu and fought through the trap. Helicopters brought out British wounded.

Carrier planes joined Fifth Air Force bombers and fighters in laying an explosive curtain to shield the withdrawals.

At 4:56 p.m. Thursday (2:50 a.m. EST), the U. S. Eighth Army announced Seoul had been successfully emptied of all U. N. troops.

General MacArthur's war summary called attention to the wide flanking movement in the middle of the Peninsula. He reported an estimated 180,000 Chinese and Korean Reds were driving toward Wonju, 55 miles Southeast of Seoul.

Wonju's capture, he added, would give the Reds in a position to trap Allied forces to the West and North. It also would menace the main route to Pusan, old beachhead supply port in Southeast Korea. That's the route down which most of Seoul's population has fled.

If the road is cut, Allied forces West of Seoul could be forced out of Korea at Inchon. A fleet under Rear Adm. L. A. Thackrey, senior officer of U. N. Naval forces on the West Coast, was ready for such an emergency.

It would be a difficult operation. There is a 28-foot normal tide in Inchon's harbor. And it would be the second evacuation for U. N. forces within 30 days. Removal of more than 200,000 troops and civilians from the East Coast at Hungnam was completed on Christmas Eve. They were taken at Pusan.

Thackrey's task would be easier if the Reds rushed up a drumming 72-hour attack that headquarters estimated cost the Communists more than 5,500 troops and 4,000 buildings housing men and materiel.

Aground, it was a dark day for United Nations arms.

MacArthur reported a raging battle in Central Korea, Southwest of Kapyong. Kapyong is the apex of a triangle formed By Seoul, 35 miles to the Southwest, and Wonju, 40 miles to the Southeast.

How that battle was going was vague. But the U. S. Eighth Army reported Wednesday a general withdrawal was being made all along the 150-mile battlefront across Korea's waist.

The Red attack burst through Allied lines Wednesday morning. It gained momentum faster than the sharp New Year's Eve attack. There was no stopping the assault, although it was checked briefly North of Seoul by the American rearguard action.

Each hour it became more apparent that the Red offensive was far bigger than it seemed at first. The Korean Red radio at Pyongyang said the Communists were engaged in a fierce battle to wipe out "the enemy along the entire length of the 38th Parallel."

But the Reds were moving considerably South of the Parallel, former boundary which separated Russian and U. S. occupation zones in North and South Korea. It was across 38 that the Russian-made tanks of the North Korean Reds plunged June 25 to invade the U. N.-sponsored Korean Republic.

Seoul fell two days later. Thus, Thursday's sixty by the Chinese marked the third time in seven months that the shell-pocked old city has been captured.

Allied war planes surprised the first Chinese to enter the flaming city. Pilots reported killing them by the hundreds in low-level strafing runs.

Correspondent Swinton flew from Kimpo Airfield, 10 miles Northwest of Seoul, in the next to the last plane to leave. He said demolition experts blew up 500,000 gallons of aviation gasoline and 23,000 gallons of nepalm — jellied gasoline fire bombs.

One officer ran from building to building setting them ablaze with a torch. Huge stores of ground supplies — tires, clothing, everything — went up in smoke.

Swinton said the bleak January sky was blackened over the airfield which — during the big airlift from Japan — had been one of the world's busiest.

At Seoul, the last bridges spanning the Han were blown by retreating U. N. troops in mid-morning and at noon. One of the first to go was a railroad bridge.

The assignment of blowing up the last link between Seoul and the South bank was given to British Engineer Sgt. William Robsen of Seaham Harbor, Durham.

Towers of smoke from Seoul's burning building's formed a dark backdrop for the retreat. The city itself was mostly a charred hulk. Looters set most of the fires.

The South Korean government headed by President Syngman Rhee had fled Wednesday morning, several hours after reports of the last Red breakthrough. The decision to leave had been made secretly Tuesday.

Korea's little people scrambled to get out afoot.

AP correspondent William J. Waugh said panic swept the city Wednesday night. Sporadic gunfire burst through the hum of hurrying military vehicles. Traffic was backed up for miles behind a pontoon bridge leading from the city's main avenue.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH—A stray dog stands guard over the body of a fallen companion who was hit by an auto and killed at Charleston, W. Va. During his long vigil, the dog kept digging snow away from the body as a heavy fall threatened to cover it.

Draft Quotas For March Announced

MONTGOMERY, (AP) — Jefferson county will furnish 244 of the 1,875 draft-age youths called up for induction in Alabama in March.

County-by-county quotas were announced today by State Selective Service Director Ernest Howell.

Actually, only 1,768 young men will be drafted into the armed forces, but an additional 10 per cent will be ordered to report for examinations to take care of those turned down.

Mobile county's quota of 161 is second to Jefferson's, and Montgomery is next with 99.

Northwest Alabama:

Lauderdale, 32;
Colbert, 13;
Franklin, 21;
Lawrence, 19;
Limestone, 38.

BIG THREE

(Continued From Page One)

is no intention in this or any other important Western capital to permit Soviet diplomatic maneuvers to divert or slow down the defense preparations.

The three Western powers, nevertheless, have agreed not to close any door to negotiations with Russia which provides a real chance of easing world tension. Out of this basic attitude, and despite deep scepticism about Russian intentions, rose the plan to send Moscow another note.

That this will ask a clarification of Russia's position on a Big Four meeting was indicated by Acheson at a news conference yesterday and later confirmed by other officials. A final draft is expected to be worked out by Washington, London and Paris late this week or early next week.

Acheson himself did not call the Russian note confusing but he did say a further explanation of what the Soviets were getting at was required. Actually some of the experts who have been puzzling over the document since it was received here Monday have found whole sentences they could not understand.

The suspicion that the wording was deliberately vague stems from the fact that confusion may be viewed in Moscow as a useful weapon. The Soviet note has been interpreted in France, for example, and to a lesser extent in Britain as showing a real interest in working out plans for a Big Four conference.

But in Washington it has been regarded from the first as discouraging. Acheson said yesterday however, that there is no difference in the official views of the three governments about the need for clarification.

In his news conference statement, Acheson reviewed the exchanges with the Soviets. On Nov. 3 Russia first proposed a Big Four meeting to consider German "demilitarization." On Dec. 22 the Western powers rejected any meeting which would take up only the question of Germany.

By the way of counter proposal the West told Russia the discussion should include all the main problems now dividing the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

The Russian note of Monday, Acheson said, "merely restates the Soviet position" that the Council should meet to discuss German questions.

FOUR LOYALIST

(Continued From Page

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SEN. GEORGE

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GREATEST DEB

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members of the U.N.
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ALL AMOUNTS PLACED ON SAVINGS on or before the 10th OF JANUARY WILL RECEIVE FULL EARNINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1951

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF DECATUR, ALABAMA

(Comptroller's Call)

December 30, 1950

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$13,285,259.46
U. S. Government Securities	10,145,370.52
State, Municipal and Other Securities	4,362,718.78
Loans and Discounts	16,648,287.11
Buildings and Equipment	430,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	72,000.00
Other Real Estate	20,000.00
Other Assets	8.00
TOTAL RESOURCES	$44,963,643.87

LIABILITIES

Common Stock	$ 1,200
Surplus and Profits	1,436
Reserve for Dividend (Payable 1-2-51)	32
Deposits	42,295
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$44,963

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION