

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.

Guidance Needed in Shelter Muddle

The nation needs leadership, advice and coordinated guidance on the fallout and shelter problem.

Scientists disagree on the dangers of fallout and the possibility of surviving nuclear attack. Views on shelters are divergent, from the extreme, on one hand, of certain religious and spiritual leaders who feel that descent into a shelter, knowing that millions of fellow human beings will have no protection, is immoral, to the other extreme of persons who frankly admit they are preparing to protect and nourish nobody but themselves and would be willing to shoot and kill other human beings who seek to share their comforts in time of emergency.

The result of all this, it appears to us, is that vast numbers of Americans who are normally intelligent, conscientious, prudent, kind and patriotic are experiencing increasing frustration. Emotional pressure, if only unconscious beneath the surface of daily life, is building up in millions of American citizens. This is detrimental to national life. Indeed, we already have in effect a "nation divided against itself" about fallout, shelters and the prospect of nuclear war.

The problem is harrowing enough for families who are physically and financially able to provide some sort of shelter against fallout or blast. What must it be for persons who know that they do not have and will not have such an opportunity—the millions who live in flimsy, basementless houses for whom an expenditure of even \$50 is unthinkable; the millions who live in rental houses who cannot alter their dwellings or even dig a hole in the yard without a landlord's permission; the millions who live in rooms, apartments or hotels whose owners may or may not make some provision for their safety?

With no public program of shelters and no government requirement that shelters must be provided for those unable to pro-

tect themselves, with no indication from municipalities or states or the federal government that responsibility is felt for these millions, how can these people face the future with anything except bitter resignation? And what kind of national unity, national morale can be engendered with a large segment of the population in that frame of mind?

If the nation is in peril from nuclear war—and the whole Civil Defense effort is so much child's play if it isn't—direction and coordination must be given to the matter of shelters. These must be all be assurance that no citizen of the United States be denied protection if he seeks it, either by building public shelters for those who need them or by financing the construction of private shelters by government loans or grants to those unable to help themselves.

Given this background of mounting national anxiety and confusion, the President should speak out. He should call a conference of the governors of all the states and a national program should be put into effect.

Whatever the national policy should be—whether it be to do nothing or to move the population underground or otherwise—it must lead to strong, bold and coordinated effort, an effort inspiring the courage and allegiance of every man, woman and child in the nation.

There is no word but shameful for the state of the nation's Civil Defense effort today, with millions digging their private burrows, more millions left unprotected and helpless and still other millions uncertain over what is the right thing to do.

Doubtful, divided, callous, fearful—these are not the adjectives we want historians to apply to the United States of today. Can anything erase them from the slate but a vast, coordinated national program that will call upon the entire nation's energies and resources for the protection of all?

Area Around Town Needs Protection

Residents of Southern Pines and of outlying territory are becoming more conscious of the need to protect areas around the town from undesirable developments—from industrial or business installations in areas that obviously would benefit the community more if they were residential; from jerry-built and unsightly structures, whether business or residential, especially on primary approaches to the community; or from destruction of natural beauty such as wanton cutting of timber and land clearing for no constructive purpose.

Cooperation of property owners in these aims is the primary method of achieving such goals—yet many towns have learned to their regret that this cooperation is not always forthcoming. Almost before a community is aware of what is happening, it wakes up to find that its approaches are marred by unsightly or otherwise undesirable structures or that a junkyard has replaced a woodland glade.

Because private cooperation in these matters is often uncertain, state law provides that a municipality may zone land usage outward for a mile from its limits. But unfortunately, when this provision was enacted into law, Moore County was one of the many counties exempted by their legislators from provisions of the law.

Moore County's Rep. H. Clifton Blue

More Economics Than Morality

All North Carolina citizens of good will can join Governor Sanford in the praise he gave recently to leaders of the Greenville Negro community for their successful efforts in combatting juvenile delinquency and illiteracy during the past five years.

Persons interested in reducing these social blights can also join the governor in assigning great importance to education as a means of eliminating such evils.

But neither a Negro community's own efforts nor all the education that could be provided will solve the problems of delinquency and illiteracy unless broad advances are made by Negroes economically.

Acquisition of more income, more property and better housing, and consequently higher status in the community, is what cures social evils. Above all, it is the hope, the pride, the enthusiasm engendered by economic opportunity that keep young people out of trouble.

Opening of far wider employment opportunities to Negroes is the real key to the matter. Indeed, of what use is the governor's quality education if Negro boys and girls cannot find employment commensurate with their education, with financial compensation that will enable them to take their future families out

recalls that he and State Sen. Wilbur Currie of Carthage conferred on the matter of the exemption when the legislation came up in the 1959 session of the General Assembly. At that time, he said, they had no requests from anyone in the county to include Moore County among those covered by the act but did have some requests that it not be included. So Moore was left out. Now, Mr. Blue says, he wonders if they took the right action.

Because the wheels of government turn slowly, it will be 1963—the next session of the General Assembly—before Moore County, assuming there is sufficient demand, can be made subject to the legislation which permits towns with a population of 1,250 or more, within an included county, to have the out-of-city-limits zoning power.

Meanwhile the outlying areas around Southern Pines can be protected only by the cooperation and good judgment of property owners or by pressure brought to bear on private owners who propose to make, or allow to have made, some undesirable use of their property.

Voicing regrets (and there are many over what might have been prevented by zoning outside the town limits in the past) is fruitless, but residents of Southern Pines and outlying areas would do well to prepare to support zoning legislation in the next session of the General Assembly.

of the living conditions that create social problems?

And this, of course, places the problem squarely with the white community, everywhere, since control of nearly all business and industry and the professions is vested therein.

Any Negro community that undertakes to improve its "morality" by its own inspirational or educational efforts should be commended, but the white community should not fool itself that this can produce any sound or lasting solution.

Nothing but the white community's willingness—even eagerness—to open wider and better job opportunities to Negroes, and to pay accordingly, will create the economic conditions that have more than anything else to do with eliminating social ills.

As Harry Golden once wrote very shrewdly, any Negro girl who knows she has a chance to become a registered nurse or a department store buyer is going to think twice before she has an illegitimate child. But if she is cut off from ambition and opportunity, she is quite likely to feel that no matter what she does, she has nothing to lose.

The white community cannot escape its central responsibility in this matter of the Negro's economic—and hence social—advancement.

"Cluck, Cluck, Cluck . . ."



NEW POLITICAL FORCES EVIDENT

Did 'Snowball' Push Krushchev?

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Special Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Of the many theories which Western "Kremlinologists" have evolved from their studies of recent events in Moscow, the most interesting is the snowball theory. This is that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev started something on the opening day of the 22d Soviet Communist Party Congress which snowballed far beyond his intentions and got out of control even to the point of forcing him to take the extraordinary step of moving Stalin from behind glass to under the sod.

This is merely one theory, and not all Western experts by any means accept it. Others think that the entire operation was planned and executed according to plan and that Mr. Khrushchev is more firmly in the saddle in the Kremlin than ever before. These, like most other theories which have emerged in the attempt to weigh and judge extraordinary events in Moscow, are speculative and controversial, and the final judgment waits on future events.

Repercussions

However, Westerners inevitably attempt to read as wisely as they can what happens in Moscow because they know from past experience that such happenings can and frequently have produced repercussions of major impact upon the outside world.

The snowball theory was proved in the sequel to the 20th party congress when Mr. Khrushchev first challenged the legend of Stalin's infallibility. The sequel was the Hungarian uprising, which was almost but not quite repeated in Poland. Mr. Khrushchev had released long-pent-up forces inside the Communist orbit which broke out of control. Moscow has never yet entirely reassured the discipline over its satellites which was lost in the aftermath of the 20th congress. This time Mr. Khrushchev continued and concluded whether by intent or perforce the logical sequel to his original break with Stalin. But he was extremely careful to couple with it an attempt to restore lost discipline within the bloc.

By increasing the representation of the armed forces in the Central Committee and by attacking Albania openly and Communist China by implication he has at least tried to regain Moscow's authority. There is no invitation here for the satellites to seize wider autonomy but precisely the reverse.

Where he may have released new dangers for himself this time is rather in the domestic politics of the Soviet Union. He allowed the Moscow University students to take the lead in the move to remove Stalin from the mausoleum. This is the first taste of successful

or apparently successful political action since Czarist times.

These students have grievances against the regime. They demand freedom to read publications from the outside world and freedom to visit and study in other countries. Having acquired the idea that they can move Stalin, they might take the process a step further and begin to think that they might, by like action, reach the ability to move themselves.

The armed forces have also been given reason to think that they have exercised more political influence. They have obtained the nuclear tests they much desired, as well as increased representation in party councils. They apparently will receive rehabilitation of the officers destroyed in Stalin's worst purges.

Coalition

Mr. Khrushchev has used the students and armed forces as his allies in his de-Stalinization operation and against "the anti-party group." But by using them or allying himself with them he has given them increased influence and power. In the process he has recognized that political forces exist within the Soviet state in addition to the political power of the party itself.

What was a total dictatorship by the party has become a coalition of political forces undoubtedly still dominated by the party, yet still bearing some of the substance of independent political forces.

Albania has not returned yet to the authority of Moscow but continues to cite Lenin against Khrushchev on Stalin. Political life inside the Soviet Union acquires some of the substance if not yet the appearance of group political action. Mr. Khrushchev becomes a politician manipulating group interests to form a majority from which he can rule.

More Fluid

All of it makes the Communist world more politically fluid. Whether this might permit or cause a revival of relaxation in the international situation is problematical. The only positive evidence so far for the theory that it might be the resolution of the UN problem over the late Dag Hammarskjold's successor and apparently a slight easing of the tension over Berlin.

(Mr. Harsch was writing from London. The article is reprinted by special permission to The Pilot.)

Stevenson's Patient Diplomacy

(From a recent "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column by Drew Pearson.)

"There's a significant contrast between the quiet negotiations of Adlai Stevenson which led to a new U. N. Secretary General in New York, and the blustery threats which lost the United States prestige in Berlin.

"It was just one day before the U. N. General Assembly met that Dag Hammarskjold was killed in Africa. The news brought worldwide speculation that the United Nations could not survive. The Russians had been boycotting it. They had refused to pay dues, proposed that a three-man secretariat should replace Hammarskjold. So his death gave them an opportunity to revamp the entire machinery of the United Nations.

"Yet last week, six weeks after Hammarskjold's death, an interim successor was appointed with every Russian objection removed.

"This was accomplished by Adlai Stevenson's patient diplomacy plus the fact that President Kennedy gave his U. N. ambassador complete authority to do what he saw fit.

"There were times when the State Department in Washington got impatient with Stevenson, wanted him to get tough and pound on the table. His reply was: 'What do you want—headlines or an agreement?'
"Some Democratic politicians

also grumbled that Stevenson was being soft on communism. They remembered the TV appearances of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge when he thundered publicly at Soviet delegates, put on a show that won him the GOP nomination for Vice President.

"Instead, Stevenson picked 12 neutral nations and let them carry the ball for a U. N. Secretary General with the same power as Dag Hammarskjold. He spent many hours conferring with them and with Soviet Ambassador Zorin. It took six long and patient weeks.

"But gradually the Russians withdrew their Troika plan of three secretaries, each with the power of veto. Then they withdrew their plan of giving assistant secretaries the right to power. Then they yielded on their demand that the new Secretary General make a statement of policy which would tie his hands for the future.

"Every one of these restrictions had been withdrawn when U. Thant took the oath last week with just as much power as Dag Hammarskjold. In addition the Russian boycott of the U. N. had been removed, which makes him even stronger.

"If Stevenson had pounded on the table or blustered, the Russians would have got their backs up. Instead he used patience and reason."

Grains of Sand

Shelter?

The last advice we have noted about what to take with you when you start to beat it for the bomb-proof (so-called) shelter is: the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Well, LUCKILY, we do have one; very old, but maybe that wouldn't matter. It's upstairs and there are 36 volumes and if we tried to carry it along when the sirens started we'd fallout before we got there.

But it might be good protection at that. And we can think of lots of ways it could be used; besides reading the folks to sleep every night.

Thought for a Conundrum

Question: How do the customers listen to Bruce's stories?
Answer: Open-mouthed.

Best Time

There's an article in this week's N. Y. Times magazine entitled: THE BEST TIME (IF ANY) TO WORK.

Among other fascinating facts, it says that mice are strongest and most efficient early in the day and weakest around 4 p. m. Also they have a peak susceptibility to alcohol at 8 p. m. sharp.

Of course, after that four o'clock slump.

And when they start really living things up? When the cat's away, of course.

Thought

Local school officials who attended the meeting of the N. C. School Boards Association at Chapel Hill last Wednesday (the day after the ill-fated State bonds election) report that when Gov. Terry Sanford rose to address the assembled group he noted that it is his custom to read the "Thought for the Day" listed in the religious publication, "The Upper Room." The "thought" for that day, he said, was "Love Thine Enemies."

Poor Chimp

It's unfortunate they couldn't find a less pitiful creature than a chimpanzee to be the first cosmonaut.

The public is supposed to get all excited about the coming experiment and pepped up behind Kennedy's efforts to get there—somewhere—ahead of the Russians. Then here come the pictures of the poor, miserable little chimp, tied down in that cradle, looking up into the faces of the scientists and technicians locking him in. The expression on his wrinkled little old man's face is acquiescent, fatalistic, unutterably sad. There is a quiet dignity, too, that strikes home.

Poor little chimp. Poor any animal, helpless instrument in man's marvelous and terrible drive to know more.

But if they could just find some other kind of animal that wouldn't make you feel so sorry!

Hands Across The Newscolumns

When Adlai Stevenson, U. S. Ambassador to the UN, gets, as he did last week, a big hand from both Drew Pearson and Walter Lippmann he can be pretty sure he is on the right track.

Those two birds of such different feathers do agree, actually, more than you'd think but this was the kind of resounding salute seldom indulged in by either.

Since then Marquis Childs and many another distinguished commentator have added their quota of high praise to the man who has been doing such a fine job both for his own nation and for the United Nations.

Those Precocious Sophomores

Quote (except for names!) from a recent college news release: "Johnny Jones, son of Mrs. Armitisia Jones and a rising sophomore, won high acclaim for his playing in last Saturday's game."

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