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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1947

Star Program

State ports with Wilmington favored in proportion with its resources, to include public terminals, tobacco storage warehouses, ship repair facilities, nearby sites for heavy industry and 35-foot Cape Fear river channel.

City auditorium large enough to meet needs for years to come.

Development of Southeastern North Carolina's agricultural and industrial resources through better markets and food processing, pulp wood production and factories.

Emphasis on the region's recreation advantages and improvement of resort accommodations.

Improvement of Southeastern North Carolina's farm-to-market and primary roads, with a paved highway from Top-sail inlet to Bald Head island.

Continued effort through the City's Industrial Agency to attract more industries.

Proper utilization of Bluetheal airport for expanding air service.

Development of Southeastern North Carolina's health facilities, especially in counties lacking hospitals, and including a Negro Health center.

Encouragement of the growth of commercial fishing.

Consolidation of City and County governments.

GOOD MORNING

Nothing is of greater value than genuine education, but the letters after a man's name are no proof that he is truly educated.—Henry M. Wriston, president Brown U.

Veterans Hospital

Having passed the House, the bill authorizing the Veterans Administration to establish a thousand-bed neuropsychiatric hospital in eastern North Carolina is now before the Senate, where our senators naturally will use the full power of their influence to have it approved.

Wilmingtonians hope the location finally settled upon will be in New Hanover county. And there are reasons why this vicinity should be chosen.

There are many tracts admirably suited to the purpose, convenient from the transportation viewpoint yet offering all the advantages of rural quiet, with ample woodland and level areas for parking and such athletic activities as convalescent patients may enjoy—quits, tennis, softball, baseball.

Neither water supply nor sewage presents a problem. And within easy reach is the Atlantic, for swimming and fishing—or just watching the breakers—and fresh water streams that also abound it fish.

Surely veterans whose nervous systems were shattered by the war could not be offered better environment, more congenial surroundings, in which to recuperate.

A Vague Bequest

When Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the United States District Court in Washington ruled that Rollins college, Florida, should get the \$1,500,000 left by William Hayes Ackland, the University of North Carolina was ruled out on the ground that Rollins had paid more attention to art than the university at Chapel Hill.

It appears that Mr. Ackland wanted his money to go to a southern school, which should bury him, his papers and pictures on its campus, and that Duke was his first and only specific choice. Duke turned the bequest down.

Now North Carolina will carry its case to the next higher court in the District of Columbia, says Dr. Frank P. Graham, and there is the possibility that before the litigation is ended the school finally successful in its effort to get the Ackland money will have had to spend a considerable sum and its net gain be materially reduced.

Being eccentric, perhaps Mr. Ack-

land did not foresee a court struggle as a result of vagueness with which he bestowed his wealth. But it often happens that wills, even when drawn by persons of clearer vision, find their way into the courts and the beneficiaries have to expend what little hoardings they possess in obtaining, or completely losing, the inheritance.

On the other hand, money is sometimes left in trust for unidentifiable heirs or institutions and lies in bank indefinitely, drawing interest but a cause of trouble for generations. We recall reading of a small sum of money so left by Benjamin Franklin—only a few dollars—which at last accounts had mounted to \$90,000. And Franklin was a sage gentleman who would not be suspected of leaving a doubt in anyone's mind as to the disposition of his worldly goods.

North Carolina university could use the Ackland fortune to good advantage, and is not to be censured for proposing to fight further for it. But Rollins could use it also, especially in its music department which, however small, has made an enviable mark for itself.

Worst Totalitarianism

When Adolf Hitler was increasing in power and the German people in consequence were losing more and more privileges, we in this country emphasized the difference between totalitarianism and independence.

Today we have even more reason to point out this difference and labor the harder to promote something at least resembling our independence among the weaker nations which were reduced to abject poverty and impotence by the world's worst war and are threatened with compulsory subjugation to a worse totalitarianism than even Hitler enforced in Germany at the height of his power.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the United States is the last powerful state which holds that the right of the individual to live his life as he chooses is the most basic and precious of all rights. This, especially, is the principle which makes all our institutions—free enterprise, representative government, freedom of speech and press and religion—possible. History has proven a thousand times that the destruction of this right is followed by the destruction of all other rights. The totalitarian state—whether it calls itself socialist, fascist, communist, or anything else—inevitably ends in oppression. The kind of government which controls the economic life of a country, sooner or later must control all other phases of life. If it tells a man what he must do, where he must work and who he must support, it will also tell him what he must say and think.

This is precisely what is happening in Europe where the Russians have taken command. Illustrations of what is transpiring in the part of Germany behind the Russian iron curtain were published by the New York Times of Tuesday. They show the rubble of what was the Siebel experimental airplane plant at Halle, from which the Reds have shipped all useable machinery, machine parts, sanitary equipment, whole bricks and steel girders. They show an aged couple expelled from East Prussia waiting at the Elbe for shipment to or near Meissen, and a group of men, women and children in rags also removed from their East Prussian abodes to be settled in the same region.

It is things like this that point up the case against the unopposed domination of the Soviets in lands beyond their own proper frontiers and must spur the few remaining free peoples to stem the communist tide wherever it is spreading.

As Pegler Sees It

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER
(Copyright, 1947, By King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW YORK—So far in my discussion of the goofy guru letters, I have proved that Henry Wallace was very intimately associated with Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Louis L. Horch. He sent Roerich to Asia in command of an expedition for the Department of Agriculture and he appointed Horch to several important jobs in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

The question now is whether Wallace, who once stood within a single heartbeat of the presidency and now aspires to the job on a third ticket, could have been silly enough to write such nonsense. I am referring to the mystical, oriental prattle in the letters which were offered to the republicans in the 1946 campaign. Three of the best experts on disputed documents have given their unqualified professional opinion that the hand which wrote two veritable Henry Wallace letters is the same that wrote the goofy guru letters. But even experts disagree, so let us come at the problem from another direction.

Wallace fell hard for Roerich, and within a year after he got into the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture had him traipsing over the Mongolian desert in pursuit of grass seed. Two distinguished American botanists who were sent along were so badly treated that the expedition wound up in a bad row. Roerich was not even an American citizen but a Russian with a French passport. He got into political situations in Japan and Manchukuo and our own State Department was terribly disturbed because the Department of Agriculture had issued American credentials to a foreigner to go messing around in the troubled politics of the Orient. It must be remembered that some of Roerich's followers in the circle here in New York, of which Wallace was an intimate, thought he was a sort of deity, a god.

At last they regarded him as a spiritual master and a supernatural intellect. Some of the letters which were written him by his disciples used the capital "H" in the pronoun "him", referring to Roerich as Christians do in referring to God or Jesus Christ. The goofy guru letters which turned up in the 1936 campaign and again in the 1946 campaign are similar in tone to letters from acknowledged disciples which finally found their way into court records in lawsuits tried here and in an income tax case against Roerich.

Wallace enjoyed the protection of secret forces during all these actions, but they were just the old, familiar democratic machine political forces and nothing occult. His name had to be kept out of the record and thus out of the papers. Otherwise, he might appear before the public as a blithering slob.

Wallace projected his influence in the Department of Commerce beyond his own departure by appointing Horch regional director for the states of New York and New Jersey a short time before President Truman finally canned him out of the Cabinet in the fall of 1946. Horch is still in there and he was chosen, after long negotiation with Henry, because Wallace thought him an appropriate person to possess the great powers of the position.

Henry fired his old guru, Roerich, in 1935 while Roerich was still chasing Mongolian grass seed under the guard of a group of Oriental musketeers armed with rifles mooched from the 15th U. S. infantry in Tientsin. Roerich never came back to the United States and in 1938 the Internal Revenue laid a bill against him for \$48,758 in old taxes, plus penalties and interest.

Remember that by this time Wallace and Horch both were sore at him. And bear in mind that it was common practice in the new deal to sick the Internal Revenue on individuals who got into trouble with powerful new dealers.

In the income tax case, Roerich, in absentia, lost by a hairline decision. Roerich had given Horch a complete power-of-attorney which certainly held Roerich in his power and Roerich's lawyers in the tax case charged Horch with "bad faith as a vindictive informer." The board finally held that Horch was not an informer but acknowledged that he did give information against his old master which was his only by reason of his fiduciary position under the power-of-attorney.

Horch was not as powerful or as important in the new deal as Henry Wallace. Therefore he could be sacrificed while Wallace was protected, and he was nailed in several proceedings.

This is from the record of the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals in the Roerich case: "Horch and his wife were received into Roerich's circle of associates" in 1922.

"During 1922, Roerich told Horch he wished to lead an expedition to central Asia for scientific and artistic purposes; that he had received messages from the occult world; and that he wished to paint pictures in the East and he asked Horch to give him money for the trip.

From 1922 until the latter part of 1935, the relations between Roerich and Horch were strengthened by Horch's adherence to a mystic cult of which petitioner (Roerich) was a leader. Horch addressed Roerich in reverential and affectionate terms. He failed to have Roerich's paintings appraised by dealers in the belief that they were possessed of healing powers. In correspondence Horch used a name which, Roerich stated, had been his in a past incarnation. Horch wrote that since their first meeting his one wish had been to gather together with Roerich's paintings for preservation and commented that he had considered selling a few to relieve a temporary condition."

Tomorrow I will quote from the record letters and other material showing that Roerich was regarded as a supernatural or preternatural being by Horch and other members of a circle of which Henry Wallace was certainly a familiar associate if not formally a member.

Air Crash Inquiries

Three major airplane disasters in fifteen days spur inquiries with the purpose of bettering a tragic condition and restoring public confidence in air travel generally.

President Truman has taken a hand by naming a five-man special board of inquiry on air safety headed by James M. Landis, civil aeronautics chief, Senator Brewster's subcommittee on aviation is devoting its attention to the situation and the C. A. B. is using every device at its command "from mudprint analysis to metallurgical baths" to trace the cause of the two Memorial day crashes and their sequel in the Blue Ridge mountains.

Certainly no effort should be spared in learning what was wrong with the planes involved in these accidents or in flying conditions, for only by properly diagnosing the cases can future similar crashes be avoided.

There is some feeling that the rules

governing pilots are too limited, that they are not free enough to use their own judgment in emergencies. Persons holding this view contend a pilot in the air should be as independent as the captain of a ship at sea.

Whether this would help solve the problem is not for the layman to say, but it is fair to think that as the responsibility for the safety of his plane and his passengers rest solely upon him, as with a sea captain, he might use his own judgement, which is usually fortified with long experience in the air, when the rule book does not offer a way out of an emergency.

This is for the authorities to determine, but it is obvious that there is need for overhauling federal air safety regulations, for further research to perfect all-weather flying, and a more intensive study of the causes of all air crashes.

"BUYER RESISTANCE"

The Book Of Knowledge

WILD HUNTING DOGS
The dingo, famous wild dog of Australia, was once tame. Dingos were probably brought to Australia a few thousand years ago by the primitive blacks when they came from the Pacific islands and Asia. No doubt a number of the animals either ran away from their masters or were left to take care of themselves when a family or small tribe perished in some catastrophe, and so they became wild. Now Australian natives sometimes catch dingos and tame them.

The early dingos spread over all of Australia, finding the hunting good. They were able to catch and kill all except the largest kangaroos. Hunting in a pack, they could take these too. When Europeans began to raise sheep in Australia, the dingos were very destructive. But they have now been pretty well killed off in the more settled areas.

Another wild dog is the African hunting dog, a strange-looking animal. Its ears are large and its coloration is a patchwork of black, yellow and white. It's body is lean, its legs long and its head massive. Some people think it looks like a hyena and call it "hyena dog." Packs of a dozen or less are common, and some packs contain 60 or more.

Throughout most of the bush country of Africa, these hunters roam, traveling over great distances. All the game leaves a region when the hunting dogs come through. The dogs follow their prey like well-trained hounds. They depend chiefly on the smaller and medium-sized antelopes and run them down, though the antelopes are the fleetest of the plant-eaters. The natives fear these large dogs (they are about the size of wolves) but there is no reliable account of the dogs attacking a man.

The hunting dogs make a chattering chatter, very bird-like and their hunt for such fierce animals. Their hunting call is a "hoo-hoo," much like the hoot of an owl.

The hole or red hunting dog of India, China and the Malay region is a close relative of the African dog, but it is smaller, about the size of a coyote. The holes are fearless hunters, even driving tigers from their kills. They occasionally kill a bear or a leopard. They do it by surrounding the victim, those in front holding its attention while others rush in.

The little bush dog of tropical America is thought to be another relative of the hunting dog. It is less dog-like in appearance, with short legs and tail, and a very large head. In habits it is shy and cunning. The Indians of the forest sometimes take the cubs from the dens in order to raise them. Cubs raised in captivity become quite tame, and can be used in hunting.

The raccoon dog lives in China and Japan and looks more like a raccoon, with its sharp nose, black mask and bulky body, than a dog. It is a true dog, however. Raccoon dogs live near streams and depend on fish and fruit, besides catching mice and rats. The fur of these small wild dogs is valuable.

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TOMORROW: — How to Make a Flower-Box.

Rackets In Housing

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON, — New York Republican Congressman Waldo Gwinn is now slated to head a House labor subcommittee probe of rackets in the building industry. If the committee does the job it has the chance to do this summer, there is no reason why it shouldn't hit the front pages day after day, as long as it wants to hold hearings. For just as much as big business monopolistic practices in restraint of trade need curbing, so the stranglehold of the building trades on the construction industry needs breaking.

The Gwinn subcommittee's main trouble, however, will be in getting witnesses to testify on the facts of life everyone knows.

The way the national building labor situation shapes up, most big industrial and commercial construction jobs are union shop. In all but a few of the biggest metropolitan centers, the home building industry is open shop. These open shop contractors usually pay the union scales and, in general, abide by union hours and working conditions prevailing in their area.

To many of these conditions that have now become traditional the employers may strenuously object—in private. But when it comes to making a squawk in public, the boss contractors have always been afraid to open their mouths. The reason is simple. If they start crusading against "featherbedding" or "made work" labor practices, the unions crack down. The contractor is boycotted. Next time he wants to hire union labor it won't work for him.

Because of the contractors' fear of reprisal these abuses have been publicized only in a general way. There never has been a national survey of abuses in the building industry. Not even the National Association of Home Builders, the Producers' Council or other trade associations in the industry have any documented information on the extent of these rackets in their own business. That's where the Gwinn committee has a chance to dig in and develop facts.

Among the many building trades' abuses that have been reported from time to time are these:

- Refusal to allow use of machines for digging excavations.
- Requiring steel workers to lay mesh in concrete.
- Refusal to handle ready-mix concrete.
- Requiring that only journeymen—not helpers or common labor—carry bathtubs or heating radiators from curb to house.
- Limiting bricklayers to a certain number of bricks per day.
- Limiting lathers to a certain number of bundles per day.
- Requiring three coats of plaster or wall when two is enough.
- Refusal by carpenters to hang more than a limited number of doors per day. Refusal to permit factory-fitted doors to be used.
- Limiting the size of paint brushes, prohibiting spray painting and requiring more coats of paint than are necessary.
- Refusal to handle window frames in which glass is fitted.
- And so on. All these practices run up the cost of house construction and are a direct factor in today's nation's housing shortage. Many of these conditions will not be found written in union agreements. They are simply imposed conditions which, if not lived up to, mean that union agents pull men off the job.
- From the unions' standpoint, the claim is made that work in the home building industry is so irregular and exploitation is so easy. Limitations of this kind are necessary to give workmen a minimum wage and protect their jobs. Guaranteed work weeks or guaranteed annual wage plans may have to be devised to solve these obvious weaknesses.
- But what both sides of this picture show is that labor conditions in the building industry need a complete overhauling if the cost of housing is to be brought down within range of the family of average means. The Gwinn committee has the chance to find the answer to that one, if it will.
- Everyone who has tried to break up the building rackets in the past has stubbed his toe. This includes even the Department of Justice.
- How much effect the new Taft-Hartley labor bill will have on these cases, if it becomes law, will be worth watching.

WHY WE SAY "JUDAS TREE"

A small tree of the Leguminosae species, found in the temperate regions of Asia and Europe, and in parts of the United States, derived its name from the legend that Judas Iscariot hanged himself from such a tree after he had betrayed Christ.

The Doctor Says—

GLANDULAR FEVER HARD TO DIAGNOSE

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

Infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever) may not be recognized unless special blood examinations are made. Although the disease is most common between 15 and 30 years of age, outbreaks in World War II occurred in older persons in Great Britain.

Infectious mononucleosis starts slowly with aching pains all over the body, fever, and sore throat. Fever is usually high and may last from a few days to a week. Joint pains, sweating and chills are frequent complaints.

Disease is suspected when enlargement of the lymph nodes occurs. Glands in the neck, armpits and groin become swollen during the fever stage. Spleen is also enlarged. In young children, enlargement of the glands in the chest and abdomen may result in cough and symptoms resembling appendicitis.

Sore throat is another sign of infectious mononucleosis. Throat is red and covered with membrane. In a number of cases, skin rashes develop, which may be confused with other childhood diseases.

Cause of infectious mononucleosis probably is a virus. Infections are most common in the spring or fall and outbreaks occur either as single cases or in epidemics. Incubation period is one to two weeks.

When the blood of patients with infectious mononucleosis is examined the white cells are increased in number, and there is an excess of certain forms.

Infectious mononucleosis is never a fatal disease. Recovery is complete, although relapses may occur. The enlarged glands and the spleen may last for a time after the patient apparently is well.

Patient should stay in bed while he has fever. Drugs may be given to ease the pain. In severe cases, a blood transfusion hurries convalescence. Public health officials do not quarantine for infectious mononucleosis because of the mild nature of the disease.

QUESTION: I have been vaccinated and am afraid I will be left with a scar. Is there any way I can prevent it?
ANSWER: No, but it will be a much less noticeable scar with the passing of time.

McKENNEY On Bridge

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

Written for NEA Service

Many of you will want to sit right down and write me a letter about low bid the bidding was on today's hand. I certainly would not like to play a hand with a void suit at three no trump—but suppose you were sitting in the East position, and your opponents did get to three no trump on the hand.

That happened to Mrs. Edwin L. Marks of Albany, N. Y., winner of the mixed-pair event in the recent Metropolitan Championships at Montreal, Can., and Mrs. Marks was confronted with an interesting point of play.

Strangely enough, several other pairs reached three no trump on the hand. The opening lead was won by declarer with the jack of clubs, a small diamond led to dummy's ace and the jack of hearts played. When East failed to cover, the declarer let it ride, played to the other heart from dummy and finessed the ten-spot. This making four hearts, five diamonds and a club.

However, when declarer led the jack of hearts against Mrs. Marks, she recalled that South had bid hearts, and if he held five of them, her partner, West, might have the blank king. Mrs. Marks decided that that would be the only way she could lose by covering, so she covered the jack of hearts with her queen. This held the contract at three no trump as declarer could make only three heart tricks.

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