

Wilmington Morning Star

North Carolina's Oldest Daily Newspaper
Published Daily Except Sunday
By The Wilmington Star-News
At The Murchison Building
R. B. Page, Owner and Publisher

Telephone All Departments
DIAL 3311

Entered as Second Class Matter at Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER

Time	Star	News	Combina-
1 Week	1.10	.90	2.00
1 Month	3.25	2.60	5.85
3 Months	9.00	7.20	16.20
6 Months	16.00	13.00	29.00
1 Year	30.00	24.00	54.00

News rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News

BY MAIL Payable Strictly in Advance

Time	Star	News	Combina-
1 Month	.75	.50	1.25
3 Months	2.00	1.50	3.50
6 Months	4.00	3.00	7.00
1 Year	8.00	6.00	14.00

Card of Thanks charged for at the rate of 25 cents per line. Count five words to line.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1942.

With confidence in our armed forces — with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph — so help us God.
—Roosevelt's War Message

Star-NewsProgram

- To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete victory.
- Public Port Terminals.
- Perfect Truck and Berry Preserving and Marketing Facilities.
- Seaside Highway from Wrightsville Beach to Bald Head Island.
- Extension of City Limits.
- 35-foot Cape Fear River channel, wider Turning Basin, with ship lanes into industrial sites along Eastern bank south of Wilmington.
- Paved River Road to Southport, via Orton Plantation.
- Development of Pulp Wood Production through sustained-yield methods throughout Southeastern North Carolina.
- Unified Industrial and Resort Promotional Agency, supported by one county-wide tax.
- Shipyards and Drydocks.
- Negro Health Center for Southeastern North Carolina, developed around the Community Hospital.
- Adequate hospital facilities for white.
- Junior High School.
- Tobacco Warehouses for Export Buyers.
- Development of native grape growing throughout Southeastern North Carolina.
- Modern Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TOP OF THE MORNING

The Disciples as units cut a sorry figure. As a group they are adequate to a world crisis.

—Rev. John Gardner.

Neglected Opportunity

"Time" observes that experts are convinced that "China has been a great military opportunity which the U. S. has neglected—an opportunity which if not grasped may not exist much longer."

China's greatest need now is planes, pilots, mechanics and gasoline. Chinese airfields provide the perfect take-off points for raids on Japan proper. The great industrial city of Nagasaki, for instance, is only three hours by air from Chekiang. Formosa is closer still. All important military objectives in Japan can be reached with relative ease.

The raid on Japan made by Brigadier General Doolittle's squadrons demonstrates that Japan is really vulnerable to air attack. He and his fliers reported that every target was hit according to plan, and that Japanese defenses didn't amount to much. The fact that every American plane escaped is proof of that.

Japanese radio broadcasts following the raid were obviously designed to buck up civilian morale — which certainly indicates that the Japanese people didn't enjoy the American air visit at all.

Many an American bomber, with crews and spare parts, is likely to go to China in the near future. Tokyo hasn't seen the last of United Nations growing air power.

Our Turn Next

From Greece come the latest tales of systematic Nazi inhumanity. It is a shocking story. A year ago it would have been blazoned over the front pages of all newspapers, and the skeptical would have asked whether this was like the World War horror stories which were discredited afterward.

By now, more's the pity, we have learned that no savagery is too great for the Nazis to perpetrate. Atrocities have been heaped upon atrocity until authenticated accounts have ceased to be sensational news. After Poland, nothing seems worth doubting.

Today, because we were unprepared, we can only pity. Tomorrow, all pulling together, we shall be in position to promise to the people of Poland, of Greece, of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and France and Scandinavia and the Low Countries that the Yanks are coming, and that those who manage to survive for yet a while, shall see retribution exacted for the crimes of which they are victims.

Unity Turns Trick

There are far too many exceptions, of course. But in general it can truthfully be said that the emergency of this war is bringing about almost unbelievable unity on the American labor front.

Some employers still are trying to profit exorbitantly out of their workmen. Some unions still are seeking to get the last golden egg even if it kills the goose. Over all, however, there is growing a realization that capital and labor are sailing stormy seas in the same open boat, and should devote themselves wholeheartedly to the common cause.

When Donald Nelson first proposed labor-management committees to spread war production, he aroused a storm of protest liberally sprinkled with personal abuse.

Employers saw in the plan a covert scheme by which the labor unions would be enabled to muscle in on management functions. They would have none of such utopian dreams.

A few did try the idea, then more, until now such committees are functioning in more than 800 war plants.

There have been abuses here and there. On the whole, both sides have proven so sincere that labor-management committees no longer can be considered radical, experimental or essentially debatable. They have succeeded.

Mill & Factory, a trade publication, canvassed 88 plants chosen at random, of all sizes and with wide geographical distribution and diversity of product. Seventy-seven reported that labor has not attempted to encroach on management functions. Eighty-four reported that the unions have not tried to use the committees for bargaining purposes. Sixty-five said that labor has used the committees in a sincere effort to increase production.

It develops, for the benefit of those who doubted, that workers and managements can cooperate in the common interest. We must assume that in most instances such collaboration will continue until the war has been won. Is it too much to hope that the habit of meeting on common ground, of exchanging views amicably, of subordinating selfish group interests to the common welfare—in short, of functioning as reasoning human beings—can be carried over into peace time?

Bullying No Good

It was not so long ago that the American people were bemoaning the fact that we had so many young doctors none of them could earn a living.

The ranks of the medical profession were overcrowded. Parents who had put out thousands of dollars to fit their sons for the trade of Hippocrates and additional hundreds for office equipment, only to learn that reception rooms were empty and their beloved boys idle, wanted to know what was the matter with our economic system, and the doctors themselves were in a funk because they had no practice.

Now the situation is reversed. The armed forces of the United States need five thousand more doctors at once and will want at least twenty thousand before the year ends. And Paul V. McNutt, head of the man-power commission threatens that if there are not sufficient volunteers it will be necessary to resort to the draft.

Unfortunately, doctors cannot be fitted for their profession as quickly as soldiers in the ranks. For this reason it is not easy to foresee what can be gained by a draft for supplying the deficiencies in the armed service if, as we are led to believe, the percentage of medical men within the age limits for military duty who have not already joined the Army or Navy or Air Force or Marines is exceedingly small, and the civilian population is already inadequately served by those remaining in private practice.

The emergency of war has created a grave situation in that it has called so many physicians into service and left too few to care for the home folks. How it can be met is not clear, but there is nothing to be gained by shaking a stick in the faces of the remaining doctors and telling them to get into uniforms voluntarily or else.

From Robe To Khaki

Associate Justice Frank Murphy's decision to desert the bench for the armed forces is in keeping with the character of the man. Although he has taken only a three months leave of absence from the Supreme Court, it is conceivable that if he feels he can be of most use to his country in combat he will either seek to have the leave extended or resign.

Mr. Murphy must have found it difficult to sit quietly by while his beloved Philippines, where he had been United States high commissioner, and had contributed to the entente cordial which has been growing more cordial throughout recent years, were being beaten down and had finally to be surrendered to Japan's greatly superior forces. Denied opportunity to take part in that historic campaign and the glorious defense of the islands, he is obviously determined that further Japanese encroachments in the Pacific shall not be effected without such preventive aid as he can give.

He came out of the former World War, a captain. He will now start training for a lieutenant colonel's commission. If it is indeed to be a long war and an even harder one, we may expect to hear again of Mr. Murphy who is casting off his justice's robe to don an army uniform.

War Draws Us Close

BY CHARLES P. STEWART

If Pan-American chat has seemed a trifle copious lately, there's a sound reason for it. The anti-Axis war probably hasn't anything else to be said in its favor, but it certainly is entitled to credit for tying us new worldlings together in bonds of what promises to be enduring friendship. The pending conflict couldn't have popped more opportunely for the purpose. A decade of Good Neighborliness had already taken a lot of effect, but something still was required to rub the idea in vigorously.

Our all-around western hemispherical interests are so obviously mutual that we can't but recognize how closely they're allied—that any one or two of our republics hanging out from the family are one or two mere orphans.

A couple of 'em, Chile and Argentina, still hang out in the orphan classification, but Chile started the other day to come in under the roof-tree and the Pan-American Union has just adopted a system of unification that inevitably will include the Argentines also. For heaven's sake, don't refer to 'em as 'Argentinians' or 'it'll crab the whole program. They like it about as well as we'd like to be spoken of as 'Americantians.'

How About Canada?

There are 21 of us Pan-American republics. I've always said that Canada ought to be a 22nd. Maybe it's been impracticable, owing to our Sister of the Snows' relations with Britain, but it belongs in our line-up.

And there are some little pee-wee islands and teeny-weeny continental overseas possessions that we're due to assimilate.

However, we're middling well now a cohesive empire.

Latin American statesmen, from presidents on down, have been Washington visitors lately, closing the dicker. The last of 'em was Dr. Parra-Perez of Venezuela.

But he's only one of a succession. Now, of the Latin Americas, war's been declared against the Axis by Mexico (latest), Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Salvador and Nicaragua.

That leaves 11 Pan-Am's that haven't, but all except two of the bunch have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis folk.

What's the matter, then, with Chile and Argentina?

Chile's dangerously accessible to air raids from Japan. It isn't defensively provided. It has formidable Jap colonies. It's skeery. It needs Yankee assurances of protection.

Argentina's Agricultural, Too

Let it GET 'em and the Chilenos can be gobbled on. I've been there. The Argentine proposition is commercial. The Argentinos produce almost exactly what we produce.

They're afraid of our agricultural stuff. But—

The Pan-American Union's governing board on inter-organization of agricultural science has just been created to integrate these interests.

It's going to fix 'em so they won't clash—so that the places that, relatively, need wheat and corn will be able to trade for 'em profitably with regions that need commercial dope—processed merchandise.

Not of dope is afloat relative to the undesirability of inter-American publicity, it's hokey.

We can't be any more closely in touch with 'em than possible.

I knew 'em in the days of the last war. If we want to make the best of it, we've got a hemisphere.

Att: Latin America's o. k., possibly excepting the Argentine republic, which is a bit too agricultural for us.

Let's see if we can't de-culturalize it a trifle.

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Editorial Comment

A TEST OF FREEDOM

In a 5-to-4 decision handed down on Monday the Supreme Court declared that "courts are competent to adjudge the acts men do under color of a constitutional right, such as that of freedom of speech or of the press or the free exercise of religion, and to determine whether the claimed right is limited by other recognized powers, equally precious to mankind." As the summaries of the case show, the "other recognized powers, equally precious to mankind" include the power of local authorities to impose prohibitive taxation upon members of religious sects distributing literature and soliciting contributions. The sect in question is the one called Jehovah's Witnesses, whose activities have been of a nature to stretch the principle of religious toleration to the utmost. There can be little doubt that the local authorities in Opelika, Ala.; Fort Smith, Ark., and Casa Grande, Ariz., meant to impose taxes which would make it difficult or impossible for this sect to carry on its propaganda.

We can see this case in its right light only if we try to imagine one of our established religious groups penalized in the same way. We know it could not be so penalized, because its methods of appeal would not offend people and because it would have a following capable of effective protest. Jehovah's Witnesses suffer because they are a small and, to many, an obnoxious sect. The minorities whose civil rights are threatened are always small and, to many, obnoxious. They may or may not be unworthy. Yet their treatment is the test, and will always be the test of the sincerity with which we cling to the Bill of Rights. If those of us who belong to the larger groups do not defend the rights of persons with whom we disagree, and whom we may actually detest, we are confessing that we hold our own rights on sufferance, or by our numbers, or by our political or other power.

It seems to us that the majority opinion in this instance lends itself to the whittling down of freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. To Chief Justice Stone it seemed that "if the present taxes, laid in small communities upon peripatetic religious propagandists, are to be sustained, a way has been found for the effective suppression of speech and press and religion despite constitutional guarantees."

Quotations

I want to say to the fathers and mothers of America that when their sons go to battle in this war they will be the best equipped soldiers that ever went to battle in any age.—Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives.

"PEARLS OF GREAT PRICE"



Interpreting The War

Second Front Plans Are Highlight In British-Russian Agreement Pact

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Formal understandings between Russia, Britain and the United States bearing on creation of a second front in Europe this year are now revealed incident to disclosure of the secret visit of the Soviet commissar for foreign affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov, to Washington and London.

One significant part of those official overtings is neither the fact of Molotov's visit, the post-war commitments contained in the London-Moscow pact, nor even the military discussions which paralleled the political talks. What does stick up like a sore thumb is the phrase "A second front in Europe in 1942."

The rest could have been taken for granted more or less. But the formal statements that second front measures for 1942, this year, not at some indefinite future time, formed the main theme of discussions with Molotov have a meaning all their own.

The Anglo-British war planners have taken a leaf from Hitler's own war-of-nerves manual, and enlarged and expanded on it. They are deliberately telling any German radio listener, who dares Hitler ire to pick it out of the ether, what they propose to do and when they propose to do it. They conceal only the where and how of projected operations.

No German who has defied Hitler to harken to British or American radio news broadcasts can have much doubt about the situation. Such listeners have more than the wreckage of Cologne and Essen by which to judge second front possibilities of the near future.

They have been told, for instance, that those thousand-planes-a-night shots are but a starter to test out the technical arrangements for air warfare on that unprecedented scale. They have been informed by highest British and American authority that American air power will soon gang up with the British to double or treble the force of the air attack.

They know, also, by Allied announcements, that a considerable American army is in the British Isles training in Commando tactics, which means invasion tactics. They were promptly informed of the arrival in London of an American Army-Navy staff charged with the execution of second front plans. No secret was made, quite the contrary, of the arrival in British waters of a powerful American Naval task force, including craft heavily enough gunned and armored to deal with Germany's powerful U-boat Tirpitz.

That disclosure was particularly disheartening for thoughtful Germans who heard it. It meant that Japanese intervention to involve this country in two-front war had not diverted American attention from the Atlantic to the Pacific exclusively.

And now comes official word of the Molotov visits and their results, headlined by the formal declaration from London and Washington that the most urgent matter under consideration is the setting up of a second front against Germany now this year. That gave an official time element to it all, a time element duly revealed instead of concealed.

Exactly what either Washington or London may know about the state of public morale in Germany at this moment is not revealed. There have been whispers from Scandinavia and Switzerland, particularly since the bombing of Cologne, of growing resentment that Hitler has depleted his western defenses to attempt renewal of his Russian offensive. They seem credible, nor can it be doubted that whatever else is to come in second-front operations in the months ahead, a formidable Allied attack on German nerves as well as German war industry and communications is already in full swing.

As Others Say It

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NAZI SWINE

Free German circles in Mexico City have a new story from occupied Europe about two Nazi officials who commanded a Czechoslovak innkeeper to show them a room.

Obediently he escorted them to his best suite.

"And how much do we have to pay for this pigsty?" the Nazis asked.

The innkeeper answered: "For one pig, two marks; for two pigs, four."—News Flashes from Czechoslovakia.

WANTS HER SUGAR BOOK

In suing for a divorce, a Kansas City woman petitions the court to order the return of her sugar ration book—an item that may find general inclusion in divorce proceedings during the rationing emergency.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"MUSICAL" MOTOR-BOATS

The war production board has ordered frozen the stocks of untapped types of band instruments, we fear, the so-called "musical" motor-boats which contribute to the nerve-wracking "Noises of the Day" concerts in our cities.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Civilian Defense Timetable

BASIC TRAINING COURSES

Fire Defense A — Mondays at 8 p.m., High School room 109.

General Course — Tuesdays at 8 p.m., High School room 109.

Gas Defense B — Wednesdays at 8 p.m., High School room 109.

MEETINGS

Air Raid Wardens — City: All wardens in city to be on duty at their posts Friday, June 12, at 7:45 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. to report on test of air raid sirens.

SPECIAL TRAINING

Fire Defense B — Friday, June 12 at 8 p.m., Fire Department Headquarters, 4th and Dock streets. Required training for auxiliary firemen and rescue squads only.

Factographs

Shrewd Business

Shrewd business men were the people of Nice. They knew who buttered their bread. And so the favorite walk, palm-tree lined, facing the blue Mediterranean, was known as the Promenade des Anglais while a popular restaurant was the London House. If Laval's little deal goes through all this will have to be changed, for the duration.—Louisville (Ky) Courier-Journal.

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Cologne

Cologne is one of the oldest cities of Germany. It was a Roman outpost, a colonia, hence, the name. Rivers were the highways. Such barter as there was centered here. Before the Christian era a small Jewish settlement sent yearly tribute to the Temple at Jerusalem. Down the Rhine later came British missionaries to tame the Teuton barbarian. They still come, bringing bombs, not Bibles, missiles, not missals.—Louisville (Ky) Courier-Journal.

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"MACARTHUR ON WAR," edited by Frank C. Waldrop (Duell, Sloan & Pearce; \$3).

PEOPLE will never get enough of MacArthur the hero, but it might be just as well for them if they could for a time change their perspective, and take a look at MacArthur the prophet and planner.

The General is every bit as good a planner as he is hero, and fortunately he has it all down in black and white, duly stamped and sealed by the War Department. He almost got himself cashiered before the job was done, too. MacArthur's father was a general. MacArthur graduated from West Point at the top of his class. He went into the engineers, where the West Point top crust habitually finds assignment. He served almost everywhere, as the list in Frank C. Waldrop's "MacArthur on War" shows. He has a paragraph or so of honorary degrees and another huge list of decorations for valor and such like. He was aide to his father and other dignitaries; he also went through the mud and over the top in the first World War. He made over the Philippine Army with what success the world knows. He made speeches, too — good ones.

Raymond Clapper Says: Scrap Rubber Unknown Quantity In Rationing

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The unknown quantity in the rubber situation is how much scrap can be rounded up. The greatest stockpile of rubber in the country is in the hands of private owners. It consists of tires on the cars of citizens and discarded rubber of all kinds lying around millions of homes and shops. The tire situation is rather definitely known. It is the idle scrap scattered throughout the country in dribbles that is the unknown quantity.

But the Government has been slow to check up on that potential source of supply. The dawdling and confusion which have cursed our handling of rubber from way back in 1940, when the danger of losing our Far Eastern supply became clear, have persisted down to this moment.

Officials concerned with saving our precious rubber supply have been convinced for several weeks that nationwide rationing of gasoline was necessary. But the outcry against it was so strong that President Roosevelt hesitated to act until he finds out exactly how much rubber we have in sight. When people are put under rationing regulations they are not going to content to be told we are short of rubber. They want to know how much. To tell them that we must check up on the supply of scrap rubber that we can count on.

Therefore the rubber statement which was drafted for Mr. Roosevelt last week has been held up until a check of scrap rubber can be made. But there has been serious delay in getting at that. The only way to find out about the scrap rubber is to make a drive to round it up and see what comes out. And that is what the President is now planning, as announced at his press conference.

Secretary Ickes, Oil Co-ordinator, had a plan ready when the rubber conference was held at the White House last Friday. He had the agreement of the petroleum industry to conduct a scrap-rubber buying campaign through filling stations. The Petroleum Industry War Council was ready to put thousands of filling stations into this drive and buy up old rubber for the Government at one cent a pound. The plan was for a two weeks campaign pushed to the limit. At the end of two weeks we would not only know what our scrap pile was but would have it in the hands of the Government, all bought and paid for.

But the War Production Board objected. It as interested in a general salvage campaign of all kinds of junk on a gift basis. To take rubber out of that general junk drive and make it a special affair, and to pay for the rubber, would upset the other salvage efforts, so WPB said. The whole business was delayed while the question was argued out. Meantime no real progress was being made. That is the kind of delay that has persisted over two years and has produced the rubber crisis.

The same confusion and inaction will force the Eastern states to pay a hard price this winter. There will not be enough fuel oil to heat homes and supply industrial needs. We failed to build pipe lines when they could have been built. Enough tankers are at the bottom of the ocean to have built the pipe line.

Today we are unable to lay up any reserve of oil for winter. Stocks in storage now are 15,000,000 barrels less than they were a year ago. Daily consumption of petroleum in the East runs about 1,300,000 barrels a day. We are getting in about 183,000 barrels a day by barges and emergency pipe lines, and some 700,000 barrels by railroad tank cars. There is no way in sight to fill the remaining gap. The railroads are using 55,000 tank cars in the East now, against 1000 a year ago. They can push it up a little more perhaps to handle 800,000 barrels but that would be a miracle and would mean further stripping of tank cars from the rest of the country.

Those easy days when ocean tankers hauled 1,400,000 barrels of fuel oil to the East Coast every day are gone for a long time. The Navy believes it is conquering the submarine. Sinkings have been reduced of late but the loss has been terrific. Such tankers as are left and such as can be built will have to run fuel to England. More and more will be needed over there as the air offensive picks up.

All of this is the price we have to pay now for being a nation of Micawbers.