

FOUR

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1946

**Lewis Guilty**

The first effective step to curb union labor domination since the new deal set out to give it everything came when Judge Goldsborough found John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers union, of which he is the head guilty of contempt of court for failure to call off the strike Lewis had ordered for November 20. It now remains to be seen how effective that step will be in stemming the rising strike tide.

Judge Goldsborough has a choice of three courses. He may sentence Lewis to prison. He may fine Lewis and the UMW. He may both fine and imprison Lewis. It is a moot question if a jail term for Lewis would meet the need or merely cast him in the light of a martyr. If the court should impose a heavy fine upon him, and let the union off, it is to be doubted if the ends of justice would be served. The one course which contains most promise is a heavy fine upon the union, not in a single lump but for every day the miners remain out.

When the contempt hearing started some observers mentioned a fine of \$200,000 a day. Should Judge Goldsborough have this amount in mind, and levy it upon the union, the strikers' reserve would soon be consumed.

However large it may appear at first glance, it is to be remembered that by calling his strike now John L. Lewis has not only crippled the nation's industrial output and encouraged strikes by other unions. He also created a fuel crisis in winter, when home heating is a problem at best and is unsolvable without coal.

It is not unreasonable to look upon him as Public Enemy No. 1. No Dillinger, no Jesse James, was ever responsible for so many deaths as will result from Lewis' coal strike. Judge Goldsborough is justified in breaking him, within the law.

**Public Health Bill**

A good deal of meaningless hair-splitting in going on concerning the proposed Wagner-Murray-Dingell public health bill. Some of its advocates seem hurt when critics say that the measure amounts to socialized medicine, and claim that nothing of the kind is intended.

It is true that the bill would not go whole hog in the direction of socialization, by having the government establish a monopoly on hospitals, clinics and doctors. It is equally true that the bill would regiment medicine—and that is always the first step toward eventual socialization. Once the doctor becomes dependent on the government for part or all of his practice and his livelihood, the beginning of the end would be in sight for free, private medicine.

Further, the fact that the bill makes government-administered health insurance compulsory instead of voluntary indicates the way the wind blows. One hundred million or more Americans would be forced to accept and pay for this insurance whether they wanted it or not. It would be deducted from each paycheck, precisely as are social security taxes, and the annual cost would run between \$37.50 and \$40 per capita.

Again, the measure would reduce and in many instances eliminate the patient's freedom of choice in selecting a physician. That is always true of schemes to make the practice of medicine in whole or in part a function of the state.

The great objections to the bill are that they would give an enormously costly bureaucracy stringent powers over the practice of medicine, that political favoritism would in great measure determine a doctor's earnings and success, and that the people would be compelled to pay for a state doctor when they might prefer to pay a private doctor. Those are facts and hair-splitting over words won't change them.

**U. S.-British Merger**

The agreement signed by Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Minister Bevin merging their occupation zones in Germany, may be reasonably expected to result in smoother administration both of relief and the domestic problems in the affected area.

It is unfortunate, for the future of Germany and European progress that efforts to bring the Soviet Union and France into the program have failed.

The effect of Russia's refusal in particular is regrettable since it but emphasizes the breach between Moscow and London on the one hand and Washington and London on the other. If anything, it draws the "iron curtain" a little lower. And with the communists steadily strengthening their influence in France it is obvious that the Paris government is either now or ultimately will take its orders from the Kremlin on all matters pertaining to Germany.

**As Pegler Sees It**

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, By King Features Syndicate, Inc.)  
 NEW YORK, Dec. 3. — Life, the pictorial magazine recently presented an article purporting to be a review of the communist movement, or conspiracy, in the United States by an expert.

The author was Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. The New York Herald Tribune selected Schlesinger to review a book called "The Plotters" by a man known by many names, including Arthur A. Derounian, Avedis Boghos Derounian and John Roy Carlson. Mr. Schlesinger thought well of the book itself and regarded the author as a sincere authority. In this latter particular he disagreed with Federal Judge John P. Barnes, of Chicago, who said from the bench, after a trial of the evidence, that Carlson was "a wholly irresponsible person who was willing to say anything for money," and added, "I wouldn't believe him on oath, now or at an time hereafter."

Of Carlson's chapter on the American communist party, Schlesinger wrote that it was "not so complete as his picture of the fascist, largely because the efficiently organized communist party is harder to penetrate by Carlson's methods."

The meaning of that remark plainly is that the communist conspiracy is more dangerous because it is less easily unmasked. Nevertheless, Carlson and, I gather, Schlesinger, too regard "fascism" as the greater menace. The reader with a free mind has a right to suspect that Carlson had undisclosed reasons for presenting an incomplete picture of the communist conspiracy. An outsider certainly would have, as Schlesinger writes, great difficulty penetrating the communist' iron curtain in American politics and unionism. But a person sympathetic with most, or all, of its aims might be loath to reveal it fully and might try to dismiss it as a secondary or unimportant threat. "But the chapter," on communism, "shows amply that Carlson's awareness of the proto-fascist use red-baiting as a means of smearing anyone to the left of General Franco does not suspend his conviction that liberals must nail down communist activity wherever it is clear and probable," Schlesinger continued. I should prefer plainer Americanese, but these double-double types do use an ideological geechee and we have to use their own wordage or they may say we distorted it. "Proto-fascist" is their way of saying "pro-fascist" or even "Facist William S. Gailmore, the sniveling thief" who lectures along the party line, once explained that he found the device "fascist-minded" to be useful, as it would be pretty hard to prove what was or wasn't in a victim's mind.

Canvassing Schlesinger's statements and assumptions, we find here that he does not accuse all anti-communist of "smearing anyone to the left of General Franco." But there are many Americans in "The Plotters" far to the left of General Franco who nevertheless indulge in "red-baiting." I have done it for years, even when "red-baiting" was regarded as undignified if not dirty pool. Why should the reds enjoy exclusive immunity from "baiting"? And, moreover, there are those who regard all opposition to communism as "red-baiting." Notwithstanding his "expose" in Life, which I thought deficient in important matters for reasons which I am at liberty to surmise, I think Schlesinger could have gone much further in "Life" without exposing himself to any reasonable charge of "red-baiting."

On the subject of "baiting," at this point, I offer an independent observation of Schlesinger's which, to my mind, after long study of the smear technique, is a pretty example of "fascist-baiting." To paraphrase the precocious Harvard study-boy, I would say he is sharply aware of the "proto-communist use of fascist-baiting as a means of smearing anyone to the right of Joseph Stalin."

He speaks of Merwin K. Hart as a member of an "unattractive group who may be described as members of the proto-fascist demimonde," and says Hart had participated "in practically every important anti-democratic movement in recent American history."

Schlesinger thus runs over a man and rolls on. We are to take his word that Hart is a very bad fellow. But I have been observing Hart for some years only because he has been so roughly attacked, and I have never seen evidence that he is pro-fascist, and he works so openly for American principals and against measures which he has a citizen's right to oppose, that not even by rhetorical license could he be called a political prostitute.

Only for the sake of argument do I take Schlesinger's word that Hart had been active in "anti-democratic" movements, but I would give Hart a cheer for that. This nation is not a democracy, but a republic, and there is a great difference. "Democratic" or "Democracy" will be found nowhere in either the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution and it was not by oversight that they were excluded. And "Democracy" has come to mean many things abhorrent to believers in the true republican form of our government, including "sexual democracy" and other variations that Henry Wallace described in Soviet Russia which his patron, Franklin D. Roosevelt, nevertheless damned as a dictatorship as absolute as any dictatorship in the world.

I had hoped to review in today's discussion the association of Schlesinger's father, Prof. Arthur Meier Schlesinger, with groups and purposes which the Dies committee held to be pro, or, as his bright young son might put it, "proto" communist. These references to the old gent are contained in the official report of this congressional committee to the congress of the United States. How young Schlesinger could have overlooked the national citizen political action committee and his father's implication in it, in his review of the red menace for Life, I cannot for the life of me, see. Just an absent-minded son of the traditional absent-minded professor, I take it.

But why the Herald Tribune would select young Schlesinger, and the Times would select Charles G. Bolte, the chairman and chief executive of the American Veterans' committee, to do Sunday reviews of "The Plotters" is less a mystery to me. I have been noticing this tendency of late and more markedly and

**SO'S MOLOTOV!**



**German Scientist Says Three Years Needed To Perfect Supersonic Plane**

WRIGHT FIELD, Dayton, O., Nov. 19. —(U.P.)—(Delayed) — Dr. Alexander W. Lippisch, former chief designer for the Messerschmidt Aircraft company in Germany, predicted recently that it would take "about three years" to make a practical airplane which can safely fly above the speed of sound.

Lippisch, working with the Army Air corps in experiments here, predicted that after commercial planes of this type are produced, flights could be made from coast to coast in an hour at a cost of \$75. He suggested that an economical speed would be about 2000 miles an hour and said that one plane could make three times as many trips as the best transcontinental plane today.

Between the speed of sound, 761 miles an hour at sea level, and the supersonic speeds of 1,000 miles an hour and up, lies the so-called trans-sonic wall where air conditions are strange and unpredictable and where normal wings, propellers and airfoils lose their normal characteristics.

He said that aircraft might pierce the "wall" by climbing to 40,000 feet and above where the density would be less and the shock waves consequently of less intensity.

"There they could build up through the trans-sonic to the super-sonic zone where there appears to be little danger from shocks," he said.

The ME-163, the fastest fighter of World War II, reached 621 miles an hour at 10,000 feet in October, 1941, he said, and a flying wing capable of 650 miles an hour had

more surprisingly in the reverend old Herald Tribune. For a while there, they had Bolte writing a Sunday feature about veterans' affairs and the A.V.C., a boisterous young rival of the legion and the AMVETS in the business of "capturing the veterans' mind." He never gave A.V.C. much the worst of it.

I might get around to old man Schlesinger's political associations tomorrow. In closing today I would note some remarks by Orville Prescott, also in the Times, in another review of "The Plotters" printed on a week-day. Prescott refers to "such seemingly respectable organizations" as the constitutional educational league and the national economic council. Why "seemingly"? Would the Times let anyone refer to a "seemingly" respectable woman without supporting the slimy doubt?

Prescott also says Carlson has "looked into the C.I.O. and labor union generally and, except for individuals like Petrillo and Joe Ryan, he awards them a completely clean bill of health." So he does and right there he proves again the unreliability which gave Judge Barnes to say he wouldn't believe Carlson under oath. I am willing to believe that Carlson speaks from ignorance here, but not that he speaks from information after capable inquiry, because the A.F. and L. is still crawling with thieving rascals and there are no more autocratic dictators in America than John L. Lewis and Dave Beck, of Seattle.

been developed at Vienna by the mans out of Austria.

It would have been in full production the Russians drove the Geruduction by this summer, he estimated. It was a flat, triangular plane but was wasteful on fuel.

He said he believed the supersonic plane would evolve into a flying wing.

"A supersonic plane would be easier and cheaper to build and much simpler to maintain. The

engine is much simpler for one thing," he said.

"Supersonic flight is not for war, but for peace. It should be purely a commercial development. The better the facilities for communication between nations, the better the peoples will know each other and will eliminate the differences that produce war."

**McKENNEY On BRIDGE**

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY  
America's Card Authority

72	▲K 104	▲Q 983
▲J 63	▲97	▲10
▲654	▲AQ 1073	▲K J 82
▲Q J 73	▲K 6	▲10 985
2	W N E	Dealer
	W S	
	▲J 65	▲AK Q 85 42
	▲9	▲4
	▲A 4	

Tournament—Neither vul.

South	West	North	East
1	Pass	2	Pass
3	Pass	3	Pass
4	Pass	4 N. T.	Pass
5	Pass	5 N. T.	Pass
6	Pass	7 N. T.	Pass

Opening—▲ 10

Written for NEA Service

It is nice to see a master play a good hand. Jeff Glick of Miami, a member of the committee for the national championships tournament to be held Dec. 8 to 15 at Hollywood, Fla., played today's hand at the recent Florida State tournament. It has one of the rare plays in bridge, the Vienna coup. In fact you might call it a double Vienna.

Glick won the opening lead in his own hand (North) with the king of clubs, and started to run off the seven heart tricks. East's first discard was the eight of diamonds and his second the eight of spades.

Glick now knew that neither the diamond or spade finesse would work.

On the seven hearts Glick followed with two hearts, and discarded the ten and four of spades and the ten, seven and three of diamonds. Then he cashed the ace and king of spades—and that is the Vienna coup play. Deliberately setting up a trick for the opponent.

At this point East held the queen of spades and the king-jack of diamonds.

Glick now led the six of clubs, and East was helpless. If he threw away the queen of spades, dummy's jack would be good. He discarded the jack of diamonds, and Glick led the diamond from dummy, went up with the ace, and the queen of diamonds was his thirteenth trick.

The moral of this hand, if there is one, is: Don't be too anxious to signal that you hold the missing high card.

**The Doctor Says— DO NOT DISTURB SHOULDER INJURY**

BY WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.  
 Dislocation of the shoulder results from the arm's being forced outward and upward until the head of the bone leaves the socket and rests below, behind, or in front of the joint.

A shoulder dislocation is indicated by the way in which the victim holds his arm and by the existence of a vacancy where the head of the bone naturally should be. Dislocations are produced by falls, unusual twisting motions, and strong muscular exertion.

A dislocated shoulder is extremely painful. The patient usually holds the hand on the injured side to support the forearm, keeping the arm close to his body. First-aiders should not attempt to reduce a dislocated shoulder. Unskilled efforts may further damage torn ligaments.

While it is possible to get a dislocated shoulder back into place without giving an anesthetic, usually it is not wise to do so.

The patient is placed flat on his back on a firm surface, and the physician holds the elbow on the affected side with one hand and the wrist with the other. The arm is pulled downward as the wrist and forearm are moved slowly outward. No attempt at force is made, because of the danger of further tearing the ligaments and muscles.

While the upper arm is held in this position, the elbow is brought around to the front of the chest and held there as the affected hand and forearm are swung across the body, to permit the hand to rest upon the opposite shoulder. At this point the bone slips back into position unless the head is caught in the torn ligaments.

When this method fails, the shoeless foot of the surgeon is placed in the armpit, to assist in getting the head of the bone back in place.

After the shoulder dislocation has been reduced, a large pad is placed in the armpit and the arm is bandaged at the side of the body, leaving the hand free. The hand and fingers are moved from time to time, to keep the muscles from becoming stiff.

It may be necessary to keep the arm in this position for some time. When the arm is moved, caution should be observed, to keep the head of the bone from slipping.

Any activity which requires sudden upward reaching of the arm or the use of the arm over the head may cause difficulties until the structures are finally healed. Shoulder dislocations have a tendency to recur, due to weakening and stretching of the joint capsule. An operation on the joint to keep the head of the bone in place is advisable in such cases.

A fracture complicating a dislocated shoulder is a difficult injury to treat. It is often necessary to insert a pin to hold the fractures together.

QUESTION: I have heard of the use of radioactive iodine in the treatment of goiter. My physician informs me that my heart is "weak" for surgery. Would the iodine treatment help me?

ANSWER: Your physician may facilitate an answer to your question by referring you to a hospital or medical center where radioactive iodine can be obtained. Only limited quantities have been made available as yet. The treatment attacks the goiter by releasing rays in the thyroid gland.

announcing grandly soon thereafter:

"Fellow-citizens, you are invited to come and see our magnificent press next Tuesday. This press, which will print, cut and fold 100,000 copies of an eight-page paper in an hour, will be placed in operation at exactly 3 P. M."

To which the rival journal rejoined with this helpful suggestion: "Be punctual, fellow-citizens when you go to see that grand new press Jim Bascomb is bragging about. Be there promptly at three. For exactly at 3:04 his entire circulation will have been printed and he can call it a day."

**Letter Box**

**GRATEFUL**  
 To The Editor:  
 The board of directors wish to express their sincere appreciation for your cooperation and assistance in the recent campaign to raise funds for the new Catherine Kennedy home.

The space in your newspapers which you were kind enough to give us helped greatly in insuring the success of this worthwhile project, and you may be sure was deeply appreciated.

CATHERINE KENNEDY HOME  
 By: Mrs. Albert Perry, Treasurer

Wilmington, N. C.  
 December 3, 1946.

**Star Dust**

**Short Shift**  
 In the newspaper world the day of personal journalism is gone, but recollections of the colorful past of fighting editors remain.

In the midst of a bitter rivalry between two small Southern newspapers some years ago, one of the editors stole a march on the other by slipping a new high-speed press into his establishment one night under the cover of darkness, and

**WHY WE SAY "RADAR"**



This miracle of World War II obtained its name from the initial letters describing its operations. RADIO Detecting And Ranging finding.