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SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1946

#### TOP O'MORNING

A young man in London omnibus noticed a ribbon, the total abstinence badge, on the coat of a fellow passenger, and asked him in a bantering tone "how much he got" for wearing it.

"That I cannot exactly tell," the man replied, "but it costs me about one hundred thousand dollars a year." The wearer of the badge was willing to live by his convictions at a great cost materially, for what he gained spiritually, he valued far more than money."

From "The Upper Room"

#### March Of Dimes

The March of Dimes which for years has helped finance the nation's battle against infantile paralysis, goes on despite President Roosevelt's death.

This battle is one of the greatest humanitarian undertakings of Mr. Roosevelt's career. Having been seized by the disease when he was in his prime, and compelled to spend years combating it which more fortunate men devote to their best endeavor, he gave much of his later life, even in the midst of the world's bitterest war, to ways and means of conquering it.

The March of Dimes was one of the means employed for raising money for the fight. During Mr. Roosevelt's occupancy of the White House, millions of dimes found their way to his desk, for many Americans preferred to make their little contributions through him in person. At the same time toy banks or other containers were displayed at restaurants, hotels, stores and other places where the people congregate, and added materially to the total money raised.

Now that the presidential victim of the disease is dead, the March must depend upon the banks and containers distributed in public places. Because it is a part of one of the greatest campaigns ever launched for survival with whole bodies, it is impossible to oversubscribe the dime fund.

New Hanover county's quota is \$8,200. It is too small.

The people within the county can well afford to double the quota. Let them do so.

#### Why Not Enlist?

Enlistments and the draft are not providing replacements for American occupying forces in sufficient numbers, with result that the rate of returning veterans is reduced and the process will continue long after it was hoped the last man who had seen foreign service might again be in this country. At present approximately 800,000 are coming home monthly. This total must be cut to some 300,000.

With the fighting war ended, it is difficult to expect young men voluntarily to enlist or welcome being called up by their draft boards. But the fact remains that despite the end of hostilities, the war job is not finished, and cannot be closed out for some time to come. Occupation is an essential part of the preparation for peace. And occupation cannot be adequately conducted, certainly it cannot be completed, without sufficient armed forces in the zones assigned to this country.

Considering the labor situation at home and the uncertainties of the immediate future, it would be greatly to the advantage of thousands of young Americans to do a trick in the Army,

especially those who have no family responsibilities.

Rapid increase both in enlistments and by way of the draft would bring everybody—veterans as well as novices—home the quicker. It is worth pondering. Better, it is worth doing.

#### They Belittle MacArthur

General Douglas MacArthur, who is justly incensed at not being advised of the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers at Moscow to create a commission for Japan's administration but who, as a good soldier, at once said he would do the best he could in the circumstances, is the victim of either an inadequate or an over-zealous press gallery.

Regardless of where the fault lies, the military leader best fitted by training, temperament, judgment, administrative ability and abiding faith in his destiny is being slowly but most certainly hamstrung on the biggest job ever assigned to a individual—the creation of a sound peace in Japan.

He is looked upon in this country and abroad by leaders who should be seeking his counsel as an inferior, merely an agent to do the bidding of his superiors. Only the other day Secretary of War Robert Patterson declared: "We advise MacArthur and give the general all the information possible relative to his command, but it is not necessary to consult him in advance." And upon his return from Moscow, Secretary of State Byrnes explained the action of the Moscow conferees by saying that General MacArthur "properly had no voice in making foreign-relation policies."

No voice, forsooth, but a strong hand, as the record reveals. Quoting Paul Manning, CBS correspondent, the only man present at the German and the Japanese surrender ceremonies, we learn that in two months following the rites on the deck of the battleship Missouri in Tokyo bay, two and one-half million Japanese soldiers were demobilized without incident; the first group of Japanese war criminals were put on trial; secret societies were dissolved; freedom of speech was established; civil liberties were established; family-owned cartels were split-up. Pretty good, this, for a man who had no voice in foreign-relation policies.

Looking back a little further, and still quoting Mr. Manning, we find that MacArthur, after he finally got an air force, executed 130 amphibious assaults "and that in all of them put together fewer than 100 men lost their lives getting ashore." Is it any wonder that Herbert Ashbury and Frank Gervasi, in the Reader's Digest condensation of their Collier's article on MacArthur, should declare: "Military experts say that his campaigns could scarcely have been improved upon; he attained his objectives quickly, decisively, and with a minimum of American losses."

When MacArthur was selected as Supreme Commander in Japan it was distinctly said that while he was to be chief steward of the Allies, the view of the United States should outweigh all opposing views. This was due to the fact that the United States, with MacArthur playing a stellar role, was largely instrumental in the defeat of Japan. The war in the Pacific had been ours from Pearl Harbor on. Starting with a broken-backed fleet in Hawaii and two divisions of troops in Australia MacArthur and Nimitz and their magnificent commanders and men brought Japan to its knees.

It was only fair that the United States should have the deciding voice in policy and that the Supreme Commander should be in personal charge of Japan's affairs. But because Russia made a belated entry into the Pacific war, and especially because Washington seems incapable of bearding the Moscow government but is forever making fresh concessions to it, Russia along with other powers having no greater right to a voice in Japanese administration are to tell MacArthur what he may and what he must not do.

No sadder example of Washington's inability to hold its own in the postwar world is to be found than the shunting of MacArthur to a sidetrack.

A company cannot pay out more wages, salaries, and operating costs than it takes in. This is fundamental.—George H. Bucher, president, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

#### Your New York Correspondent

### WALTER WINCHELL

**AN AMERICAN IN PARIS**  
 (Billy Rose's 2nd Report from Abroad)  
 Paris is like a midnight madonna, again walking the streets after two years in jail. Her cheeks are painted, but her eyes are dead. Here's a city of four million without coal—a midway without lights—Coney Island in the wintertime. The only thing that burns and gives off heat is in the eyes of De Gaulle.

I came here from London via boat-train. As I entered the Hotel Raphael I met Guthrie McClintic, one of our drama heavyweights. He had just come up from Biarritz where he had staged a G. I. version of "Winter set." We have both lived on the same block for years—our homes are that far apart. But we had never met. Here we shook hands, grinned and ordered a drink. At 5 that morning we switched from cognac to champagne. Now that we're both home are we ringing each other's doorbells? Don't be silly. You don't do such things in New York!

Ella Logan joined our party. Without griping, without throwing her weight around, she's been singing her sweet head off for G. I. Joe. And has been doing it for two years. Here in the States her cafe salary is \$4,000 a week. Make no mistake about it, this Bonnie breath of Broadway is the Elsie Janis of World War II.

The news about Chevallier couldn't be better. A member of the Underground assured me that Maurice never forgot he was a Frenchman. While paying lip service to the Hun, he worked with the Maquis. He's starring in a tiny theatre in the Montmartre, once again the big boy of the boulevards.

The feeling about Lucienne Boyer seems mixed. Some say she not only sang for the Nazis—but put her heart in it. A pretty smart fellow told me she merely sang. I prefer to believe his version. It's easy to talk tough 3,000 miles from a tommy-gun, but let's not forget that a prisoner up in Sing Sing usually strings along with the warden.

Sacha Guitry, the playwright, is something else again. Paris agrees that he played the Nazi game, played it eagerly and at a profit. Today, this intellectual strolls the Champs Elysee, a free man. But who are we to point? I don't see anyone arresting Joe (McNazi) McWilliams.

How do the French like us? Are they thankful to the Yanks who liberated them? Wish you hadn't asked, because the answer isn't pretty. They don't like G. I. Joe and vice versa. They wonder what's keeping us; why our 20,000 homesick guys don't clear out of Paris. They have forgotten that we spent plenty of blood bailing them out, and that the ports are using to send our lads home are the ports we recaptured. They have the impudence to assert they liberated Paris themselves. General "Ike," George Patton and the Third Army are yesterday's newspaper as far as they're concerned.

I know this is tough talk, and a lot of Frenchmen won't like it, but I'm not a paid ambassador of good-will, and I'm calling the shots as I saw them two weeks ago. If the French were smart, they'd be nice to G. I. Joe. He happens to be Uncle Sam's favorite nephew, and without Sam playing Santa a lot of them are liable to die.

Senator Pepper was stopping at the same hotel, and I saw a good deal of him. Traveling the hard way—by boat, bus and droshky—he has been all over Europe. When he talks about foreign affairs, let's listen. He didn't learn it from a movie travelogue. I found him sincere, charming and liberal without being looney.

As for their musical shows, let's be kind. They're producing with bits and pieces. I saw the Folies Bergere and the Casino de Paree revue—Minsky with old sequins.

Do you remember Dolores, the statuesque darling of the Follies? I saw her at the Ritz Bar—as beautiful as ever. I was told that she and her husband helped many hunted people hide out.

The black market is a national disgrace. At the dinner table of a moneyed man in London you get saccharine and condensed milk with your coffee, apologies and very little meat. He's playing the game. At a similar table in Paris you find big gobs of butter, pears, grapes, chickens, cheese. He's playing the French way. No wonder they idolize De Gaulle—their outstanding novelty—a square shooter in a bankrupt clip joint.

I went into a jewelry shop—thought I'd buy my wife a little coming-home present—admired a gold bracelet and asked the price. The salesman told me what it weighed—that if I brought in so many pennyweights in gold watches or gold teeth, I might have it. But they weren't trading gold for paper. I wish some of the pipe-smoking phonies who write pompous papers knocking the gold standard could go over. They might start listening to Mister Baruch and stop wisecracking about the gold at Fort Knox.

By some miracle, Picasso, a Spanish Jew and bitterly anti-Franco, is still alive and painting. Gertrude Stein is still making with the intellectual doubletalk. Derain played posy with the Noisy.

The beauty of the new French clothes escaped me. Their hats confused me. I don't happen to care for a feather hat in an eggplant. It's about time our lovelies stopped falling for foreign labels. Hattie Carnegie in New York and Adrian in Hollywood can run them around the block. As for their prices, whew! Twelve hundred dollars for a dress, \$450 for a pair of high-heeled shoes. A well-dressed mademoiselle has paid \$5,000 for what's on her back. And don't ask me where she got it.

One thing did bowl me over—three-dimensional photography. A Frenchman has perfected it. It makes the photo on your piano look as dated as a bunch of glass grapes.

The "love for sale babies" are still swinging their pocketbooks at Place Pigalle—better known to our lads as "Pig Alley." What a soldier pays for a kiss depends on his shoulder insignia—so much for a lieutenant, so much for a major, so much for a colonel.

And now for the \$4 billion dollar question: Will France recover? Of course she will. Uncle Sam will again take the rubber band off his bankroll, and let's face it, there will always be customers for lingerie, luxury and love. But it's my guess that it will be Nineteen Fifty-Something before the French boat is on an even keel, and I'm betting that the skipper will still be that beanpole Washington with the Charlie Chaplin moustache—De Gaulle.

#### This Isn't Helping Mama's Headache Any



### News In The World Of Religion

At the Roger Roop Farm, near Union Bridge, Maryland, are 175 heads of cattle which the Church of the Brethren is presenting to UNRRA for the people of Czechoslovakia. The animals are bred heifers, mostly Gurnseys and Holsteins, and are intended to rehabilitate the war-devastated herds of Czechoslovakia. They are the personal contributions of Church of the Brethren farmers and congregations, particularly from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Some city churches purchased calves a year or more ago and paid nearby farmers to raise them for this project. "I cannot but recall that there were cattle in the stable the night Jesus was born; the spirit of that Christmas lives on in the hearts of those who gave these animals for the children of my country," said Dr. Vaclav Myslivec, in accepting the cattle on behalf of the Czechoslovakian government.

"The Friends of the City" ("Los Amigos de la Ciudad"), a leading organization of business and professional men in La Paz, Bolivia, has presented a medal to Dr. Frank S. Beck, of Chicago, Methodist missionary and surgeon-superintendent of Pfeiffer Memorial Hospital, La Paz, in recognition of his years of humanitarian service to the city. Says the citation accompanying the medal: "Dr. Beck, who has lived thirty-four years in Bolivia and exercised his profession here, knowing that our native people needed medical aid, went (to the U.S.A.) to study medicine, and returned to carry to humble homes his good and kind aid. In the unfortunate days of Bolivia, he went with the first military forces to Chaco, in 1932, and stayed through their hours of glory and adversity. Finally, from funds from his own country, he erected the Clinica Americana, where the poor and unfortunate find a comfortable, warm, and affectionate place."

#### LETTER BOX

**TIRED OF PROPAGANDA**  
 To the Editor:  
 I am getting a little worried about all the propaganda being spread about "the poor German people." As a former officer in the Military Government of Nurnberg District (excluding the city of Nurnberg), I learned quite a bit of the German people. Previous to this, I served six months in France and six months in Belgium in the Civil Affairs branch of the army.

In France and Belgium, I found evidence of a deliberate and very efficient plan to strip these countries of every resource calculated to benefit Germany. Civilians were not only ill-clad and lacking food and fuel, but humiliated at every chance. In contrast, I found the Germans to be very well-fed, well-dressed, and still arrogant. Many times, before the Allies would enter a German town, the Nazi officials would open up all the warehouses and distribute the contents to the inhabitants. No German would mention this and it took some time to find this out. Now that the American troops have left all European countries but the former enemy ones, the liberated countries have been left to shift for themselves. Forgotten are their troubles and problems of restoration. Now attention has shifted to Germany. It is only natural that the Military Government should be concerned with getting Germany back to normal because this is their job, and just as soon as they accomplish this, they hope to pack up and go home. It is also natural to take a deep interest in the work that you are doing.

All of this has gone on to such an extent that the peoples of the

### RETIRED BISHOP TO PREACH TODAY

The Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Darst, Greenville Sound, retired Bishop of the East Carolina diocese, will speak today at 11 a. m., in the same church—St. James' Episcopal, Third and Market streets—in which he was consecrated as a bishop 31 years ago today.

Bishop Darst announced that his topic will be "The Challenge to the Church in 1946."

Bishop Thomas H. Wright, who succeeded Bishop Darst in the Eastern North Carolina diocese on Oct. 5, 1945, will attend the service.

On Jan. 6, 1915, the Rt. Rev. Daniel Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, presided in a ceremony which consecrated the Rt. Rev. Mr. Darst as a bishop. Also participating in the consecration ceremonies were the Bishops of South Carolina, North Carolina, southern Virginia and West Virginia, all of whom have died since that time.

### NAL MILEAGE UP OVER 33 PER CENT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—National Airlines flew 5,540,491 passenger miles in December, 1945, an increase of more than 33 per cent over the number of passenger miles flown in the same month in December, 1944, according to H. C. Dobb, NAL vice president in charge of traffic.

In December, 1945, 10,826 passengers were carried as compared with 9,498, in December, 1944. The December load factor from New York to Jacksonville was 95.29 per cent, from Jacksonville to St. Petersburg 93.19 per cent, from Jacksonville to Miami, 92.86 per cent and from New Orleans to Jacksonville 89.59 per cent.

Several DC-4's, capable of carrying 46 passengers each, are expected to be added to the NAL fleet of Lockheed Lodestars this month, and will greatly increase January seat availability and load factors between New York and Miami, and intermedia cities including Wilmington, N. C., on the NAL route, Dobb said.

After the Norman conquest of Britain there were more than 70 mints coining gold and silver in the country, more than now exist in the world.

liberated countries are bitterly protesting that we are helping our enemies more than we are helping our friends. They say that they should also be under Military Government.

The solution, in my opinion, lies in removing the military personnel of Military Government and replacing them with trained civilians especially chosen for each job. And our army of occupation should be replaced by forces of Belgium, Holland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. As things exist now, our boys are too gullible and susceptible to German propaganda. Instead of them denazifying the Germans, the Germans are influencing them. But the boys of the other countries know what the German has done and will do again if he has the chance.

Let us not make the same mistake we did at the end of the First World War, when copious German troops induced us to lend them money which in time was used against us.

BERNARD DAVIS.  
 Wilmington, N. C.  
 January 5, 1946.

### Interpreting The News

By JAMES D. WHITE  
 Associated Press Staff Writer  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—China has no occupation troops in Korea, but geography dictates a vital Chinese interest in what happens there.

Chinese Manchuria lies to the west, and Korea dominates the shipping of the Yellow sea and the Gulf of Chihli. From the Russian standpoint, Korea flanks the sea of Japan, and from northern Korea you can see the sometime Soviet naval base at Posiet bay, and the mountainous coast leading up to Vladivostok, Russia's principal Pacific port.

This week there has been quite a show in Seoul, the Korean capital, with certain Koreans agitating for independence. This agitation follows the Big Three decision in Moscow to place Korea under a four-power trusteeship of Russia, China, America and Britain. After five years Korea will become independent under a government which is to be established on a provisional basis in the meantime.

Call For Independence  
 But this week in Seoul some Koreans yelled for independence right away. To make the point clear they brandished knives and persuaded other Koreans to march in parades and demonstrations. They heaved rocks at American occupation troops and scared Korean servants away from American jobs.

Behind this reaction is the Korean political picture. It contains these elements, at least:  
 1. The "provisional government" of Kim Koo, who recently was flown back to Korea in an American plane from Chungking, where his unrecognized regime had developed in the war-time capital of China's national government.

Kim Koo, now called the "president" of this group, presumably succeeded (without explanation) Dr. Syngman Rhee, exiled Korean leader who spent many years in America until he returned to Korea shortly before Kim Koo got there. Shortly after Rhee arrived he startled many people by declaring that in some respects he sided with communists and others who wanted land reform. Since then little has been heard of him, and the talk is mostly of Kim Koo.

Kim Koo took this stand: If his provisional government is recognized, and if opposition arises (such as from the leftist "people's republic" group), Kim said he would deal with them "just as Chiang Kai-shek is suppressing the Yenan government" (of communist China).

This brings us to (2) the "people's republic," which says it isn't a government but which the Americans found already set up when they got into their half of Korea after Japan surrendered. It is made up of local Koreans who stayed throughout the Japanese occupation and who say they want to redistribute the land to peasants at the expense of wealthy Koreans who worked with the Japanese.

Reports from Seoul say this group supports the Moscow decisions on a trusteeship had nothing to do with the strong-arm demonstrations this week in Seoul which are laid to Kim Koo's group.

3. The unknown factor is what group, if any, the Russians are supporting. Kim Koo says Korean communists are not organized. The northern half of Korea remains sealed off under Russian occupation. The Moscow agreement stipulates that a Russo-American military commission shall be established soon to coordinate the two halves of the country. It was seriously separated with little contact between the agricultural south under the Americans and the industrial north held by Russia.

China has no troops in Chungking, looms large in Seoul as Korean actions try to get together to set up the provisional government agreed upon at Moscow.

### NEW PEDIATRICIAN TO PRACTICE HERE

Dr. E. S. King has arrived in Wilmington and became associated with Drs. J. B. Sidbury and J. C. Knox in the practice of pediatrics, according to an announcement yesterday.

Dr. King received his B. A. degree from Wake Forest college and his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia.

He interned in James Walker Memorial hospital and Kings Park hospital, Kings Park, Ill.

In 1928, he became instructor of biochemistry and bacteriology at Wake Forest Medical school. During 1936-37 he took post-graduate work in bacteriology at Harvard university.

Dr. King was awarded a fellowship in tropical diseases at the Army Medical school in Washington in 1943. The award carried with it the advantage of several months' travel in Central America to study tropical diseases. From 1944 until the time he came to Wilmington, Dr. King was head of the bacteriology department at Bowman Gray school of Medicine.

He and Mrs. King will reside in the O'Leander court apartments.

**'POP' WAY HOME**  
 BERESFORD, S. D. (UP)—Cpl. Oris T. Hovas arrived in Beresford to rejoin his wife and become acquainted with the son he had never seen.

The boy was his son.