Fiction Feature
A new serial by Mary Keas starts today, the story of Jinny Sheldon, a girl who was a stand-in for a Hollywood movie star. Start it with the first installment today on Page 3-A

THE CHARLOTE NEWS

★★★★★ Final

Largest Afternoon Newspaper in The Carolinas

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Red Column Reported Moving To Meet S. Koreans

TRUMAN URGES DISARMAMENT

Enemy May Make Stand Near Border

Chinese Reds Fire On U. S. Planes

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEOUL, Korea (Wednesday)—(AP)—A large Communist column was reported moving south today from the North Korean refugee capital of Kanggye toward advancing South Korean troops.

It was the first indication in more than 36 hours that the Reds may be mustering for a final stand, near the northwestern borders of Korea.

Kanggye is only twenty miles southeast of the Manchurian border.

Air Force pilots spotted the column Tuesday but did not speculate on its makeup or destination, a field dispatch said.

Latest frontal reports placed the vanguard of advancing Republican troops twenty miles south of Kanggye. It was thought possible that North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung's forces were moving south to meet the South Korean troops.

Two U. S. Marine fliers Tuesday reported they had drawn anti-aircraft fire from the Chinese side of the border while flying five miles inside Korea near Kanggye. They said neither plane was hit.

Kanggye is reported to be the new command headquarters of Kim. Red troops have been fleeing into the area, a wild mountain fastness, for several days.

ON RECONNAISSANCE

The two Marine planes were on a reconnaissance mission.

The officer said at least 40 rounds of heavy anti-aircraft shells were fired at the two planes. The sick-sack apparently was radar-controlled.

The incident erupted along the uneasy border as South Korean troops were reported within 35 miles of Manchuria on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

The Korean war, first U. N. peace enforcement action, was drawing to a close. Only shattered remnants remained of the once powerful Red Korean army that invaded South Korea June 25 — and brought swift retaliatory action backed by 53 non-Communist nations.

NEW BOMB LINE

A new U. N. warplane bomb line was drawn in an arc 12 miles south of the Manchuria border. The bomb line usually is placed 20 miles ahead of leading ground troops.

A reliable source at Allied 20th Corps headquarters, Wonsan, said South Korean troops would drive all the way to the Manchuria border.

The informant said no buffer area would be left unoccupied. There had been reports of a decision to halt Allied troops 30 miles south of Manchuria to avoid possible incidents with Red China.

DRIVE SLOWED

Sketchy battlefront reports showed the South Korean northward drive had lost some of its momentum. A buildup was in progress for the final thrust to destroy Red Korean remnants.

Advancing ROK troops in the past 48 hours captured 23 Red

See CHINESE on page 3-A

Our Weather

Mostly cloudy and cooler today and tonight.
Sunrise, 6:36 A. M. Sunset, 5:38 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 3-A

THE SEASON THAT'S NOT ASON

Indian Summer is not a season at all, though many people believe it occurs on a fixed schedule. It is a period of warm, still weather with hazy atmosphere, which frequently occurs about mid-Autumn. Some Autumns may have several such periods, others none. It is a sort of throw-back to Summer, following the first cold weather. Although Indian Summer is an American institution, similar mild periods have been called All-Hallown Summer in England, All Saints' Summer in Nova Scotia, and St. Martin's Summer in France. In this country, such weather is also called "afterheat" or "after Summer".

(By Frank Romaine for the Register & Tribune Syndicate)

'Mammy Singer' Takes Last Bow

Al Jolson Dies Suddenly At 64

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — Al Jolson, the veteran jazz singer who was the first U. S. star to entertain troops overseas in both the Second World and Korean wars, died unexpectedly last night with a quip on his lips:

"Well, Truman had only one hour with MacArthur. I had two!"

Then. . . .

"I'm going, boys," the famous mammy singer told two long-time friends with whom he was playing gin rummy in the St. Francis Hotel.

He died quietly, quickly, of a coronary occlusion . . . and without pain, said the house physician.

BACK FROM KOREA

Jolson, 64, had returned only two weeks ago from Korea, where he sang to Allied troops. He had a two-hour luncheon chat with General MacArthur in Tokyo enroute.

President Truman and MacArthur talked privately just an hour on Wake Island a week ago Sunday in their historic get-acquainted meeting.

With Jolson were two old friends, song Writer Harry Akst and Martin Fried, Al's accompanist and arranger. They had come with him from Southern California for a

AL JOLSON

scheduled guest star spot on a Bing Crosby radio show, to have been recorded here tonight.

Akst telephoned Jolson's fourth wife, Erle Galbraith, whom he married in 1945. She was at Encino, Calif. She was reported to have collapsed with grief.

POPULAR WITH TROOPS

Jolson was riding the crest of a popularity wave for the second time in an entertainment career that began in 1899. His popularity with the troops was unsurpassed. In World War II, he traveled to Europe, Africa, India and the Pacific, entertaining GIs for the USO.

On his return from Korea, where, he gave 42 shows in 16 days, he said:

"Know what it feel like to be back? I'm going to look up my income tax and see if I paid enough. Those guys are wonderful! This is a much tougher war than the last one, believe me."

He entertained GIs at the front when the American beachhead in Korea was at its smallest, and under constant attack.

"I was singing up there for some guys and there was a lot of noise," he related.

"So I says to an officer, 'Why don't you tell those kids of yours

See AL JOLSON on page 3-A

In European Army

French Would Use Germans

PARIS — (AP — Premier Rene Pleven proposed to the French National Assembly today that a European army be established with German soldiers and officers included. But at the same time he warned against "the resurrection of German militarism."

The army would be supra-national — responsible to all participating nations but not to any one nation individually.

Before the premier spoke on the touchy subject — there is great opposition in France to rearming the Germans—his information minister told a specially called news conference the proposed European army would include men recruited from Germany.

In his speech to the jam-packed session of the Assembly, Pleven said:

"The formation of German divisions and a later German Ministry of Defense would sooner or later inevitably lead to the reconstruction of a German army, and to that very fact or the resurrection of German militarism."

This, he said, would be "a danger for Germany itself."

As an alternative, Pleven proposed "an army of a united Europe, formed of men from various countries."

"The contingents furnished by the participating states would be incorporated into the European army at the level of the smallest possible unit," Pleven added.

The implication was that Pleven and his cabinet are still firmly opposed to the arming of Germany as a national entity. It indicated the plan would call for inclusion of recruited Germans scattered throughout the European army, which itself would be under a European defense ministry.

A hot debate on Pleven's statement, approved by the coalition cabinet yesterday, was to continue possibly until Thursday. Pleven and his cabinet have been struggling to reconcile France's abhorrence of an armed Germany with American proposals for integrating the Germans in a Europe rearmed for defense against Communist aggression.

MEDICINE FOR KOREA

HAIFA, Israel—(AP)—Israel's contribution to the United Nations forces in Korea—a shipment of medicines—sails today aboard the U. S. ship La Guardia.

Waynick Requests Relief From Point Four Duties

ASHEVILLE—(AP) —Capus Waynick, U. S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, disclosed here last night that he has asked President Truman to relieve him of his duties as acting administrator of the point four program and replace him with a permanent appointee.

Waynick was here to address the annual conference of the North Carolina League of Municipalities. He said he planned to return to his post at Nicaragua from which he was recalled temporarily to start work on the United Nation's Point Four Program.

Waynick told the conference that Point Four was "based on a very old, a very great and a very simple idea—the idea of helping people to help themselves."

Earlier, Greensboro Mayor Ben H. Cone was elected president of the league to succeed Monroe Mayor J. Ray Shute.

Other officers elected were Rocky Mount city manager Roy L. Williamson, first vice-president; Durham Mayor Dan K. Edwards, second vice-president; and Wallace Mayor J. W. Hoffler, third vice-president.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A Senate Elections Committee today ordered inquiries in Senate races in New York, Iowa, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

WHERE CHINA REDS FIRED ON PILOTS

The arrow and cross mark in the upper left hand corner of this map shows where guns from Red China fired on two U. S. planes, according to their Marine pilots. Meantime UN forces continued to drive North Koreans back into the Kanggye pocket and mop up resistance in the Pyongyang-Chinnampo area. (Acme Telephoto.)

N. Atlantic Pact Army Heads Meet

To Plan Defense At Washington Confab

By ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON— (AP) — The military committee of the North Atlantic Treaty organization gathered here today to press ahead with plans for a mutual defense organization.

Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, prepared to welcome the members, including chiefs of staff of each of the 12 North Atlantic nations. They will lay the groundwork for a three-day session of defense ministers of the nations, starting Saturday.

What the military committee will do is to prepare recommendations for the defense ministers. Some of the debated points will arise only before the defense ministers and, in turn, some of those may have to be referred to the top-level North Atlantic Council.

A potentially knotty problem for the defense committee is the matter of utilizing German manpower in the integrated defenses of Western Europe. The Council, in its New York meeting last September, agreed that Western Germany "should be enabled to contribute."

But the foreign ministers of the council didn't say how. They left that for the defense committee session. Talk of creating some control, has raised disturbing questions for France.

The council has agreed on the broad idea of a supreme commander for the integrated forces, together with a chief of staff. That was passed along to the current sessions here for incorporation into the broad pattern of the mutual defense machine.

While the defense committee probably will set up the offices and may suggest which nations shall provide the two officials, the actual naming of individuals will be beyond the scope of either the committee or of the Atlantic organization.

If, as has been speculated, the U. S. should be asked to provide one or both men, their names would be chosen by President Truman. This would be the same procedure used in the case of the United Nations request for a supreme commander in Korea. The President named Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Until lately, the United States has indicated that it did not believe naming of a supreme commander was necessary until an actual collective force existed for that man to command. However, there has been evidence recently that the American position was changing.

EISENHOWER?

While there has been widespread speculation that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower might be the choice for supreme commander (as he was in World War II) there was nothing to make this certain. Mention of his name also is coupled with speculation about his availability as a possible 1952 Republican Presidential nominee.

Bradley's name also has been used as a possible supreme commander. But no one is certain that Mr. Truman and Secretary of Defense Marshall would want him to leave the vitally important Joint Chiefs of Staff for the foreign assignment.

THE BANNER OF THE UN

Symbolic of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations is this official flag floating over a town in Korea where South Koreans gathered to hear President Syngman Rhee. (Official Dept. of Defense photo.)

5th UN Anniversary Noted Around World

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The United Nations, born of the agony of the Second World War, marked its fifth anniversary today around the world, with the Communist and non-Communist nations warning each other against hurtling toward World War III.

President Truman went to New York to deliver a major foreign policy speech before the U. N. General Assembly, pledging this country's continued devotion to the cause of peace.

Half a million people in Communist-encircled Berlin heard the first challenging tones of a freedom bell — a gift of the U. S. as a symbol of hope to the free and to the oppressed alike. Its voice was relayed throughout the world by more than 2,000 radio stations as part of the U.N. day celebrations. East Berlin Communists tried to drown out the bell's message.

Millions in the Soviet Union were reminded of the anniversary by "peace through prosperity, and not misery through terror." That country celebrated U. N. day as French troops struggled against the growing might of a Communist-led guerrilla army.

UN TROOPS WINNING

Victorious United Nations troops in Korea continued their final push toward the Manchurian border to free that war-torn country from Communist armies. In liberated Seoul special services were held, with speakers including President Syngman Rhee, U. S. Ambassador John J. Muccio and Dr Chang Il Hyung, executive director of the Korean Association of the United Nations."

In London, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said that in Korea the U.N. had "weathered its first big storm." He said the use of United Nations forces in Korea "has made the possibility of peace near than it ever has been."

The capital of Communist-besieged Vietnam was bedecked with U. N. flags as planes dropped leaflets urging the people of Indo-China to join Americans in a fight for "peace through prosperity, and not misery through terror." That country celebrated U. N. day as French troops struggled against the growing might of a Communist-led guerrilla army.

Teacher Bonus May Force Loan

RALEIGH — (AP) — It appeared likely today that the State would have to borrow money in order to make a contingent pay increase to public school teachers.

If borrowing is necessary it would likely be on a short term basis to keep the State's general fund over until income tax payments are received in March.

Similar short term borrowing was necessary last Winter, but after the income tax payments were received the general fund wound up last fiscal year with a surplus of about $13,000,000.

The Advisory Budget Commission had promised the teachers they will receive the contingent pay boosts promised by the Legislature for last fiscal year during December if general revenues hold up through October. Present indications are the revenues will hold up.

State Treasurer Brandon Hodges said that even though short term borrowing is necessary to pay the teachers their promised increase the general fund budget for the biennium ending next June 30 will be balanced.

Most U. S. Troops Due To Leave Korea By Christmas

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO —(AP)—Informed sources said today most American troops may be out of Korea by Christmas.

They said General MacArthur expects the first elements of the Eighth Army to begin moving back to Japan by Thanksgiving.

All four divisions of the Eighth Army and perhaps other American units should be out of the Korean peninsula by Christmas, the informants added.

British and most other Allied units also presumably will be withdrawn as quickly as possible.

The informants said the time schedule depends upon the swift elimination of organized Red Korean resistance. They said American forces would remain in Korea as long as they are needed.

The battle-hardened South Korean army is believed capable of maintaining law and order after formal Red resistance ends.

Both MacArthur and President Truman have said Allied forces would be withdrawn as soon as possible to permit the Koreans to manage their own affairs. MacArthur reportedly stressed the necessity of this at his Wake Island conference with the President. He argued that a prolonged occupation would produce repercussions among the proud Koreans.

No date has been set for the new Korean election ordered by the United Nations. MacArthur, it is understood, believes may be possible to hold one around the first of the year.

The general told his staff officers several weeks ago that hostilities would be over by Thanksgiving, the informants said. At that time the forecast seemed almost impossible because Allied forces were still fighting off desperate Communist efforts to end the campaign by capturing Pusan.

MacArthur himself heralded the rapid conclusion of the campaign and removal of American forces by saying: "The war is very definitely coming to an end." The statement was made Friday after he supervised a paratroop jump that closed a trap around North Korean forces north of Pyongyang. Since then organized resistance has decreased rapidly.

Russians Challenged To Accept

President Speaks To UN Assembly

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

FLUSHING MEADOW — (AP) — President Truman challenged Russia today to agree to a "fool-proof" disarmament plan so that the United Nations will be free to wage a world-wide "war against want."

The United States and other free nations, Mr. Truman said, will continue to build up their military forces as insurance against aggression until there is unanimous agreement on "international control of atomic energy and the reduction of armaments and armed forces."

The United States, now committed to that course, will follow it as long as necessary, the President said in an address prepared for the United Nations General Assembly in the fifth anniversary of the day on which the U. N. charter came into force.

The left the door open for East-West peace talks both "in the United Nations and elsewhere"—a reference he did not expand—but said the free nations have learned the hard way that negotiation alone will not preserve peace. There must be armed strength as well, he said, to resist aggression.

AVOIDS NAMES

With delegates from Russia and her Iron Curtain satellites in his audience, Mr. Truman avoided mentioning Russia by name, but his indictment of Communist aggression followed the lines of his San Francisco speech a week ago.

At that time, he said "the Soviet Union and its colonial satellites"—in both Europe and Asia—are maintaining vast armies which pose "a constant threat to world peace."

Much of today's talk was devoted to the hope of world disarmament.

In that connection, he said the U. N. might well consider whether its work in that field "might be revitalized" through merger of two groups it has had working on the problem, one on general disarmament and the other on control of atomic energy.

CITES PRINCIPLES

Mr. Truman offered these three "basic principles" for disarmament:

"First, the plan must include all kinds of weapons. Outlawing any particular kind of weapon is not enough. The conflict in Korea bears tragic witness to the fact that aggression, whatever the weapons used, brings frightful destruction.

"Second, the plan must be based on unanimous agreement. A majority of its nations is not enough. No plan of disarmament can work unless it includes every nation having substantial armed forces. One-sided disarmament is a sure invitation to aggression.

"Third, the plan must be foolproof. Paper promises are not enough. Disarmament must be based on safeguards which will insure the compliance of all nations. The safeguards must be adequate to give immediate warning of any threatened violation. Disarmament must be policed continuously and thoroughly. It must be founded upon free and open interchange of information across national borders."

Mr Truman conceded that the possibility of attaining that goal "appears distant today," but he declared, "we must never stop trying."

WOULD FREE RESOURCES

"For its attainment would release immense resources for the good of all mankind," he continued. "It would free the nations to devote more of their energies to wiping out poverty, hunger and injustice.

"If real disarmament were achieved, the nations of the world, acting through the United Nations,

See TRUMAN on page 3-A

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