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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1946.

### TOP OF THE MORNING

I tried to be a skeptic when I was a young man, but my mother's life was too much for me, Cecil.

"Earnest Worker"

## Under The Microscope

The eyes of the nation turned toward Winston-Salem last night when Harold E. Stassen addressed the State Republican convention.

Mr. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, naval officer, and President Roosevelt's choice as one of the United States representatives at the San Francisco Security Conference, is the likeliest Republican candidate for the presidency in 1948.

What he said will be weighed by members of both leading parties with his eligibility for that office in mind. His every word will be under the microscope, by his own party to determine whether he merits backing and by the Democrats to learn what holes exist in his armor.

## Draft Extension

If the vote in the House Military Committee is the proper gauge, the draft will be extended for nine months. The committee vote was fifteen to eight.

The Senate committee still has to act, and obviously is reluctant to do so in this election year as recurrent postponements indicate. The delay this time is for but two days, but in view of the pressure for extension by the military establishment, coupled with the necessity of filling the ranks of the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces during these perilous times and the requirements for occupation force replacements, it seems probable that favorable action will be taken.

Thus again we may note that while the war is over the duration is not. However the proposal approved by the House committee is milder in many provisions than originally intended. Service, for example, would be limited to eighteen months, fathers would be exempted, and inducements limited to the minimum need above voluntary enlistments.

The objective on July 1, 1947 is an Army of 1,070,000, a Navy of 558,000 and Marine Corps of 108,000. In comparison with the figures for each during the height of the war, the totals appear very small. In view of the fact that Russia is creating an army above five million, the question is if it may not be too small.

## Sugar Refinery Strike

Some eight thousand workers in seven sugar refineries propose to cut off 70 per cent of the nation's cane sugar production by striking on Saturday. They are members of the AFL and the CIO.

Thus union labor tightens its grip on the nation and the remainder of the population, all the millions who make up the United States, can do nothing about it.

When a wage controversy was first

started the refineries offered a 13-cent hourly advance in wages to their workers. The unions demanded 15 cents. When the refineries failed to meet this demand the unions increased the ante to 18 1-2 cents, which seems to be the government's standard under its preposterous wage-price program.

It is not impossible to go without sugar, of course. But it is all so needless. The whole wave of strikes, including this in sugar refineries, would never have happened if Congress had enacted proper labor control legislation when union leaders first set out to dominate the land.

## The Meat Situation

A copy of an interview with W. R. Sinclair, president of Kingan and Co., appearing in the Indianapolis News of March 28, has reached this department. Kingan and Co. is a slaughtering and processing firm with headquarters in Indianapolis and additional plants in Richmond, Va., Orangeburg, S. C., and Dothan, Ala. In normal times its plants produce 5,800,000 pounds of meat weekly. At the time of the Sinclair interview the total had dropped off 2,000,000 pounds.

This is of particular interest in that it furnishes a basis of comparison with the larger firms in the same business which operate many more plants and whose normal production is many times larger than Kingan's.

Mr. Sinclair told the Indianapolis News reporter that in the week of the interview the Indianapolis plant would slaughter 500 cattle, instead of its normal 2,500 to 2,700. He added that 250 production employees had been laid off, that 250 sales routes had been closed and many others reduced to an every-other-week schedule.

The price of cattle, he declared, was from 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds over the limit it would pay and keep within the price ceiling. The situation in the company's other plants was similar.

At the same time meat "bootleggers" were operating with little or no restraint, distributing their black-market product at exorbitant prices. The existence of a black market is well known but for the most part its operators are successful in dodging the law. The consequence is that law-abiding retail dealers and housewives have on the one hand no stock in trade and on the other meatless tables much of the time.

The cure, says Mr. Sinclair, lies in the removal of OPA controls and ceilings. If the high prices of black market products are considered, he is undoubtedly right. No price resulting from this removal could be as high with the country's meat supply moving in legitimate channels from slaughter pens to consumer.

## Time For Showdown

Despite Russia's demand that the Iranian case be dropped from the Security Council agenda, Iran urges it be taken up and both sides of the controversy aired at the council table. Inasmuch as Russia got what it wanted there appears little reason to do so, unless the Council is prepared to force a showdown on Russia's revolutionary conduct.

It cannot be forgotten that the Soviet Union advanced perilously near the verge of aggression in Iran at the start, nor can it be overlooked that by keeping an army in Iran long after the date for its withdrawal it probably had its way with the Iranian government by means of actual aggression.

That is what puts the Security Council on the spot, for the United Nations Charter, which is supposed to bring peace again into the world, specifically prohibits aggression in any form. The Council, therefore, cannot go into the Iranian case from all angles without being ready to impose whatever punishment is provided for such offenses if it finds that Russia is the offender, as it is sure to do.

It would have been better to bring Russia to terms when the Moscow predisposition to rule or ruin was first manifested. Having failed on so many occasions, in the delusion that appeasement would produce harmony, the Council must either ignore Iran's plea, and so admit its impotence, or go to the mat with Russia in a final showdown.

## Atomic Age Secrecy

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The national control of atomic energy and secrecy, and espionage regulations are contemporary problems that are part of the broader problem of American military policy and that must be solved by a middle-of-the-road approach.

The protracted debate, which has not yet progressed beyond committee level and which has revolved around the McMahon and May-Johnson bills must come to an end; final Congressional approval of legislation for the national control of atomic energy is overdue. The reasonable compromise between those who would bar the military from any share of control over the development of atomic energy for military purposes and those who insist upon some military participation has long been obvious.

Today, atomic fission represents military power and little else; to exclude military influence completely from an atomic energy control commission is unthinkable. But it is equally unthinkable that the military should have dominant control; all the principles of democratic government dictate the imperative necessity for minority influence. The saner minds of those who have studied the problem have long agreed on these principles. Last week's unanimous acceptance by the Senate Atomic Energy committee of a revised Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon bill, which embodies this "middle-of-the-road" principle, comes, therefore, as a welcome relief to weeks of petty quibbling and unfounded and startling charges.

The problem of secrecy—not only about atomic energy but also about all political-military matters—is even more important to the future of the country than the exact composition of the Atomic Energy commission.

The atomic bomb and recent spy cases in Canada and this country have been seized upon as excuses for attempts to tighten greatly—and dangerously—the espionage laws. The scientists rightly fear that too great an emphasis on secrecy not only would tend to increase international friction but would also hamper the development of science, for mutual exchange of basic scientific information is the keystone of much of our material progress. The scientists hold, with some reason, that additional basic information about atomic fission—particularly that relating to its medical aspects—could be released, and their pressure toward this end has probably been helpful in securing the "declassification"—actual or projected—of some of the papers that were by-products of the atomic bomb.

But some of the scientists have gone to extremes in their demands for "no secrecy." A good many of them, and some of the public, have been disturbed by three specific instances—each one of them involving a scientist—in which restrictive measures were taken.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, present head of the Bureau of Standards and formerly associated at times in various capacities with the atomic bomb project, is one of three men whose cases have now become a sort of scientific cause celebre. Dr. Condon was invited through the Soviet Embassy, as were a number of other American scientists, to go to Russia last June to attend the 20th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science. He had accepted and was about to go when Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, commanding the Manhattan District, had Dr. Condon's passport canceled. This trip was scheduled during the war, before the bomb was used or its existence even known, and General Groves' action, though much condemned by some scientists, was undoubtedly justified.

The second case was that of Bertram Goldschmidt, a French scientist, connected with a Canadian atomic-bomb project. After a certain period of association with the project, Mr. Goldschmidt was told he must either become an American, British or Canadian citizen, or sever his connection with the project. This, too, seemed justifiable; governments—particularly when secret work is involved—usually require their trusted employees to be citizens.

But the third case—that of Frederic Joliot-Curie, a French physicist, and alleged to be Communist—is more dubious. The Westinghouse company, which is to hold a centennial celebration in mid-May, long after the war's end, planned to issue an invitation to M. Joliot-Curie, as well as to other foreign scientists. General Groves offered some behind-the-scenes objections, and the invitation was not issued to the Frenchman.

The scientists rightly ask how long this latter sort of thing must go on. If we are to put up intellectual bars around the country, intended to keep all foreign scientists out and all our scientists in, we will create as much of a barrier to international understanding as if we strengthen and build up tariff and cultural barriers. Some secrecy in connection with the atomic bomb and other military projects is essential, but again we must follow the middle ground.

Publicizing now every detail of the manufacture of the atomic bomb and of other armaments would serve no useful purpose. Indeed, as James Henle points out in a letter, full dissemination of all the facts about the atomic bomb to all the nations in the world would not stop armament or atomic competition; it might, indeed, stimulate it. For atomic development has by no means ceased, and dissemination of all the facts today would, as Mr. Henle notes, "merely put competition on a different plane, and every government will immediately proceed to expend time and money in perfecting a more deadly bomb than any other government possesses."

But as L. N. Ridenour has written in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago: "We can make an analogy (in our secret policies) with the way other weapons are handled. The design of guns is kept confidential yet the metallurgy of steel is dealt with in the usual way. Military aircraft are designed in secret yet the aerodynamic principles on which they are based, and even techniques such as flush riveting, are freely published and available to all. It is thus that scientific and engineering progress is made." While we must guard our essential secrets, until the necessity for national strength and national security has been eliminated by international organization, we must be careful that we classify as secret only highly important information, and that our attempts to preserve secrecy do not infringe on democratic processes. The experience of history has been that no military secrets can long be kept in any case, there is nearly always a definite time limit on their importance. We can, therefore, in attempting to define secrecy too broadly, grasp at a straw of security at the risk of imperiling those things we are attempting to secure. Today, there is still an aftermath of "over-secrecy" left from the war. But it applies not only to the atomic bomb. A Russian naval officer is arrested, at least ostensibly, for attempting to secure the "secrets" of a destroyer-tender—a ship that at best has picaresque secrets to offer. The Army has announced that it would no

## ITS SPRINGTIME ON THE RIO "GRAND"



## Ballerinas Practice All Their Lives On Tricks 'Jackie' Was Born Doing

By JOHN SIKES

It is probably the way I have with babies although I have never run for a public office and, therefore, have never professionally kissed the little tykes.

But, to repeat, it must be the way I have with them. Because just day before yesterday Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, who lives here, brought her 18-month-old Jacqueline—who is naturally called "Jackie"—in to see me.

And, the little flatterer, "Jackie" did not act as if I were an ogling monster when I made what passes as goody-goos in my vocabulary at her. She even cottoned up to me, as the boys say. Maybe I would make a good politician, a' that.

Well, I'm not here just to tell you that a little girl going on two years old came in to see me. No, Nothing so simple as that! And nothing so lovely.

No, it turns out that little babies don't just come in to see me for no reason at all: like grandbabies go to see grandpappies so the latter may go over the former.

There always has to be a reason why babies come to see me. Factly, there's always got to be a reason why anybody comes to see me. Makes me feel downright lonesome at times. Just to think that nobody, not even babies, just come to see me for myself alone. It is discouraging and it is cynical.

Just as my business tycoon friend Russ Parks came in to see me the other day. I was all flattered and flustered to think that he would just drop by, maybe buy me a coke. That wasn't it. He wanted me to act as treasurer of a movement to give a party to another old friend of ours who's leaving town pretty soon. (The reason I don't mention the name longer make public, officially, the whereabouts of units of divisional size or above.)

Let this old friend of ours is that I was so crestfallen when I learned Mr. Parks hadn't come to see me for myself alone I forget whether the party is to be a surprise or not.)

But this is a long way from babies, and even farther away from little Jacqueline Kennedy.

So let's get back to Jacqueline. Jacqueline has, for want of a better name, elasticity of joints. That should be fairly simple for you to figure out. But just in case you can't: "Jackie" has a tendency to move sideways as much as forwards. She can do what is known in the ballerina trade as a "split" without even trying. When she plays on the floor she sits in the split position about as much as she does in the regular position.

Furthermore, "Jackie" as soon eat her Farina with both feet over her ears as not. When she is playing on the floor and decides she wants to take herself a little snooze she just lays her head over her feet and lets it go that.

Parentetically, and to think that the ballet gals like Vera Zorina spent years and years and even more years learning the split. And so laboriously!

Well, it turns out that little Jacqueline was just born that way. She hasn't the slightest notion she's being cute when she lifts a left foot and catches it behind her right ear. And nobody has ever taught her the tricks. She came by them naturally. Mrs. Kennedy, her mother, is justly proud of the tricks little Jacqueline can do. But think of having a child who can do all manner of tricks without even having to bother to teach them to her. You certainly must

know some mothers who spend long hours teaching little Mary how to make a neat cursey so she can impress Aunt Susie when she comes around.

And, so far as I'm a judge, Jacqueline is just as natural as the next child. Nothing abnormal about her. She can frown a kiss at the nice man's just like your little girl.

She started this business as soon as she started to move around on the floor. She was 18 months old April 3 and she weighs about 21 pounds and she's maybe a couple of feet high. I've really forgotten now to tell people's height, even babies, without a tape measure and I didn't have one when Jacqueline came in to see me.

That's about all I can tell you about Jacqueline right now. We've been trying to get some pictures of her so you could see what I'm talking about. In a few days may be we will.

You know how taking baby pictures is. You just sort of have to wait around and catch them when they're in the right mood and pose.

## McKenney On BRIDGE

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY  
America's Card Authority

Open pair championship with Harold Harkavy, Ambrose Casner of New York became Life Master No. 53. While "Amby" is not well known around the country, he has long been recognized in New as a fine player.

The caliber of a player is best demonstrated when he holds poor cards. Most East players would have become discouraged with the shown; but when West opened the hand of spades, Casner decided to do something unusual as his only hope of contributing towards the defeat of the four-heart contract. He played the nine of spades on the first trick, and when West continued with the ace of spades, Casner dropped the deuce. This was a demand for a continuation and generally signifies the ability to ruff the next lead of the suit.

Therefore, when West played the five of spades, declarer thought that Casner was now void of spades, and put on dummy's ten-spot. Casner's jack won the trick, and as West still had to get a heart trick, the contract was defeated.

Often I have longed for an outspoken and blunt Moody, as I have watched gatherings wrecked by futile or fanatical speakers. When I hear devout Christians being harrassed by some crank, exponent of one of the many religious aberrations of the day, I wish for a modern Moody in the chair, who will say, "Sit down. You're crazy! You're crazy!"

I am sure some super-sensitive saints were shocked by Moody's brusqueness. Yet the effect upon the meeting was electric and stimulating. It cleared the air of conventional piety.

Let us not be timorous slaves! Conventional piety as we engage it. Thy work, O Lord, make us brave to contend for truth and order. Amen.

## Doctor Says—

## FINGER-SUCKING DAMAGES TEETH

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.

Irregularity of the teeth (malocclusion) results from a variety of causes. If this were not the case, all children who suck their fingers would have crooked teeth.

Most dentists who specialize in the corrections of children's teeth believe that if a child stops sucking his fingers after the third year of age, little permanent damage to the teeth results. The habit should not be forcibly broken at any time as the child may substitute another habit which is more difficult to control and which causes more damage—lip sucking.

If a child does not acquire the habit of sucking his fingers before he is a year old, he is unlikely to do so.

If a baby's sucking needs are satisfied in feeding, usually he does not resort to finger-sucking. Children who get their food easily from the mother's breast or from a feeding bottle with large holes in the nipple develop the habit more readily than do those who have to work for their food.

Physicians and dentists uniformly advise parents not to forcibly stop a child from sucking until they learn why he does it, for it is more important to remove the cause than it is to try to cure the result. Most older children who continue to suck their fingers will stop, but the sucking has become so habitual that it is practically impossible for them to quit.

Some children who are thumb-suckers apparently are bored if they are given suitable play materials, they gradually abandon the habit, for it is impossible for them to paint or build with blocks while sucking their fingers.

Other children need playmate, and it is better to spend time in encouraging the child to play with other children than in trying to stop him from thumb-sucking.

Mechanical devices upset a child so much that when they are taken off he immediately goes back to sucking his fingers. As this displeases his parents, he is then more disturbed than ever.

Most children have the urge to bite before and during the eruption of the teeth. Since the gums are not in contact in the earlier stages of mouth development, the fingers are inserted as substitutes.

Stop talking about the habit in front of the child, give him plenty of rest and food, do not restrict him or make him wear restraining devices, help him to find interests in life, praise him for everything he does well. These things will help him to drop his infantile habits.

Don't forget that a child enjoys being the center of attention, and fingersucking may be an ideal way of attracting attention. Parents are wise, therefore, not to act disturbed.

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

THE STRANGER, by Albert Camus, translated by Stuart Gilbert (Knopf) \$2.

"There's never any knowing what one may come to," the young Meursault reflects as this unusual novel, and also his life, his perverse but innocent life, approach their dramatic close.

The story is told in the first person by an Algiers resident. He holds an office job, has a girl friend Marie; he knows Celeste who runs a restaurant, Raymond who gets money out of women who gets money out of men, Siamon who loves the mangy dog he abuses.

At the start, Meursault's mother has died in the Home to which she was admitted when it became apparent that the ties between her and her son were slight and that he didn't earn enough to support her. On a two-day leave from work to attend the funeral, he fails to measure up to the conventions; he makes no parade of grief, declines to view the body, responds to the need for coffee and the desire for a cigarette.

Throughout the rest of the exciting book he continues to demonstrate this detachment. He stands aside while life rushes inexorably past.

But his misfortune is that he refused to allow him to enjoy this aloofness and indifference; he may turn up his nose at it, it will not turn up its nose at him. The more he stands aside, the more he moves into the middle of the things; the more he ignores the chains of the normal, involved existence, the tighter they were around him.

He is as helpless as the character in Greek tragedy, or the luckless German hero, "Sergeant Grischka." But he is more, for he is soberly indifferent; he can't be bothered with trying to save his fate, and can't even take any interest in it.

The author, welcoming like the hero the "benign indifference of the universe," is on the one hand a fatalist, but on the other a rebel against the notion that society is made for man, or man for society. Camus was editor of a French underground newspaper, and his book may be the first by a new-generation Frenchman you've had a chance to read. It's a chance you shouldn't miss.

♠ Q 10 7 4  
 ♥ 8 5 4 2  
 ♦ A 6  
 ♣ A 10  
 ♠ A K 5  
 ♥ J 7 6  
 ♦ 10 9 4 3 2  
 ♣ K 3  
 Dealer  
 ♠ 8 6 3  
 ♥ A K 10 9 3  
 ♦ K Q 8  
 ♣ J 7  
 Rubber—E. W. vul.  
 South West North East  
 1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass  
 2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
 Opening—♠ K. 11