

Marine Creature

HORIZONTAL

1, 8 Depicted
10 Distant
11 Military forces
13 Bronze
14 Draw forth
15 Short sleep
17 Higher
18 Stung
20 Mixed type
21 Fresh food
23 Smooth
25 Opposed
26 Fries
27 Enervate
28 To (prefix)
29 Exist
30 Burmese demon
32 Algerian seaport
34 Sand
36 Ice
37 Domestic slave
38 Type measure
39 Blessed
45 Preposition
46 Likely
48 It is often 20 feet —

VERTICAL

1 Excavates
2 German river
3 Verso (ab.)
4 Entry in ledger

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1, 8 Depicted
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MODERATE MAIDENS

32 It lives in the —
33 Sported river
35 Belief
40 Competent
41 Anger
42 Negative reply
43 Pastry
44 Westphalian river
47 Beverage
49 Container
51 Physician (ab.)
53 Compass point

FUNNY BUSINESS

By Hershberger



BLONDIE



LI'L ABNER



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



ALLEY OOP



MODERATE MAIDENS



FROM NINE TO FIVE

By Jo Fischer



By Chic Young



By Al Capp



By Merrill Blosser



By V. T. HAMLIN



War Possibility Predicted By Nine Unsung Prophets In UMT Report To President

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Nine unsung prophets three years ago gave the government a remarkably accurate picture of the type of war in which the United States is now engaged.

What they wrote into an official report on May 29, 1947, sounds like a history of how this country became involved in the war with the Communists in Korea:

"We might become involved in a war through the aggressive tactics of some nation against its neighbors, in a distant part of the world, which we and the United Nations could not contain either because of ultimate threats to world security or because our international conscience would not permit us to stand passive while the rights and liberties of others were transgressed. Such involvement might come at any time."

The tactics of the aggressor would start with political infiltration into surrounding countries. That would be followed by military and political domination and, if allowed to proceed unchecked, it would spread to even broader areas. These tactics might be directed to the realization of a "geopolitical" program comparable to that undertaken by the axis powers and aimed at the control of all or the greater part of Europe and Asia.

"Such a program would inevitably have as its final goal the humbling of the United States... If he were permitted to carry out this program without challenge, the enemy would, of course, wait until he had the atomic bomb or a comparable weapon before attacking U. S. direction."

This forecast of how the United States could become involved in another conflict was a chapter—"Nature of Possible Future Warfare"—in an advisory report to President Truman on the need for universal military training. UMT is again alive issue, but one that Congress has put off until next year.

The members of the advisory commission were Dr. Karl T. Compton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow; Daniel E. Poling, clergyman; Father Edmund A. Walsh of Georgetown university; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric; Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, who was an advisor of the late President Roosevelt; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, industrial relations consultant; Truman K. Gibson Jr., lawyer; and Dr. Harold W. Dodds of Princeton.

The commission listed the possibility of American involvement through aggressive attack on a friendly nation as one of four ways in which war could come.

Still another of the four ways makes interesting reading today in the light of the Korean war.

"A final type of warfare involving our participation," the commission said, "would be a policing action against a small nation whose recalcitrant conduct menaced the peace and security of other nations."

As long as there is a serious conflict of interest and ideology between any of the most powerful components of the United Nations, there is always the possible danger that even a minor action of this type might be the spark which would ignite a world conflagration.

The other two possibilities of U. S. involvement were:

1. Direct attack on the U. S. by a powerful enemy.

2. An effort by a powerful nation to gain a foothold in Latin America.

Most World War II liberty ships were named after outstanding American men and women, and merchant seamen killed in action.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Senator Cordon (R-Ore.) wants to call quits to the investigation of charges by Senator Schoepfel (R-Kas.) that Communist influences have "reached into the interior department."

However, he told reporters today, "It's quite clear the committee is going to go ahead and take all the publicity it can" from the inquiry.

The Senate Republican policy committee Saturday disavowed any connection with Schoepfel's charges. Cordon is a member of the Senate interior committee which is investigating the charges. He told the group yesterday he considered "the incident closed" with the angry denial and supporting evidence submitted by Secretary Chapman and others Schoepfel named in his charges, made in a Senate speech last week.

The committee conducting the investigation has a Democratic majority led by Senator O'Mahoney told reporters he believed "it would be highly improper" to wind up the hearings before all of those named by Schoepfel can be heard. He said the committee plans to hear some more of them tomorrow, and also hopes to take testimony from Frank T. Bow, Schoepfel's administrative assistant.

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Air Evacuation Of Wounded From Korea Abandoned

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Air evacuation of the seriously wounded from Korea has been halted because of the continued Communist threat to Taegu and its airfield.

This was disclosed by the air force surgeon-general, Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong, who said that plans are being made to resume air evacuation of wounded from rear areas less liable to interruption from Red thrusts.

Until mid-August, Armstrong told newsmen, the more seriously wounded men were flown from the big Taegu supply base direct to Japan. In Japan, they were distributed to army general hospitals or brought back to the United States.

Since the beginning of heavy North Korean pressure on Taegu the seriously wounded have been moved by railroad to Pusan, principal United Nations supply port in army shore hospitals or in Here the wounded are cared for either seriously wounded, Armstrong said, the mortality rate among those treated in Pusan has been less than one-quarter of one percent.

Men whose treatment is not expected to take more than 30 days are looked after in the Pusan area. All other wounded, the general said, are moved to Japan by hospital ships.

Air movement of wounded from Pusan was not practicable, he explained because of the bad condition of the road leading from the city to the airport, some miles away. However, this road is being repaired, the surgeon-general said.

Patients requiring more than 120 days of treatment, Armstrong said, are flown back to this country from Japan.

He said the air evacuation service flew 1,378 patients from the far east to the U. S. in August. In the same month the service carried a total of 3,688 patients in all parts of the world, including the continental United States.

A staff officer of the army surgeon-general's office told newsmen that wounded men were being brought back to this country in better shape than during World War II.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Secretary Stephen Early resigned today as deputy secretary of defense.

President Truman accepted the resignation, effective Sept. 30, saying he did so reluctantly.

The White House said Early has been trying to quit since he completed the one year of duty he agreed to serve when he accepted the appointment May, 1949. He is to return to his post as a vice president of Pullman, Inc.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross, who announced Early's action, declined again to comment on a report by a highly placed presidential adviser that secretary of defense Johnson is on his way out of the cabinet.

Asked whether Johnson is planning to resign, Ross said that he was "not a mind reader." Pressed further, Ross said "I have no information to give you on that point."

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The object of the research will be to improve techniques of removing germanium from zinc during the reduction process.

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