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These Days



Sokolsky

PEACE OR WAR

It is apparent that the British and the French are convinced that the United States is over-afraid of a general war. Both countries are anxious not to be loaded down with devastating war budgets; both countries are unwilling to contribute too heavily, in manpower, to a European army. Both countries suffer from the surprising effectiveness of Soviet propaganda in their countries.

It is often suggested that as they are European, they ought to know, better than we do, whether the Russians are the menace they seem to be.

But what exactly is it that they know? It is that the United States is not withdrawing the divisions of Americans stationed in Europe; that American industry is piling up production, utilizing American man-hours and American raw materials for European defenses; that American airplanes and atom bombs delivered by Americans will be available at whatever the zero hour may be.

That they know. And what they ask is that we require smaller contributions from them. The British cannot do much because they are busy in Malaya; the French cannot do much because they are busy in French Indo-China. The British require more money because they are having a difficult time keeping up their dollar reserves; the French complain that it cost them as much in Indo-China as they received under the Marshall Plan, so they really got nothing from the United States because it all equalized. In other words, if it cost the United States somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000,000 and more than 103,000 casualties in Korea, why not in French Indo-China?

Apparently, that is where we stand with our allies and it is a bit difficult to grasp what General Eisenhower and W. Averell Harriman and all the bright people who handle our future have been doing in Europe. The experts fill pages with lots of words which do not bear analysis, because when results are measured against statements, the sides of the ledger do not balance. It is difficult to formulate in plain language what has happened.

And we are now assured that there will be no war in 1952. That is what Winston Churchill tells us, and it is a happy statement. But how do we translate those words into action? Do we stop mobilizing our industry for military purposes? Do we take controls of prices, wages, profits and rents? Do we stop exporting our sons and wealth to Europe? Do we discontinue the mobilization of our sons in armies that do not quite know where to go? What precisely does it mean to us to be freed from the fear of a general war?

Mr. Churchill assures us that 1952 is to be "solid," whatever that may mean. If it is an "solid" as Churchill says, we have either been misinformed or we are being misinformed. We could use some facts. Actually, our peril is that we are being isolated by our allies. They do not want war any more than we do. Probably Stalin does not want war any more than we do.

But again, we have to define war. It is no longer the conventional battlefield at which a field marshal gazes through a spy-glass. It is like feeding a lion to an entire nation. It is adding the richest and most powerful nation with costs of preparation until bankruptcy results not from war but from the preparation for war; liberty is destroyed not by defeat in war but by the controls and regulations set up during the preparation for war. It is the planned destruction of civilization.

In the end Socialism triumphs and there is no need to be so antagonistic to the ideas of the Kremlin; only the personalities become objectionable. All rulers become Tito's.

Winston Churchill does not mean that kind of war, because he is still thinking in terms of marching soldiers and flying planes and diplomacy on a high level such as he experienced at Teheran and Yalta. But Stalin's diplomats are the thief, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and the wretch, Alger Hiss. His soldiers organize strikes and infiltrate universities. His fliers are the agents who steal plans out of laboratories and pervert government officials, and subvert students still at college.

It is a new type of warfare and it is not the kind of war that Winston Churchill means. And until he tells us that war is over, we are not what he calls "solid." We are in real danger from real causes.

HE WHO GOT SLAPPED
NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (U-P) - Police Officer Peter Cabelus said a man he met on the street and slapped on the back was really "burned up." But the man was thankful, however. The slap was a fact that marked in his past. A mark from a pipe was in his neck.

MISTER BREGER



"Hello, police station? Does the parkin' ticket on our car entitle us to leave our car parked here ALL day?"

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

WASHINGTON.—Though Margaret Truman got her break in radio because she's the President's daughter, she'll stay in the big time whether her father remains in the White House or not. Inside fact is that the National Broadcasting Company at first wouldn't take a chance on Margaret past the 1952 election, carefully dated her contract to expire November 12, 1952—one week after the next President is elected. However, Margaret has made such a hit with radio fans that NBC is already dickering to extend her contract to July 1954.

The original contract, which NBC tried to pawn off on Margaret, was filled with jokers. It not only abruptly cut her off in case she was no longer the President's daughter after November 1952, but gave NBC the right to use her on any program or to advertise any product. In other words, NBC could have used her on cheap comedy hours and forced her to advertise a product embarrassing the White House.

Before Margaret signed, however, the President suggested that she let her former brain-truster, Clark Clifford, look over the contract. Clifford happens to draw a large retainer from the Radio Corporation of America, owner of NBC, which put him in the position of serving both Margaret and Margaret's employer. Nonetheless he examined the small print, and red-lined certain points in the contract with the result that NBC toned it down, gave Margaret the right to reject undesirable programs or advertisers.

Now NBC is sold on Margaret and wants to keep her on her own merits. UNRECONSTRUCTED GEORGE ALLEN

General Ike's announcement that he is a Republican put his close friend, George Allen, comedian adviser to Presidents, right on the spot. Allen is a Mississippi Democrat, a protégé of the late Senator Pat Harrison, a friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and copy of Harry S. Truman. He has been on several week-end yacht cruises with the latter of late.

When the General threw his hat in the ring for Paris, an Eisenhower booster called Allen and said happily: "Now that Ike's really in, we'd like you to head the Southern Democrats for Eisenhower." "Look," he said, "I'm a Democrat, born and bred one. I can't go around shifting parties like one of these restless Republicans."

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST ENVOY White American diplomats and

Reason for Well's selection was the belief that he would be able to organize the Hungarian intelligentsia in the United States. His instructions were: 1. To organize the Moscow peace movement. 2. Take advantage of religious differences to stir up as much discord as possible among Hungarian-Americans.

3. Organize a 1945 bloc. This meant organizing as many Hungarian-Americans as possible into a group which would declare that Hungary's future lay with the people's democracy (communist)

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Walter Winchell In New York

Tony Bennett, the thrush, weds Patricia Ann Beech of Mansfield, Ohio, early in Feb... Mabel Wayne, whose songbirds include "Ramona" and "In A Little Spanish Town" and N. Campbell would reconcile if their "set" would butt out...

Dr. Crane, the U. S. Congressman in my district has been in office for over 20 years," he began. "He is becoming rather feeble physically. Some folks even think that his judgment isn't as keen as it might be."

HOW DICTATORS DEVELOP When a man remains in power for a few years, he subconsciously begins to think he is the "Master Mind" for his employees or voting constituents.

THE WASHINGTON WIRE: Taff's campaign fund received a heavy sum from "Norcross Watson, 3rd," suspected as a pseudonym for an industrialist... Gen. Rigway and South Korea chiefs have been in a feud for months.

ORGANIZING U. S. UNDERGROUND Next diplomat to take charge of the Hungarian underground in the U. S. was Hungarian Minister Imre H. Horvath, a Moscow-trained agent of the Hungarian secret police.

CUTIES The Cables: Katherine Dushan's escort almost shuffed AB Kaha in Paris... Von Ribbentrop's widow will announce plans to wed a Prussian Count 29 years her jr...

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 45, unmarried, an only child, and since my father's death 22 years ago, I have been my mother's sole support. Although we get along well together, we've never been very close, and mother has never shown any sympathetic interest in my life.

IS SHE DREAMING OF FACING FACTS? DEAR T. F.: You don't say that John has proposed marriage; therefore, I infer that he hasn't. But perhaps you naively take for granted that mutual love (or symptoms of same), or a love-like attitude on a man's part, means that "serious intentions" are implicit in the exchange.

BOUND UNBOUND TO THE MOTHER In venturing this hypothesis, I am painting a pessimistic picture, yes. But it seems a useful frame of reference in helping you to see the situation in perspective. It may be that John is more of a man than I've surmised; and possibly he has explicitly proposed. He may be no less than his Ideal—now exemplified, he hopes, in you. If such is the case, and if he is a first-rate character with a wholesome personality, I should think it folly to evade and vacillate. My advice would be—marry at once, and with his cooperation, work out the details of mother-care later.

THE TOWN OF DUNN, as an experiment, has decided to employ two Negro policemen to be assigned to duty in the Negro sections of town. We have no comment on whether or not that action was wise or unwise. Time will decide that and we aren't going to debate the issue in this column.

THE NEGRO POLICEMEN We recognize the fact that the first policeman employed does have another source of income and plans to work only part-time as a policeman. In the first place, we question the employment of a part-time policeman. Sooner or later, the question is surely to arise as to whether he was on-duty or off-duty in some cases.

The Worry Clinic By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

Public officials should not remain in office too long for them they begin to develop the King complex. How a rotating police force is harder to corrupt than one where the men have fixed beats and thus are under too many "obligations."

Mary Hawthorth's Mail By America's Foremost Personal Affairs Counselor

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Political Shift In N. C. Is Very Significant

A questionnaire submitted recently by a national organization to newspaper editors throughout the country contained this question: "What in your opinion was the most important political development of the last year in your state?"

The most important political development of 1950 in North Carolina was evidence of the greatest shift in public sentiment in two years that has been seen in the State in decades.

That evidence was in the nomination and election of Senator Willis Smith two years after the election of Governor Kerr Scott and the election of a General Assembly that would not follow the Governor's leadership two years after the election of a Legislature that approved most of his proposals.

Scott men were in control of the Legislature elected in 1948. Anti-Scott men dominated the General Assembly elected last year.

Had the senatorial election of last year occurred two years earlier, the logical assumption is that Dr. Frank P. Graham, supported by the same people who nominated Scott, would have defeated Smith, a conservative whose views are more in accord with those of Senators Byrd, George, and Russell and Governor Byrnes than those of Governor Scott and Dr. Graham, loyal supporters of most of the Truman administration's policies.

Smith was comparatively a newcomer in the politics of the State. He had served terms in the Legislature, with conspicuous ability, but he had never sought the vote of the people outside Wake county. He had served as president of the American Bar Association, but his political experience had been limited to that of a State legislator elected by the people of his home county.

Dr. Graham had served in the United States Senate by appointment and had a record of nearly 20 years of successful service as president of the University of North Carolina. He had a host of ardent admirers and friends throughout the State. He had also the active support of the Governor, with the prestige of his office, and the loyalty of the organization.

The views of Senator Smith are about as different from those of Governor Scott and Dr. Graham as the views of a Democratic party can be, and yet the Democratic voters of the same State who selected Scott for governor in 1948 gave Smith the victory over Graham in the contest of 1950, despite all the influence of the Governor and his organization. And the same State that elected a pro-Scott Legislature in 1948 elected a Legislature in 1950 that would not follow his leadership.

The evidence of shift in sentiment in two years could have important significance as a portent of the 1952 primaries and general election, particularly in case of a Southern Democratic revolt against President Truman if he is nominated again.

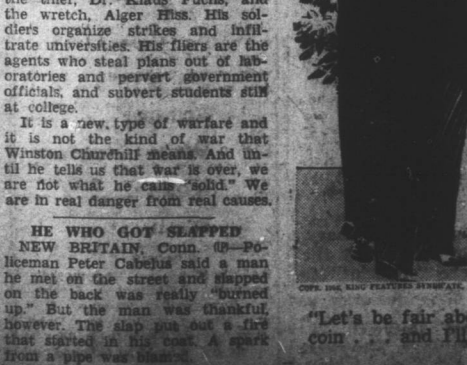
— The Charlotte Observer.

Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON.— The subject of the news today is Eisenhower. No matter what the newspapers start to discuss, they get around immediately to Dr. Dille, newspaper editor.

There was a town community of the only U. S. Senator who has a Senator, holding his own in the Senate, a conference on the long and heavy schedule ahead of the Foreign Relations Committee.

When he came to a period, he spelled out that, too, as if he were dictating to a new stenographer, from a machine. The pen from a machine was in his hand.



"Let's be fair about who's taking me out. Just flip a coin and I'll go with the one who has the most money."