

LEADERS OPPOSE HEALTH PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(AP)—An unofficial tally of one-fourth of Congress on President Truman's proposal for a national compulsory pre-paid "health insurance" system today showed an approximate seven-to-four opposition.

The Associated Press conducted an informal poll among members of the House and Senate just before the Christmas recess on the question:

"Do you favor President Truman's proposal for a national pre-paid health insurance plan to be financed by additional social security taxes and by general government revenues?"

One hundred and forty one ballots were returned. Of these, 72 voted "no" and 43 voted "yes."

Seventeen were "undecided," and three were "non-committal," and six others gave qualified answers.

Of the 141 ballots returned, 75 were from republicans, 63 from democrats, one from an American labor party member, and two by Congressmen who did not give their party designation.

Legislative bills based on the president's proposal — but making no provisions as to the manner in which the health insurance program would be financed — have been introduced by Senators Wagner (D-N.Y.) and Murray (D-Mont.) and by Rep. Dingell (D-Mich.). The bills were referred to committees for study.

The American Medical Association, which claims a strong membership is strongly opposed to the president's proposal for a pre-payment plan that would be financed by taxation and administered under federal law.

The AMA says such a system would constitute "socialized medicine."

President Truman in his Nov. 19 message to Congress said the program he recommends is "not socialized medicine" and added:

"Socialized medicine means that all doctors work as employees of the government. The American people want no such system. No such system is proposed."

While the AMA as a group is opposed to President Truman's proposal, some individual members of the AMA say they are in favor of it.

Two separate organizations of physicians — both of which claim their members are also members of the AMA — have been on record for several years as favoring a system of compulsory pre-paid insurance to cover costs of medical and surgical care.

FILE SUIT LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—(AP)—Relatives of the late Mrs. E. DeLora Krebs Cline filed suit in Superior Court today against Alford Leonard Cline, to prevent his disposing of any property he held in joint tenancy with her and alleging that he gave her "hypnotic drugs and poison to deprive her of her mental faculties."

The two-millionth shipment by air express in a single year is reported by the Railway Express.

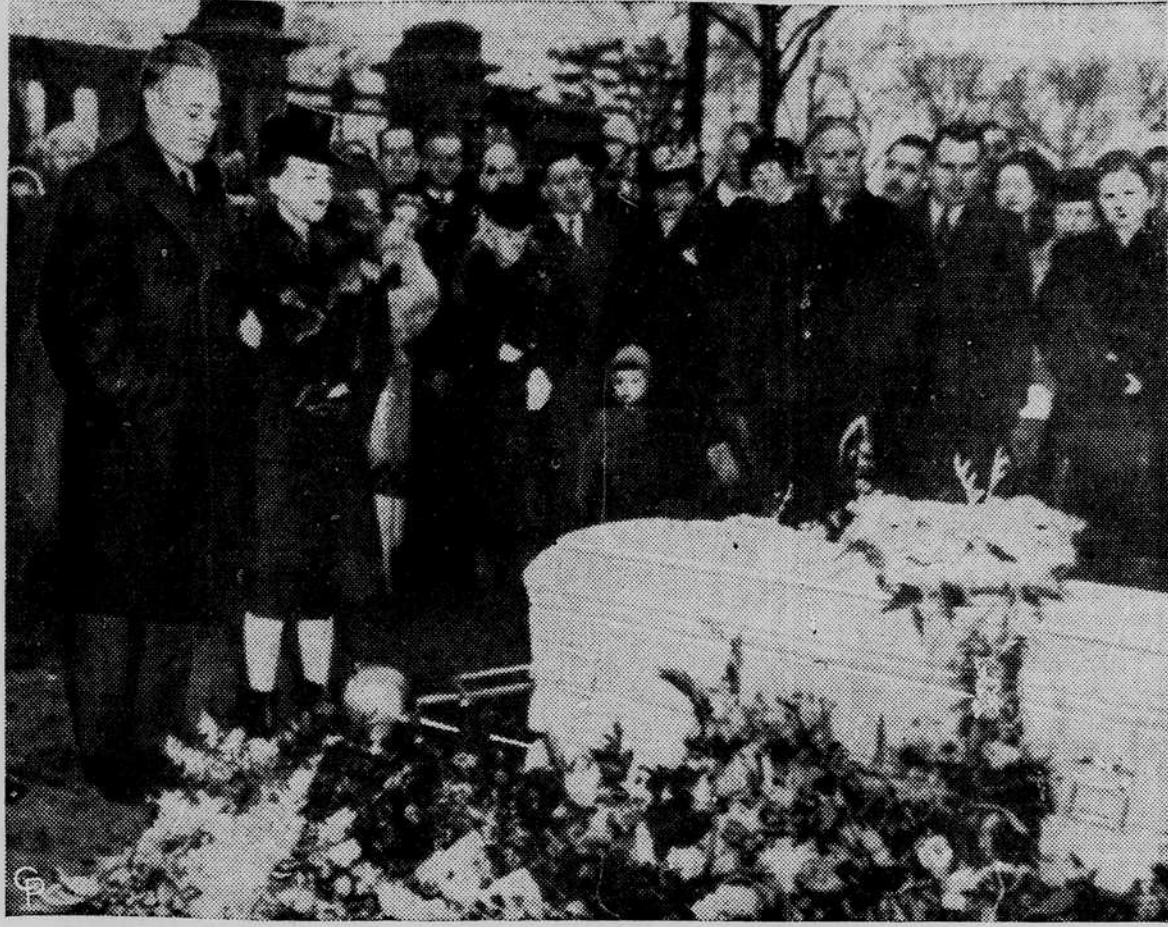
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KIDNAP-MURDER VICTIM IS LAID TO REST



AS FRIENDS LOOK ON, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Degnan (left) stand in a Chicago cemetery and watch the casket containing the body of their six-year-old daughter, Suzanne, as it is lowered into a grave. Police are still conducting an intensive man-hunt for the brutal slayer who broke into the little girl's bedroom, kidnaped her, and brutally dismembered her body after killing her.

TODAY and TOMORROW by WALTER LIPPMANN

THE PROTEST OF THE TROOPS

While a full explanation, and then a thorough review, of the demobilization must wait until General Eisenhower testifies next week, the main facts are already known and the main questions that have to be answered are reasonably clear. We can see where Congress and the public can most usefully fix their attention.

The demonstrations, which began in the Manila area and were followed by some others elsewhere have occurred—we must note—after more than two-thirds of the troops due to come home had already come home. Since the fighting ended in Europe eight months ago and in the Pacific five months ago, some 4,000,000 men have been brought back from overseas.

Another 1,800,000 are due to come home by July 1 of this year, that is to say during the first six months of 1946. The demonstrations have taken place among these men—actually among the last half of the last third of those who are to come home. Their discontent arises out of the fact that the shipping exists to bring all of them home in three months—at the rate of 600,000 a month—whereas the War Department has announced that it will bring them home only within six months—at the rate of 300,000 a month.

Explanation must begin with the size of the army which the War Department is planning to maintain overseas after July 1, when the demobilization will be completed. The plans call for 797,000 American troops overseas—335,000 in Europe (including Italy), 375,000 in the Pacific, and 87,000 elsewhere. If the War Department could by volunteer enlistment and by Selective Service get enough men and could train them by March and could move them overseas so as not to fall below a total of 797,000 there would be no slow-down.

It is here use the War Department is not going to get these replacements by March that it is holding some of the men who would otherwise be home by March.

The figure that needs to be explained and reviewed, because it is controlling, is the 797,000 troops who are to be maintained overseas, on present plans, after the veterans of this war have come home. It is evident that if the figure were smaller, there would be that much less of a slow-down. It is also evident that if the new army of occupation and for overseas garrisons could be recruited faster, there would be that much less slow-down.

But the figure has a greater importance than that. The slow-down, hard as it is on the men immediately affected, is a passing problem. At worst 300,000 men will be overseas three months, another 300,000 men will be overseas two months, and another 300,000 will be overseas one month longer than they had been given reason to expect. But after all these men are home, the real question will remain, which is whether the figure is a correct estimate of the army which this country should maintain overseas during the postwar.

It may be the correct figure. But it may not be. That there is doubt about it is proved by the fact that during the last three months the War Department has revised its estimate, reducing its estimate made in September by 400,000. This was a reduction by nearly one-quarter of the total

Army—overseas and continental—and of about one-third if the reduction is applied to the overseas Army alone. Such variation shows that the estimate of what we need overseas to carry out our commitments is at this moment at best only an informed guess.

It cannot become better than that until we break down the figure and ask how it was arrived at. Then we shall find that the real issues which have to be determined begin to define themselves.

The bulk of these overseas troops are to be used for the occupation of Germany and Japan, virtually all of the remainder to garrison our outposts. Now the size of our two Armies of Occupation needs thinking about, and I venture to say it has not been thought about sufficiently. How many troops we need depends upon what kind of force we could best use in the defeated countries, and what mission we ask them to carry out.

I believe that the estimate for Germany is unsound—that both the objective and the military instrument to achieve that objective are wrongly conceived and should be re-examined.

The objective, which has been set by the President and the State Department, is to keep Germany demilitarized by occupying, so far as we are concerned, a large quarter of Germany. It is hoped that this will result eventually in reeducating the German nation. Such an objective obviously requires a large army for a long time.

There is another way to demilitarize permanently. That is to separate from the sovereignty of Germany, and to keep permanently under the control of her European neighbors, the war potential of the Ruhr Valley—chiefly its coal mines. This would undoubtedly demilitarize Germany, and it would not require a long occupation of the whole of Germany by large Allied garrisons.

Once this political surgery had been performed, the kind of force needed to make Germany obedient would no longer have to be a large garrison army. It could be a constabulary backed up by a very small, highly-armed and swift-moving, striking force. The whole of it could be composed of professionals—none of it would have to be made up of amateurs temporarily doing a job they have no taste, no aptitude and no training to do.

If we push the analysis far enough we shall find that the makers of our foreign policy have been hesitating to make clear political decisions, and that the War Department has given much too little thought to the character of the forces of occupation. As a result we are committed to an inflated estimate of the number of men.

It calls for so many men because our political objective is not simple but vague and complex, and because there is no plan for recruiting and giving special training to a smaller number who would be more efficient for a simple objective.

If the State Department would make the objective simpler and more definite, if the War Department would not let quantities of troops be a substitute for special quality, we should stand a much better chance of achieving our war aims without an unending series of crises.

HITLER ORDERED DEATH OF SEAMEN

NUERNBERG, Jan. 14.—(AP)—In an effort to render American shipping construction useless by creating a shortage of seamen, Adolf Hitler early in 1942 directed German U-boats to kill or capture crews of torpedoed vessels, evidence introduced today in the Nazi war crimes trial disclosed.

The fuhrer's orders were disclosed in notes on a conversation between Hitler and Japanese ambassador Hiroshi Oshima in the presence of foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on Jan. 3, 1942. The notes were submitted to the international tribunal.

"The fuhrer pointed out that however many ships the United States built, one of their main problems would be the lack of personnel," the memorandum continued. "For that reason even merchant ships would be sunk without warning, with the intention of killing as many of the crew as possible."

"Once it gets around that most of the seamen are lost in the sinkings, the Americans would soon have difficulties in enlisting new people."

Other evidence intended to show that the Nazi naval command deliberately sponsored a campaign of sea terror was ready for submission as allied prosecutors sought to bolster the charges against Grand Admiral Kari Doenitz.

Doenitz is first on the list of 10 defendants whose individual cases Britain and the United States hope to conclude this week. Clearing the way for French and Russian prosecutors to start their cases next week.

Delegation Advocates 50-Year Jap Policing

TOKYO, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Allied occupation of Japan for as long as 50 years was advocated today by Tomas Confesor, chief Philippines delegate to the Far Eastern commission.

"I believe we should keep troops here for from 25 to 50 years," Confesor said in the first statement by any commission member on the length of military occupation.

COPS WATCH FEET

INDIANAPOLIS (UP)—When a burglar robbed Haag's drugstore, he left a clew almost as good as a footprint. Besides taking \$65 in cash, he made off with several pairs of size 13 socks. Indianapolis police are hunting a big-footed bugler wearing new stockings.

The state general fund of Wyoming is over \$4,000,000, for the highest in its history.

HOUSE MEMBERS HONOR JOE ERVIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Former colleagues paid tribute today to the late Rep. Joe W. Ervin (D-N. C.) before the House, after a brief session, adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Ervin was found dead Christmas day in his gas-filled Washington apartment. The coroner said he committed suicide.

Rep. Bonner (D-N. C.) told the House, "he was too devoted to his duty, took too much work home at night."

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) said "certain matters before the House disturbed Joe Ervin and disturb all of us who love the good. He worried over problems until it destroyed his health and life."

Rep. Whittington (D-Miss.) attributed the Ervin suicide to overwork, and Rep. Vursell (R-Ill.) said the problems of his country killed him.

Rep. Pickett (D-Tex.) described Ervin as "one of the soundest and best workers of Congress."

At the suggestion of Rep. Doughton (D-N. C.) the House passed a resolution of "deep sorrow" over Ervin's death.

TWO-IN-ONE COCONUT SHREVEPORT, La. (UP)—Two for the price of one.

Mrs. Gloria Vucinovich bought a coconut at the market, took it home and cut it open. Inside was another undeveloped coconut.

Santa Fe, N. M., settled in 1608, is the second oldest town in the United States.

RURITAN NATIONAL OPENS CONVENTION AT ELIZABETH CITY

ELIZABETH CITY, Jan. 14.—(AP)—Ruritan National launched its 16th annual convention here today with about 500 delegates present.

The opening day's events of the two-day session called for a welcoming address by Mayor Jerome B. Flora, followed by a business session during which district governors and national officers will make their reports.

Governor R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina will be the principal speaker at tonight's banquet. Strickland Gilliland of Washington will speak at tomorrow night's concluding banquet.

Carlton E. Holladay of Wakefield,

FARRAR TRANSFER & STORAGE WAREHOUSE DIAL 5317

Expert CLOCK REPAIR 5-Day Service THE JEWEL BOX Wilmington's Largest Credit Jewelers 109 N. Front St.

Wa., is serving as convention chairman. L. T. Hall of Windsor, Va., heads the national organization, which is made up of farmers and business men whose aim is community service.

COURT TEACHES PARENTS PORT HURON, Mich. (UP)—Parents of delinquent children here are going to school. Nine families were represented when the first of a series of classes in home-making was held under the direction of juvenile court.

WHY COUGHING KEEP MENTHO-MULSION due to a cold? Mentho-Mulsion will quickly soothe the irritated throat membranes, help loosen the tight phlegm and allay the coughing. First dose starts relief. Money back if not delighted. Use only as directed.

DEAF We are happy to announce a FREE DEMONSTRATION of the New BELTONE MONO-PAC HEARING AID—Only one-unit to wear, no battery pack, no battery cord—1/2 the weight of most hearing aids. AMAZING TONE, CLEAR AS A BELL. I will be at the Hotel Goldsboro, Goldsboro, N. C., Tuesday, January 15, and at the Cape Fear Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday, January 16, and Thursday, January 17. Hours—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. If you have friends or relatives that are hard-of-hearing—, invite them to attend one of these demonstrations. Call R. Cator Maddrey's room for appointment. SPONSORED BY RALEIGH HEARING AID COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

"The Regular Army Offers You One of the World's Best Jobs"

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF "The purpose of the Army's world-wide enlistment campaign is twofold: to release men of long and arduous war service who want to return to civilian life—and to build a strong Regular Army of volunteers.

"By our victory we have won the respect of the world. We can lose that respect, and with it our influence toward a just and peaceful world order, if we reduce our military forces to the point where they become weak or ineffective.

"The Congress has enacted and the President has approved legislation which makes enlistment in the Regular Army more attractive than ever before in our history. It gives the soldier a position in the new peacetime Army that merits the respect of all our citizens.

"Every American should know the valuable provisions in this new Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act. They help place your Regular Army on the highest plane of any army on earth—with advanced study, training and travel at good pay in a career of high duty and responsibility.

"There is a solid obligation on all of us to safeguard the victory we have won at such enormous cost. The rapid rebuilding of our Regular Army is a vital necessity if we are to meet that obligation."

Chief of Staff, United States Army MEN NOW IN THE ARMY who reenlist before February 1 will be reenlisted in their present grade. Men who have been honorably discharged can reenlist within 20 days after discharge in the grade they held at the time of discharge, provided they reenlist before February 1, 1946.



Highlights of the NEW ENLISTMENT ACT

- 1. Enlistments for 1 1/2, 2 or 3 years. (1-year enlistments permitted for men now in Army with at least 6 months' service.)
2. Enlistment age 17 to 34 years inclusive, except for men now in Army, who may reenlist at any age, and former service men, depending on length of service.
3. Men reenlisting retain their present grades, if they reenlist within 20 days after discharge and before Feb. 1, 1946.
4. The best pay scale, medical care, food, quarters and clothing in the history of our Army.
5. An increase in the reenlistment bonus to \$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid, or since last entry into service.
6. Up to 90 days' paid furlough, depending on length of service, with furlough travel paid to home and return, for men now in the Army who reenlist.
7. A 30-day furlough every year at full pay.
8. Mustering-out pay (based upon length of service) to all men who are discharged to reenlist.
9. Option to retire at half pay for life after 20 years' service—increasing to three-quarters pay after 30 years' service. All previous active federal military service counts toward retirement.
10. Benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.
11. Family allowances for the term of enlistment for dependents of men who enlist or reenlist before July 1, 1946.
12. Choice of branch of service and overseas theater in the Air, Ground or Service Forces on 3-year enlistments.
13. Privilege of benefits of National Service Life Insurance.
14. Reserve and A.U.S. commissioned officers who have been released from active duty may be enlisted in Grade 1 (Master Sergeant) and still retain their reserve commissions.

REENLIST NOW AT YOUR NEAREST U. S. ARMY RECRUITING STATION 203 P. O. BLDG. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT Dependable All-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE Nature's Remedy

QUINTUPLETS always rely on this great rub for CHEST COLDS To Relieve Coughs—Acting Muscles At the first sign of a cold—the Quintuplets' chests, throats and backs are immediately rubbed with Musterole. Musterole instantly starts to relieve coughs, sore throat and aching muscles of colds. It actually helps break up painful local congestion. Makes breathing easier. Great for grown-ups, too!

MUSTEROLE

GOOD YEAR '45 DEDHAM, Mass.—(AP)—The Dedham Society for Apprehending Horse Thieves reported at its 135th annual meeting that not a single horse had been stolen in Dedham during the past year, but that 300 active members had been added to the club. Total paid membership is now 2,216. The maximum age for entering the U. S. Military Academy at West Point now is 24 instead of 22 years