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MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

With confidence in our armed forces—their unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.
—Roosevelt's War Message.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944

Our Chief Aim

To aid in every way the prosecution of the war to complete Victory.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944

Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis truth alone is strong;

And albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng

Troops of beautiful tall angels to ensnare her from all wrong

... Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the Throne!

Yet that Scaffold sways the Future; and behind the dim Unknown

Standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above His own!

James Russell Lowell

Clearing Trouble Spot

President Roosevelt's trip to Hawaii, aside from the political advantage it brought him and the Democratic party, might well have helped clear up a long standing trouble spot in our Pacific war machine. That trouble, briefly, consisted of General MacArthur's dissatisfaction with the high command's grand strategy—his belief that his own theater, the Southwest Pacific, should have been accorded more recognition and therefore more men and equipment. During the last year, as the front pages have told us, the emphasis has shifted away from Australia, New Guinea, and General MacArthur. It has shifted to the central Pacific where Naval task forces under Admiral Nimitz have been pushing the offensive against the Japanese. And meanwhile MacArthur has been left to do what he could with what he had.

It is well known among naval and military leaders that the Pacific war is far ahead of schedule—months ahead. The timetable drawn up earlier in the war has long since been bypassed and Americans now fight the Japs in territory they hadn't planned to occupy for months hence. This is due to many factors, including a probability that we early overestimated the Japs' fighting ability, that we credited them with being super fighters who would stop at nothing to carry the Emperor's banner forward. The last year's fighting experience has disproved that.

In view of all this, the high command decided to use a more direct approach to the Japanese homeland—the approach by way of the Central Pacific. The wisdom of that decision no one could deny now.

No one has ever accused MacArthur of being other than a good soldier. And as such, he has constantly done the best he could with what he had. And he, as much as anyone else, must be gratified to see the Central Pacific offensive meeting such success as the papers tell us now. And he must be gratified to see that it will not be necessary to reach Tokyo by means of the slow, costly steps such as the taking of Guadalcanal and portions of New Guinea.

Since the Central Pacific war has moved forward so rapidly, and since the conference with President Roosevelt, possibly the next few months will see new and bigger offensives in which General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz, and the other Pacific war leaders will forget any differences they have had and concentrate solely on taking the war into Tokyo.

Straws In The Wind

Two items of news have lately come out of Europe which, though not of world-shaking or even Page One importance, provide another revealing glimpse of the state of German strength and morale. One is an ultimatum from Norwegian patriots to their Quisling countrymen of the Nazi police force. The other is a statement by the German confessional church, said to be the strongest denunciation of Nazism the German clergy has ever made. Both declarations are bold and confident. Their tone is not that of terrified minorities, but of men whose words are backed by strength as well as right, and who therefore do not fear.

The Norwegian patriots ordered the officers not to seek out youths who had fled Nazi conscription, on pain of meeting "the same fate as that of Police Inspector Lindvig and Sheriff Horgen." (Both these men, notorious

Nazi collaborators, were killed by "unknown assailants.")

The Quisling sheriffs were told that the order "is not to be regarded as a suggestion, but as a command coming from the highest authority in time of war."

Within Germany, the Confessional church attacked the barbarous record of the Nazis in words of eloquent and righteous wrath. Without mentioning the Nazis by name, the message indicted them on all "counts" of the Ten Commandments, and found them guilty.

Granting the state's right to impose death on criminals and enemies of war, the message stated that "the divine world order knows no such terms as 'to expunge,' 'to liquidate' or 'valueless life' with regard to human beings. To slay human beings because they are related to criminals, because they are old or mentally afflicted, or because they belong to a different race is not the use of the sword sanctioned by Scripture.

"We have often remained silent," the Confessional leaders recalled, "have said too little or have been too timid to stand up to our conviction that God's Commandments apply to us and to our time."

But there is no timidity now in this group, so long the target of Himmler's sneering attacks, nor among the valiant Norwegians who for four years have endured and fought against death, terror, privations and insults at Nazi hands.

Where are the dread Gestapo and the SS guard, that men in Germany and Norway can speak out for decency and right?

When, after so many dark years, men in Nazi-occupied countries dare to talk again of justice and ethical living, the Nazi hold must be slipping everywhere.

Reds' Future Plans

What does the Soviet government propose to do domestically following the war?

That's a mighty important and intriguing question for those thinking of the post-war world.

Top among the many answers is that of Henry Cassidy, who has just returned to the United States after nearly four years as Associated Press correspondent in Moscow. The people of Soviet Russia, he says, who have lived through 27 years of revolution, civil and foreign wars, famine, five-year plans and purges, face another decade of toil before they will be able to relax and enjoy themselves. He says that, according to strong authority, the Russians envisage two more five-year plans, designed to build up heavy industry and capital goods, rather than light industry and consumers' goods.

When the first of the revived five-year plans will begin depends on when the war will end. Despite the rapid progress of the Red army's summer campaign, there is little over-optimism in Moscow about an early end to the war. The Russians thought it would end in 1942 and it didn't. Since then, they have been chary about predictions.

One Soviet authority, however, in as good a position as anyone to peer into an admittedly cloudy crystal ball, has estimated that, barring the unexpected, such as the next bomb actually hitting Adolf Hitler, it will take until next summer to destroy Germany militarily. When that has been accomplished, the Red army men who have fought on the fronts already for three years, the partisans who have worked behind the German lines, and the people who have lived under or away from Nazi occupation, will return to the hard work of long range planning.

The first five-year plan, launched in 1929 and completed technically in four years, was designed to start reconstruction and industrialization of the Soviet union. Successive plans aimed at carrying on the economic development. The Soviet authorities were drafting a broad fifteen-year building plan when they were interrupted by German invasion.

The post-war five-year plans, as now contemplated, will be designed to repair, and once more to build up, the productive power of the country. Despite the largely successful evacuation of factories to the east in 1941, and the development of industries in and beyond the Urals, which have helped to make the Red army more than a match for the Wehrmacht, the Soviet economic system has suffered heavily from the war.

Lesson For Dictators

As the great dictatorships of Germany, Japan and Italy crumble on their rotten foundations, it is with a feeling of pride that we in the United States point to the production records of free enterprise, compared with the much boasted efficiency of the totalitarian governments. The output of American industry has even surpassed our most cherished hopes.

Take oil, for example. In no place on earth except in America where the system of freedom of enterprise has been recognized, could such a record have been made.

After Pearl Harbor, American refiners were informed by our government that the then 40,000 barrels daily production of 100-octane gasoline would have to be increased to about 200,000 barrels daily by the end of 1942 to supply military operations.

The oil industry went to work on a construction program which involved 450 domestic oil refineries and 189 separate projects of various types of installations necessary to the manufacture of special ingredients essential in making the finished product.

Today the Allied flying forces, less than three years after Pearl Harbor, can tap well-springs of high octane aviation gasoline for 500,000 barrels daily.

Commenting on this, W. R. Boyd, Jr., chair-

man of the Petroleum Industry War council, says: "It is in truth an accomplishment resulting from the teamwork of this typically American industry of ours and our government, the fruits of a program in which management, patriotic workmen and technologists organized by the Petroleum Administration for War and supported by the army and navy and such civilian agencies of government as the War Production Board and Defense Plant Corporation, each were assigned a role which everyone played magnificently."

Our Factory Fighters

The furloughing of experienced men from the army to work in tire factories does not mean that our labor shortage is becoming alarming. It simply means that tire manufacturing is heavy work. Much of it can't be done by 4-F's, the aging, or women.

Before synthetic rubber was sufficiently plentiful, tire factories had to lay off many men. They went to other factories or into service. Today, with ample rubber, it is easier to bring back former workers from the Army than to alter present employment regulations.

And these men will still be in the fight. As the enemy retreats and destroys railroads, these supplies must be moved by truck. Trucks mean tires. And since synthetic tires wear out more quickly than those of natural rubber and are frequent casualties along with the trucks that they carry, there must be added production, and quickly.

Fair Enough

(Editor's Note.—The Star and the News accept no responsibility for the personal views of Mr. Pegler, and often disagree with them as much as many of his readers. His articles serve the good purpose of making people think.)

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The way it began, why this fellow was a kind of sidehill farmer down there where the government has been improving poeple and when the war come he went into a cotton factory and got to be a real good operator and he was making top money for the kind of a job he was doing. Then the government come in and built a lot of model homes so the people would feel improved and they assigned him to a house suitable for a man and wife and two kids and the rent was \$18 a month because he was under privileged. He liked the place good and they planted a little patch and some flowers and everything was going just fine.

So anyway, one day the War Labor board come along and pretty soon the manager of this factory he got a long letter and a lot of figures like a life insurance policy, and he was ordered to raise wages five cents an hour up to so much, but he is so busy making cloth for the war he don't read it very close so this fellow who is getting improved, why his pay goes up \$11.20 a month, too. Well, he and the old lady felt pretty good about this although there is a little more bite off the top for income tax and Social security but they say, well, after all, if the government gives you a swell house and gets you a raise without you even ask for it, why yor are a louse if you squawk about donating a little more so they can carry on the good work.

But then comes the first of the month and the rent goes up from \$18 a month to \$25 and they figured it was just a mistake because it is the law that rents are frozen and Old Sam certainly wouldn't be the one to violate his own laws and set people a bad example. So he takes the notice down to the government improvement people and the housing fellow explains that the rent freeze only goes for private profiteers but they raise his rent \$7 a month because his raise in pay puts him in a higher bracket and you pay rent according to what you earn. So here Old Sam gives him a raise of \$11.20 but grabs back seven bucks for the hike in the rent and a couple of bucks more for taxes and this fellow figures his raise finally comes to less than a dime a day.

He wasn't improved enough to understand why the same house should cost the same guy more money when they give him an argument that he got a raise in pay he hollered back that the way he figures, the raise is just a little over two bucks, cash money so far as he was concerned.

He said he was sick and tired of regimentation so he went out in the country and bought him a little old swagback dog-run house and then he told the guy living there he would have to get out because he wanted to move in right away.

So this other fellow refused to go because he was essential in the same factory, so they called on the OPA and the OPA says, yes, you have to give him 60 days notice and, more over, the roof leaks and that is strictly unsanitary so he will have to shingle it right away otherwise this other guy might catch cold and that would slow down democracy's all-out war on the totalitarian aggressors. Well, this fellow figured he would want a tight roof anyway, for his own self, so he went down to get some nails and shingles and the priorities said nothing doing, and if they catch him violating the priorities, it is in the can for him for obstructing the war effort. Then the OPA says it is in the can for him if he doesn't make the house sanitary by fixing the leaks and he is all confused when all of a sudden the War Labor board takes another peek at the pay rolls. The next day or so the boss got a letter that he shouldn't have raised this guy because the increase was only for the dumb clucks in the low-downest brackets, but in the meanwhile the boss had paid out about \$15,000 in raises to the high-bracket people like our friend. This is illegal inflation, so he can't charge it to wages and he will have to pay income tax on it. No kidding, that is what they have done. And furthermore, they told him he would have to reduce our friend \$11.20 a month, right away.

You should have heard this fellow holler. But all they did was they just unwound the whole business. The boss reduced his pay. Old Sam reduced his taxes and cut back the rent to \$18 again. He kissed goodbye to his down-payment on the dog-run house and the other guy put a dishpan under the leak; so there they are now, right back where they started. But from the way he sounded, this fellow sure is sick and tired of getting improved.

More and more an intelligent, constructive liberal leadership will arise in the south which will not owe anything directly or indirectly to Wall Street or to outworn prejudices. — Henry A. Wallace

SAVING US TROUBLE



Italians Seek Entry To U.S.

By GEORGE BRIA

ROME, Aug. 4.—(delayed)—In every corner of liberated Italy today, Italians ask the same hopeful question: "Will we be able to go to the United States after the war?"

And it doesn't come from just the disillusioned, bitter youth who are unable to see any future in this war ravaged land. Middle aged men—professional men—have told me: "We want to get out of here. We want to go to America."

So the truth is that countless Italians are sick of Italy—for political as well as economic reasons—and they pin their hopes on "a new life" over seas.

Emigration consequently is sure to be one of the burning issues in postwar Italy and the Italian press already has begun to call for a scrapping of the "quota system," whereby less than 4,000 Italian emigrants were allowed to enter the United States each year.

Here are some of the arguments they give for a revision of this system:

1.—A victorious United States will be the only country in the world to which a war torn humanity will be able to turn for commodities and supplies for at least 10 years. This will mean a tremendous increase in American production and a consequent need for labor. Italian labor knows no peer.

2.—With all the reconstruction that will be necessary in Italy the country will be unable to employ all of its labor potential. Italy is rich in human quality but poor in natural resources. The surplus labor be put to work in America, producing the materials necessary to reconstruct Italy.

3.—Before 1941, more than 200,000 Italian workmen went to the United States every year. From those emigrants came a steady stream of money which "rejuvenated" the Italian treasury. The Italian treasury now certainly needs "rejuvenation."

4.—American organized labor opposed mass immigration after World War 1 on the grounds that the labor market would be swamped, but the devastation wrought in Europe by this war is so great that American industry would be able to employ every available workman to produce the materials for reconstruction. "There will be work and bread for all."

Italian lawyers on emigration have treated the subject exclusively from the economic viewpoint—as a "necessary evil." If you talk to individual Italians, however, you find that many of them want to go to America so that "I will be left alone," and so that "I will have some freedom. Many of them predict that the Italians will start shooting each other and they are too tired, too just as soon as the Allies leave cynical and too disillusioned to take part in it."

The United States is not the only country rich in natural resources which could use Italian labor. There is Russia for example but while there is much talk about Russian prestige in Italy, I haven't met one Italian who wanted to go there.

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5.—The Montgomery trap is apparently a many jawed affair. By his own word it is yawning first to chew-up the bulk of the German army in northwestern France and secondly to take Paris in its jaws.

Somewhere in France now Montgomery's commander, General Eisenhower, has set up his Supreme Allied Headquarters. It is a fair assumption that its primary concern even now is not the battle in the Seine-Loire basins coming swiftly to its climax; but what's to follow.

Eisenhower gave a hint of how the battle is to be fought on beyond Paris and the Seine, in the low countries that still house enemy robot bombs batteries, when he merged his massed air and substantial ground forces into one separate army under single command to strike swiftly and terribly at long range even far behind enemy front lines.

6.—The death of her daughter, Mrs. Doyle came here from Honolulu. On shipboard she met a Los Angeles woman and was invited to stay at her home.

One day this week she returned from a shopping trip to find that more than \$900 she had left in her dresser was missing. She met a girl who pretended sympathy and offered to share her room. Then the girl fled with Mrs. Doyle's last \$60 and most of her clothes, she told sheriff's deputies.

After the loss of her husband, George, a machinist's mate 1-c,

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Interpreting The War

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Associated Press War Analyst
There are broad intimations from German and high placed Allied military sources alike that despite fanatical demands from Berlin, the Nazi commander in northern France has sensed his danger of envelopment and begun a retreat to the Seine—perhaps too late.

That was the purport of an "all is well" message relayed to his troops by General Montgomery, Allied field commander in France. Enemy armies from the Channel coast to the Loire were "in a bad way," he said, with Allied spearheads "round behind them in many places" and some of them "may not get away."

Nazi broadcasts more than confirmed that Montgomery's thumb nail sketch of the situation. They told of multiple American columns wheeling northeastward from their lunging stride up the Loire valley, feeling for contacts with Canadian troops on the Allied left of the line that would encircle the whole center segment of the main German army in France, perhaps 300,000 strong.

Allied strategic bombing operations far behind the enemy front had the same meaning. Every railroad junction, road hub and bridge east of the Seine through northeastern France and the low countries was a target while support bombers blasted along the Seine and west of the river. No avenue of enemy reinforcement or escape from Paris to the sea was being overlooked.

Most of all German surrenders of British invested Thury Harcourt in the little hills of Normandy on the Canadian right reflected the beginning of a possible Nazi military debacle in France. Mass "disengagement" moves by the Wehrmacht to pull out of the indicated multiple trap set for him without either armor or armor to halt Allied tank-lunges at his communication junction veins in the deep rear must become a desperate and bloody business. Given good weather, it could give massed Allied air power its greatest field day of the war, make the Seine and its tributaries run red with German blood.

For the significant word in Montgomery's message was "many." He so described the fast-moving mechanized columns surging down into enemy rear echelons from the north but even more critically up from the south. Just where each deadly armored threat is at any moment Montgomery must know; but the Germans do not, nor where at his word each will next turn to achieve maximum results from the expanding break-through.

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25 Years Ago

Today

(FROM THE FILES OF THE STAR-NEWS)

AUGUST 12, 1919
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fonville and Alex Fonville, Jr., have returned to their home in the city from a visit in Goldsboro with their kin people and friends.

A thoroughly modern garage will be established on the north east corner of 11th and Market streets at an approximate cost of \$50,000 in the early future. C. H. Jones of the Jones Motor company said today.

WASHINGTON.—Demobilization of the army, "so far as combatant troops are concerned" will be completed the last of October, Secretary Baker announced today.

Carolina Beach and Wilmington are to be connected by trolley. Dirt will be broken within the next few days and cars will be in operation over the line early next season. The incorporators are: Mayor P. Q. Moore, Solicitor Edwin T. Burton, T. D. Love, A. W. Pate, John D. Bellamy, Percy W. Wells, John R. Hood of Goldsboro and J. A. Schachner of Charlotte.

STILL GET DRUNK

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—All Philadelphia's bars were closed last week because of the transit strike—but 323 persons were arrested for drunkenness, about half the number of the preceding week.

loss of spiritual vision. Bestow upon each the assurance that he is fulfilling man's highest destiny,