15 Local Negroes, Agents To Attend Tuskegee Meeting

Some 15 Negro farmers and farm women of Lauderdale and Colbert counties and the Negro agricultural and home demonstration agents for the two counties will attend the 60th annual Farmers conference to be held at Tuskegee Institute on Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A Southwide meeting, the conference will focus its attention on ways to improve production for the present national emergency. The main address will be presented by George Gant, manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

On hand from Lauderdale county will be C. A. Jarmon, R. W. Whitside, Andrew Watkins, Vocational Teacher S. N. Nance of the Leighton Training school, Agricultural Agent J. T. Bulls, Jr., Vera Warren, Cora Fant, Cleo Triplett, and Home Demonstration Agent Helen S. Cox.

WE WILL FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

in harnessing to its war machine the resources and the manpower of the free nations on the borders of its empire."

In his report on mobilization efforts, the President said American industry must be made capable of producing 50,000 planes and 35,000 tanks a year. But he said he hoped there would never be any necessity to produce that many.

Much of his address was concerned with the grave international situation and he appealed to legislators:

"I ask the Congress for unity in these crucial days."

The President said the threat "of world conquest" by Russia is "a total threat and the danger is a common danger."

Then he went on to say:

"We are preparing for full wartime mobilization, if that should be necessary. And we are continuing to build a strong and growing economy, able to maintain whatever effort may be required for as long as necessary."

Mr. Truman submitted a ten-point legislative program calling for:

"First, appropriations for our military build-up.

"Second, extension and revision of the Selective Service Act.

"Third, military and economic aid to help build up the strength of the free world.

"Fourth, revision and extension of the authority to expand production and to stabilize prices, wages and rents.

"Fifth, improvements of our agricultural laws, to help obtain the kinds of farm products we need for the defense effort.

"Sixth, improvements of our labor laws to help provide stable labor-management relations and to make sure that we have steady production in this emergency".

"Seventh, housing and training of defense workers, and the full use of all our manpower resources.

"Eighth, means for increasing the supply of doctors, nurses, and other trained medical personnel critically needed for the defense effort.

"Ninth, aid to the States to meet the most urgent needs of our elementary and secondary school. x x x

"Tenth, a major increase in taxes to meet the cost of the defense effort."

In his appeal for "unity" to a Congress, many of whose members have been sharply critical of Administration foreign policy, the President asserted:

"Make no mistake about my meaning. I do not ask, or expect unanimity. I do not ask for an end to debate. Only by debate can we arrive at decisions which are wise, and which reflect the desires of the American people. We do not have dictatorship in this country, and we will never have it.

"When I request unity, what I am really asking for is a sense of responsibility on the part of every member of this Congress. Let us debate the issues, but let every man among us weigh his words and deeds. There is a sharp difference between harmful criticism and constructive criticism. If we are truly responsible as individuals, I am sure that we will be unified as a government."

He asked everyone to put "our country ahead of our party, and ahead of our own personal interests."

The 50,000-planes-a-year figure used by Mr. Truman was the same goal the late President Roosevelt set in May, 1940, when the nation began going full scale into defensive preparations for a war that hit a year and a half later.

The Aviation Industry Association estimated that when the Korean war started the United States was producing only 215 military aircraft a month.

At the peak of plane production—in March, 1944, the United States turned out 9,113 military planes.

When Mr. Roosevelt set the 50,000 goal, the monthly production rate was about 450.

The present tank production program calls for about 4,000 tanks, the majority of them medium, 47-ton vehicles.

The President said the 82nd Congress "faces as grave a task as any Congress in the history of our Republic."

He said its actions will measure the ability of a free people "to meet a deadly challenge to their way of life."

The President said our troops are fighting in Korea with United Nations Allies because the aggression in that country "is part of the attempt of the Russian Communistic leadership to take over the world, step by step."

He said the rulers of the Soviet Union have shown willingness to use their great military power "to destroy free nations and win domination over the whole world."

He said the free world has resources "far greater than those of the Soviet dictatorship."

And he declared:

"Peace is precious to us. It is the way of life we strive for with all the strength and wisdom we possess. But more precious than peace are freedom and justice.

"We will fight, if fight we must, to keep our freedom and to prevent justice from being destroyed."

The President, in what might have been a reply to defense policy arguments of former Republican President Herbert Hoover and to Senator Taft (R-Ohio) declared:

"Strategically, economically and morally, the defense of Europe is part of our own defense.

"That is why we have joined with the countries of Europe in the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.

"There has been much discussion recently over whether the European countries are willing to defend themselves. Their actions are answering this question."

Mr. Truman said the North Atlantic Treaty nations have "strict systems of Universal Military Training" and several have increased the term of service, while all have moved to improve the quality of training.

"Forces are being trained and expanded as rapidly as the necessary arms and equipment can be supplied from their factories and ours. Our North Atlantic Treaty partners, together, are building armies bigger than our own."

Both Hoover and Taft have questioned the wisdom of sending any large numbers of American troops to Europe for a combined Allied defense force until the Western Europeans have made greater defense efforts of their own.

The President said the people of Europe have confidence in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now in Europe to assume command of the combined forces.

When he spoke of an industry capable of producing 50,000 war planes and 35,000 tanks a year, Mr. Truman went on to explain:

"We are not now ordering that many planes or tanks, and we hope that we never have to, but we mean to be able to turn them out if we need them."

As to negotiations for peaceful settlements with Russia, Mr. Truman said:

"We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union." But we will not engage in appeasement.

"The Soviet rulers have made it clear that we must have strength as well as right on our side. If we build our strength — and we are building it — the Soviet rulers may face the facts and lay aside their plans to take over the world.

"That is what we hope will happen, and that is what we are trying to bring about.

"That is the only realistic road to peace."

BIG DEBATE OVER

(Continued From Page One)

participation in the planned 1,000,000 man defense force might assure.

President Truman has said he has authority to commit additional U. S. troops to Europe, although there were indications over the weekend that Congress will be consulted in advance.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate foreign relations committee, who often speaks for the Administration, forecast to newsmen that Congress will be consulted before binding commitments are made to furnish further American troops to Western Europe.

Taft said he opposes the appointment of Eisenhower or any American as commander in chief of the projected defense Army because this might mean the U. S. would be called on for more troops.

Rep. Celler (D-NY) slapped back at the Ohioan, declaring in an interview at Palm Beach, Fla., that Taft "seeks to advance himself at the expense of the country's military defense."

Celler referred to Taft's speech in the Senate Friday. In it the senator questioned Mr. Truman's right to send more troops to Europe without first getting Congress' okay.

Meanwhile the senator sought to discredit the general as a contender for the Republican nomination for the presidency," Celler said.

Senator Magnuson (D-Wash.), too, said that Republicans are playing politics with foreign affairs with an eye to the 1952 elections. He said speeches by Taft and former President Herbert Hoover were dividing the country. He told a television audience he does not regard either man as "a very great prophet."

Senator Capehart (R-Ind) said on another television program that this country should not send any foot soldiers to Europe unless the Europeans provide 250 divisions.

Secretary of the Army Pace questioned "the basis of Senator Capehart's military judgment" and said he is confident Eisenhower and his staff will determine the size of the force needed in due time.

RUINS OF WONJU

(Continued From Page One)

supply points and communications lines. They sought to slow the twin Southward drive on each side of the Peninsula.

British fireflies and sea furies from the carrier Theseus teamed up with U. S. Marine pilots from the carriers Bataan and Sicily in pounding the Seoul-Pyongyang-Chinnampo triangle in West Korea. The planes attacked warehouses and supply dumps.

Clear skies Monday brought out Allied fighters and bombers in strength after bad weather hampertons of bombs on Kimpo Airfield in the first big strategic raid on Korea's best airfield since Allied forces abandoned it last week. Kimpo is 12 miles Northwest of Seoul.

Far East Air Force (FEAF) Headquarters said runways and installations, which might be restored for use, were hit with general purpose bombs. The torch already had been set to all installations before the airfield was abandoned.

The Superforts also bombed Pyongyang, Korean Red capital.

FEAF said there was no opposition by Red fighters or anti-aircraft.

U. S. Fifth Air Force fighters ranged across the Peninsula, but pilots reported Red troops mostly were in hiding. They spotted one concentration East of Seoul, however, and killed or wounded an estimated 200.

F-84 Thunderjets struck at rail tunnels, railroad yards and an ammunition train. Pilots said the train

Cold Wave Shows Some Tendency To Break In North

CHICAGO, (AP)— The cold wave which covers virtually the entire nation showed some tendency today toward a break in the Northern Middlewest.

Temperatures were expected to moderate generally over the Great Plains Region and reach well into thawing stages today with higher climbs in prospect for tomorrow.

The Weather Bureau said that only the Southern tip of Florida, extreme Southern Arizona and Coastal sections of California were outside today's cold air.

The mercury again skidded to sub-zero levels in parts of the Dakotas, Minnesota and at Evansville, Ind. It dropped to a low of 26 at Atlanta.

A storm which extended from the Ohio River valley over the weekend left slight inches of snow on the ground at Evansville, Ind., and as much as seven inches over most of Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh where air travel was suspended and some bus operations temporarily discontinued. West Virginia had from one to four inches of snow over all except the Southern portion of the State.

Snow was falling today in the North Atlantic States, Michigan, the Lower Great Lakes Area, the Upper Ohio Valley and extreme Eastern Tennessee. There were light showers along the Northwest Coast.

GOP Names Critics Far East Policy To Policy Group

WASHINGTON, (AP)— Senate Republicans today named four outspoken critics of the Administration's Far Eastern program to their 11-member policy group.

The four were among the six new senators named to the important policy making body by the Republican conference. Assignments were announced by Chairman Millikin (R-Colo) along with choices for the Republican committee on committees, and the senatorial campaign committee.

Shortly before the GOP assignments were made, Senator Douglas (D-Ill) said Democrats who call themselves Liberals had taken "a bad licking from Conservatives" in the organization of the new Congress.

Douglas called the contest "a struggle for the soul of the Democratic party" and said the Liberals will go on fighting. Some of President Truman's strongest supporters are among them.

Named to the Republican policy group were Senators Knowland of California, H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, Ferguson of Michigan, Brewster of Maine, Thye of Minnesota, and Martin of Pennsylvania.

The first four, in particular, have been outspoken in their criticisms of the Administration's policies in the Far East.

EISENHOWER GETS BIG SENDOFF—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gets the good wishes of top government leaders as he leaves Saturday for Europe to organize the North Atlantic defense army. Left to right in a four-way handshake are Secretary of Defense George Marshall, Eisenhower, President Truman, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. In center background is Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, army chief of information.—(AP Wirephoto.)

Truman Pleads Sacrifices To Strengthen U. S.

Defends Vigorously Policy Countering Communist Force

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, (AP) — President Truman goes before Congress today to ask approval og greater national sacrifices — in services and money — to speed preparations by the new Congress, his Capitol Hill lieutenants expected the chief executive to defend vigorously his policy of countering Communist force with force in Korea and of helping Western Europe to rearm.

Mr. Truman arranged to deliver his annual 'State Of The Union' message personally to a joint session in the House chamber (1 p.m. EST). The nation could see or hear its delivery on any of the major television or radio networks.

Despite the grim military situation in Korea and the threat of new Communist aggression elsewhere, Mr. Truman was expected to hold out hope for peaceful settlement of the world's problems.

For the President this may involve outlining in detail his foreign policies, which have been under fire and growing attack from Republican leaders in and out of Congress.

These GOP lawmakers said others will measure any bid for national unity by what the President has to say on specific issues.

For the 82nd Congress which embarked on its two-year life last Wednesday, the presidential message marks the beginning of a struggle with problems greater than any faced by lawmakers since World War II, and generally conceded to be among the toughest in the nation's history.

In advance of the address, most observers thought Mr. Truman was virtually certain to ask for:

1. Revision of the draft law to boost the armed forces rapidly toward his announced goal of 3,500,000 men.

2. A budget outlay running up to $75,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1, with the major share going to the military buildup at home and abroad.

3. Up to $10,000,000,000 in new taxes, with accompanying economies in non-defense spending.

4. Broadened powers to control prices on such cost of living items as food, linked with an extension of federal rent controls.

5. Limited economic aid for foreign nations, particularly in the "Point Four" field of assistance to the world's undeveloped areas.

Details of the new budget for the year starting July 1 will not come until next Monday, when Mr. Truman will present his budget message to Congress. Still later will come the annual economic message.

All three go to a Congress dominated by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. This coalition is effective in the domestic field and in the past has blocked many of the President's "Fair Deal" proposals, but it does not generally function in the foreign policy field.

NORTH GEORGIA POULTRY

ATLANTA, (AP)—(USDA— North Georgia live poultry market very firm. Trucking demand very good. Dressed plants report fair dressed demand with receipts of live poultry short in most instances. Prices paid FOB farm this morning range: Hens, all weights, 24-26 cents, mostly 26-27 cents.

Clayton V. Lewis Dies Sunday Night

Clayton V. Lewis, 46, died suddenly at his home, 109 West Royal street, Florence, at about 8:45 o'clock Sunday night following an acute heart attack.

Mr. Lewis was born in Autryville, N. C., but had been a resident of Florence for the past 18 years. He was a steamfitter and plumber and employed for some years by TVA. Later he was employed at Reynolds Metals Co. For the past several years up to the time of his death he operated Lewis Plumbing Co.

He was a member of Florence Masonic lodge and Local No. 760, Plumbers and Steamfitters. He was also a member of the Master Plumbers association.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Perkins Lewis; a son, Alfred Britton Lewis, both of Florence; his mother, Mrs. Alfred Lewis, Autryville, N. C.; a sister, Mrs. Lottis Holland, Autryville, N. C.; a brother, Hurley Lewis, Fayetteville, N. C., and other relatives.

The body will be at Brown-Service Funeral home of Florence until time for services.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Brown-Service Chapel in Florence. Rev. L. E. Kelley will officiate. Burial will be in Greenview Memorial park.

Active bearers will be J. G. Forlney, P. O. Buettner, E. D. Russell, T. E. Gibbons, Clyde Barkley and Dewey Hall.

Honorary bearers will be members of Local 760, Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Arrangements are by Brown-Service of Florence.

Rhee told AP correspondent Jack MacBeth a half-million South Korean youths would join U.N. forces if they had the weapons.

"This is now a fight for our very lives," said Rhee, with visible emotion. "We are not, of course, saying the United Nations are not fighting, but we want to help to our limit.

"We are begging only for the rifles and ammunition to do the job."

The South Korean President pleaded also for relief supplies for hundreds of thousands of refugees who have fled into Pusan. He said:

"People are dying from starvation and freezing."

PUBLIC HEARING SET

A public hearing on the zoning of the Valdosta area, recently incorporated into Tuscumbia, will be held at the weekly meeting of the city commission of Tuscumbia Tuesday night at 7 o'clock at the city hall. Interested persons are invited to attend.

VFW POST TO MEET TUESDAY

Muscle Shoals Memorial Post No. 5140, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will hold its semimonthly meeting at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening in the Florence City hall. All members are urged to be present.

The Colosseum at Rome was opened for use in 80 A. D.

Hard Freeze Is Forecast Again Tonight In Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, (AP)—A bitter cold wave today sent the thermometer tumbling below the freezing mark throughout Alabama. Another hard freeze was forecast for tonight.

The Weather Bureau said every reporting station in the State listed lows well below the freezing. Huntsville's 16 was the lowest reported, with Anniston, Tuscaloosa and Muscle Shoals recording 19's.

Other lows were: Evergreen, Montgomery and Birmingham, 20; and Mobile, Selma and Dothan 24.

A slightly rising trend was forecast for tomorrow. The Weather Bureau said a high of 40 here today would be followed by a low of 18 to 20 tonight, and a high of 48 tomorrow. Mobile, in extreme South Alabama expects a low of 22 to 26.

Light snow fell over North Alabama yesterday, but clearing skies averted the heavier fall that accompanied the severe November cold wave.

BRITAIN ASKS

(Continued From Page One)

drawal of all non-Korean troops and elections under U. N. supervision.

He said the U. N. should go on record again as accepting the idea of a cease-fire even if Peiping does not.

American sources are confident they will have lined up enough votes by the end of the week to assure its passage. After that, the U. S. wants the 14-nation collective measures committee, set up under the Assembly's new veto-proof anti-aggression procedure, to consider further steps—such as economic, diplomatic or political sanctions.

SPECIAL MEET

(Continued From Page One)

Turner, an appointee of former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, holds the other post but his term expires in September.

Lamberth poses a special problem for the incoming Administration. As welfare director, he does not have to be confirmed by the Senate but serves at the pleasure of the Welfare Board whose members also are free from Senate confirmation.

To oust Lamberth, one of three courses will be necessary. They are:

1. For him to resign and he hasn't indicated that he would.

2. For the Welfare Board to fire him. But that, too, apparently is out since Folsom members control the board.

3. Rewrite the law setting up the board and offices of commissioner. Some sources say that's what Persons meant when he referred to "other legislation."

On civilian defense, Persons said he had asked National Director Millard Caldwell for any suggestions that would speed the State program and coordinate it with the federal government's plans.

The special session would be the sixth at the Capitol in less than a year but the first for the new Legislature and Persons.

Folsom called five extraordinary meetings in 1950—all over legislative reapportionment. No bill was enacted passed, however.

Lt. Gov.-Elect James B. Allen of Gadsden joined Persons in supporting the special session. He said Saturday:

"It seems futile to hold the organizational session later than Jan. 15. I believe the Senate is anxious to perform its constitutional duty of acting on the new governor's appointees to the Parden-Parole Board and the other appointments requiring Senate confirmation.

And Rep. Edward B. Miller of Etowah county added that he expected the special session "so that we might start the New Year with a clean slate."

After the election of House speaker and Senate president pro tem at the organizational session beginning tomorrow, there seems little for the new Legislature to do. And the elections apparently won't produce any fireworks.

Rep. Robert Brown of Lee has the support of Persons for House speaker and no opposition with heavy support confronts him.

In the Senate, Albert Boutwell of Jefferson faces what appears to be another clear path fo as president pro tem.

The new speaker must his committee appointm the legislators have to c vote for constitutional Gov.-Elect Allen; who the Senate appointment has announced his list of posts.

Boutwell said at Bi "we need an adequate Defense set-up, which have."

"Certainly it is impo we get a Pardon and Pa in whom the people of have confidence as quick able."

Rep. Lawrence Dumas, man of the Jefferson (Bi county delegation, said "essary to have a special clean up the Pardon mess, then I'm for it."

"I think a legislative tion of what has been g granting of pardons a should be made.

"I'd be glad to join lators in proposing such tigation. A check-up n a very useful purpose."

FRANCE GIVIN

(Continued From Pa

Mediterranean Fleet and units stationed in Europ Britain, Italy, Belgiu and other countries also initial troop commitme Atlantic Army.

Eisenhower's first conf a probable SHAPE ass place yesterday when for four hours with Br Marshal Vincent Mont

Montgomery now co five power "Brussels Pa Alliance at Fontaineble ing melted into the A Organization.

Neither of the two manders would tell re had been discussed.

After his day of mili ences, Eisenhower is exp a courtesy call on Fren Vincent Auriol tomo leave by plane for Bru second leg of his trip.

He is also schedule flying visits to The Ha hagen, Oslo, London, L Frankfurt and Luxem in Europe. He is to ret way of Iceland and Ca plete his tour of the A Nations.

"A BIG TRY"

(Continued From P

tion regarding farm pri That touched off a r jections in Congress.

lawmakers said farm not the cause of the hi of food. They said pr other middlemen were

Senator Flanders (R reporter today he agre conclusion and that the is freeze the markups ers at a normal leve which prevailed before increased them in an price control."

Senator Humphrey so called for middlema trols on food. He calle ups in that area "outlan

While Valentine ha swifter buildup of the would have to fix and and wage controls, sor his agency has strongl belief that something done immediately to increases.

One of them is Michae who is price director tine.

DiSalle has consid kinds of interim price his favorite plan appe that would require firms to give 30 days' raising prices.

Such an order has b Whether it will be i form is uncertain. Bot Valentine who discus Charles E. Wilson, Di fense Mobilization, w them in the chain of decision may be an week.

Market Reports

(H. L. Reeder Cotton Company)

Middling	42½
Strict Middling	43

Shoals Cheese Corporation
Trowbridge Creamery

Sweet cream	68
Premium sour cream	67

Florence Packing Company

Steers and Heifers		Vealz	
		Choice	28.00
Good	29.00	Good	26.00
Commercial	26.00	Commercial	23.00
Utility	22.00	Utility	21.00
Cutter	20.00	Cutter	18.00
Cows		Bulls	
Good	20.00	Good	24.00
Commercial	19.00	Commercial	23.00
Utility	17.50	Utility	20.00
Cutter	15.00	Cutter	18.00
Canner	14.00	Canner	17.50
Baby Beef, choice			29.00
Hogs			
200-250			20.00
255-280			18.50
285-300			18.00
305-400			17.50
400-up			16.50
170-195			18.50
135-165			16.00
120-down			13.00
Sows 350-down			17.00
Sows 355-495			16.00
Sows 500-up			15.00
Half fat			$1 off

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EXPECTING A

Helps keep skin soft Soothes irritated Eases aching leg and

WHEN YOU'RE EXPE and your skin gets dry comfortable, rub gently Poiderd to get quick relief. Soothes—keeps skin soft an muscles fresh and, strong Relieves aching back, head back and legs. Only Mod Use as directed. Avoid e Try it today. $1.25 for gen at most drug stores.

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