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MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944.

Our Chief Aim

To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete victory.

TOP OF THE MORNING

O waiting soul, be still, be strong,
And though God tarry, trust and wait;
Doubt not, He will not wait too long,
Fear not, He will not come too late.
Quoted by Cowman.

Case For Arbitration

The hope was that the meeting of the James Walker Memorial Hospital Board of Managers, the medical staff and the nurses association would find the solution of problems still unresolved concerning a nursing staff with sufficient members to meet all needs, and it does seem to have cleared away some points of difference. But a complete settlement was not achieved. When the meeting adjourned the situation was still in a stalemate.

This seems to leave no course open but resort to arbitration, as was suggested in a letter to this newspaper a few days ago. At that time the correspondent proposed that the doctors name two members to an arbitration board, the nurses name two more and that doctors and nurses select a fifth satisfactory to both groups. There should be no delay in taking this step.

In the meantime, it is gratifying to learn that nine private nurses have signified their intention of reporting to the hospital for general duty.

Patton's Great Chance

The Senate Military Committee has refused to accord General Patton the permanent rank of Major General due to the soldier-slapping episode in a Sicilian hospital.

Without condoning General Patton's action there we believe the publicity given the case and the rebuke administered by General Eisenhower, together with General Patton's apology and obvious contriteness, have been sufficient punishment, and because of his proved military prowess he deserves promotion instead of further castigation.

The fact that he has been denied deserved promotion shows how hard it is for any offender, particularly against rules governing the relationship of a commanding officer with his soldiers, to live down his offense and restore himself to the esteem of his fellowmen.

However, Patton's summons to London, after so long a time of inactivity, indicates the intention of the high command to give him something to do in the forthcoming invasion of Europe, and as he is a great fighter and intrepid leader he will have opportunity to prove his worth in combat, as he did in Africa and Sicily. Failure of the Senate committee to give him the promotion recommended for him ought to spur him to extraordinary effort in the campaign ahead and at the same time afford him opportunity to prove that he has at last learned to control a temper that has gotten him into trouble time and time again since he was a boy on his father's San Gabriel estate in southern California.

Blame Rests On Badoglio

With the Allied attack in Italy rolling onward with the precision and invincibility that characterized Hitler's initial invasion of Russia, with the fall of Rome and all German defenses to the north inevitable, hearts throughout the United Nations are stirred with thankfulness and gratitude to the armies that have attained the strength to administer the greatest defeat to the Axis save only for the victories over the same foe in Russia.

But it should not be overlooked that the long stalemate in Italy and the tremendous concentrations of troops and supplies for the showdown there need never have happened if the Italian prime minister Badoglio had not held back his decision to surrender to the Allies until the Germans had time to pour troops into the country in a steady stream and defend strategic heights against invasionary forces.

The futile destruction of Cassino and the Benedictine monastery overlooking the city, the months of ineffectual attack, the costly capture of Naples and equally costly defense

of the Anzio beachhead, the taking of the Gustav line and now the breakthrough at the Hitler line and advance on the Rome defenses would not have been necessary save for Badoglio's indecision.

It is not too much to lay the loss of every Allied soldier's life since General Montgomery's forces landed on Italy's mainland at Badoglio's door.

The peace-makers would do well to have this in mind when time comes to decide Italy's government between the close of the war and the holding of an election in which the Italian people will themselves decide what form of government they prefer.

When Rules Don't Fit

What is it that makes members of the American Air Forces so efficient in action? According to a psychiatrist who rode a plane in combat as an observer, they are cool under fire, obey orders implicitly and have perfected their team work.

The Medical Society of the County of New York recently heard Col. Walter S. Jensen, deputy air surgeon, present a report of the psychiatrist, Capt. David G. Wright, who was aboard a Flying Fortress on a mission "during which the plane and the crew received such severe damage that survival seemed impossible." Captain Wright's analysis of the mental as well as the physical processes of an American plane crew is so interesting and encouraging that we quote from it at length.

"During the violent combat and in the acute emergencies that arose during it," the report said, "the crew were all quietly precise on the inter-phonie and decisive in action. The tail gunner, right waist gunner and navigator were severely wounded early in the fight, but all three kept at their duties efficiently and without cessation until the combat was over, their guns were destroyed, or, in the case of the navigator, the home station was in sight.

"The burden of emergency work with the controls, oxygen, wounded men and reparable battle damage fell on the pilot, engineer and ball turret gunner, and all functioned with rapidity, skillful effectiveness and with no lost motion.

"The burden of the decisions, during, but particularly after the combat, rested essentially on the pilot and, in secondary details, on the co-pilot and bombardier. The decisions, arrived at with care and speed, were unquestioned once they were made, and proved excellent.

"In the period when disaster was momentarily expected, the alternative plans of action were made clearly and with no thought other than for the safety of the entire crew. All at this point were quiet, unobtrusively cheerful and ready for anything. There was at no time paralysis, panic, unclear thinking, faulty or confused judgment or self-seeking in any one of them.

"It appeared strikingly that the emergency did not tend to increase the difference in the reaction pattern of the differing personalities; rather they came to act in much more similar fashion than usual.

"One could not possibly have inferred from behavior that this one was a man of unstable moods and that that one was a shy, quiet, introspective man. They all became outwardly calm, precise in thought and rapid in action."

It is not revealed where this particular action took place, whether in Europe or the Orient. But it serves, in either case, to illustrate what it is that has given the American Air Forces such an advantage over the Japanese and accounts in part for the six-to-one odds our airmen hold in planes destroyed in the Pacific war theater. It has been a notable condition of all air engagements in the far East that whereas Japanese fliers are well trained in the routine of their business they have consistently failed to meet any situation not covered by the rule book; they have no ingenuity and lose their heads when called upon to make instant decisions. They learn their lessons well but cannot deviate from them.

We recall a kitchen incident years ago in San Francisco which establishes this point as conclusively as anything that has transpired in the air over the Pacific. A housewife was teaching a Japanese cook to make a cake requiring six eggs. When she broke the fifth egg and found it bad she threw it away and broke two more to get the necessary half dozen for the cake. To her amazement, when she watched the Japanese cook make the same kind of cake at a later date, he broke a fifth egg and threw it away though it was perfectly good. When she inquired why, the cook replied: "I do what you do."

When it comes to combat flying the Japanese aviator does what the rule book says—and can't do anything else.

As It Was Before

Archibald MacLeish, poet, librarian of Congress former director of the late Office of Facts and Figures, recently made a speech on "The Power of the Spoken Word." The subject is right down his alley, for words are the tools of the poet's trade, and in no trade are their power and weight and flavor and evocative quality so important.

But Mr. MacLeish is impatient of words without action, as many of us are. He is distressed that words like freedom, liberty, democracy and equality are used so often merely to arouse emotion. He is equally distressed at efforts to escape their use in such phrases as "the American way of life" or "America—the way it was before."

When Mr. MacLeish undertakes to clear the air of ambiguous symbolism, however, he

makes some equally ambiguous statements of his own. Thus he says that "freedom, liberty, democracy, equality. . . are revolutionary words always and whenever used. They cannot be employed to arouse men's minds to fight defensive wars for the protection of the status quo or the preservation of a society 'the way it was' without destroying their vitality and meaning."

But what sort of revolution is implicit in Mr. MacLeish's four words—national, world-wide, social, political, or all of them? And what of society "the way it was"—the way it was in 1929, 1933, 1940, 1944? Is the status quo that of an overseas soldier lonesome for the farm, or an Old Guard Republican lonesome for the Coolidge administration? Apparently the answer lies in freezing these ambiguous symbols in a pattern of Mr. MacLeish's or someone's else devising.

Of course, the vague or interperate use of "revolutionary" words is distressing when it departs from our own definition of them. But that does not seem to justify Mr. MacLeish's exceeding pessimism when he views the prospect of peace. As things are going now, he foresees a peace of arrangements, adjustments, facts, trades and balances, a peace of oil, gold, and transportation.

Well, that unfortunately is the way all peaces have been made. All war is disrupting, and subsequent life and trade must be adjusted to its results. The idealistic aims outlined in the Atlantic Charter, and at Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran must be given practical application. That practical application is beginning.

Perhaps Mr. MacLeish and others are dissatisfied with some of those beginnings. But at least all the Allied powers are on record as aiming high. The final blueprint may not be the brave new world of Mr. MacLeish's dreaming. But "America—the way it was before" and the way it is today is overwhelmingly in favor of those high aims of peace. It seems a little early to despair.

Fair Enough

(Editor's Note.—The Star and the News accept no responsibility for the personal views of Mr. Pegler, and often disagree with them as much as many of his readers. His articles serve the good purpose of making people think.)

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK. — An interesting development has occurred in the case of Joe Fay, the hoodlum vice president of the operating engineers' union who has been under indictment for a year in New York county on charges of extorting \$405,000 from contractors in the Delaware aqueduct construction job, the most colossal shakedown of labor and the public treasury in the smelly history of public works.

In the ordinary course of events, Fay would have been tried in the Court of General Sessions, which has ample jurisdiction and tries cases of first degree murder involving the penalty of death.

Fay, however, has obtained an order from Justice Denis O'Leary Cochran, of the Supreme Court, transferring the trial to that tribunal. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction in criminal cases but in New York county, in practice almost exclusive a civil court.

Fay obviously thought that he would have an advantage in the Supreme Court, otherwise he would not have applied for the transfer. He reckoned on the possible rustiness and unfamiliarity of Supreme Court judges in handling criminal cases, and a great possibility of error, reversal and ultimate dismissal. Fay, being a powerful politician of the Frank Hague machine in New Jersey and well connected in Washington, may have hoped that politics would work to his advantage.

At any rate, although the law gives Justice Cochran authority to transfer the case "for good cause shown," the papers on file reveal no substantial reason.

Among the "good causes" advanced by Fay was the fact that his value to the union depends on his "reputation for honesty and integrity."

Aside from the fact that he has no such reputation but is a notorious thug and associate of gangsters, and once was kicked out of his own union for acting as contractor and employer in the heavy construction field, this still would be no "good cause." Fay said further that conviction would destroy his "usefulness to organized labor" and that the charges, therefore, are important both to him and to his union. This is a loaded statement, for Fay has never been useful to labor but a parasite on labor. That the charges are important to Fay and the union may be instantly admitted, but not in the sense suggested. Conviction would discredit Fay and might remove him, although many convicted crooks and traitors to labor have continued to hold union office and draw pay and graft. But it might start a reform and liberate the workers from the dictatorship of greedy racketeers who have exploited them for years.

Still no "good cause" has been offered except as the justice has legal authority to determine in his own mind that anything constitutes "good cause."

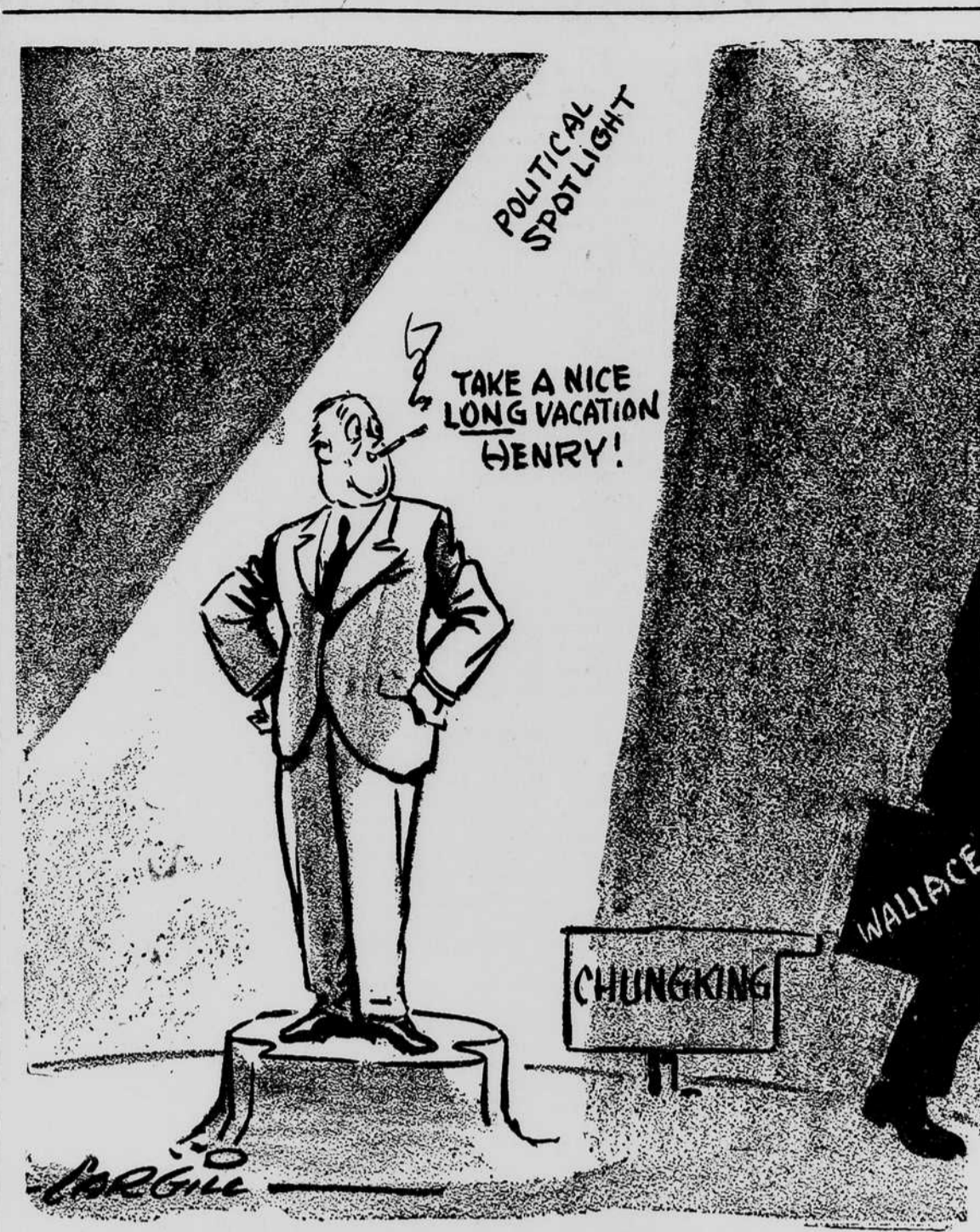
Fay said that every effort must be made to prevent prejudice against him, but offered no argument that prejudice would exist in general sessions. And to his statement that it would be necessary to examine the jurors carefully as to their views toward him and organized labor, Frank S. Hogan, the district attorney, argued in reply that the system of selecting and examining jurors would be the same in general sessions and that they would be drawn from exactly the same sources.

Justice Cochran said in his order that because some newspaper comments had roundly condemned Fay, his organization, his associates and their practices, "in that sense, labor itself will be on trial." The fact is that if Fay were convicted he, not labor, would be condemned and labor would be a winner. And his statement that the repercussions of the trial may affect both labor and capital in New York and New Jersey is pointless, because these relations will be no less affected in the same way by a trial in the supreme court.

This is an extremely important prosecution in which labor and the public generally have a tremendous stake. Politicians are involved, including some republicans of Westchester county who received money from some of Fay's associates in the aqueduct job. It will bear close attention.

A worker bee travels 40,000 miles to make a pound of honey. Mighty sweet of her.

"CHINATOWN, WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW"



With Ernie Pyle

Omer. It came by its name in a peculiar fashion.

Some months ago the squadron made a raid on a town in France named St. Omer. One plane got shot up over the target, and back in England had to make a forced landing at a strange field. While waiting for the crew to be patched up the crew acquired this puppy. In celebration of their return from the dead they named him Omer. Omer sleeps impartially on anybody's cot, and the boys bring him scraps from the mess hall in their canteen cups. Omer doesn't even know he's at war, and he has a wonderful time.

This station has a glee club too, and a very good one. They gave a concert for the people of the nearest village and I went along to hear it.

The club has 29 men in it, mostly young men but some fliers. The director is Corp. Frank Paris, of Bedford, O. He taught music in junior high school there.

The club has already given 10 concerts, and they are so good they are booked for three concerts weekly for the next six weeks and slated to sing in London. So you see lots of things besides shooting and dying can go along with a war.

Daily Prayer

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN
Our hearts go out in yearning, O Heavenly Father, for the little children who suffer deep wounds of the spirit in this war. The loss of father's oversight, and often of mother's daily care, the restrictions upon care-free and happy living; the overshadowing presence of bloody strife—all these and many more penalties are imposed upon innocent childhood. O Christ, blessed lover of little children, save their souls from mortal hurt. Spur society to new measures of care for them. Enable them to learn the nobler side of war, and to inherit ideals of patriotism, courage and endurance. Even in this terrible school of experience, do Thou train them for the supreme task of carrying on a better world. From impairment of

The Literary Guidepost

BY JOHN SELBY
A miscellany—
Fishermen have something ready for them on the book shelves. It is a narrative about two men who modestly consider themselves duffers, but who manage to have a lot of fun fighting through Algonquin Park in Ontario. This is new territory to most-stay-at-home fishermen, and John D. Robins describes the country and the fishing with a good deal of humor. He includes much information as well. The title is "The Incomplete Anglers." (Duell, Sloan Pearce; \$3)

The book by Sir Osbert Sitwell from which excerpts have been taken for recent issues of the Atlantic Monthly is ready under the title, "Left Hand, Right Hand!" It is in theory autobiography, although actually it is mostly genealogy. The Sitwells have been living in and around Reinshaw Hall since 1625, and Sir Osbert counts the great number of ancestors who have been sacrificed to produce himself, his sister Edith, and his brother of the unpronounceable name, Sacherverell. He consults these in extenso, so much so

that I bogged down long before I found any explanation of the Sitwell lit'ry triplets. The writing is stiff and oddly self-conscious. (Little, Brown; \$3).
"Speaking of Jane Austen" is the joint product of two well known British women; G. B. Stern and Sheila Kaye-Smith—two writers as dissimilar as could readily be found. It is based on one of most extraordinary concepts imaginable, which is that Jane Austen's characters lived a life "so logical and so normal that it makes a nourishing antidote to our incomprehensible world of war." But the book has charm in a literary way, a kind of gentle irreverence at times, and a good deal to offer the many admirers of "Pride and Prejudice" and all the others. (Harper; \$2.75)
This department dislikes selfhelp books, and therefore is probably unfair to such performances as Harold Sherman's "Your Key to Married Happiness." Perhaps there are people who need to read romanticized treatises on the pitfalls of married life, and if so, Mr. Sherman's book is their meat. Unrationed, too. (Putnam; \$1.50).

Interpreting The War

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
AP War Analyst

Desperate Nazi attempts to escape a closing Allied trap south of Rome are disclosed in surrender of massive Mount Cairo, just north of Cassino. That 6,000-foot peak was the dominant central factor in the whole German transpeninsular front in Italy. Its loss implies that the enemy may have abandoned hope of further defense of Rome.

The cutting edge of the Allied attack, however, is the Fifth Army lunge beyond captured Cisterna on the left center of the line to within gun range of main Nazi road and rail communications in the Sacco valley. American capture of Cori on the crest of the low saddle between the Albar hills on the north and the Lepini to the south has rendered the position of all enemy forces belly to that point critical.

German broadcasts tell of swarms of Allied tanks pouring through the Cisterna gap to blitz its defenders. The blow if driver home to Valmontone, less than eight miles distant, would cut the Via Asinina and main Rome-Naples railway at that point 40 miles in the rear of German divisions still guarding the entrance to the Sacco valley. There are no natural obstacles to balk an immediate Allied armored sweep through the gap. And there is every evidence that the Germans have failed to muster reinforcements to meet the grave danger and of being cut in two.

Enemy Pays Price
The enemy is paying a heavy and increasing price for his failure to block a Fifth Army junction across the Pontine plain. Press advices give eye witness evidence that the Germans left in such haste that road demolitions were inadequate even to delay seriously concentration of Fifth Army armor and troops for the deadly thrust across the Cisterna gap. It seems obvious that his commander, General Mark Clark, has mastered all the power at his command in that section with well warranted hope of ending the battle for Rome in the upper Sacco valley into which his forces are now deploying.

For it is now only German troops south of the Cisterna breakthrough that are threatened by that Allied forward surge. The last potential enemy defense line below Rome keyed to the Alban hills less than 15 miles from the city is manned by Allied encirclement from the southeast to match the drive up the coastal flank by British Fifth Army elements.

A Fifth Army turn northward once it reaches the center of the Sacco valley in the Valmontone area would set it on the way either to Rome direct or to bypass it to the east and strike at Tivoli on the Rome-Pescara highway.

Small Chance For Nazis

There would be small chance of a German stand anywhere south of Rome.

General Alexander, Allied field commander, apparently is rushing northward across the Pontine plain to redouble the power of his attack in the most critical Cisterna-Valmontone sector as well as to deal with a possible German desperate counter attack attempt when—and if—reinforcements from the north reach the scene.

Allied air scouts, however, report "Chaotic" conditions along all Nazi communication lines, harassed by Allied massed air power.

There has been no certain indication yet of a general German rout in Italy. The escape from the Pontine plain was made skillfully. The danger of a complete disaster is still present, however.

25 Years Ago Today

(From the files of the Star-News)

MAY 27, 1919

Judge Harris' quiet but positive refusal to hold juvenile court until all issues involved are thrashed out and a working basis established, served to further complicate matters today and the police department finds itself with two juveniles on its hands that can neither be tried nor locked up because of the failure of the city to provide facilities for detaining them.

Mrs. C. L. Meister has gone to Asheville to attend the biennial meeting of the woman's club.

PARIS. — Major General James G. Harbord, head of the service of supply of the American Expeditionary forces, has been relieved and detailed as chief of staff of the American Expeditionary forces.

The dirigible U. S. A. 1, the first in America to dock at a landing platform on the roof of a skyscraper. The platform, 30 feet square, was built on the roof of the Hotel Statler in Cleveland. The ship carried Akron men to Cleveland for a dinner and left them at the hotel.

WESTBROOK SPEAKS

Information concerning German prison camps was given by Westbrook S. Westbrook, commander of the Wilmington Post No. 10, in an address last night over station WMFD following the drama "Escape," the third in the series of "War Town"