

THE PILOT

Southern Pines

North Carolina

"In taking over The Pilot no changes are contemplated. We will try to keep this a good paper. We will try to make a little money for all concerned. Where there seems to be an occasion to use our influence for the public good we will try to do it. And we will treat everybody alike."—James Boyd, May 23, 1941.

Hurricanes — A Continuing Problem?

As Hurricane Connie approached the North Carolina coast last week, it was evident that last October's visit of Hurricane Hazel had instilled plenty of respect for wind and water in residents of this area.

Not only was the approaching storm a topic of constant and serious conversation, but preparations for meeting its possible effects were more intensively undertaken by public agencies, utility companies and individuals.

Town officials teamed up with Civil Defense, Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol and amateur radio operators to watch the progress of the storm and prepare to meet its challenge to this area. Radio Station WEEB stayed on the air Thursday after its customary shutdown closing to bring advice and information to listeners throughout the night, when it was thought the storm might start to move inland.

Many a home that was ill-prepared last fall in regard to flashlights, candles and other recommended emergency equipment, had them on hand last week. The Carolina Power and Light Co., which serves this area, alerted over 1,000 men in the territory of its operations, added auxiliary communications and otherwise girded to cope with possible damage by Hurricane Connie.

If it is true that a new pattern of hurricane paths is developing, with North Carolina in a frequently threatened position, we will have to learn to live with these storms as best we can, as coastal residents long since have learned to do.

Yardstick For Mental Health

One of the publications we read with interest is "Inventory," a little magazine published by the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

"Inventory" takes its readers into a world where men and women, whose lives have been twisted and torn out of all recognition or understanding by most non-drinkers, view their problems clearly and steadily—their triumphs and failures, their aspirations and the cold facts of the use of alcohol by human beings.

The magazine, however, has much to say of value to the non-drinker because the problems and attitudes that result in alcoholism for some persons, in greater or less degree, beset all of us. In this sense, alcoholics who come to grips with their problem often step ahead of non-drinkers in their grasp of the essentials of mental health, while attempting to triumph over the mental pitfalls that underlie their excessive use of alcohol.

A recent "Inventory" lists "10 safety signs of good mental health" that we can all contemplate with interest and profit. Many of us can

If hurricanes continue to sweep through North Carolina regularly, the impact on beach resorts, agriculture, power and telephone companies and private individuals will be tremendous.

Last fall when Hazel struck, tobacco and other crops throughout the area had mostly been harvested. The tobacco loss alone, had Connie followed the path that Hazel did, is fantastic to contemplate. Thousands of barns of tobacco throughout eastern and central North Carolina were being cured last week. If the hurricane threat continues, tobacco barns may have to be designed and built which are windproof and weather-proof and will allow curing fires to continue burning, without danger, in the strongest wind and rain.

Sympathy goes out to beach property owners who rebuilt after the destruction of Hazel, only to suffer severe damage from Connie. What are they going to do? You can't rebuild such things as expensive fishing piers every year. And it appears that work on beaches ravaged by wind and water may become a permanent public works program, calling for regular state and federal expenditures.

Utilities companies in some locations may find that it is more economical to put their wires under ground than to face repeated damage to their facilities and interruptions of service. Rates for service might be affected.

Hurricanes may become one of North Carolina's major economic problems, touching the pocketbooks and way of living of all residents of the state.

measure ourselves by these signs more comfortably, perhaps, than can an alcoholic, yet we should not be complacent. Lucky indeed is the person who can honestly find these 10 characteristics as dominant in his daily living:

1. A tolerant, easy-going attitude toward yourself as well as others.
2. A realistic estimate of your own abilities—neither underestimating nor overestimating.
3. Self-respect.
4. Ability to take life's disappointments in stride.
5. Ability to give love and consider the interests of others.
6. Liking and trusting other people and expecting others to feel the same way about you.
7. Feeling a part of a group and having a sense of responsibility to your neighbors and fellow men.
8. Acceptance of your responsibilities and doing something about problems as they arise.
9. Ability to plan ahead, and setting of realistic goals for yourself.
10. Putting your best efforts into what you do and getting satisfaction out of doing it.

An Example To Be Heeded

Sentencing of a young man in Lee County Superior Court to serve 12 to 15 years in prison on manslaughter charges arising from an auto accident that killed eight persons will, we hope, serve as a telling example of what recklessness on the highway can produce.

We do not feel that Judge Clawson Williams was too severe with his sentence, after a jury found the young man guilty of driving a car that swerved to the left hand side of the road and crashed into another vehicle, killing all its passengers—a mother, father, son, daughter and two sisters of the mother, as well as two persons in the defendant's car.

Evidence during the trial showed that the cause of the accident was downright impetuous folly—recklessness and carelessness supreme—

probably aided and abetted by alcohol, on the part of the young man.

Justice has been served to a certain extent by sending him to prison. We pray that some young person, potentially a killer on the roads, may have read about this case and may have taken the lesson to heart.

Also, we would say this: worse by far than any prison sentence is having to live, knowing one has killed, that lives were snuffed out by one's own contemptible failure of reason and judgment.

The secret thoughts of that young man who has now gone to prison, could they be known and published, might provide a page of horror that should then be introduced as required reading in student driver courses and published in every newspaper in the land.

Rural Youth Programs Pay Dividends

Rural young people of Moore County have given a good account of themselves in county, district and State contests involving skills and projects on the farm and in the home.

These young people are members of boys and girls' 4-H Clubs and of the Future Farmers and Future Homemakers of America. The 4-H groups are sponsored by the State and Federal Agricultural Extension Service and the FFA and FHA organizations are conducted through the vocational agriculture and home economics departments in the schools.

Youngsters who take an enthusiastic interest in the activities of these various organizations never find themselves in the predicament that is said to lead to juvenile delinquency—a lack of something to do with their time.

An adult who prides himself on being a busy

person is forced to stop and wonder how busy he really is when he is shown the amount of work, training and skill that is put into their various projects and contests by the young people in rural youth organizations.

There is no doubt in our mind that 4-H Clubs, FFA and FHA are paying lavish dividends in better farming and better home life, on the investment that the taxpayers have put into the adult leaders, buildings and equipment that make the programs possible.

We congratulate the young folks who have made such fine records in county, district and State contests—some of whom have achieved top rating in the State—and we also recognize the achievements of all those whose study and efforts will make them better farmers and better home makers in years to come.

Savings Increase — A Good Sign

Sales of U. S. Savings Bonds in North Carolina continue to rise with purchases in July amounting to \$4,296,553.50. Compared with a year ago the gain is 18 per cent. This is a new July sales record topping any for the past ten years.

For the first seven months of this year, a new all-time peace record was set with sales amounting to \$33,204,488.50, 21 per cent greater than 1954. This amount represents 56 per cent of the 1955 state quota of 58.8 million dollars.

In Moore County, sales of E and H bonds in the first six months of the year total \$234,900—which is 43 per cent of the 1955 quota set for the county by the Savings Bonds Division of the

Treasury Department at the beginning of the year.

These figures indicate that North Carolina folks are stashing away at least some of their prosperity money. U. S. Savings bonds, of course, are only one of the several forms of investment and savings into which Tar Heels are putting some of their income.

Whatever the method used, saving in good times is an essential to the economic health of the individual and the nation. It is encouraging to see that residents of North Carolina are increasing their savings and are putting more money into savings bonds than at any time since the war.

Site Community Must Have Group of Interested Friends

'Survival Value' Sought For New Church College

Possibility that the recently authorized new college of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina might be located in Southern Pines makes the college project of intense interest to this area. From the report of the Committee on Educational Institutions, which was given at the Synod meeting in Barium Springs in June, The Pilot brings the following excerpts that cast light on the Synod's thinking about the college project and forecast some of the considerations that will bear on selection of a site. Under the proposal, Peace College at Raleigh, Presbyterian Junior College at Maxton and Flora Macdonald College at Red Springs will be merged into a four-year, coeducational institution.

Any wise program for the Synod of North Carolina in the field

of education must attempt to answer the question—What kind of college has survival value? What type of college will be found useful fifty years hence? Of course, no man may foresee the future, but out of our studies certain things have impressed us as being true and as being characteristics of the college which has survival value.

Principal Purpose

The first of these characteristics which will give survival value to a Christian college is that it is openly, intelligently, and avowedly Christian. As far as we can see, this is the principal purpose which the Church has in education. The Church is not in the business of education simply to train the minds of its young people. The state has undertaken this function, and is perfectly willing to fulfill it. The Church is in the business of education to train the minds of its young peo-

ple in a peculiar way. It is in the business of education not only to inform them of the wisdom of the past and to train them in the skills of the present, but to create in them a Christian understanding of themselves, and of their world, and of their relationship to the God who made them.

'Quality' Essential

The institution which has survival value will be, in our opinion, a quality institution. By this we do not mean that it will be the kind of intellectual snob that seeks only to enroll the upper ten per cent of the graduating classes of high schools and better preparatory schools. We mean rather that it shall seek to do a superior job. In the matter of teaching, it will seek to do a better job than the state university is doing or can do. It is, in our opinion, immoral to urge our Presbyterian families to send their children to an institution simply because it is

Presbyterian. But not so if it is both a Christian institution and a quality institution, by virtue of its facilities, equipment, faculty, instruction, and curriculum.

Adequate Size

There are other and less important characteristics of the institution which apparently will inherit the future. One of these is that it will be an institution of adequate size. Experts differ on what is meant by adequate size. For a junior college, the lowest minimum suggested is at least 300 regular students. For a senior college, the very minimum optimum is from five to six hundred, though some experts say at least one thousand.

It was formerly the opinion of many of the Commission that the smaller the school, the more thorough the teaching and the better opportunity for learning. However, our counselors have informed us that the small class is not necessarily the best situation for effective teaching; that good teaching depends not only upon the interaction between student and student; but upon the competitive situation by which one student competes against another; and that the creative process of minds at work together on a common project are values which cannot be ruled out.

It is felt by all of the experts whom we consulted that a senior college with at least a thousand students would do a better job educationally than one half that size, and a much better job than one one-fourth that size.

Co-Educational Best

Another minor consideration is that by and large the institution which expects to be in existence in the year 2000 A.D., will be a co-educational institution. It is true that there are some strong men's colleges and some strong women's colleges which will survive. They are those which have great prestige, great facilities, and large endowments. But we are already confronted by the fact that the vast majority of institutions are coeducational.

A third minor characteristic is that the college should be located in a community large enough to afford a group of interested friends who will contribute to its support. A private or church-related institution needs this support in addition to the funds which come to it from its endowment and its supporting constituency. Such situations have proved to be the salvation of many of the better private and church-related institutions across the country.

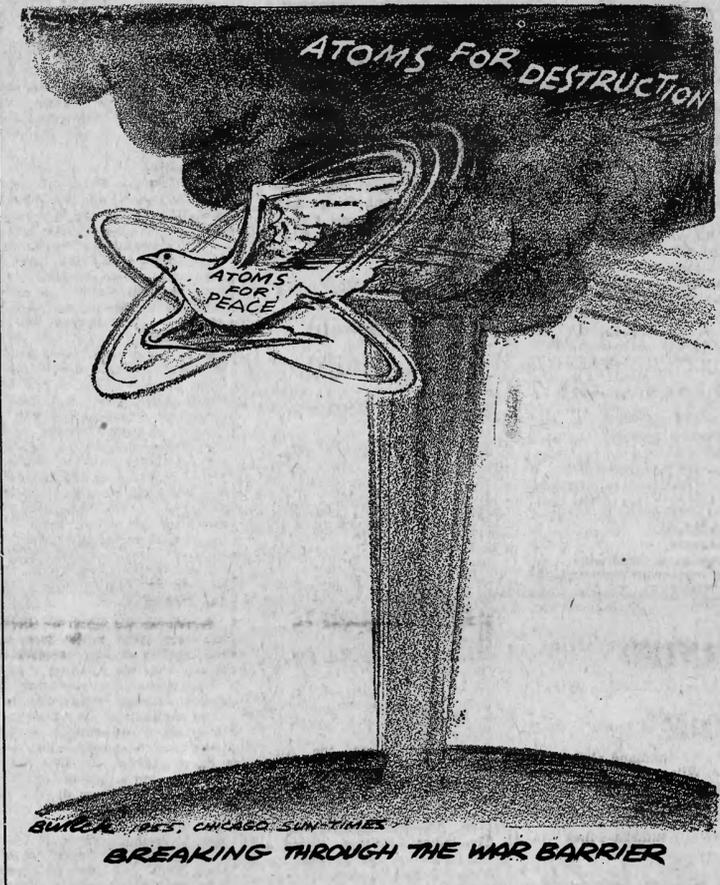
Ideal Location

The ideal location for a college is no longer regarded as a remote and secluded spot, but rather a population center where in addition to the interest and support of the constituency, cultural opportunities and advantages are afforded the student.

Of equal importance, however, is the presence of loyal friends and of cultural advantages in the maintenance of the modern college, is the presence of a student pool potential commensurate with the minimum enrollment needs of the college. Of particular significance are the prospective day students who enhance the economy of the operation of the institution to such an extent as to be generally regarded as a bonanza.

Transportation

Finally, today it is essential that the location of a college be accessible to various modes of transportation such as main highways, railroads, buses, and, if possible, airlines. The modern world is one of rapid communications. Students in Protestant institutions, at least, cannot be isolated as formerly, as is evidenced by the fact that many possess their own cars.



New Standards Set For Highway Entrance Drives

If you plan to build a service station with an entrance to a State highway, you'd better check with the district engineer in charge of highway maintenance in your county, Highway Chairman A. H. Graham advised today.

A new booklet, "Minimum Standards for Entrances to Highways from Commercial Establishments," has been sent to all Division and District Highway engineers, as well as the oil jobbers in the state, he explained. From now on, Graham said, any person planning to construct a driveway connecting with any State highway must apply for a construction permit from his Highway District engineer.

The new standards went into effect July 1 and supersede similar ones adopted July 1, 1951. They clearly spell out that "no commercial establishments shall be constructed to intersect with a right of way of any primary or secondary highway or road of the State Highway System until a permit has first been obtained for such an entrance in accordance with the revised 'Minimum Standards for Entrances to Highways'."

The State is saddled with many miles of highways which are unsafe and outmoded for one reason only—uncontrolled roadside development, Graham said. This uncontrolled ribbon business development along the highway soon chokes the highway and reduces its capacity and efficiency. The Highway Commission is striving to make its highways safer by not only controlling the number of direct connections, but also designating where these driveways shall enter the main highway.

The new entrance standards are an effort to protect the local motorist, as well as the through motorist. The Highway Commission hopes to reduce the number of accidents from slow moving traffic entering a high-speed highway from a commercial driveway.

In the future, channelizing islands (usually built of concrete or asphalt curb and gutter with a paved or grassed plot in the middle) will be built to definitely form entrances and exits. The Highway Commission hopes to prevent the paving of entire frontages adjoining the main highway, since this scrambles the local low-speed traffic with the

faster-moving through traffic on the highway. Paved frontage of business places immediately adjacent to a high-speed highway has proved an open invitation for the motorist to clog up the main highway by parking parallel to it.

From now on, on any new highway construction or modernization, no driveway will be permitted to enter directly into an intersection where there are already many traffic conflict points. Instead, any new driveway must be built at a safe point so that it turns traffic into the main traffic stream or on a side street before passing through the intersection.

BUT DO WE APPRECIATE THEM?

Community Leaders Meet Test

E. A. Resch,

in The Chatham News, Siler City

We demand of our community servants a tremendous amount of selflessness. Fortunately, we get it. We get men to serve us who are absolutely dedicated to the ideal of service—who have no personal axes to grind—who feel that their motives stem from the desire to help the community and their fellow man.

We get those people and we are extremely fortunate that we do, but we have one peculiarity which I think is typical of the small town—that once we accept these selfless people and place them in positions of trust and responsibility, we begin to impugn their motives and to accuse them of having selfish aims.

We also have a tendency to take these community servants and hold them up to a pitiless

glare wherein we expand and exaggerate their faults. We also have a decided tendency to overlook the better qualities, their character and goodness.

Then there comes the time when their terms of office expire and they have come to the end of a challenging experience. We have taken them for granted and now discard them as we would a pair of old shoes or an old hat, letting them go without saying anything to them that would indicate that we appreciate what they have done for us.

Some man has said that it is because we live closely together that we exaggerate one another's faults. I am not disagreeing with that thought, but at the same time, I would suggest that if we were properly motivated we would pay more attention to one another's good qualities.

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