

Wilmington Morning Star
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partition plan, a plan without backing of enforcement.

If this isn't war, what is, one might like to ask the council?

If the shooting of one national by another isn't serious business—and not bluffing—and the Security Council doesn't know it, the United Nations should reappoint the council.

JC's Christmas Program

Wilmington is to have a Christmas tree ablaze with light tonight. Not the great tree in Hilton park, the early lighting of which has met councilmanic opposition,

but one on the post office lawn which will shed its benison upon young and old henceforth through the holiday season, with appropriate Christmas music at intervals.

And all because the Junior Chamber of Commerce believes wholeheartedly in the traditions and spirit of the season.

Starting early, the Jaycees have worked, as they work at everything they undertake, with unflagging zeal to make this period one long to be remembered.

munist Party has ever gotten very far. For there is always the assurance that, once outlawed, the party would dissolve into "front" groups and become more slippery than ever.

This is not to say that our jurisprudence is perfect, but as long as we cling to the principle that no person may be convicted of law violation, whether misdemeanor or felony, without conclusive evidence, Mr. Clark obviously has the right of the argument.

It is up to the Thomas Committee to produce this evidence, an undertaking we hope can be brought to a successful conclusion in all cases shadowed by the committee's suspicions. This country needs a purge of all un-Americanism, but it can come only when the proof is forthcoming.

As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER
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WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—I should like to report more about the Josephson brothers, Leon and Bernard, and the Cafes Society, uptown and downtown, New York, which have been given a great deal of free advertising in the night club, amusement and underworld columns of our press.

Such copy is optional, it has absolutely no news value. Ed Sullivan, who covers this run for the New York News gave us a good example recently in an item gratuitously announcing the beginning of an engagement at the uptown house by Larry Adler, a vaudeville act, who plays the mouth organ.

Last February, the Thomas committee on un-American activities discovered that Leon Josephson obtained by fraud an American passport for Gerhart Eisler, the chief of the Soviet conspiracy against the people and the government of the United States. Bernard Josephson, which operates both cafes, a vaudeville act, who plays the mouth organ.

Eisler's passport was issued in the name of Samuel Liptzen, age about 55, born in Lipsk, Russia, who came here in 1909, became a citizen in 1917, helped to establish the communist party in the United States in 1920 and has been a member ever since. In 1920 and has been a member ever since. Liptzen has an office in the building at 35 East 12th St., which houses the national and state communist parties, The Daily Worker and Freiheit, a Jewish paper which shares machinery with The Worker. Liptzen professes to be a humble handyman for Freiheit and strikes the pose of a confused but philosophical greenhorn. Actually, he is a shrewd, active communist and a liar by the record. He made a trip to Canada in 1945 to "collect bills" for Freiheit, about the time the Russian atomic spy ring was in action.

Edward Kuntz, a lawyer, representing Liptzen and Freiheit and who formerly represented The Worker, tried to convince the committee that Freiheit was not a communist paper because some of its employees and contributors could not be shown to hold party cards. He said, he himself, was not a member, although he was sympathetic to "most of communism." He had been chief of a staff of 30 members of the International Labor Defense, a notorious communist agency, and an habitué of both of the night clubs of the Josephsons.

The application for the false passport for Eisler, issued in the name of Liptzen, was accompanied by Liptzen's naturalization papers. Liptzen told the committee under oath that these papers were stolen by a burglar from his room at 228 or 230 West 14th St. in the summer of 1932 or 1933. He said he raised an outcry and that the police came but did nothing. He lived in this apartment three or four years but could not remember the address.

Louis J. Russell, a former F.B.I. man now a detective for the committee, said Liptzen actually took two years to report the theft of his papers, a precious possession of every naturalized alien. He testified that the thief would have had to pass through three bedrooms where three persons were asleep, and a kitchen, to get to Liptzen's room. One of the persons in the apartment that night remained unidentified and Russell said he had ground for a belief that this person was Eisler, himself, although Liptzen swore that he had never met Eisler or Leon Josephson, either. Actually Liptzen and Leon Josephson were old friends and it is incredible that this founding father of the anti-American conspiracy, employed around headquarters, remained a stranger to a man who was sent here on a charge.

Leon Josephson, convicted of contempt of Congress in the district court in New York. He got one year and a fine of \$1,000. He is now out on appeal. A government expert swore to his opinion that Leon Josephson filled in the questionnaire in the application for the passport which was issued to Eisler. This was done in August, 1934, and Eisler proceeded to Paris as Liptzen and there got a visa from the Soviet authorities for a trip to Russia.

In December, 1934, Barney Josephson went to Spain although he had been idle and appeared to be broke. The next year, Barney is detected as a sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. This was a branch of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which passed a living allowance to Leon Josephson, a living allowance in New York. It also financed the triumphant return to Yugoslavia of Drog Tito, the butcher who later murdered five American Army flyers by shooting them down, unarmed, over territory which the United States had liberated from the Germans.

Leon Josephson was arrested in Copenhagen in 1936 with George Mink, a Russian communist, who had four American passports. One had been issued to Harry Hyman Kaplan, of Trenton, N. J., the Josephsons' home town. Kaplan owned a hotel in Trenton and Barney Josephson had worked for him. Mr. Russell testified that Kaplan said his passport had been stolen by Barney Josephson. He told Mr. Russell, however, that he couldn't prove it.

An applicant for a passport must be accompanied by a witness to identify him. Apparently the identifying witness is not required to establish his own true identity. A government expert swore to his professional opinion that Eisler's witness, who identified him as Liptzen, was Leon Josephson. Bernard A. Hirschfield, Bernard, of course is the first name of Josephson's brother. Hirschfield was their mother's maiden name. In the same vein, the name of Berger, which Eisler sometimes used here, was the maiden name of Liptzen's mother.

Leon was born in Libau, Latvia, now in Soviet Russia, but Barney was born in Trenton of the same parents. Both enjoyed American freedom and opportunity, but Leon, nevertheless, told the American consul-general in Copenhagen that he put above all the laws of the United States the orders of his communist central committee.

Edward Kuntz, the "non-communist" lawyer for Liptzen, The Daily Worker, Freiheit, and the director of the great communist legal staff of the spurious "Labor Defense," was asked whether he knew Leon. Yes, he did.

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 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 Topsail Inlet to Bald Head Island.

Continued effort to attract more industries. Proper utilization of Blumenthal 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

Gaily and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all. Solitude and melancholy are poison; they are deadly to all, and above all to the young.

Outlook In 1948

Everybody is looking forward to 1948 and for the most part wondering what it will bring forth, not alone in politics, but in business and economics. In answer to this widespread wonderment, the United Business Service of Boston, passing up politics, predicts there will be continued "high activity and good earnings" next year.

The Service forecasts the total volume of business probably will show a 2 to 3 per cent gain over this year "as a result of moderate expansion in the automobile, building, steel and other durable goods industries." Optimistically, it says there is little likelihood of an appreciable business recession in the coming twelve months.

It believes the inflationary trend will continue through most of next year, with "much depending on the unpredictable crop situation." Wholesale prices are in for a further rise of 6 to 8 per cent. But, barring a major crop failure, the Service adds, "there is a good chance the inflationary movement will culminate sometime next year."

The national income is due to advance as a result of a slight rise in production. It may reach the astounding total of \$215,000,000,000. This will compare with approximately \$195,000,000,000 this year. Steel production will continue to fall short of domestic and foreign demand, "although new capacity is expected to lift this year's total ingot output of about 84,000,000 tons to 86,000,000. Truck production will show little increase but passenger car output should increase further. "Five and one-half million trucks and cars seem likely next year," an increase of half a million over 1947. This depends, naturally, on the labor situation.

Building will advance, says the Service, with new construction expected to reach \$14,500,000,000, a 15 per cent gain over this year. "Another round of wage increases running between 5 and 10 per cent" is in prospect. Corporate earnings will be lowered somewhat by rising costs, and the stock market is likely to move in a wider range and at somewhat higher levels.

Whether this forecast is proper cause for hope or discouragement is beyond our ken. However, it could be wished that the end of the inflationary trend, expected sometime in 1948, might be speeded up, if only in the interest of better rest at nights for the harried public.

The Holy Land Fight

The United Nations Security Council appears to be shying away from the Palestine slaughter, giving as its reason that it wishes to wait and see if the Arabs are bluffing about waging war.

This is the height of something or other. If the Arabs haven't been waging war in Palestine, then it was a good rehearsal. The slaying of more than 100 persons, most of them innocent of participation, is traceable directly to the United Nations

"KING'S HIGHWAY"

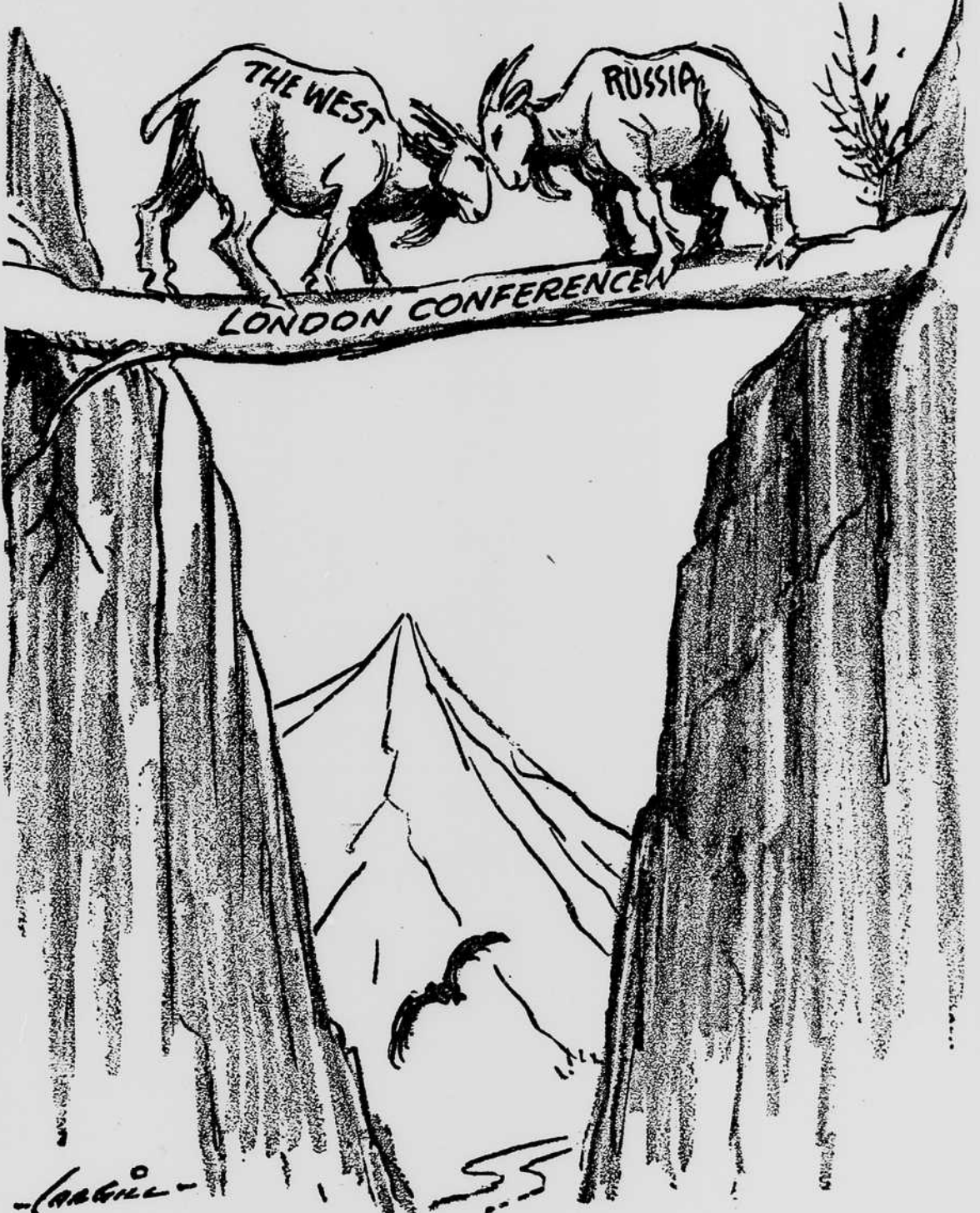


Illustration by Joseph Alsop

Turning Point In London

By JOSEPH ALSOP

LONDON.—There is a kind of tense, unspoken drama in the air of London at the moment. At Lancaster House, the wranglings of the Foreign Ministers make it clear more apparent that the formal division of the world is about to occur. The morning papers, bringing news of France and Palestine, daily proclaim the magnitude of the burden the United States would have to shoulder to meet the Soviet challenge alone in the divided world ahead. And here, meanwhile, in the ancient government offices along Whitehall, in the coalfields, and in the industrial cities of the north, the question of the British future is being decided by the British people.

For Americans, this is a vital question. If Britain continues to lose strength, as she has been losing strength continuously since the end of the war, the whole task of meeting the Soviet challenge will fall squarely upon us in every region of the world from the Baltic to the China sea. Under the circumstances, it is fortunate that Britain at last seems to be rounding the post-war corner.

Outwardly, things are worse than last year. To be sure, the grim and battered drabness of London is now here and there relieved by a little new paint, which gives the effect of the first hesitant buds of a very late, very cold spring. But ratios are lower than a year ago. Queues are longer. People look more shabby and seem less optimistic. The simplest, most ordinary pleasures of life are more expensive and harder to come by. Underneath this depressing surface, however, three major events are at last beginning to take shape, which by this spring should give the British people far better grounds for hope than they have had before.

Let 'em Eat Less Meat

By PETED EDSON

WASHINGTON, — Charles Luckman, the big Boston soap and food-saver man, was not yet decently out of town when the President's Cabinet Food Committee called a press conference to announce it was still in the eggless and meatless day business. Also to introduce Luckman's successor.

He turned out to be a big, fair-haired boy of 31 named James A. Stillwell, from Chickasha, Okla. Before coming into the State Department in 1942 he sold automobiles. But he apparently never made \$300,000 a year at it, or he wouldn't have stayed in Washington these past five years, working on lend-lease, occupied Areas and such stuff. He's now special assistant to Under Secretary Lovett.

It was Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson who stole the spotlight at Stillwell's first show. He did it by admitting that, while there was no official government slogan to "Eat Less Meat," that is the desired result. It's to go on at least until fall, when the next grain harvest comes in and farmers can get back to feeding livestock and poultry in the style to which they are accustomed.

The experts have figured it out that there's going to be only 146 pounds of meat, per capita, in 1948. Don't ask how they know this, but they say they do. This 146 pounds a year amounts to not quite three pounds per week, or about six ounces a day. If you can't visualize six ounces of meat, it's the equivalent of four hot dogs. This 146 pounds for 1948 is 10 pounds less than the average person is consuming in 1947. This means three ounces of meat — two hot dogs — less per week next year. In summary, you'll get the equivalent of only 26 hot dogs per week next year, instead of 23.

Americans have lived on a darn sight less than 146 pounds per average in years past. In 1938, the average consumption was 126 pounds a year. In 1943, Leon, nevertheless, told the American consul-general in Copenhagen that he put above all the laws of the United States the orders of his communist central committee.

Anderson won't say what the ceilings would be if he had power to slap them on today. His reason is that there are too many speculators now operating on the markets.

To the meat industry's contention that price controls and rationing would mean a return to black markets and still higher prices, Anderson replies that he hopes for greater powers to regulate black markets than were available to OPA in wartime.

It is a bit difficult to see how price controls can be put on meat without also rationing meat. But there are no plans to reimpose rationing at this time. Anderson is against it. He says it's too hard to ration just one article in the economy. He also points to the fact there were price controls on such items as soap and clothing in wartime, and we got by without rationing. But if the meat packers and the livestock raisers and the consuming public don't cooperate in eating less meat, Anderson admits that rationing may become necessary later on.

Teach Children Values In Food

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, MD. Proper food selection should be taught children at an early age, to make them aware of the war effort, and its relationship to good health.

The nutritional education of the American people has developed enormously in the last five years, largely as a result of the war effort and to improved economic conditions.

Until they reach the age of 10 or 12, children have little opportunity to select their own food, unless their parents are aware of the desirability of their learning program has been an important element in directing the attention of parents and children to the importance of proper food selection.

Children should acquire early in life a willingness to accept pasteurized milk, the ordinary vegetables (cooked or raw), fruits, whole - grained cereals, and breads, eggs and simple sweets. Children who are inadequate diet, for normal children seldom crave sweets.

The school day should start with a good breakfast consisting of pasteurized milk, tomato juice or a citrus fruit, an egg and a whole - grain cereal or toast. Coffee has no place in the diet of children, for it tends to displace milk.

The school lunch should include pasteurized milk and a main dish of protein food, such as beans, eggs, macaroni or spaghetti made with cheese or meat. A thick meat soup is also a good main item, and it may contain some vegetable.

Ice cream and fruit, not cake or cookies, are the best all-around desserts for growing children.

and an even stronger one from the Bank of England, Dalton has the major responsibility for wasting \$1,200,000,000 on convertibility. The loss leaves Britain in a temporarily desperate financial situation. But the replacement of Dalton by the brilliantly able Sir Stafford Cripps, and the integration of the whole national economic effort under Cripps' direction, give hope of better things in the future.

Finally, with the British workers and British government getting down to business, it is most important of all that the United States is also getting down to business. The embryo pattern of economic organization for the non-Soviet world can be dimly discerned in the Marshall plan. At the same time, the Marshall plan will at last begin to provide the new capital which Britain so urgently needs. Without the Marshall plan, the British cannot pull through. The present program may prove to be no more than a beginning, but the fact that the beginning has been made at least offers the British (and therefore, indirectly, ourselves) a way out of what would otherwise have proved a dead end street.

Let us make no mistake about it. Before we can relax our own efforts, there will be many bad times to get through here in Britain. Dr. Dalton's financial errors are likely to result in further ration cuts this winter. There is also a grave possibility, if the Marshall plan is passed too late, that there will be another run on the British Treasury.

The prospect of ration cuts is already driving the Left-wing group in the Labor party to urge economy overseas. If we do not grasp the need to maintain our partner in health and strength, we must be prepared for troop withdrawals from still more important key areas, including even Germany, on the pattern of the withdrawal from Greece. As for another run on the British Treasury, it would bring the British Commonwealth down in ruins, and leave us facing the Soviet Union to all intents alone. In short, the British people and the British government are doing their end of the job with a nerve and a willingness to tighten their belts that any foreigner must admire. The real question here is whether we in America, in our own hard-headed, cold-blooded interests, will do our share of the job wisely, generously and in time.

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Are They Disabled?

An Editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch

How many of the 35000 Army and Navy officers now drawing disability retirement pensions are actually disabled by virtue of illness or injury suffered during their military careers?

In Myers' case, retirement (for an undisclosed cause, which Secretary for the Air Force W. Stuart Symington has indicated was a nervous breakdown) meant monthly pay of \$50 for the ex-officer, free from income tax. This was provided under military regulations which retire an officer incur disability while on active service at 75 per cent of basic pay. This came to \$6,000 a year for the retired Air Force major-general.

The nation should welcome this inquiry of conditions in the military establishments. The Army and Navy are no less subject to bureaucratic evils than any other governmental agency which can spend without having to earn. Indeed, the uncritical public acceptance of military expenditures in wartime almost inevitably results in some excesses, which must be corrected later.