

# 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. Wherever 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.

## Sanford for Governor

With only a few days to go, the odds are leaning more and more towards the election of Terry Sanford. This newspaper hopes the trend will carry through. We are convinced that Terry Sanford would be a fine governor.

Why? What qualities does he possess that seem to fit him for this position of responsible leadership?

Perhaps the quality that is uppermost in Sanford is a feeling for people, for people of every sort—an understanding of them and deep respect for them. His friendliness is warm, kindly, utterly sincere, without a trace of the back-slapping phony exuberance of the man who is out to win friends and influence people—for HIS good, not for theirs. Sanford is amazingly close to the people of North Carolina, keenly aware of their problems, their hopes and fears. In their turn, they feel close to him and trust him.

When Sanford speaks of the things he wants for the people of his state, the things that have been slurringly called "pie-in-the-sky," he does so with an earnest realism, as if he had complete confidence that the people of North Carolina are eager enough, sensible enough and can be, with leadership, able enough and self-sacrificing enough, if need be, to find the way to get for themselves and their children

what they so greatly need. High on his list of needs Sanford places better education and better living.

Perhaps it is Sanford's attitude towards education that we find most impressive among his many strong convictions. This is not with him a recent gimmick, trumped up to make hay in a political campaign. His interest in education goes way back and has developed, through study and observation of present conditions, into the knowledge of an expert. But not only does he know what needs to be done; he is possessed of an implacable will to do it. When he talks about it his even-tempered, thoughtful personality takes fire.

Sanford's stands on other issues—court reform, agriculture, state finances, industry—are also decided and he has stated them forthrightly.

The many facets of Sanford's personality merge in the picture of a man who is thoughtful, deliberate in action, able, kindly, sincere: a man of strong beliefs and high ideals. In this outstanding quality—respect for people and dedication to their service—is seen a belief in democracy that is deep and unshakable.

If, as we hope, Sanford wins the election, North Carolina will, we firmly believe, have the kind of governor she needs and so well deserves.

## What a Town Public Hearing Should Be

A public hearing has been called by the town council for its regular meeting June 14, on proposed changes in business section parking regulations.

Recalling the public hearing held in March, on the zoning of a portion of the land along the No. 1 highway parkway for business purposes, we find ourselves wondering if the June hearing is to be conducted in the same way—and if so, why have it?

The chief purpose of a public hearing, surely, is to help the council come to a wise decision on the question at issue through the opportunity such a gathering affords to hear the opinions of interested citizens. Obviously, this presupposes that the council members come to the hearing with open minds and feeling both the need and the obligation to hear all angles and consider them carefully before coming to a final decision.

At the March public hearing a totally unsympathetic atmosphere existed from the start as it became clear that the council had made up its mind and the meeting would be simply a waste of time. The two resolutions presented by the town's own Parks and Parkways Beautification Committee and by the Garden Club—whose generosity towards Southern Pines has been outstanding—were read and set aside without comment. Similarly the individuals who spoke, advancing what they must have felt were valid arguments, received no acknowledgement. The council sat in stony silence. Finally, when there were no more to speak, the council voted.

It can have surprised no one that the vote was unanimous. It looked as if a rumor, that the council had met previously and decided what stand it would take, had been true.

We do not deny that it takes thought and

some measure of skill so to conduct a public meeting that it remains orderly, yet those who take part feel that their views are being given courteous and intelligent consideration. But it has been done. It is not necessary to turn such a meeting into a fiery debate between two camps. If the council comes to it with open minds, determined to create an atmosphere of sympathetic attention, if the members keep in mind that among the speakers there will be always a few whose motives are selfish and whose view is narrow, and always a few others whose stand is based solely on what they deeply believe to be for the best interests of the town, and that both must be given an impartial hearing, such a meeting can be extremely effective.

One of the important by-products of the public hearing is that it brings the citizen close to his town, making him feel a part of it; it awakens and fosters citizen responsibility. Nothing, we submit, could so stifle this quality as more public hearings like the one held in March.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to think about this question of the public hearing, and see if something can't be done to rescue it and bring it back to the public?

The crux of the matter, especially in a controversial situation, is the timing of the council's decision and vote. We would suggest that the council return to the system of former administrations under which the group held its own meeting after, and never before, the public hearing, with the final vote taken at the next regular meeting of the council. Such a plan at least allows the opportunity for consideration of the views expressed at the hearing. Whatever the final decision, the effect on the public would be improved.

## Bill Would Protect Laboratory Animals

A bill to protect laboratory animals from unnecessary suffering and mistreatment has been introduced in the Senate at Washington by Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, on behalf of himself and a number of other Senators.

This bill is designed on the same principle as the humane slaughter law passed in 1958, a law which this newspaper supported and to which reference was made recently in these columns on the occasion of the opening of what was described by the owners as the first meat-packing plant in the South to use exclusively humane slaughtering methods.

That is, the animal bill sets humane standards to which all those who receive Federal funds for their work must adhere if this support is to continue. It would be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The measure was carefully drawn to avoid interfering with legitimate research work. If enacted it will give effective protection to laboratory animals, though not universal protection. Ideally, the Federal measure would stimulate further action on the State level to assure that the animals not within the jurisdiction of the Federal law would likewise be protected, just as slaughtering by companies not selling to the Federal government should be regulated by similar state laws. However, almost all medical schools and research institutions, many hospitals and some pharmaceutical houses receive federal research funds and would be covered by the proposed bill, as would the laboratories of government agen-

cies. It is shocking to read, in a leaflet describing the Laboratory Animals Bill, that Great Britain has had since 1876 legislation such as that proposed—and it has been completely accepted by the scientific community there. Ten Nobel Prizes for Physiology and Medicine awarded to British research indicate the scope and quality of British scientific work under the Act.

We do not propose to describe in detail here the laboratory conditions that have led to the Cooper bill. Persons who are interested in this bill can obtain a leaflet describing it and the conditions it seeks to correct from the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

In general, the bill would require that laboratory animals be given adequate care and housing and not be subjected to unnecessary pain and fear. Compliance would be checked by inspectors of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and research grants would not be made by the federal government to any person or institution using live, vertebrate animals unless a certificate of compliance with the laws were obtained.

Responsible scientists in this country and in Great Britain, who already are maintaining decent standards for their laboratory animals, agree that the quality of research is raised, not lowered, by such legislation as that proposed.

We urge readers who are interested in the welfare of animals to write North Carolina Senators and Congressmen on behalf of the Cooper bill.

## "Secondary Casualties?"



## CAN ITS ILLS BE AVOIDED IN NORTH CAROLINA?

### Industrialization and the Good Life

Weimar Jones, writing in The Franklin Press, ponders the increasing industrialization of North Carolina and comes up with some thoughts that are as applicable to Southern Pines and Moore County as to his home town out in the western tip of the state:

"Is there no way to industrialize without losing the quality of gentility and quiet charm?"

That question was raised recently by Dr. Waldo Beach, of Duke University, after he had taken a troubled look at what is happening to North Carolina under the impact of rapid industrialization.

I am an optimist enough to believe there is a way.

After all, there is nothing essentially evil about industry. The word, in its original sense, describes a characteristic highly esteemed since Biblical times.

#### Why the Ills?

Why then, the ills that come with industrialization of the modern variety?

I suspect the evils of modern industrialization grow not out of what it does, but why it does it, and how.

We cannot wholly escape the flood, but surely we can control and channel it. By so doing, we can escape the clearly discernible industrial sickness that has befallen some other parts of the country—over-urbanization and urbanization at too rapid a rate; destruction of the workman's pride in his work and the substitution, for his mastery of the job and the machine, of their mastery of him; loss of a community's freedom when it becomes dependent on one or two big industries; over-emphasis on things as a way to happiness, with resultant destruction of the qualities that differentiate men from animals—often the destruction, too, as more and more members of the family work so they can buy more and more things, of the family as a unit; and finally, the erosion of those human values and qualities that alone make a community or a state a good place to live.

#### People Matter

Is it possible to escape these ills of modern industrialization?

I believe it is. I believe we can do it by keeping these things in mind:

It is people, not products, that matter.

It is freedom, not security, that brings self-respect and contentment.

It is pride in the work, not in the pay envelope, that gives purpose to work, and so to life.

And to a great extent, man can control his environment. These industrial evils are not inevi-

table in Western North Carolina—nor in that other so far unspoiled part of the state, the East.

Specifically, I believe we can industrialize and remain humans, —rather than automatons—by following a few rules like these:

#### What's the Rush?

1. Industrialize slowly, so as to avoid the economic, social, and moral maladjustments that accompany any too-rapid change (Why the rush? You'd think, from the hurry some people are in, there'd be no such thing as industry next week).

2. Seek small plants only, and the smaller the community, the smaller the plant. (No one of a number of small plants could dominate the community; moreover, through small plants diversification is possible.)

3. Try, first, for home-owned industry. (Is absentee factory ownership likely to be any better today than the curse of absentee farm ownership was in another era? The millions now being spent seeking industry from the outside would finance a lot of industry from the inside.)

4. First preference should be given, too, to native skill and native temperament. (Why have

a workman make the same bolt day after day and hour after hour, when work that calls for individual imagination and painstaking care often pays better? Sure, most American industry is geared to the assembly line, but we can avoid competition with it by emphasizing the other kind.)

5. The industry should fit easily into the community's background, preferably utilizing local resources. (It would seem better economics for a plant in Franklin to make furniture from the trees that grow here than to make automobile tires from rubber shipped from a thousand miles.)

#### Irreplaceable Things

6. Any industry that will destroy the God-given, irreplaceable things we have here should be avoided as the plague. (Hasn't our countryside been marred and our air and water polluted enough already? Pure air and water are among our greatest resources.)

7. A state and a community should set its industry with the same care an industry selects its employees. (Does ownership of a factory automatically make a man a good citizen? In the end, his plant will prove an asset or a liability in direct proportion to how good or poor a citizen he is.)

## The Public Speaking

### Taxpayers Should Vote On Public Expenses

To the Editor: The county must unite for education. This is true, but first let us say so by vote.

It is not up to a group of political candidates to make promises pro or con, but to you, Mr. Taxpayer. To do so without the vote of our fellow citizen would be in violation of democratic principle. If carried out without a vote, it would be "taxation without representation."

Thomas Jefferson in 1787, then minister to France from the Federation of American States, received a copy of the proposed new Constitution of the United States.

### MUST NOT FORGET NEEDS OF ALL

"No one would consider requiring all boys and girls, irrespective of their talent, to spend hours trying to play a musical instrument. Yet some recent proposals I have read about a high-school curriculum seem to me equally absurd. To be sure, if the United States is to survive in the kind of world in which we live, rapid improvement of the education of the academically talented youth must take place. But in our zeal to upgrade the schooling of one group of students—the exceptionally bright boys and girls—we must not forget the needs of all the others. We must not neglect the development of the manual skills or the education of future voters."

—DR. JAMES B. CONANT

He commented: "Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against any government on earth, general or particular and what no just government should refuse or rest on inferences."

A bill of rights, consisting of the first ten amendments, was added to the proposed constitution and later enacted. These ten are the foundation for individual rights and liberty in our country. They express the moral principles upon which our democracy is based, principles which were expressed at Williamsburg, fought for at Cowpens, Kings Mountain, Guilford Courthouse and on many other battlegrounds. At Yorktown they were won and have been strongly defended ever since.

The fifth of these amendments is still one of the great bulwarks of American democracy. It reads, in part, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

It is evident that imposition of taxes on the residents of the county for the proposed high school consolidation plan, without their vote, is a violation of the supreme law of the land.

Money, which is private property, is in this case being taken for public use without just compensation, if it is not put to a vote of the taxpayer.

Alexander Hamilton said, "It is a false calculation that the people of the country can be ultimately deceived."

BILLY J. POLEY  
West End RFD

## Grains of Sand

### Hip, Hip, Hoóray!

The Hip Club, which numbers among its members some of the more elite of Sandhills society—such as Bessie Cameron Smith, Mrs. Nellie Mann, Dr. Vida McLeod, Jeanette Healy, Mrs. (Pinehurst) Dunn, Mrs. W. P. Swett, Tish Irwin, etc. etc. (not to mention the collector of spicy items for this column)... this organization is facing a stiff problem. The Broken Hipsters are being pressured to let down the bars to admit a merely broken-legged, to wit: Anne Ewing, wife of the illustrious mayor of this town, clay-pigeon buster, needlewoman, and line-o-type operator on the side, (on the side of the Moore County News, that is.) Oh, and Mother.

Anne slipped and broke the lower bone—note: LOWER bone—of her leg several weeks ago. As most of the Hipsters are in the broken neck category—hip neck, that is—"the higher up, the more interesting," from the Hip Club Manual, this constitutes another black mark against Mrs. E.

Move to change the time-honored rule restricting membership in the club to the higher-ups was, it is rumored, the action of certain subversive elements associated with the Press. These have recently been heard giving voice to their claim with the slogan: "Girls of the Press, stick (slip) together!"

### Up and Over

Here's a new word: "overflight." Seems as if the military, and a few others, spend a lot of time thinking up new words. As if Mr. Webster's weren't enough. And better than most of the new inventions.

"Overflight" now: Somebody tell us how it's possible to fly without its being "over." So long as you stay up, that is.

### Proud Announcement

We have a baby possum. He lives down by the stable, we think, because that's where we see him. Driving up the road the lights of the car pick up his chubby form as he runs across the road into the opposite bushes.

But runs is not quite the word. His passage is more like one of those woolly animals on wheels that babies love to pull behind them. His small grey body is like a tight little sausage. His long nose, almost as long as the rest of him, strains out in front as he makes the best time he can, a sliding, gliding progress, little black feet twinkling under furry sides.

His button eyes gleam in the light as he rolls them back for a quick glance. It isn't a frightened glance, and this pleases us. He doesn't seem worried; just sizing up the situation to make sure he can get across all right.

He's not altogether at ease of course, because he's out alone and he's a little possum. A big possum would be swaggering and ornery, or aloof; not to be hurried by anyone, man or beast or car—or atom bomb.

The little possum is on home ground. Probably he's been sent on an errand by the family: to go over there where the horses live and see if there might be any grain spilled around, handy for breakfast, then come back quick and report.

"No wandering about, now! Just do what you're told, son, and come right back home—and watch out for cars, when you cross the big road! (The way people drive these days...!)"

So he's doing as he was told, this baby is. Going back to report that he did find a nice little pile of oats near the feedbin: easy to get at and of course no dogs around at night—lazy things.

So, watching out for cars, as he is told—while the people in the car are watching out for him—he scuttles along across the big road and ducks into the honey-suckle vines: Mission completed: Home safe.

## The PILOT

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