

# The Daily Record

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## He Puts Country First

Three times within recent weeks Senator Willis Smith has demonstrated qualities which are conducive to the restoration of confidence in our form of national government.

Seemingly indifferent to the lashings of his enraged critics, he has been so bold as to exercise his own judgment at the expense and in opposition to what is the accepted view of those who put party first and foremost.

Following the abrupt firing of General Douglas MacArthur, Senator Smith was the only member of the North Carolina congressional delegation to question the action of President Truman. The former Raleigh attorney said MacArthur may have felt that the expression of his views was necessary to prevent national disaster. "I regret exceedingly," he continued, "that the President acted so summarily and I fear that such summary action was a mistake at this time."

On May 9 in a letter to the former president of the Forsyth County Young Republican Club, Senator Smith again made a statement which reflected his own views rather than those of the Truman Administration or of the Democratic party. "I feel," he wrote, "that a mistake was made with respect to General MacArthur's recall. I am inclined to think that his view of the situation and his plan for ending the conflict is nearer correct than any so far advanced, unfortunately we do not seem to have a positive foreign policy in the Far East. Maybe this incident will force the Administration to give us a more satisfactory one."

Then on May 14 in an address before North Carolina automobile dealers at Pinehurst Senator Smith struck another note, the sound of which the Truman Administration and some elements of the Democratic Party do not enjoy hearing in public. He urged the mobilization of the Nation's moral resources which he said "we need to restore the confidence of the people in their government's wisdom, but by all means in their integrity—in their officials' honesty—absolute and unswerving honesty."

A man with less courage could easily have nodded his head in meaningless approval of the MacArthur dismissal—just in order to lend empty support of the Truman Administration. A man with more concern for an election in 1952 than with the best interests of his country could have soft pedaled the disastrous decisions which made the Korean War inevitable. A man willing to put party first could have left unsaid those things which so alarm the American people when they view the deplorable decline of moral consciousness which is so evident in Washington today.

Senator Smith's critics will continue to heap verbal and written abuse upon him as long as he continues to speak and vote as he thinks—rather than as the Truman Administration or the Democratic National Committee would have him speak or vote.

This course may not always qualify the Senator as a 24-carat Democrat in every sense of the word but it qualifies him as something of far more importance—as a true American, yet, and even as a statesman. —The Raleigh Times

## These Days



By

### Sokolsky

#### THE FULBRIGHT-MACARTHUR DEBATE

The long and voluminous testimony of General MacArthur at no point is more interesting than in the debate with Senator J. William Fulbright, of Arkansas. Here was no ordinary politician defending a faulty administration. Senator Fulbright is a Rhodes scholar, a graduate of Oxford, a former university president. His political doctrine is liberal, universalist, and even anti-nationalist.

The debate with Senator Fulbright gave General MacArthur an opportunity to explain the nature of Chinese society. This is what he said:

"It is a country of poverty. The slightest dislocation in their normal processes of distribution causes the greatest convulsions in various sections of Chinese society. If you, for instance, disturb or should disturb in the slightest degree the distributive systems of their food, you might well have fifty million men, fifty million people, starving at any one time. They live only a couple of jumps ahead of starvation. In other materials, they are almost as bad. They have practically no indigenous products that they can manufacture; they have no great manufacturing centers whatsoever.

"They are peculiarly vulnerable to the process of blockade, and the process of internal disruption by bombing."

Senator Fulbright then made this point:

"I am a little more worried about Russia not coming in than I am of her coming in China, because if we become committed there, it seems to me she really is given a free hand in Europe and in the rest of the world, the Middle East and Europe. If we really become committed to the point of having to supply very large forces of ground troops, and particularly air power. That is what really bothers us."

This is the theme of the Acheson-Marshall-Truman concept of our problem. It is the reason why General Eisenhower is in Europe. It was the reason for the Truman Doctrine, which involved aid to Greece and Turkey. It is the basis for the North Atlantic Alliance and for the \$26,000,000,000 of European aid that we provided between 1945 and 1950. In fact, one can go back and even assume that this fear dominated Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta—namely that Stalin had to be appeased or he would conquer Europe.

To all this General MacArthur answered:

"The alternative, Senator, is to sacrifice thousands and thousands and thousands of American boys month after month after month."

"Not only that, but you will have sacrificed, if you keep on indefinitely, the entire Korean nation and people. The high moral reason for our intervention in Korea was to save Korea. If you do not continue and save her, you are going to destroy her."

The challenge in that must be answered. General MacArthur has already stated that although he was never consulted as to whether we should go into the Korean war or not. He was called on the telephone and given orders to go in. We know that the Wedemeyer report, submitted to the president on September 9, 1947, contained all the warnings of dangers which we are now witnessing. That report was ignored and suppressed until the MacArthur hearings. In fact, a part of it is still suppressed, a part apparently which deals with the weaknesses of Syngman Rhee and his administration.

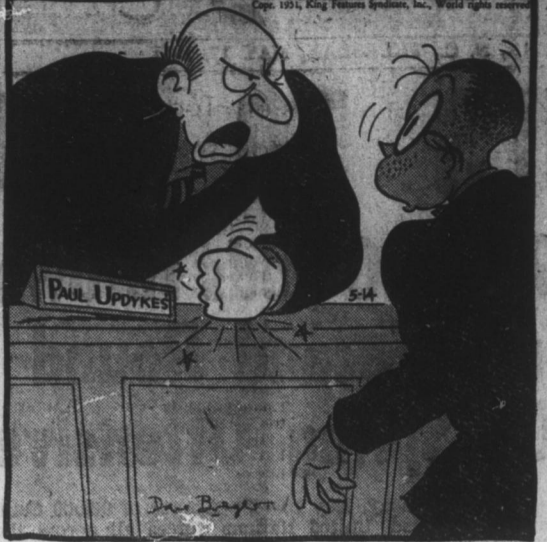
When then did we leap into this thing? Was this a calculated risk based on knowledge or one of those temperamental flights to which the president seems to be addicted?

General MacArthur added to his statement:

"I've been here two days now, and I have heard no proposition yet, outside of the one that the joint chiefs and myself, which would offer any hope for a successful conclusion of the Korean struggle. "I believe it would mean that if you don't attempt to bring this thing to a short and honorable conclusion, it means not only the indefinite sacrifice of life, but it means what is almost equally important, the complete degradation and sacrifice of our moral tone."

Senator Fulbright then spoke upon a long debate concerning the nature and the theory of communism, fascism, war and peace, and appeasement. And this gave General MacArthur an opportunity to denounce war as a method for settling international disputes. At one time, it looked as though Senator Fulbright were examining the general in basic communist and fascist theory, but it got no-

## Mister Bregar



"I don't care if other bosses like to be called by their initials—I DON'T!"

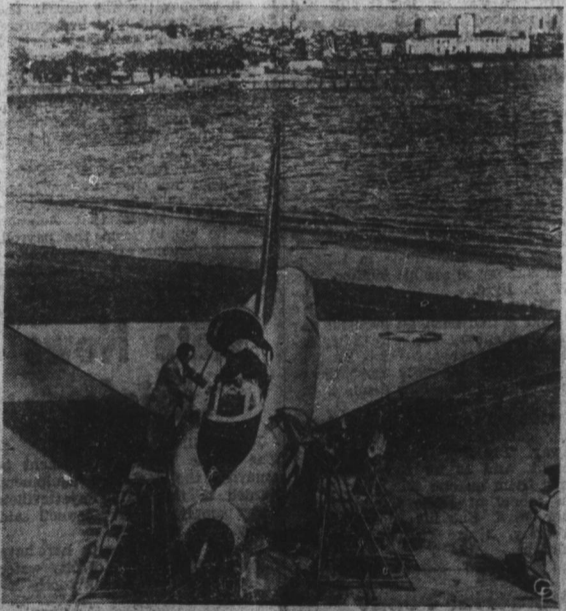
## YIP HARBURG

### BROADWAY AT 24

Fantastic memory displayed by Gen George Marshall, before the Senate committee, points up his inability before the Pearl Harbor investigators, to remember how he occupied his time on the night before the Pearl Harbor tragedy. Marshall's fabulous memory completely startled the current Senate probers. His testimony, covering an astonishing range of crucial events, and the equally rapid answers of Gen. MacArthur indicate that life begins at 70. Not once did either Marshall or MacArthur ask for a recess, though Senators frequently left the hearing because they couldn't take the strain of sitting and concentrating. Granted that controversy rarely serves a constructive purpose, this behind-the-scenes view of high American policy levels is the best thing that could have happened to any of us, because it informs Public Opinion.

Every time a Yip Harburg musical comes to town, playgoers must examine it for a message, Yip never being content to let Western Union handle messages. "Flahooey," mighty cute in spots, is embarrassed by its message, so confused in its symbolism that I defy the Joint Chiefs of Staff to decipher it. Only people on the stage not helping to deliver this obscure communication are the Bill and Cora Baird puppets, which, quite naturally, steal the show. As I understand it, Yip is again hunts, over-production, "the Yankee policy of deporting" undesirable, and has a great sympathy for a gent who can't make sense out of the American inconsistencies. Whether or not this gent is supposed to be Gerhart Eisler never becomes quite clear. Only conclusion is that Yip, a big time "pro," should get out of the ATEET area.

## FIRST DELTA WING PLANE TESTED



READY TO TAKE OFF for Edwards Air Force Base in California's Murco Dry Lake region for ultra high speed trials, is the XF-92A. The research interceptor, world's first delta wing aircraft, is checked at San Diego, Calif. Above, functional tests are being made on the new J33-A-29 turbojet engine with an afterburner. (International Soundphoto)

## It Says Here

by Bob Hope

LONDON—In the audience last night were Mrs. Clement Attlee and her two daughters. I tell a few jokes about Mr. Attlee in my act and the prime minister's wife laughed at them along with everyone else.

Since being here, I've learned at first hand that despite all the rumors to the contrary, the British have a great sense of humor. You need a sense of humor to get by on the current British ration.

In fact, I got my first big laugh in the hotel dining room when I told the waiter to bring me a thick steak. When he'd recovered, he said, "that was fun, Sir—Now what shall we play next?"

The next question is really acute over here. They say the only people who've kept their sanity are doctors.

It's a fact that one butcher had his thumb on the scale and a lady called to the aid.

The weather here has been true to form. Yesterday I drove to the golf course and the grass was brown. I mentioned this to the caddy. He said, "the grass is brown because the weather bureau said it would be cold at 2000 ft. altitude."

where because the sense of the get into a war in which you don't MacArthur position, I don't get what I feel.

## Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON—So the bottom has fallen out of the international rubber market. Looks as if we'll be getting spare tires on our autos soon again. And plenty of garden hose.

This is because the British at long last have decided to quit selling rubber to the Chinese. Communist. About time, too. There can be no doubt of that. Lately I've been listening to our lawgivers lambast the British for selling the sinews of war to our Asian enemies. They deserve the lambasting.

But I'd be pleased if our orators kindly would skip the holler-thar-thou attitude. Up until last October we, ourselves, were peddling the stuff from which bullets are made to the Chinese, so they could shoot them back at us.

Some of our patriots probably still would be in the business were it not for the efforts of the mild-mannered, pink-cheeked and ever-polite Democratic gentleman from Baltimore, Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor. He was the fellow who personally clomped down in the holds

## LINDEN NEWS

Mrs. W. C. Melvin, Sr., is visiting her son, Mr. Stuart Melvin at Reidsville, N. C.

Mrs. A. B. Bethune and Sandra Bethune spent the week end in Rockingham, N. C.

Mrs. Jesse Owen of Smithfield spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Floyd Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wood and children spent Sunday in Fayetteville visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker.

Mr. Robert Bruce Wilkins, student at Carolina spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. J. B. Wilkins.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bethune and children spent Sunday in Lenoir Springs with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Ferguson.

Mrs. W. J. McDonald, Miss Billy Ann and Grace McDonald, Mrs. K. C. Raynor and Mrs. L. T. Cook attended the Temple-Allen wedding in Raleigh, May 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bell of Lillington, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Dawkins Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of Lumberton spent Sunday with Mrs. Jesse Byrd and Mrs. John McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tilman and Mr. John Raynor spent Sunday in Wade with Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Bulla.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Collier and Miss Frances Crumpler visited Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Collier in Fayetteville Sunday Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland West, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pollard, Mrs. J. J. Coats, Mrs. Roy Bullard and Mrs. Ellis Coats of Erwin visited Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tucker Sunday evening.

Mrs. Eugene Bateman of Fayetteville, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hodges of Dunn spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Raynor.

The Ruitan Club held its regular monthly meeting Friday night May 11.

Mr. Charles Collier president presided over the business session. The P. T. A. served a most delicious supper to 16 members.

Mrs. Jesse Byrd was hostess to the Womens Society of Christian Service Tuesday night May 15. Mrs. Alex Bethune president presided.

Mrs. Helen Melvin, Program Chairman, assisted by Mrs. W. C. Melvin Jr., Mrs. J. P. Crumpler and Mrs. W. H. Bethune, conducted a most inspiring pledge service. Mrs. W. H. Bethune, Treasurer gave a report on the years work.

The hostess served delicious refreshments to 12 members.

## OPS COTTON

(Continued From Page One)

bring about some price reductions, Mr. Clark said.

OPS 37 applies to manufacturers of yarns or fabrics consisting of production but before finishing, of 50 per cent or more of domestic cotton by fiber weight and containing less than 35 percent of fiber weight of other fibers.

This regulation is not intended as the final pricing action of OPS for the cotton-textile industry. Other interim regulations covering cotton converters and finishers, exempt, and tailored clothing-and-clothing regulations will be issued for all segments of the industry.

Reports must be filed by registered mail with the Commerce Dept. Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C. by May 30. Reports required of textile manufacturers are contained in Section 13 of the new regu-

of freighters at the docks of his own home town and elsewhere to find, despite our laws, some of copper, steel and no telling what all else consigned to Tsingtao.

A number of the business-as-usual boys actually were shipping electrolytic copper, the purest grade there is, all the way around the world to sell it at triple prices to the Oriental Reds.

It was a weird deal and for the benefit of our speechmakers I think maybe I'd better jot down some facts:

The Commerce Department had tightened up the rules against shipping China any of our own war goods. There was a large copper refinery in Japan, only an overnight ship ride from China, but that was covered by the regulations, too.

So the wily operators bought loads of this Jap copper for export to the United States and goodness knows we needed it. While the ship was plowing across the Pacific, the owners of the copper would sell it to somebody else. Sometimes the ship would dock in New York, or Baltimore, where the copper would be transferred to another freighter bound for China. But more often the same ship that left Japan would circle the globe to deliver the metal to the Chinese. Perfectly legal.

That wasn't all. Some of our traders used similar schemes to buy Belgian steel and French transformers, which were sold to the Chinese before they ever reached our shores.

A number of the gentlemen in the trade appeared to defend

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