

The Daily Record

DUNN, N. C.
Published By
RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY
At 311 East Canary Street

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
THOMAS F. CLARK CO., INC.
205-217 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Branch Offices In Every Major City

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY CARRIER: 20 cents per week; \$8.50 per year in advance; \$5 for six months; \$3 for three months
IN TOWNS NOT SERVED BY CARRIER AND ON RURAL ROUTES INSIDE NORTH CAROLINA: \$6.00 per year; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for three months
OUT-OF-STATE: \$8.50 per year in advance; \$5 for six months, \$3 for three months

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office in Dunn, N. C., under the laws of Congress, Act of March 3, 1879. Every afternoon, Monday through Friday

These Days



By

Sokolovsky

THE DEARTH OF ENGINEERS

The past two wars conclusively establish that although the soldier and sailor risk their lives, victory is as much a product of the factory, mill and mine as of the actual fighting on the field of battle.

The engineer then is not only a contributor to peacetime production; he is of even more importance in time of war. It is estimated that there is at present a shortage of about 60,000 engineers and that the number will increase. The term, engineer, does not include laboratory workers in the scientific fields, that is, biologists, chemists, and physicists, the last so significant in atomic fission.

Several causes are given for the shortage, the principal one being that during the indiscriminate draft of World War II, too many boys were taken out of college. The accelerated courses, which some schools employed, made it possible to distribute degrees, if not learning, but it did not help the young men who aspired to engineering and science.

While it is possible to skim through a course in government, from Aristotle to Karl Marx, it is not possible to take the work in the fields of engineering or science in one's stride. The result is the present shortage.

One estimate puts it that industry requires about 30,000 engineers each year for replacement and growth; in 1952, there will be 25,000 new graduates in this course; in 1954, perhaps a few as 12,000. Obviously, these figures show that the shortage will increase. Should we face a large draft, the number of young men who will have an opportunity to study engineering will be fewer.

This is one of those vexed problems for which there can be no easy answer. Many parents and officials feel that a draft can be fair only if all are called on a basis of equality. They contend that what is involved is a young man's life and that the small boy should be required to make the same sacrifices as the old boy.

On the other hand, there is no use sending troops into the sea without adequate equipment and that is a problem of engineering. Napoleon said that an army moves on its stomach, but today it moves in airplanes, tanks, jeeps and submarines, requiring the services of engineers. It also engages in chemical, biological, warfare and manufactures atom bombs. The engineer and the scientist therefore keep the Army, Navy and Air Force in supply.

Not all men are equal in their fitness for service in the engineering and scientific fields. A mother once said to me that while her son was good at trigonometry, he had a fine character, and that therefore the smart boy should have no advantage over her son in a democratic country.

The boy without mathematics cannot possibly perform certain essential tasks without which we not only can but surely will be defeated. It takes a special type of personality to work for hours and days in a laboratory to find a formula. The extrovert is not likely to have the patience for such labor or even to accept preliminary disciplines for the development of the coldly logical mind essential for any engineering or scientific work.

Intellectual capacity does appear at very early years. It is possible to give high school students aptitude tests, to watch their marks and their interests, and to know whether they will ever be suitable students in engineering and scientific courses. Most students would fall at such work and it is possible to know that, too.

The problem then is to select the prospective engineers and scientists for specialization without interfering with the broad concept that all boys are equal in the eyes of the draft, or in Universal Military Training.

To many, any exception smacks of developing an elite class. Unfortunately, the engineer and the scientist are persons apart because they possess unusual skills that few of us can cultivate. Men of this intellectual discipline are sometimes irreplaceable.

There is the problem and it can only be met by giving young men with such skills special consideration, as much as it is antagonistic to American ideals to think of human beings as a class or to regard one occupational group as superior to another. The fact is that the engineer and the scientist become increasingly essential the more we go to war.

In their own waters? Some of our own packers want imported fish to arrive duty free; others don't. And as Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) observed: "What I don't know about this problem is considerable." As for the international tuna price situation, he said: "This is a mathematical, symmetrical situation that is a little hard to understand." "Congressman."

The fishermen will continue with the exports to the east and west.



The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

WASHINGTON — The House Commerce Committee, now investigating Harry McDonald, might dig into a more important matter by investigating its own chairman — Congressman Robert Crosser, Ohio Democrat, who has been grinding a political ax against McDonald, a Republican. This is one backstage reason McDonald's confirmation has been held up as new loss of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Inside story is that Congressman Crosser tried to bring pressure on the Securities and Exchange Commission under McDonald on behalf of financier Cyrus Eaton, who has been in trouble with the SEC. Eaton and Congressman Crosser both come from Cleveland.

The SEC is investigating Eaton for promoting a lawsuit against auto manufacturer Henry Kaiser as a trumped-up excuse to back out of a multimillion-dollar contract. The courts have already awarded Kaiser \$3,000,000 in damages, and the National Association of Securities dealers has suspended Eaton for two years for unethical conduct.

Despite this, Crosser has repeatedly telephoned SEC commissioners in an attempt to influence them in Eaton's favor. When the SEC continued to rule against Eaton, Crosser urged that SEC's treatment of Eaton ought to be investigated by a congressional committee, and shortly thereafter the probe started.

Though the probe was undertaken by Crosser's Interstate Commerce Committee of which he is chairman, he has kept in the background and assigned the investigation to a subcommittee headed by Congressman Louis Heller of New York.

When President Truman appointed McDonald to head the RFC, the Senate Banking Committee asked for Heller's files in order to study McDonald's record. But to the Senate's amazement, Heller flatly refused. The real reason was that the files contained nothing against McDonald.

Meanwhile, Crosser got busy behind the scenes, arranged for \$25,000 to step up the SEC investigation, then telephoned South Carolina's Chairman, Burnet Maybank of the Senate Banking Committee, explaining that the Heller subcommittee was going ahead with its investigation and that Maybank ought to wait for the final results.

This did the trick. Maybank summoned his Senate Banking Committee behind closed doors, grumbled that President Truman had appointed McDonald with-out consulting his committee, and recommended holding up the confirmation.

A note of caution was also sounded by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, while opposition was expressed by Sen. Capohart of Indiana apropos of McDonald's exposure of would-be auto manufacturer Preston Tucker. In the end, the Senate Committee decided to hold McDonald up until Crosser's investigation is completed.

Human victims were also used in typhus experiments at Buchenwald and Natzweiler Concentration Camps. Deadly virus was transferred from men to mice and back in an attempt to produce live vaccine. Prisoners were inoculated with typhus merely to keep the virus alive. Many died, but

They were the qualifications of the man who is now in the United States doing research for the Air Force. Other Nazi doctors were hanged or imprisoned on the same evidence.

Note: In fairness to the Air Force, Scriber was cleared by the American authorities in Germany before the Air Force tried him. The investigations that he conducted

Walter Winchell

In New York

By JACK LAIT

Substituting for Walter Winchell 40 YEARS AHEAD, 40 YEARS AGO

Eddie Cantor left for Chicago last night with David Green. He has a date there to sign a forty-year contract today for the Welch's Wine show. He sternly denied to me that it is a "lifetime" commitment. "It will tie me up only until I'm 100," he said. "After that I'm at liberty. Anybody want a rising young actor in 1992?"

I have known this man Cantor for more than forty years. I remember standing one wintry night at the corner of Clark and Randolph, in that same Chicago, with three ambitious young performers — Eddie, a blackface minstrel, and a piano-player. We were all optimistic. I don't know about myself, but Cantor made it; and the other two were Al Jolson and Irving Berlin, who was plugging his number, a slow starter titled "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Cantor was in vaudeville then as the "straight-man" for a comedian, the foil for a fellow whose big climax was dropping an armful of crockery dishes. We had five big-time two-day theatres then and the town was hot. It was a left show producer as well as a right stand for the best traveling troupes. The aristocrats of the stage were "42 shows"—and no amusement tax; Zeigfeld's "Follies" sold the best seats at that price. The big all-male minstrel companies charged \$1.50 top, with names like Lew Dockstader, "Honey Boy" Evans, Eddie Leonard and Bert Williams. Jolson wasn't yet billed.

Judy Garland's Palace engagement here has been extended another week, to Feb. 24. Cantor gave her that stage name under which she went to glory and grief and back. He never changed his, but he shuddered when she joined him after he had become a star and she handed in her program data "Name—Ethel Gumm; Eddie checked that up on the spot."

One touching story about this great young performer, who got her opportunity early, has not yet been told. Judy will follow her New York triumph with some of the same supporting acts in Los Angeles. I covered her opening here. I entreated about everything except her clothes. That part was the topic of much buzzing, backstage and front. A 17-year-old Palace usherette, named Edie Bove, awed and worshipping, ventured to discuss the matter with the star. Judy listened to her ideals. The girl said she would sketch some out, which she did. And this child was commissioned to design her wardrobe for the big Coast opening.

Mrs. Clark Gable (Lady Sylvia Ashley) has been ambulatory to Doctors Hospital. I know Gable visited her in her ninth-floor suite. But they tell me that's only a manifestation of a gentleman's courtesy and that she plans to fly to Florida and Dolly O'Brien, though other friends expect him to return to, perhaps marry, Virginia Grey, in Hollywood. These are rumors with no substantiation that I could give.

Of all the subjects dramatized to thrill the human race, the favorite has always been the good old fashioned chase. The cops pursue the robbers who have broken out of jail. The frigates chase the pirate ships beneath the tropic skies. The secret service men pursue the deadly foreign spies.

The rocket ships soaring up and the distant stars. To chase the villains who reside on Jupiter and Mars. Boy chases girl by day and night and in the twilight dim.

Although he does not realize that his is chasing him, he always took their place. Professor Eugene Hansen, who was conducting the experiments at Natzweiler, wrote to Dr. Scriber on June 12, 1944, requesting more mice. He had plenty of them.

Scriber fired back prompt affirmative reply, dated June 21, 1944. The letters show that Scriber thoroughly understood what was going on at Natzweiler.

A favorite was experiment with a young human victim into tubs of ice cold water. To study the shock reactions, Scriber was No. 33 on a recording line of medical officers, who reported reports on the victim's shock reactions.

These are the qualifications of the man who is now in the United States doing research for the Air Force. Other Nazi doctors were hanged or imprisoned on the same evidence.

Note: In fairness to the Air Force, Scriber was cleared by the American authorities in Germany before the Air Force tried him. The investigations that he conducted

The Worry Clinic

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANT

On a 5 to 25 acre farm you can raise a fair living on a vegetable garden. You have a modest cash income each month from outside sources. There are thousands of small farms available all over the U. S. A. Notice Bob's article. Even if he had to pay twice the price nowadays, it would be cheap insurance for an independent old age.

PRINCIPLE LIVING Elderly folks prefer to be independent. They'd rather live alone, even if they must fire an old-fashioned wood stove on a farm, than be surrounded by city conveniences, yet be on the shelf.

They can't make a fair living on a small farm nowadays without a moderate outside income. But with \$50 to \$100 per month, they can live very well on a little farm of from 5 to 25 acres.

For they can raise all their corn and beans, potatoes, tomatoes, beets, peas, etc. They can keep a cow. She will furnish ample milk for an elderly couple, plus cream, butter, cottage cheese, and enough skim milk to help feed a small flock of pullets and a sow.

The 24 hens will keep them supplied with eggs, so they will even have enough surplus to exchange at the village store for sugar and coffee which they can't raise. The cow will have a calf once per year, which can be sold for cash or butchered.

One sow will furnish them a couple of shoats which they can butcher in the late fall, plus half a dozen other pigs which they can sell for cash. The cow's surplus milk will serve as partial feed for the sow, as well as the chickens.

Enough hay and pasture are available on every 10-acre farm to accommodate the cow and sow. Very little outside feed needs to be purchased. If there is a wood lot, the elderly husband can saw up his own fuel, if he needs it.

But with \$50 or more per month from a pension or Social Security, he can afford to buy outside items like coal, gasoline and auto tires, as well as the small amount of clothing that oldsters require. I'm talking "horse sense" rather than "brain-truster" farming. And what is true of Indiana, is probably true of most agricultural states in the U. S. A.

"Mary Hawthorne's Mail"

By America's Foremost Personal Affairs Counselor

YOUNG MOTHER FEARS COMPLETE MENTAL CRASH IF SHE CANNOT EASE GUILT ABOUT ADOLESCENT SIN

DEAR MARY HAWTHORNE: I have hesitated long before writing this; but I fear a complete mental breakdown unless I find the solution soon. I am happily married, have a darling little boy and consider myself extremely fortunate. But the cloud on the horizon is a sense of guilt.

Before I met my husband I had an affair. I cannot account for this misconduct on my part, as my upbringing was religious and I hadn't been wayward before. But for a brief time I seemed to lose all perspective. I do realize this was a mistake that I cannot change; and that I should turn from the past and do my best in the here-and-now. But the fact remains that I can't.

I am tempted to confess to my husband, but realize this would be unfair to him—just a selfish attempt to unburden my conscience. While I am in his company with our son I know that I am not worthy of either one. And I seem to be thinking more and more of this problem, until I can hardly do my housework. I have dropped all social obligations, feeling that my friends are above me socially.

My husband is beginning to notice my preoccupation and I don't get relief of mind. I fear that I may commit suicide or do something desperate. I love Larry and our son more than anything else in the world; and Larry loves me and looks up to me, as being morally good, and someone who could do no wrong. If he knew the truth I am sure he'd love me still; but naturally he'd love the respect he now has for me. What shall I do?

CASE OF LIFE-LONG ANXIOUS DISTRESS DEAR L. S.: You are emotionally sick from nervous tension and apprehension. And you need deep help from a Freudian psychiatrist or a psychologist. But perhaps it will give you some relief to hear right off (from me) that your distress—your desperate sense of utter anxiety—dates much farther back than the brief affair. The fact that you cannot account for the episode—a total departure from customary decorum—except

Success Must Be Earned

Retailing makes many an important contribution to the economic well-being of this country. Among other things, it is one of the biggest builders and developers of physical property.

As an example, it is estimated that, since World War II, the chain store industry alone has spent \$3,512,000,000 for construction and modernization of its outlets. This does not include the big investments the chains have made in warehouse construction and new equipment. Nor does it include the tremendous sums spent for similar purposes by stores other than the chains.

This spending has one primary purpose—to make it easier and pleasanter for the consumers of the nation to do their shopping. The physical changes which have taken place in typical retail stores in the last decade have been tremendous. The highest possible degree of sanitation has been attained. Displays are infinitely more attractive. Stocks are far larger and more varied. And, in the stores' operating efficiency and economy have been greatly improved—to the benefit of the owner and the customer alike.

This trend is one of the many fruits of the competitive system. If anyone had a monopoly on retail trade, there would be small reason to improve a store's physical attributes or anything else—the consumer would have to accept what he found and like it or lump it. But, when competition is free, the store which lags behind the march of progress soon finds customers are passing by its doors in droves. Success goes to those who earn it.

Socialism Threatens Free Labor

The New York Times recently carried an article which said that Frank W. Jacobs, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, had repudiated the union's former support of government electric power development, and that the union is definitely shifting in favor of private ownership. Mr. Jacobs declared that the public power program "has been extended step by step to the point of peril to legitimate free enterprise and free labor." He added that the IBEW had learned "through bitter experience" that labor's rights are not protected under socialized power.

A short time ago the Chicago Federation of Labor, which comprises some 500 local unions with a membership of 600,000, repealed one of its constitutional provisions advocating public ownership of power, gas, water, telephones, and local transport facilities. The Federation president said that his organization is for "free enterprise from top to bottom."

In recent years, a number of other unions and individual labor leaders have expressed similar views—and some of them were hot and heavy for public ownership of utilities in prior times. What has happened is that labor is finally understanding that its freedom can be maintained only if free enterprise is maintained. Regardless of all differences between labor and management, the two freedoms are peas from the same pod. When socialism destroys free enterprise, free labor dies with it.

In all the communist countries, labor has been enslaved and socialism is but a milder form of communism. All elements of a nation must be free or none will be free.

Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON — Maybe you'd better have a tuna sandwich on whole wheat with mayonnaise before reading the fishy news to follow; it should help put you in the mood.

There is a 45 percent tariff on imported canned tuna fish, so hardly any of that gets chopped into our salads. There is a 12 1/2 percent tax on foreign tuna preserved in brine, but we don't eat much of that on account of it's saltiness.

OK, fresh and frozen tuna, wherever caught, there is no tax and it comes here by the thousands of tons from Japan and South America. This has made our own tuna fishermen angrier even than an albatross with a hook in its mouth. They want a three percent tariff on tuna frozen in blocks; either that, they claim, or they're forced out of business.

What about that other far-fetched "salted tuna" demanded by Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.)? The Finance Committee, in charge of writing tariff laws, says, "That's provided for in a trade agreement with Iceland."

How much tuna in brine and "salted products" Senator

The fundamental trouble seems to be that the tuna, like the sardine, is a mysterious fish. He swims where he pleases without regard to treaties; sometimes he's all white meat and again he's dark. Much of the white tuna, which is the most expensive, now comes from Japan. Our fishermen want this stopped. They figure the tariff should do it.

Where that leaves Japan, Sen. Millikin has no idea. "It is perfectly obvious that Japan has got to have some trade someplace," he said. "But the United Nations don't want her to trade with Communist China. The British don't want her to trade with Southeast Asia. And the fishermen don't want her to trade with us. She's bound to bulge out someplace."

Until the last few years we caught a lot of tuna off the coast of California. Then these fish started swimming farther south, near Peru, and our fishermen have been steaming all the way down there. Some bring these fish home and sell them here. Others put in on the South American coast and have their catch frozen before the long voyage home. That makes it imported, according to the law, and subject to what ever duty Congress decides.

Still other tuna chippers sail south with skiff crews, hire South American fishermen to do the work, and what's to say what nationality are the fish caught? If they're South American, that's all right. But if they're from the United States, they're subject to the tariff.

CUTES

