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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.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1945.

TOP O'MORNING

Are they praying for us at home?
Are they meeting together for prayer?
Or going on still in the usual way
As they did when I was there.
We thank them for all their money
We thank them for all their care.
But Oh, just tell them dear mother
We are needing so much their prayer!—
From a Soldier's Letter.

Right Of Congress Alone

The Star-News agrees with former President Hoover that the San Francisco Charter should be ratified by the Senate but that "Congress should never part with its powers to declare war."

No individual, certainly not a member of the Security Council alone, should be vested with the right to plunge the nation into war. That right is the constitutional responsibility of Congress. It should never be taken away.

This does not mean, however, that the United States member of the Security Council should have power to order special police duty for any branch or unit of the nation's security forces in emergency.

A chief of police does not have to ask permission from the city government to call out his reserves for riot duty. The right is inherent in his office. By the same token our Security Council member need not ask permission to call out the troops or air force of fleet to suppress an incipient war move.

But if the flare-up threatened actual and devastating war, so that the entire armed forces of the nation would be needed, and a declaration of war alone could meet the emergency, then the President should still go before Congress, state the case, and ask its support in making that declaration.

Norwegians Plenty Sore

Some seventy-odd days have passed since the German surrender and no German troops have been removed from Norway. Their presence is proving a trial for the Norwegian people who suffered so greatly during the German occupation and who are still unrelieved to shoulder by their persecutors. We read in an Oslo dispatch:

"A sore point is the fact that the overwhelming mass of green-clad Germans are enjoying themselves lolling in water, basking in the sun on the beaches, and lovely mountain lakes, and strolling aimlessly about the beautiful country-side, while Norway itself is faced with a desperate shortage of manpower to avert a grave fuel shortage next winter."

Another sore point is the filth left by the Germans. The same dispatch adds:

"This correspondent visited the debris-littered filth-encrusted Gestapo prison and torture chambers at Victoria Terrasse, where, the Germans had made last minute efforts to destroy as much as possible the evidence of their crimes.

"Victoria Terrasse proved to be only one example of the disgraceful manner in which the Germans carried on during the last weeks or months before peace.

"The stately Furulund Villa, near Oslo, which served as a Gestapo bastion and communications center during the last months of occupation, was still unbelievably filthy after days of Norwegian effort to clean it up.

"It is the same story with schools, hospitals, and other public buildings which the Germans used for military purposes.

"Days of sweeping, scrubbing, and painting were required before the quarters approached a livable American standard. The same is true at the Trondheim in the British zone. Hotel Britannia in that city, before the war Norway's most charming place, looked like a pigsty when this correspondent visited it. Even the glass dome and the tops of the high walls were spotted with filth."

We read further that some five thousand Germans are concentrated in a rail-junction town under a fourteen-man police guard, and a thousand are in Trondheim vicinity, as many as the total population of that city. In the Orkla valley the natives are outnumbered by well-fed Germans who neither toil nor sew but spend their time desporting in the sun.

Naturally the Norwegians are plenty sore, and asking what is to be done to rid the land of the surrendered enemy.

The Highway Hearing

Sometime before he died President Roosevelt developed a master plan for a super-highway network to connect all sections of the United States, in the building of which jobs would be provided for tens of thousands of returning veterans. Because President Roosevelt was not familiar with conditions in all regions and obviously prepared his map without consulting persons in close touch with regional conditions and needs, his final draft was far from adequate.

When Mr. Roosevelt's map was first distributed the Star-News pointed out that North Carolina's entire coastal region was not represented, nor was there provision for feeder highways from the coast to the interior. Governments of communities in the excluded territory and the state's delegation in Congress were urged to call the attention of authorities with the great project in charge to the oversight and ask that the map be revised to include the coastal area and connect it with the heavy industry territory to the northwest and west.

The appeal apparently has been dormant, if not actually forgotten. For the State Highway Commission, which announces a hearing on the highway plan at its offices in Raleigh on Wednesday, says that the cities indicated along the original route will be represented and that Raleigh, which is overlooked will have a representative present to show why it should be included. No reference is made to a Wilmington delegation.

Because this hearing is liable to settle all highway routes in the state the Star-News repeats its appeal that the City Council and the County Commission attend the session, together with all citizens with the best interests of southeastern North Carolina at heart and present Wilmington's claim to service by the inter-area highway system which is to have such an important part in the post-war national development program.

Unless this is done and appeal made with sufficient pressure to assure its adoption, Wilmington will find itself cut off from the agricultural and industrial areas of the interior for the underdeveloped, circuitous roads that have been in service for years. And all the time Wilmington will have the best north through which the products of the interior can move to coastal or foreign markets.

John Q. Due For New Deal

The Senate's approval of tax revision under which corporations will have an improved chance to reconvert to peacetime production is a welcome step in the right direction.

But what the American people generally want the Congress to do is to cut the federal waste that has characterized the war period so that revision downward of income taxes may be made.

The public, no less than corporations, needs a chance to reconvert to peacetime living, and unless there is a considerable reduction in income taxes, the process is going to be a sacrificial rite.

For some years the public has been led like a lamb to the slaughter. The time has come to give relief from the tax burden which is so largely the result of governmental extravagance.

Old John Q. is due for a new deal.

Hitler's Whereabouts

Argentina doesn't fancy reports that Hitler and his lady love are basking under the Patagonian sun, and being imaginative as well as outwardly repentant, comes across with a story that they are happily enshrined in the Antarctic.

Buenos Aires dispatch quotes the newspaper Critica of that city as saying they are in "Queen Maud Land" on the Antarctic continent "where a new Berchtesgaden is likely to have been built" during a German expedition to that section in 1938 and 1939.

Not to be outdone in the guessing match on Hitler's whereabouts, the Russians now claim he and his girl friend are in Palestine.

Why not Hollywood?

Too Ambitious

Ambition, often, is a dangerous thing Caesar, you remember, was ambitious, and look what they did to him.

Now, its Leopold of Belgium Leopold wanted to go home and be king again. But the Belgians could not forget that he surrendered the Belgian Army to the Germans and accepted the hospitality of the Nazis while his people were being subjected to torture and their land despoiled.

So the Belgian Senate, following the lead of the Chamber of Deputies, voted to exile him and continue the regency under Prince Charles. As this legislative action is the legal procedure set up for such cases, Leopold is an outcast, and while he probably will have a place to lay his head it will not be in the imperial palace, nor will his head ever be heavy with the weight of the crown.

If Leopold had not been ambitious he would have abdicated and his future lot been better. Look at what the British did for King Edward when he abdicated. He'll never lack a soft berth.

Too Bad

In view of the extra-curricular activities of Elliott Roosevelt while his father was in the White House which Westbrook Pegler has revealed, it is to be regretted that the caustic columnist was not following unsavory trails during the Harding administration, and was as ardent a democrat then as he is a republican now.

At Potsdam

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

Mr. Truman and Mr. Churchill spent their first day in Berlin surveying the ruins. The Soviet leader was there all the time, though they did not know it, and while there is no report of his poking about in the wreckage of Hitler's Chancellery, it is hard to believe that he could resist the temptation to view the remains of the huge mausoleum in which his arch-enemy is supposed to have met his death. There are moments when the drama of our times seems to focus on a single scene. The meeting at Potsdam is one of those moments. We can hardly take in the sense of what is happening until it is spelled out in a picture like this. The picture of three men walking in a graveyard. They are men who hold in their hands most of the power in the world, and the graveyard they gaze on is Germany, only a little while ago a stronghold it took their combined force to storm.

The background is in a way more striking than anything in the picture. For the human figures wandering in the debris are so dulled and beaten that they take no interest in the meeting that is to decide their fate.

The contrast between this apathy and the excitement of the crowded streets when Anthony Eden and Sir John Simon visited Berlin in 1936 or when Chamberlain was cheered in Godesberg in 1938 measures the depth of German defeat. But also it serves to throw into high relief the new figure in this conference. The spotlight this time is not on the Russian Generalissimo whose armies are in possession of the palaces of the former Kaisers and the headquarters of the elite of the old Reichswehr. It is not on the British leader who must keep one ear cocked for the electoral verdict that will decide his role and Britain's post-war policy. The key figure is the American whose name was as unknown throughout the world a few months ago as it is today to the cowed inhabitants of Berlin.

The only conversations we shall hear while the conference is in session are imaginary conversations. And though as the meeting proceeds issues will be argued out that affect the lives of states and populations, for decades to come, the most poignant of these unreported talks was the colloquy over the luncheon table yesterday when Stalin and Truman sounded each other out. This was not a full-dress conference or one of those fabulous official banquets the Russians stage to honor and bemuse their guests. It was probably the first time Stalin ever sat down to a meal of liver and onions with the head of another Government. And it is unlikely that matters of high import were discussed at this first meeting. The Soviet chief, plain as he was, was undoubtedly genial and jovial; perhaps he tried out on the new President the rather Rabelaisian jokes President Roosevelt used to quote to his intimates. Mr. Truman may have displayed his own brand of homespun Midwestern humor. Certainly the two men were sizing one another up, Stalin warily, with sharp eyes that miss nothing; Truman openly, with the shrewd scrutiny of the Missourian who is not over-impressed by potentates, royal or proletarian.

Yet the two might well have been impressed, might even have been nervous, for great issues depend on whether they "get along" or not. They speak for the two greatest powers on earth, and while it is, of course, absurd to assume that their personal relations are all-important or that they can decide national policies by themselves, the fact that such personal stands behind their words gives their exchanges extraordinary influence. In the next few days, or weeks, these two men, neither of whom has had much intercourse with his outside world or long international experience, will set the pattern of the peace.

In these decisions Mr. Truman will be the key factor. This is only another way of saying that the United States is in position to give direction to world policy. In this enterprise Mr. Truman is in some respects more representative of emerging America than Mr. Roosevelt was. He typifies the forward-looking mind of the Middle West, the region in which national policy is made and broken, and he mixes with a Rooseveltian and Wilsonian recognition of the necessity of international cooperation a little of that native suspicion of foreigners which Stalin should understand, because it is the leit motif of Soviet policy.

Mr. Truman inclines to put special emphasis on the economic background of political problems, and every observer of the world today knows that unless the elementary economic needs of the liberated peoples take priority over every other question there is no prospect of peace. Whether Stalin gives the same weight to economic factors is a question. Will he favor any modification of the closed economy in Russia itself, or even in the Soviet zone of occupation? This is a matter of the first importance to European recovery. It is also a matter in which the United States can exert great powers of persuasion, and since Russia has as much reason as we to act to prevent chaos in the dangerous passage from war to peace, there is ground for hope that Stalin will agree with the President on what things come first. Obviously political settlements will have no reality unless the desperate needs of the next twelve months are first provided for. The first test of the collaboration of the President and the Soviet leader and of the competence and responsibility of the Big Three will be on their ability to work together in this field.—New York Times.

Editorial Comment

THE HIGHEST DECORATION

A visitor at the home of Eugene O'Neill was told by the playwright: "Come with me for a moment. I want to show you something of which I am very proud." He led the guest to the dresser in his bedroom and started rummaging through the drawers. O'Neill pushed aside the Pulitzer Prize medal he won for "Anna Christie"; he pushed aside the second Pulitzer Prize medal he won for "Beyond the Horizon." He tossed aside the Nobel Prize parchment, found another document and held it up. "Here. This is it," said O'Neill, and displayed his abledied seaman's certificate.—Leonard Lyons, in the Philadelphia Record.

IT WAS EXPECTED

(Raleigh News and Observer)
Nearly all the great and near-great either are descended from Tar Heel ancestors or have relatives in the State. And now James MacClamrock is authority for the statement that General Ike Eisenhower has relatives in North Carolina, in Stanly, Lee and Cabarrus counties. Writing to The State, he says: "In North Caroln his relatives have Anglicized the name and spell it Isehnour."
Ike fought like a Tar Heel and we are glad to claim kin.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A PROBLEM

What do you do about a fellow who once worked for you and was discharged because he was not reliable, and then he gives you as reference on every application for a job?—Abbeville (Ga.) Chronicle.

DISMAL LOOKING PLACE, AIN'T IT?



WITH THE AEF

Nazi Rumors-And Fact

By DON WHITEHEAD
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

FRANKFURT. (AP)—Communications in Germany are in a chaotic condition but grapevine is spreading a great many rumors which military government officers believe are inspired by Nazis and Nazi sympathizers.

"The wilder the rumor the faster it spreads," said Lt. Col. R. K. Phelps of Saginaw, Mich., commander of the Frankfurt military government detachment.

Here are a few of the rumors and comment by the military government:

"Marriage will be forbidden among Germans for a period of five years." No such regulation is being considered.

"Any woman who gives birth to more than a certain number of children, variously three or four, must pay a penalty of 1,000 Reichsmarks." This is almost too ridiculous to bother denying and has no basis in fact, but it seems the Germans will believe anything.

"German universities will not be permitted to open for many years." Plans are being considered to open universities as soon as teaching-staffs test books can be de-Nazified.

A Herman Goering is well treated by Americans because he was

a traitor to Germany and sabotaged the Luftwaffe. There will be a trial but it will be only for show." Here is the old line of "we were betrayed but not defeated" that gave Nazism its start. The best answer will be what happens to Goering.

"Rudolph Hess is and will continue to be well treated because he was a traitor to Germany." The answer to that is the same as for Goering—wait and see.

"Military government officers at Hanau and other United States army officers are in the pay of the Russian government. These officers grant only small rations to the German people in order to produce discontent so that the people will be driven to communism."

Their rations are smaller because the Germans no longer can rob other countries of food, transportation has broken down, and there is not enough food on farms to feed the people as they are accustomed to being fed. The Germans haven't begun to feel the hunger they forced on other people, but they will unless they produce more of their own food.

"A military government officer at Hanau permits agitators to continue their actions because it benefits communism." Investigators found this was the result of objection to individuals who were with their rights of free speech as guaranteed by military govern-

ment proclamations. Germans, unused to free speech, interpret every utterance that is not suppressed as having government support.

"American soldiers in Frankfurt have been ordered to enter apartments of Germans for the purpose of throwing out furniture and burning it." All furniture removed from German homes is inventoried and held for the owners.

"American soldiers at control points on highways permit travelers to proceed in directions away from their homes without passes but refuse to allow them to return home. The soldiers were ordered to do this to confuse the Germans and cause discontent." Investigation of this rumor failed to uncover any instance in which the practice occurred. Certainly no such order was issued.

"German soldiers released from American prisoner of war camps are forced to swear that they will not reveal mistreatment which they received." Coming from people who are past masters at mistreatment—as photos of Dachau and many other camps so amply prove—this is a little hard to take. "Hereafter only paper money bearing a bank's stamp will be honored." This rumor backfired to the benefit of the military government since it resulted in an increase in bank deposits. There is no basis for it.

25,000 Airmen, 750 Planes To Remain On Continent As Aerial Police Force
Maverick Visions Grand Flag-Raising Ceremony

LONDON, July 21.—(AP)—Approximately 25,000 men and more than 750 aircraft, in seven U. S. heavy bomber groups and three fighter groups have been ordered moved to the continent as part of the Allied occupational air force to police Germany. U. S. Strategic Air Force headquarters announced today.

Throughout the war all U. S. Eighth Airforce planes were based in England. The British Air Ministry recently announced that more than 90,000 RAF airmen and ground crew men would assist in the air policing of Germany. The number of U. S. Ninth Airforce personnel to remain in the occupational airforce has not yet been announced. Their units will likely bring the total strength of the Allied air police force to around 150,000 men.

No large-scale movement of bomber groups has yet begun, the Airforce announcement said, but three fighter units already are occupying their new bases in Germany. They are the 55th, 355th and 357th Mustang groups.

Seven heavy bomber groups—All Flying fortress units—are designated to remain in the European theater: the 92nd, 94th, 96th, 100th, 305th, 306th and 384th.

It was officially reported that approximately 55 per cent of the V. E. day total of 200,000 Eighth Airforce personnel has already been redeployed to the United States.

The following 20 bomb groups have completed movement to the United States: 44th, 91st, 93rd, 351st, 381st, 389th, 392d, 398th, 401st, 445th, 446th, 448th, 453d, 457th, 585th, 466th, 467th, 482d, 489th, and 491st.

Fourteen other bomber groups which have completed movement of aircraft and air crews, but whose ground personnel are still in England awaiting shipment

WASHINGTON, July 21.—(U.P.)—Maury Maverick, former Texas Congressman, said today he would like to see the American flag taken down to be marked for his possession and raised again on Dec. 11, when the U. S. declared war on Germany and Italy.

Maverick recalled that he was sick in the hospital at that time.

"But I knew that flag was going to be the most famous in the history of the world," he said, "so I had a couple of my assistants to come down early Dec. 8 and make sure no one else took it."

He kept the flag for 2-1/2 years, then sent it to the late President Roosevelt with a suggestion that it be known as "The Flag of Liberty" and be flown at U. S. headquarters in England and later in Paris and Berlin.

The flag did not reach Europe in time to be carried from England to Normandy. But Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, sent it to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme allied commander. Eisenhower sent it to Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Mediterranean commander, who had it flown in Rome on July 4, 1944, and then preserved for the day when it could move on to Berlin and Tokyo.

Maverick obtained the flag by exercising his prerogative as a Congressman to take a capitol flag if they get another to replace it. The flag flew over the capitol building Dec. 8, 1941, while President Roosevelt was in the White House, are: the 34th, 95th, 303d, 379th, 385th, 384th, 390th, 447th, 452d, 486th, 487th, 490th, 492d and 493d.

The following 12 fighter units are still in England: the 4th, 20th, 56th, 78th, 339th, 352d, 353d, 356th, 335th, 361st, 464th and 471st.

Most of the groups chosen to remain as part of the police force are veteran outfits, several of which engaged in the first daylight attacks on Germany nearly three years ago.

Interpreting The War

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Associated Press News Analysis
Attention remained closely focused on the Churchill-Stalin-T Truman conversations in Potsdam the week end despite provocative meagre official word from the Big Three conference as to the nature or progress of its deliberations. Such intimations as did reach the press, however, only served to heighten expectation on this side of the Atlantic that decisions of the Big Three conference would be of far-reaching importance to the progress of the war with Japan would be reached.

The titanic Anglo-American sea-air attack on Japan that continued unabated throughout the week heightened that expectation. City after city, both coastal and interior, in Japan was subjected to bomb blasts of incandescent heat by naval guns. There was no effective reaction by the fire of any sort except for a hornet's nest of anti-aircraft fire stirred up by carrier planes which located and attacked hide-out Japanese warrent at the mouth of Tokyo bay.

Enemy warships had lain inactive to conceal their presence at the main Japan naval base at that area, Yokosuka, through repeated air raids on Tokyo and Hiroshima. They ignored the booming of Allied naval guns close off shore on the opposite side of the entrance to Tokyo bay. On the fact that they were spotted from air and attacked, touching their air ack batteries at last.

The exact fact of the week, outside of what undisclosed understandings may have begun to take shape in Big Three discussions, was that for a week or more American and British warrent in all categories including the most modern and powerful battleship afloat, roamed up and down the Japanese Pacific coast, unchallenged by sea or air. Nowhere did even coastal batteries open up, though battleship cruisers and lighter surface craft more than once were in easy range of shore mounted field guns. Only the vast combined carrier fleets remained far out at sea to launch their air flotillas and receive them again to be fueled and armed for further attacks.

There is no parallel in history for such bold inshore naval operations against a maritime power. Prior to the naval battles of the Philippine sea Japan certainly still rated as third naval power in the world, surpassed only by Britain and the United States. Pearl Harbor she undoubtedly stood second in sea power after today she is incapable of defending her own shore line from naval as well as air attack.

The long or even short sharp effect of that fact on the Japanese public will be assessed. Its effect on Russo-Japanese relations already strained by Moscow's denunciation of the otherwise perpetual Russo-Japanese peace pact is also yet to be learned.

COMMUNISTS PLAN PARTY RE-BIRTH

NEW YORK, July 21.—(AP)—Delegates to the New York State Communist Political Association convention were reported by the leaders today to be strongly in favor of re-establishing a Communist party in the United States.

The two-day convention, which opened today, is closed to the press. Dr. Bella V. Dodd, a president of the State Association, told reporters after the first session:

"There is no doubt in my mind that we will go back into the Communist party system and will attempt to get back on the ballot." Gilbert Green, state president, added that there was "no doubt" that an overwhelming majority of the 1,000 delegates will vote against the Browder position and uphold the Foster-Duclos position.

Earl Browder, national Communist party leader, and former Communist party, and former president of the CPA in its place, in 1944.

Browder's policies were opposed at the time by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, and more recently have been labeled "opportunist errors" by the Communist party. The national convention set for next Thursday, preliminary to a special national convention set for next Saturday, contemplates changes in the Communist party line and in the national leadership. Green said the national convention was expected to elect Foster in place of Browder.

SCHOOLS ARE STRUCK
LONDON.—(AP)—Although many London public schools are making preparations to return from their wartime homes in the country, many may have to remain where they are indefinitely because of the acute shortage of school buildings.

Try using paprika as well as salt and pepper on corn-on-the-cob for a new and delicious flavor.