

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

6th Anniversary Year

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... As Night Follows Day

THE WORLD'S determined march toward peace last week was as the colors of autumn sprinkled the foliage. It was a week of alarms and scuttling behind the scenes. Bits of significant news flashed through the verbiage of daily humdrum, as if the following item front-page by The New York Times:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—An international agreement whereby an American nut under specified standards is expected to be completed soon, according to an informed source here. When the agreement is consummated, it will mark attainment of an objective long urged by military planning, which industrial users have sought for half a century."

Not much spectacular there on first glance, but coupled with a dozen other items of similar implication, the conclusion was obvious.

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, was saying to the British House of Lords: "This country has had a great shock in the last few days because for the first time it was realized there is a possibility of war."

A few British veterans of the 1918-19 war were held as if by a spell. They were not, as is often said, the war that was never fought. It was a war that was fought, and it was a war that was won. It was a war that was fought, and it was a war that was won. It was a war that was fought, and it was a war that was won.

The creation of a new permanent military defense committee for Western Europe (headed by Field Marshal Montgomery) was hailed as an epochal move in the struggle against Communism. Military news that the new Western Union Defense Command (something equivalent to a command of the United States) had been created, and the problems submitted to the U. S. State Department in January, said a Washington dispatch. In London it was implied that only the tactical approval and support of the United States could have brought this sudden military co-ordination among Britain,

Fred Allen On The Warpath

RADIO Comedian Fred Allen succeeds in his latest campaign. It would not be surprising at all to hear him referred to as "The Man Who Murdered Santa Claus."

The thought-warrior of the air waves, who last year almost succeeded in abolishing network vice-presidents, has his lance aimed this year in the direction of give-away programs.

In other words, Allen doesn't want you to win a washing machine. He'd rather you be entertained. He figures that he can raise enough hue and cry to rally the public against him, and then, when the war is over, he can go back to his old job of writing the "Groucho" column.

That made pretty dull copy, however. If he had been on the air, he would have taken a page from the notebook of public relations expert Cong. J. Parnell Thomas and ruled the programs subversive.

Song Of The Cosmos

A GROUP of astronomers, physicists, and electrical engineers and pioneers in radio communication met early this month in Ithaca, N. Y., where they talked about "tuning in on the universe."

The scientists have discovered that powerful radar equipment is making it possible to listen to the "song of the cosmos."

The scientists say that by tuning their equipment to a frequency of 142 megacycles they get "music" from the Milky Way. They need only the dial and they can pick up the flip it again and the moon is broadcasting.

This is a heartening news indeed for radio listeners who like a little tune now and then.

From The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Clinic For Alcoholics

IN announcing the opening of the Medical College of Virginia clinic for alcoholics at the University of Virginia, Dr. J. Parnell Roper said he did not expect the clinic to solve Virginia's problem of alcoholism, but rather to be a "pilot program." It is at least a fresh approach to a problem that has been haunting the state for years. The state has had to deal in the field of public health and human behavior. Simple alcoholism—or alcoholism associated with any minor offenses against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth—has for years accounted for nearly 50 per cent of Virginia's high jail-commitment rate. The state has paid a heavy bill for full alcoholic wards at the State House of Correction, and other state institutions for the mentally ill.

Here is an approach to the case of the alcoholic as a sick man, rather than as a chronic offender to be sent to jail or the

France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg. American citizens heard that big U. S. carriers were moving from the Pacific to the Atlantic. As part of the grinding halt of demobilization in Great Britain, about 100 warships were being removed from mothballs.

THIS WAS the background in the West as the stupendous conflict of the free world with the forces of the global evil stage of the United Nations in Paris. It was not a pretty sight because it implied—unless there is a tremendous change of policy on the part of Russia—that the chain reaction leading to war is already launching with tragic surety on its course. In the past preparations for war have almost invariably led to war as night follows day.

Was there now to halt this slow movement toward catastrophe? The plain people of the world pondered this question as did the world leaders who struggled desperately with it in Paris. No large segment of any population wanted war—not even the leaders of the USSR. It is assumed, since they are realistic practical men. And yet the snowball-like movement rolled on its way.

Germany—Europe's heartland—remained the center of the continuing drama, and whatever creatures of the spirit world still haunt the gutted German capital must have filled the war ruins with mocking laughter last week as they watched the victors amble over the tragic awnings of war. Unwillingness of good will could transcend the barriers of misunderstanding between East and West, these Teutonic ghosts of the recent carnage would see other sections of the world dragged down into the mire of defeat with Germany.

Because the events now transpiring in Paris and Berlin will determine whether this comes to pass, the world watched them with more than passing interest. Much of man's destiny was at stake.

Candidates Doing The Same Thing

THESE never has been a Presidential campaign quite like this one. It's remarkable. The identical things the two big candidates are doing.

For example, their bringing home from Paris this week Secretary of State Marshall and John Foster Dulles.

But go back a bit—last month President Truman, with a seventeen-car train, started out on his campaign. He made his big opening talk at Dear Motte.

Two days later, Gov. Dewey, with a seventeen-car train, started out on his campaign. He made his big opening talk at Dear Motte.

Then Mr. Truman continued west to the Pacific Coast, making speeches as he went. There wasn't any similarity between the two men's talks when they spoke of what's happened here at home in the last few years.

Mr. Truman used bare-knuckles on Dewey's remarks for what they did or didn't do.

Dewey used gloves to hit Mr. Truman's Democrats for what they did or didn't do.

But when it came to talking about foreign affairs the two men spoke pretty much the same language.

That's because the Democrats and Republicans, although they fight over what's done at home, see very nearly eye to eye on foreign policy. They've shaped it together.

They've shaped it together, standing still against Russia and blocking the threat of Communism.

But while the two Presidential candidates were trying to snag votes in the West, this country reeled under the weight of the two big candidates.

This week the candidates were back home—and John Foster Dulles, Dewey's chief adviser on foreign affairs, left a special flight from Paris, told the Governor first-hand the score in Europe.

Just about the time the Dewey-Dulles talk was ending, the White House announced that Secretary of State Marshall had broken up the Saturday to tell Mr. Truman the score in Europe.

Truman's chief speech writer in foreign affairs, Mr. C. L. Sullivan, said to the United Nations delegation in Paris, Marshall is chief of the U. S. delegation to the U. N.

Dulles is mentioned as Dewey's choice for Secretary of State to succeed Marshall if Dewey wins.

People's Platform

Unnecessary Roughness



Candidates Doing The Same Thing

The Very Unusual Campaign

BY JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

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Marquis Chills

Terrifying Difference

WASHINGTON

THE thinking of top Air Force generals is that Russia could be concluded victory within one to three months. A series of strategic attacks at least has been publicly put on the record. While this was done in such a way as to disclaim any responsibility at the top, it is nevertheless a significant sign.

The strategy is disclosed in an article in the Air University Quarterly Review, issued by the Air University at Maxwell Base, Alabama. It is signed by Col. Frederick L. Moore and Capt. C. O. Smith, both Air Force officers on active duty.

While the Review states that articles appearing in it "do not necessarily coincide with official policy of the USAF, the strategy outlined parallels closely that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Naturally, the article is based on war with a theoretical enemy, and the Soviet Union is not mentioned."

The claim is advanced that a very small number of bombers—perhaps only 300—could carry atomic bombs to the enemy's "vulnerable areas" in a series of concentrated attacks. These would destroy "a nation" in just as surely as the dropping of a bullet pierces its heart and its circulatory system is stopped.

This is the line taken by the USAF policy chiefs in discussions with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which has not been known in the past. These discussions have evoked a hot argument.

In both the Army and Navy Staffs, the Air Force has been skeptical of extraordinary claims made by the Air Force. One of the most outspoken of these skeptics is Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

DOUGLAS BELLEFANT, who has said bluntly on several occasions that he does not believe the claims of those who maintain that a lightning atomic war would be a success, has been making centers and thereby completely paralyze the enemy's military drive. The two air officers in their article argue that an "army" in the field "cut off the enemy's lines of communication and facing strategy is not an army to fear. This conveniently ignores the fact that the enemy's armies, invading Germany for the most part, lived off the land."

—A. L. BECHTOLD,
Chairman, Mecklenburg County Welfare Board

Decisive Area

THE Russians are pursuing a crafty strategy in the development of their onslaught against the Western democracies.

While the Bolsheviks maintain the struggle in the permanent Russian theater of the world, they are keeping the attention of the Western world centered there, they are keeping the attention of the Western world centered there, they are keeping the attention of the Western world centered there.

The most important and fiercely contested country is, of course, China. The Chinese people, who have been kept in the dark for so long, are now beginning to see the light. They are beginning to see the light. They are beginning to see the light.

As for Nationalist China, the House subcommittee recommends that the get both greater financial and military aid. The subcommittee also recommends that the get both greater financial and military aid. The subcommittee also recommends that the get both greater financial and military aid.

However, the fact is that if America went all out in attempting to bolster the entire Asiatic theater, the strain would be too great. The strain would be too great. The strain would be too great.

They must certainly do, but there is a limit to what can be done at this juncture. Europe is the

READ AND REMEMBER

By D. C. WILLIAMS

The Kimberley District of South Africa, the largest diamond field in the world, was discovered in 1867 when a Boer young man was using diamonds as playthings.

Although violin strings are common in the Kimberley district, they are not made from the intestines of a cat, but from a small animal.

Wild birds rarely live to be more than ten years old, while twenty-one years is the greatest longevity record thus far known.

His post, every night, the Navy is ready. When the Navy is ready, the Navy is ready. When the Navy is ready, the Navy is ready.

"Every bit as bad," Knox nodded vigorously. "It can start with a minimum."

"You know if we do have to fight the Japs, I can see that there's a lot of things that we can do."

"Oh, yes, of course," Knox agreed. "We're all ready to go. We're all ready to go. We're all ready to go."

Old-Fashioned Democrat

OF STROM THURMOND, the Dixiecrat candidate, may be the most famous of the Dixiecrats. He is the most famous of the Dixiecrats. He is the most famous of the Dixiecrats.

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Merry-Go-Round Paratroopers Impressed Red War Lords

WASHINGTON

THE inside story has just leaked out how tough American paratroopers cleaned out a nest of 15,000 Soviet-Mongolian soldiers who had deserted from the Russian Army in 1945 and held up in the American sector of Berlin during the early days of the occupation.

An account of the incident was given to visiting Senators and Congressmen by Gen. Lucius Clay, American Military Governor in Berlin.

The Mongol troops and stayed behind in Berlin, hiding in the ruins, after the Russian Army withdrew to its own sector, Clay reported.

They had been there for their first taste of Western civilization, the savage Mongols lived off the city at night, breaking up the Mongolian police force and the American MP's to keep order were green MP's, fresh from the States, and they were not much for the Mongols. These ruthless warriors stole their revolvers and Jeeps—and even killed a few.

Hard-pressed Clay and his staff decided to hold a battle-seasoned paratroop division just ready to leave for home. Diverted to Berlin, Clay outlined the situation and approved to the paratroopers for help in cleaning out the Mongols.

The command troops organized into groups of five and combed the American sector, flushing the Russian deserters out of their hiding places. They met brutality with brutality, but the Mongols broke arms and legs, killed a few who resisted. Then they loaded the battered Mongols into trucks and dumped them at the gates to the Russian sector—where they faced court-martial charges for deserting the Soviet Army.

The command troops for the rugged paratroopers to clean up the job and was the first combat American fighting men to see action in the American sector of Berlin.

Impressed, Russian generals pried discreetly to find out from Gen. Clay whether all American combat troops were to be sent to Berlin.

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