

The Daily Record

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These Days



By Sokolsky

THE BRITISH BURDEN

The broad problem of what we must face requires an analysis of the position of Great Britain, which is the principal American ally in Europe. Some British resent this fact; many Americans prefer to ignore it. It is this awkward geographical and military relationship which has laid Great Britain open to attack by Russian airpower, bombs and guided missiles.

No matter how much we may disagree with British policy, this one fact explains the British fears that American policy may lead to World War III, which the British may not be able to take. Two universal wars have destroyed the great British Empire and have deprived Britain of its prime position as leader among all nations. A third universal war could reduce Great Britain to a satellite of the victor, if any.

Great Britain's power was built upon its navy, which kept open the lanes of trade and commerce for all nations. Great Britain is now probably the third naval power, the United States being first, and Soviet Russia, second. Even if Russian naval power is exaggerated, the peril is great.

The British are now engaged in a hot war in Malaya. That is an undramatic war that does not compete with Korea or French Indo-China in the news. It is sheer murder in those swamps. The Malayan war pins down about 25,000 British troops and both the British Pacific Fleet and the Far East Air Force.

The British maintain a considerable force in Hongkong to hold that island against the Chinese Communists. If Mao Tse-tung's hordes were ready to seize Hongkong, it would not be a difficult task. Hongkong is not easy to defend as the Japanese proved in the last war.

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The British also hold a territory known as Kowloon, which is actually an almost impossible area to hold against millions of Chinese who live in Hongkong and Kowloon. Yet they have managed to keep both, possibly by their temporary policy, which has, to the Chinese Communists, the virtue of an open door to the non-Russian world.

The British are in Korea where by the end of 1952, they had suffered about 3,500 casualties. They have troops in Germany, in Austria, and in the Middle East. The point of all this is that the British are convinced that they are doing about as much as their population and their reduced resources will permit. They desire that Americans understand that their problems are different from ours; that they no longer control colonies but are a member of a Commonwealth of Nations, the members of which are not bound by British decisions.

For instance, India, which is a member of the Commonwealth, has adopted a position of neutrality between the United States and Soviet Russia even in the matter of the Korean War. Every question of policy has to be referred to each Commonwealth nation for its own decisions. The British Empire, which in two wars drew troops from India, can no longer draw any Commonwealth nation, each deciding what it will do in any situation.

Within Great Britain there is no unanimity of opinion as to the relations with the United States. The left wing Laborites, led by Aneurin Bevan, are definitely anti-American. They are opposed to capitalism, particularly the American type. The Churchill government's majority in Parliament is narrow and moves carefully, lest a change of government bring Bevan into power, which, from the American standpoint, could be catastrophic.

Added to Bevan is a sizeable Communist contingent. As in the United States, Communist strength is not measurable in terms of party members, but in the strength of the fellow-travelers, particularly among the intellectuals who accept the doctrine of co-existence as a correct. That is, tired of war, which Great Britain so much materially and even more in trained and educated manpower, these intellectuals prefer to accept peace with Russia in whatever form it may come. Thus, they often accept more hopefully than is realistically correct any suggestion from Russia that gives the impression that peace is immediately possible.

The tendency toward isolationism in British policy opinion can no more be ignored by American statesmen than by the British government. An overturn of government could produce a formal acceptance of neutrality at the very time to avoid just that the Churchill and Eden government avoids a showdown.



MISTER BREGER



THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND BY BREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — Dr. A. V. Astin, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and a noted scientist, has been trying for several weeks to get an appointment with his chief, the new Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks. As the head of one of the non-political, scientific bureaus of government, he wanted to discuss future problems. Secretary Weeks, however, did not see him. But last week, Dr. Astin suddenly was summoned to the Commerce Department by Assistant Secretary Clair Sheaffer, head of the fountain pen company, and fired. He was asked to turn in his resignation within three days.

He was also lectured regarding the Bureau of Standards' diagnosis of battery additives, a system of injecting Epsom salt, supposedly to pep up auto batteries. The Bureau had officially found that these battery additives or hypes to give a battery new strength were of no value. Sheaffer didn't like this diagnosis and told Dr. Astin the Bureau of Standards in the future was to be run on a businessman's basis.

Behind this is some highly interesting background. First it should be known that the first director of the Bureau of Standards, Samuel Stratton held office for 23 years under both Republicans and Democrats. Another director Lyman S. Briggs was appointed by Herbert Hoover, Republican, and reappointed by Franklin Roosevelt, Democrat. Politics has been kept out of the bureau.

Later, Mr. Sheaffer wrote the News an official letter stating that the report did not represent the views of the Department of Commerce. Sheaffer also phoned the Bureau of Standards and demanded that no more copies of the report be given out and that no statement regarding battery additives be made. However, the House Commerce Committee later asked Sheaffer for copies, and, red-faced, he had to ask the Bureau to violate the rule he had just laid down and send out more copies.

As a climax to the whole thing, Sheaffer called in Dr. Astin, whose scientists had merely been doing what they had been doing for years, and fired him.

Note — When Sheaffer was examined by the Senate Interstate Commerce committee he defended his sponsorship of radio commentator Upton Close, and libeled regarding the fact that he contributed \$1,300 to Rabbie-Rouser Merwin K. Hart. He also contributed \$1,300 to Senator McCarthy, the man who is causing Sheaffer's chief in the White House so much trouble.

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE Senators are still trying to get at the bottom of the ammunition shortage, which the Pentagon tried to straggle off, but which General Van Fleet claimed cost American lives in Korea.

To get off the hook, the Army claimed that the steel strike cut artillery ammunition production 27 per cent last year. However, this column can report that the production of carbon steel, the type used for artillery shells, was greater last year than any war year in history — 3,428,112 tons. Of this tremendous output, only 525,369 tons were used for ammunition.

In other words, the Army had steel running out its ears despite the strike. Real fact is that only seven plants were shut down and men laid off work last year, not because of the strike, but for lack of ammunition orders.

For example, the largest producer of artillery shells, U. S. Steel's Christy Park works at McKeesport, Pa., operated at only one-third capacity all last year. In March, at the height of the ammunition shortage, the 105-MM. Production line was shut down for two weeks and 100 men were laid off. Yet 105-MM. Shells were one of the four most critically short. In addition, 120 women were laid off the production of 2.5-inch rocket heads in December 1951, when rocket shells were needed in Korea.

The same story was true at other ammunition-producing plants. In fact, two big producers — The Firestone plant at Ravenna, Ohio, and the Westwood plant at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — haven't even been used to turn out ammunition since the start of the Korean War.

Clearly, the blame for the ammunition shortage rests in the Pentagon, which is casting about

Walter Winchell In New York The Worry Clinic By Dr. George W. Crane

Clarence is a perfect example of a husband with a sexual inferiority complex. Thousands of men at the menopause also demonstrate his identical symptoms. Your newspaper is the only source of these educational cases that most of you will ever have access to, so save them in a scrapbook. These are all real cases drawn from current American society.

Case G-350: Clarence F., aged 29, has been married for five years. "Dr. Crane, we have two fine children and a new home all paid for," his wife informed me. "In fact we have everything to make us happy, except one thing. But lack of that one thing is breaking up our home."

"But if I were to take him up on his statement, and start to look for a job, he wouldn't let me leave the house. "And he has recently begun to call me cheap names, especially since he has now become practically impotent. "I love my husband with all my heart, but I confess I have never been passionate sexually. "If you could help us in some manner, you would be saving our home, for things cannot go on like this forever. "I have been faithful and true to my husband, but his suspicions and jealousy are getting on my nerves."

"I have never been able to obtain any definite enjoyment of the marital relationship. Though I must be cold and frigid naturally I have tried to act ardent. "My husband, however, has found out that I have simply been putting up a front. Now he has become bitter and sarcastic. He accuses me of having married him only for a meal ticket. "Finally he reached the point house, even to go to the grocery. If I so much as set foot out of the house even to go to the grocery. "SEXUAL INFERIORITY... "Next, he began to accuse me of loving somebody else and began claiming that I was having affairs with some other man. "He says the reason I am frigid with him is because somebody else is giving me satisfaction. "Dr. Crane, his charges are so fantastic and absolutely false, that I would laugh at their ridiculousness if it weren't that our home life is being destroyed. "He decided I shouldn't have any money for new clothes, apparently thinking I was dressing up to please some other man. "Then, to hurt me and possibly get revenge, he stayed out for three nights last week, not getting home till as late as 5 A. M. He never did this before in all of our married life."

SEXUAL VENGEANCE "Lately he has begun telling me I should get a job, for he is in love with a young woman where he works. "The Cinemagicians: Rita Hayworth (The Queen of Hearts) is perfectly cast as the Biblical witcher in "Salome," a dazzling pageant... "Desperate Search" is hardly worth sleeping through... "Penny Prices" is a British whimsy... "Call Me Madam" has Ethel Merman guaranteeing the melodious haffalooca... "By the Light of the Silvery Moon" is brightened by Doris Day's stardust. Gus Edwards' title tune still tinkles prettily... "The Naked Sun" is superior saddle-tackle. Jimmy Stewart plays the sharp-shooting daredevil and Janet Leigh's curvy ammunition aims to please.

AFRAID OF HIMSELF Clarence is a classical example of the male who grows confused because his wife is no as ardent as the other vulgar tales of his youth have made him think a woman should be. "The usual passivity and frigidity of his wife terrify him. So two fears immediately come to mind. The first, is a fear of other men. Maybe she loved somebody else and married him only on the rebound. "Or maybe she is carrying on an affair with some rival male. So he grows excessively jealous and watchful. He will not let her out of the house. He even cuts down her allowance for clothes and becomes stingy. "His second fear is that he is sexually inferior to other males. This worry also enhances his jealousy, but it likewise makes him self-critical. "When a man begins to worry and analyze himself in the sexual realm, he soon throws himself into a state of psychological impotence. "Then he may start cursing and berating his wife, or he may flee into drunkenness, excessive gambling and other outlets for his tortured spirit. "The whole difficulty can be cleared up quickly and successfully by getting the facts in my bulletin, "Sex Problem in Marriage." Send a stamped return envelope, plus a dime. "Ignorance almost ruined Clarence's home until this bulletin cleared up his misapprehensions."

One For Joe To Explain

The giant Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., some statisticians noticed a few days ago, has bloomed into the largest private enterprise in the world. Until the figures were toted up last week, that top spot had been held by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

We noted this event briefly in our news columns but didn't have the space, sorry, to do any editorial commenting at the time. It's still a most significant story, so let's take a close look at it.

First item, of course, is the size of this American business colossus. At last year's end, Met owned total assets of \$11,592,529,000. Those are billions, not any of your little ole small change millions. A.T.&T., former snamp, is in second place now with \$10,734,349,000.

Next item—and we would dearly love to hear Josef Stalin or one of his little helpers try to explain any of this—is that Met Life doesn't have a single wicked, imperialist, cannibalistic stockholder. Its elected president is Charles G. Taylor Jr. His sole bosses are the 33,700,000 individuals in the U. S. and Canada who mutually hold Metropolitan insurance policies.

Another item: What does the biggest of private companies sell that's desirable enough to attract the hard-earned savings of all those Americans and Canadians?

Met primarily is in the business of protecting people from the consequences of tough luck. Last year the beneficiaries of deceased Metropolitan life insurance policyholders were handed \$336,000,000. These dollars made life freer and easier for many widows, children and other dependents.

Even so, almost twice as much dough—\$609,000,000—was paid out to living policyholders. Met's life insurance business has been eclipsed by its still-growing trade in annuities and hospital, surgical and medical expense policies. At the end of 1952, some 6,200,000 persons had elected freely to buy themselves economic protection under Metropolitan's group and individual health policies.

So what, in a nutshell, is the main news about this biggest-yet, 100% customer-owned company? As we see it, it's a truly vivid example of how a free world can and does work. Behind his Iron Curtain, Joe Stalin does pro-shocks to live in, enough grub to keep them donkey-strong, some medicine to hold them in laboring condition, and cozy uranium or whatever mines to labor in, until they cough off. All his miseried serfs pay for this service is their human liberty.

As mentioned in the heading of this editorial, we'd dearly love to hear Mr. Stalin explain to his subjects how lucky they are to have his kindly protection—especially as compared to those 33 million Americans so ignorant of Soviet-style joys as to prefer the protection this one company's insurance gives them, without strings attached. — From The New York Daily News.

Schools

means that usual first Monday meetings will be held on Tuesday. Commissioners will meet Tuesday at 10 a. m. However, the county board of education, as required by statute to meet on the first Monday of each quarter, will hold its meeting as usual on Easter Monday night, Proffit said.

Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON — If the carelessness ones in our government would quit messing up other peoples' property, including Mrs. Frances D. Patton's new tablecloth, we still might get that budget balanced.

The annual bill for houses smashed, fences cut, calves lost, autos wrecked and assorted other damages caused by dopey Federals, as presented to Congress by President Eisenhower, totals \$13,230,031.20. This is a lot of money, not to mention the anguish of Mrs. Patton, which is incalculable. She still has not fit tablecloth for use when company comes and you can't much blame her for insisting that the U. S. Government cough up \$3.84.

Mrs. Patton, who lives in Hato Key, Puerto Rico, where spare parts stores are scarce, imported her tablecloth via mail order at a cost of \$3.34. The collector of customs was danged if he could tell whether it was lace, imitation, or lace machine-made. He hot it over to the appraiser's office for advice as to how to classify it.

Finally, on Feb. 10, 1952, Mrs. Patton got her cloth. She spread it on her table and the nearly fainting, some funny-bunny somewhere about the line had chopper a hole in it. Looked like he did it with his teeth. You can't blame Mrs. Patton for demanding that the customs pay up, but I do wish I'd demanded the \$3.34 myself. As it is, with time-consuming letters written and debate in come, her tablecloth actually will cost her taxpayers many hundreds of dollars. And she still no certainly that she'll get the money.

Some customs officials in Puerto Rico wrote their superiors in the Bureau of Customs in Washington. This agency turned the matter over to the Secretary of the Treasury, who was a better bet to get the money, than a customs official.

Please, fellows, be a little careful. You're ruining me.

CUTIES



"Naturally, when he said he LOVED her family, she knew it was only a matter of time before he'd lie about OTHER things."

Mary Haworth's Mail

By America's Foremost Personal Affairs Counselor

Trying to Overcome Problem of Shyness, Woman Figures The Cure Is to Be Attentive to Others

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I wouldn't miss your column for the world but so far, I haven't found the answer to my problem in reading the discussions of other people. You see, I have no self-confidence at all. If I meet people on the street whom I know, or if they come to the house, I am so shy that it is uncomfortable for them to be around me.

It has dawned on me lately that shyness is simply a by-product of underestimating oneself, as compared to others. From this I conclude that if I think of others, one cannot possibly be concerned about oneself. But by now everybody in town knows how shy I am and they avoid me, which deprives me of opportunity to exercise my new-minded wisdom.

My problem is how to overcome this handicap. I am a married woman of 40, so you might think I'd know better. How can I dissolve the tensions that disturb others?

HEAL MEMORY SANFORD SAYS DEAR L. S. Shyness has to do with involuntary ingrained anxiety which one is under scrutiny, as if one expected attack-criticism and rejection by the audience. Also it stems from persistent lack of experience in dealing comfortably with people — a lack that is linked to "guilty" assumption that one isn't worthwhile or lovable, by prevalent standards of acceptable quality. In brief, shyness is a product of negative human conditioning.

By way of easing the tensions of shyness, it is helpful to review the events of one's early life, to bring to mind horrific buried memories of painful shocks associated with ego-crushing incidents — in years when one was helplessly subservient to adult authority. If such problem-material can be relieved imaginatively, so that one gets an objective look at what transpired when the emotional injury was inflicted, one's self-esteem may be healed considerably. It may be said that one's childhood sense of guilt, when the job was administered, was wholly unfounded; that the real wrong-doer was the person who caused you to feel so badly. The next step is relieving tension is to "heal the memory," as Agnes Sanford says, by forgiving the offender and invoking God's help in doing this fully.

The same story was true at other ammunition-producing plants. In fact, two big producers — The Firestone plant at Ravenna, Ohio, and the Westwood plant at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — haven't even been used to turn out ammunition since the start of the Korean War.

Clearly, the blame for the ammunition shortage rests in the Pentagon, which is casting about

frantically for alibi. Note — This column started investigating the ammunition shortage over 18 months ago, and published a general warning at that time. Details were withheld for fear of giving information to the enemy.

Bridal Shower Is Given in Lillington For Mrs. Newton

An attractive bridal shower was given Friday night at the Mt. Pleasant Community House near Broadway honoring Mrs. Newton Lillington, a recent bride.

Before her marriage on March 15 at the Methodist parsonage in Mendenhall, Mrs. Newton was the former Miss Edna Kelly of Lillington. Around 35 guests attended the party. They were all members of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church where the bride and members of her family were for many years active members.

Guests showered the honoree with miscellaneous gifts and refreshments of green hamantaschen, homemade cookies, green and white milk and coffee were served. Bridal packages were placed on a small table by the door and on the opposite side, the round refreshment table was decorated with white iris and candy tuff. The bride was also presented a corsage of lavender hydrangeas.

A variety of bridal costumes were enjoyed and newly prizes awarded the winners. A committee headed by Mrs. Leon Buchanan and Mrs. Kyle Harrison made the party arrangements. Going from Lillington were Mrs. Newton and her mother, Mrs. Lisa Kelly, and Mrs. Frank Paschal.