

The Sunday Star-News

Published Every 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- tion
1 Week	25	20
1 Month	1.50	.90
3 Months	4.25	2.60
6 Months	6.50	5.20
1 Year	13.00	10.40

News rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News

BY MAIL

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

News rates entitle subscriber to Sunday issue of Star-News

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

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is entitled to the exclusive use of all news stories appearing in The Sunday Star-News.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 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-News Program

- To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete victory.
- Public Port Terminals.
- Perfecting 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

That we are alive to-day is proof positive that God has something for us to do to-day.

—A. R. LINDSAY.

A Merited Award

The honorary degree conferred upon Dr. George M. Cooper of Sampson county by the University of North Carolina is richly merited. Dr. Cooper has been identified with the health service of his native county for many years and was its first health officer.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the university, set forth Dr. Cooper's services and attributes so well in his brief remarks when awarding the degree it is appropriate to quote them in full:

"George Marion Cooper, of Sampson county, nationally distinguished as a public health officer, quiet and unassuming but relentlessly effective, he has as state health officer served for a longer period and in more fields than any other person. He has been a leader in practical programs for the medical care of the poor and has worked courageously to lift North Carolina from the disgrace of its high birth mortality of children and mothers. His work, pioneering in America, both for the improvement of the health of school children through free dental and tonsil clinics, and for the improvement of the health of mothers and the birth of children, has become a standard to be an example to his and other nations and a benefaction to this and succeeding generations."

It is such men as Dr. Cooper who confer lasting benefits, not only upon the people of their own communities, but on the race as well. Their work never ceases, even though, in the fullness of time, they are withdrawn from the earthly scene. The Star extends its felicitations to him and hopes that he may long enjoy the fruits of his faithful service.

Saving Aluminum

Inasmuch as more than a thousand pounds of aluminum are required for a war plane, and aluminum is scarce, substitute materials are being used as far as possible and with excellent results.

These materials are wood, plywood, plastics, steel and fabric, and they are finding their way into planes in increasing quantities.

One benefit of this program is that the furniture industry is making many sub-contracted parts. The substitutions apply widely to trainer planes. The decision has been reached that twin-motored trainers will be made of wood. This involves much redesigning, and additional work, but will tend to save great quantities of aluminum.

Rubber Salvage Drive

President Roosevelt, in his brief radio broadcast on Friday night, left no room for doubt in any mind that we must save and reclaim every scrap of rubber we possess if we are to overcome the handicap the surrender of the Dutch East Indies imposed upon our war effort. With only a small stockpile on hand, imports cut off and synthetic rubber in adequate quantities still some time ahead, it is imperative that the public sell all rubber in whatever form it may exist in the homes to be reworked into useable materials for warships, planes, tanks, gun bases, trucks and every item in the nation's mechanized war equipment.

Because the need is pressing and the time short, Mr. Roosevelt has asked the states to conduct an intensive campaign for the accumulation of rubber, starting tomorrow and continuing for fifteen days, with service stations serving as collection depots and gasoline distributing firms transporting the stock thus collected to plants designated for reworking it.

No salvage crusade thus far inaugurated is more vital to our war program. Probably rubber is second only to steel in the production of war equipment. If every single household and farm participates in the campaign to start tomorrow, we have assurance that it will be possible to produce sufficient war tools to beat the Japanese and the Nazis to their knees. We will be able to conduct bombing raids upon Japan's manufacturing cities and capital. We will be able to join fully with the British in blasting additional Axis-controlled war industries out of existence and pour out a rain of destruction upon Berlin. We will, in fact, be in position not only to cut off the manufacture of replacement tools for Hitler and Hirohito but also break the spirit of their peoples and assure the victory upon which civilization's survival depends.

In this, the part that will be played by rubber cannot be exaggerated. It is indispensable. And because we cannot hope to survive as an independent people unless we eradicate Hitler and every plank in his vicious governmental platform, we will fall short of our manifest duty if we withhold one scrap of rubber, even if it be but a leaky hot water bottle, now that its need has been plainly stated by the Chief Executive.

U. S. O. And You

The United Service Organizations are about to start a campaign for additional financial help from the public. The point to be decided, in determining whether to contribute or be sorry forever afterward, is if the USO is an essential undertaking for the comfort of the men upon whom the nation must depend for security and independent existence in the future. In addition to this it must be determined if the men who alone can do this job are worth the comforts and conveniences offered by USO.

Do we want our own boys, we people of Wilmington, to find in the cities near camps to which they are sent, such recreation centers as have been set up here for the boys of other parents in other states who come here for training and service? Do we want to know that when they have a few leisure hours they will find pleasant places where they may find wholesome relaxation and social contacts which would be lacking but for the USO? If we do, we will support the campaign with our dollars as well as our best wishes.

President Roosevelt recently wrote to USO headquarters:

Not by machines alone will we win this war.

Unitedly, unstintingly and without interruption or delay, we have solemnly promised to give our men a mounting tide of guns, tanks, plants and ships.

We shall keep that promise, and one promise more—that we shall preserve for them, wherever they may be, the moral and spiritual values of the democratic ideals and freedoms for which they now are fighting.

Because the USO is unitedly dedicated to that high purpose, and because that high purpose is a vital part of the job of winning this war, USO should be supported by everybody—cheerfully, generously, and now.

Keep in mind, when someone calls on you this week, that it is not only a duty, but a privilege, to subscribe, and generously, to the USO fund.

Health In The Army

It may come as a surprise to many persons that the health of the army as a whole is better than that of civilians in the same age group. The fact, however, is vouched for by statisticians of the Metropolitan Insurance company whose talent for discovering unexpected things is well established.

These statisticians place the credit for this upon the Army medical supervision, the care exercised in selecting men for military service, and the freedom from epidemic diseases last winter. There has been an exceptionally low sickness rate in Army personnel and a record-breaking low mortality from disease.

A statement from the Metropolitan says the death rate among Army personnel located in the United States is well below that for men of the same ages in the general population. For 1941 the death rate from disease among men undergoing Army training was little more than half that for 1940, "which itself established a record," and was only about 40 per cent of the five-year average from 1936 to 1940. The statement adds: "Mainly on account of the absence of any serious epidemic last winter, the illness rate, as well as the death rate, among the troops was far lower than the preceding year. In fact it was just about half."

Furthermore, we are told, the death rate from accidental injuries also has tended to fall below the average of recent years.

The worth of this reaches far beyond the

present war period. The men who have learned during their army experience how to guard their health will not be likely to forget the rules when they complete their military service. On the contrary, they will continue to practice the rules themselves and see that they become the practice in their households. The nation will emerge from this terrible war not only a safer but a healthier land.

Congressional 'SUTTLETIES'

The Inside On The Washington Scene Of Interest To The Carolinas

By HOWARD SUTTLE
(The Star-News Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Believing that such a gasoline rationing program has been in effect in the Southeast is not necessary, Senator Josiah W. Bailey, chairman of the commerce committee and head of a recent study which resulted in definite action designed to alleviate the transportation problem, hopes to bring about a more liberal distribution of motor fuel to North Carolina motorists.

Under authority of a resolution introduced by South Carolina's Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Senator Bailey's committee has conducted hearings designed to determine possibility for greater utilization of the inland waterways in movement of petroleum and to ascertain the extent to which more equipment may be added to the overall transportation setup.

The North Carolina senior senator believes, from information gathered at the hearings, which closed Thursday, that the permanent rationing program proposed to begin July 15 may be liberalized, at least for the Southeast and Middle Atlantic, if not for New York and New England. He feels that the committee study is the "beginning of concerted action to solve the problem of moving gasoline to the shortage areas."

HEARINGS BRING RESULTS

That the commerce committee hearings have already accomplished definite results is obvious as various government agencies act to provide safe transportation of gasoline and oil to the shortage areas.

Briefly, the Maybank resolution and subsequent hearings may be given partial credit for actions as follows:

1. A nation-wide scrap rubber collection campaign, outlined by President Roosevelt in his Friday night radio "fireside chat."
2. Assurance of a pipeline across northern Florida as a means of more expeditious movement to the Atlantic inland waterway of petroleum brought to the Florida west coast by Gulf waterway barges.
3. Construction of wooden barges to be used in movement over the waterways of heavy oils, thus releasing more tank cars and steel barges for transportation of gasoline and light fuel oil.
4. Construction of a pipe line from Longview, Tex., to Salem, Ill., for movement of gasoline to the East, thus releasing more facilities for transportation petroleum to the Southeast.
5. More equitable distribution of transportation equipment to make still more facilities available to the Southeast and East.
6. Possibility for development of more transportation facilities through use of a recently-discovered substance known as "magnesium," which, its inventors say, may be used in lining wooden containers, such as box cars and barges, to enable their use in transporting gasoline and light oils.
7. Legislation, proposed jointly by Senators Maybank and Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, directing the federal treasury to reimburse rationed states for gasoline tax losses.

SCRAP RUBBER DRIVE IMPORTANT

Of particular importance is the scrap rubber collection campaign, upon the results of which will depend the government's decision concerning a proposed nation-wide gasoline rationing program to conserve tires.

"It's very important that North Carolinians cooperate," said Senator Bailey, "for with more than 90 per cent of our normal rubber supply cut off by the Japanese when they took over the East Indies, we will be dependant upon this scrap rubber as a means of immediate relief."

Every service station in the state becomes a scrap rubber collection depot at noon Monday. Stations are authorized to pay one cent per pound for the scrap, which will be transferred by oil truck to a central depot for shipment to processing plants. The rubber collection will continue through June 30. The rubber recovery corporation, RFC subsidiary, will finance the drive.

President Roosevelt has asked citizens to go into their attics and cellars, barns and storehouses and uncover all the scrap rubber they can find. Old boots, overshoes, tires, tubes, hot water bottles, syringes, atomizers, hose and worn out rubber accessories to farm equipment are expected to pour into filling stations in large quantities during the next 15 days.

START PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the trans-Florida pipeline will be made possible by a \$3,700,000 RFC loan to the American pipeline company. It is expected to be completed and in operation in slightly more than three months. Because old pipe is to be transferred from the west, to priorities will be necessary.

Wooden barge construction is already underway, but activity in this line is expected to be increased substantially. There is a possibility that one of several proposed new yards for construction in inland waterways barges may be located in North Carolina.

Priorities on the material for the Longview-Salem pipeline must be obtained before work on the project may begin. However, machinery for obtaining the necessary purchase orders has already been set in motion.

The trend toward more equitable distribution of existing transportation facilities is demonstrated by the Thursday order of Petroleum Coordinator Ickes calling for early transfer for more oil barges from the Mississippi-Ohio-Missouri-Warrior service to the Atlantic waterway.

Senator Bailey is insisting that similar action be taken with respect to railway tankers before final decision is reached concerning the proposed permanent rationing program.

"Mareng" as a possible saviour of the situation is still an unknown quantity, as far as the extent to which it may be utilized is concerned. The substance is now being used to line containers for shipment by plane of gasoline into China for use by the air force of General Joe Stilwell and Chiang Ki-shek.

ASK TAX REIMBURSEMENT

The treasury department is frowning somewhat upon the Maybank-Russell proposal proposed.

(Continued on Page Seven)

BLACK SEA



Interpreting The War

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Whatever he may say, it is a reasonable guess that Adolf Hitler is very far today from the jubilant mood in which he trumpeted the opening of his great "crusade" in Russia just short of a year ago.

Twelve months later the self-appointed savior of mankind is fully aware that he has caught a tartar in his march with "no precedent" eastward against Russia "to safeguard Europe and thus save all."

There was a precedent after all, a Napoleonic precedent. The second "Little Corporal" has been perilously close, by his own admission, within the past 12 months to the fate that befell Napoleon.

Not Out of Woods

He is not yet out of the woods. He still has the Russian bear by the tail in a dance of death that involves millions of men. He can neither let go nor go forward notably with his "crusade." The other end of the Russian bear, the business end, is snapping savagely at his heels at every gyration.

That is the situation on Germany's eastern front a week from the anniversary of Hitler's attack on Russia. And to match it a storm of British-American making is brewing in the west of which German victims at home have heard the first ominous rumblings in thousand-plane British bombing of such cities as Cologne and Essen.

For the six months that follow the night of June 21-22 this year, every night must be one of increased danger and terror for

Germans as the hours of darkness lengthen.

Britons have known that grim waiting night by night where every added moment of darkness meant added peril, but never as Germans must now endure it. No German can doubt that the Cologne and Essen raids were but tokens of the horror to come. What the upshot of that might be for Hitler before the winter turns the longest night corner in December none can say with certainty.

Nor can any say when Allied guns as well as bombs may again be joining in the dreadful chorus on the continent, in the west the ships, the planes, the men are gathering within the fortress that is Britain. The Nazi warmaker can turn from his Russian front to meet that growing threat.

Terrible Reality

Two-front war even now is a terrible reality for Hitler. For the weeks since he thumbed his eastern army against Kerch isthmus in an effort to regain the initiative in Russia, his troops have been floundering in blood, still chained to a fundamentally defensive role.

The intensified siege of Sevastopol in the Crimea is primarily a defensive operation. That long Russian-held Black sea base is far behind Nazi front lines. It is a galling thorn in the south flank of a broad-based Nazi attempt to roll around the Rostov corner into the Caucasus. The Russian bulge driven into the German front south of Kharkov is an even more menacing threat to the north flank.

German failure to remove both threats within a reasonable time would make a general Nazi advance all but impossible. New German attacks below Kharkov and

the tremendous and sustained Nazi attack on Sevastopol imply desperate efforts to clear both flanks.

Prime Minister Churchill warned Hitler sarcastically weeks ago, before the Kerch operations reopened the campaign in Russia, that time was passing there, time Hitler could even less afford to lose now with the west girding for offensive action, than he could last year when a few lost weeks in the Balkans stood between him and a possible decisive victory in Russia.

OUR FLAG

There are birds and beasts and dragons,
Bars and coast of arms galore
That depict the nations' ensigns,
Which their people well adore;
But the standard that gleams brightest
In the sunshine's golden light
Is our sacrosanct labarum
When it breaks upon the sight.

It's the flag that signals freedom,
Whoso'er it is unfurled,
For its peerless hosts e'er battle
For the birthright of the world.
No proud monarch's crested trappings,
Howso'er they came of old,
Shall encumber its pure colors,
Nor its vibrant bars enfold.

When the studied sky above us,
Banded by Aurora's light,
Overarches all the nations,
It illumines mundane night.
It gives hope to every people,
Beckons kindly those whose cries,
Neath the heel of pale Oppression,
Heave their gloom - begotten sighs.

In a ruthless tyrant's serfdom
Its brave men will not enroll,
For they serve alone their Homeland
In the freedom of the soul,
As their fathers did before them
When this planet once they trod;
Yea, their flag would dip to no one
Save the Majesty of God.

When the Navy rides at anchor,
Or peals forth the gunners' blast,
And you see the Spangled Banner
As it flutters at the mast,
It's the star-lit sky above you
In the mirror of the sea:
It is heaven waving victory
To the righteous and the free.

The above was written by an American Chaplain in France after seeing the flags of many nations assembled in numerous reviews and processions in which he participated. There the Spangled Banner seemed to speak a new message to the world. The original text is slightly altered. E. F. K.

Civilian Defense Timetable

- BASIC TRAINING COURSES**
- Fire Defense A: Monday 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.
- SPECIAL TRAINING**
- Fire Defense B: Monday, June 15 at 8 p. m., Fire Department headquarters, 4th and Dock street.
 - Required training for Auxiliary Firemen and Rescue Squads only.

Fair Enough

WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, June 13 — The CIO council of Fort Wayne, Ind., in its campaign to suppress these dispatches, has sent three communications to Washington, one addressed to George W. Gilte, the local Congressman, asks him to initiate a "Congressional investigation of Pegler." Another asks Francis Biddle, the attorney general, to "investigate the policies, activities and connections of William J. Gross," who runs these essays in the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, of which he is editor.

The third went to Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who has been running a sort of left-wing die committee in the Senate for a long time, suggesting that Gross be investigated by the La Follette committee because as a good newspaperman should, he got hold of a copy of the "Investigate Pegler" resolution by means known to himself but not to the CIO council.

Commenting on the resolution editorially, Gross alleged that Parke L. Kreachbaum, the secretary of the council, a position which the communists in union politics always try to control, had been active in the communist pro-Axis organization known as the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House and damned President Roosevelt as a warmonger. British imperialism until last June 22, when Hitler struck mother Russia, whereupon it changed its name to the American People's Mobilization, went all-out for American intervention and continued to damn the President until Pearl Harbor because he didn't immediately ask Congress for a declaration of war.

The News-Sentinel said Kreachbaum lived at 812 Archer Ave., Fort Wayne, said this had been the local address of the party line Peace Mobilization and said further that Kreachbaum's wife Lana, had acted as local executive secretary of the so-called Mobilization.

Accused of Attack

For printing these allegations about Kreachbaum, the News-Sentinel and Gross were accused of attacking "the entire labor movement" but, as Gross pointed out, the council, in demanding an apology and retraction, very pointedly did not deny anything that Gross had written about Kreachbaum's activities. I know nothing about Kreachbaum or his politics and I have never met Gross, but gather that he was a straight-out, anti-communist, anti-Nazi American noninterventionist until Pearl Harbor, and many editors and most other citizens were.

If I ever had any correspondence with Gross before the fight with the communist influence in the Fort Wayne CIO it was about nine years ago when he told our syndicate that someone would have to tone down the Pegler stuff, and I wrote back that he was no editor but a grocer and said that if I could have my way I would yank the stuff out of his paper myself. I am pretty sure he is the fellow and if he was, he wrote back that my letter had given him a belly-laugh and that was the end of the row.

Well, now that you have the background, I want to point out that this proposal to La Follette means much more than you might suspect, because it is a duty of a newspaper to obtain and print news and here is this communist influence in the CIO steaming up a lot of America citizens, who are mostly genuine hoosiers and Kentuckians, to charge Gross with a violation of a law that forbids the employment of anti-labor spies.

That charge rises out of the fact that when the CIO committee called on Gross to demand retraction of his remarks about Kreachbaum and suppression of the Pegler anti-communist copy, he refused to do them how he got his hands on a copy of the original resolution. Gross got it from some American citizen who happen to be members of certain unions and when he refused to name them to the committee, one of the unionists called them Gross' stooges.

"With a laugh and in a tone of mock seriousness," says Gross, "I said: 'Ah, my operatives!'"

On the basis of this remark the CIO council now tells La Follette that Gross "admitted brazenly" that he had four operatives in the Fort Wayne labor movement and says these individuals clearly come under the category of "anti-labor spies" as established by the committee.

There is no evidence that he paid his informants, but even if, for the sake of argument, we concede that he did and that they were regularly on his payroll as informants on union matters, I still maintain that Gross is within his rights. In the activity of journalism acting in his capacity of public interest, in the presence of a public service of unusual importance because the communist party has now been identified by Attorney General Biddle as an organization pledged to destroy the American government.

If editors are forbidden to speak or even to accept from members of unions information concerning union affairs, then the law against union espionage is a law to protect the communist conspiracy and to muzzle the press on the subject.

It is getting hot on this subject, so I will give it another whack soon.

The ancient Hindus divided the diamond and ruby into castes. The true Oriental rubies were a Brahmin; the rubies of Kashmir; the spinel, a Vaishya; and lastly, the balasruby, a Shudra.