



"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.

The Blood Program Must Be Saved

No more powerful testimony to the worth of the Red Cross blood program could be imagined than the true incident related in a letter on this page—how a member of one Moore County family received 18 pints of blood of a needed type, at Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, because that family had donated at visits of the bloodmobile in this county. (ANY Moore County resident could, of course, also have received that Red Cross blood—so long as this county is associated with the program; and in return they would only have been asked to get replacement donors to give at leisure when the bloodmobile next visited the county.)

The Pilot, in recent weeks, has published, again and again, the figures that spell doom for the Red Cross blood program, unless unprecedented donations are received in next week's two visits of a bloodmobile to this county—and in a third and final visit for this year, later in the

month. Here's the sad story again: Residents of the county used 1,397 pints of Red Cross blood in the year ending June 30. But they gave only 879 pints—meaning that 518 pints used in this county were given elsewhere. And the Red Cross says it cannot continue on that basis.

The plain fact is this: unless 434 pints are given in the next three visits (see news story for places and dates), Moore County will lose the program.

Only those who, like the writer of the letter on this page, have seen Red Cross blood—plenty of it and all free except for service charges—save lives close to them, can understand fully what a catastrophe such a loss would be. But the rest of us, with very little imagination, should be able to grasp the point. And, unless we are content to live with butterfly heedlessness, we should see to it, without fail, that the blood program does not go by default.

Meeting A County-Wide Problem

The matter of garbage and trash disposal over the county came before the county commissioners this week, with an apparently favorable prospect of action.

Here is something that affects the health, welfare and appearance of the entire area and it is fitting that the commissioners assume responsibility for areas outside municipalities.

The immediate impetus comes from the Town of Southern Pines whose mayor and manager told the commissioners Monday that an estimated 25 per cent of the volume of garbage and trash that is handled at the Southern Pines "sanitary landfill" originates from outside the city limits. They rightly believe that the county should share in cost of the landfill's operation, a cost estimated at \$20,000 per year. It was suggested that the county bear about one-quarter of this cost—all figures being subject to a more detailed study to be made by Town Manager

Rainey. We are pleased that the commissioners apparently agree with local officials that the goal is not to ban out-of-town people from the Southern Pines disposal facilities—because that would only mean more garbage and trash would be dumped along the roadsides and in the woods. The goal is rather to make it economically feasible for town workers and machines to handle the increased load.

Southern Pines has successfully operated its landfill disposal system for more than 10 years—remaining the only town in the county with a modern and sanitary garbage disposal method. We'd say it was time the other communities instituted more effective and acceptable methods and we hope that they can find it possible to both improve their systems and cooperate with the county-wide effort to eliminate unsupervised rural dumping places.

Why Allow Needless Cruelty?

It is shocking that the American Medical Association is opposing the moderate bills to insure humane treatment of experimental laboratory animals, now pending in Congress.

These are the Clark-Neuberger Bill in the Senate (S.533) and the Ashley Bill in the House (H. R. 5430).

The bills do not oppose use of animals in medical research. The AMA Journal—from all the evidence presented to us—is unwarranted in making extreme statements that lead its readers to think they do. Nor is there anything in these bills to justify the inflammatory conclusion in Today's Health, the magazine published by the AMA for lay readers, that cures cannot be discovered for diseases, if the legislation is enacted.

The proposed law—long sought by many Americans who are no less concerned with human than with animal welfare—is designed to prevent NEEDLESS animal suffering in laboratories support-

ed wholly or in part by federal funds, by providing for licensing, inspection and record-keeping; for setting up minimum standards of feeding, watering and resting places; and for humanely disposing of animals that continue to suffer after an experiment has been completed.

The only antidote to powerful AMA opposition is widespread, enthusiastic, popular support for these bills being held in Congressional committees—the Senate bill in Sen. Lister Hill's Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; and the House bill in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Rep. Orren Harris of Arkansas is chairman. (The two North Carolina Congressmen on this committee are Horace R. Kornegay and James T. Broyhill).

These legislators may be addressed at the Senate or House Office Building in Washington. They should be urged that the bills be brought up for hearings and favorable action.

Wanted: More Facts, Less Drama

It is important in assessing the content of UP and AP dispatches to remember that the wire services, like everything else that is competitive, must make their wares attractive to the buyer. In other words, the temptation to play up the dramatic in a news story and to play down or ignore less stirring items, tending to minimize the dramatic, often proves irresistible.

A case in point is Tuesday's wire service handling of the blocking of a convoy crossing East Germany.

The dispatch starts with the phrase "the latest incident involving Soviet stoppage . . ." implying that this is one more in a long list of such interference with American troops. A quote from "a U. S. army spokesman" states that the blocking was "a flagrant violation of the western allies' unrestricted right of access to Berlin, for which the Soviets must bear the full responsibility for any consequences." A Soviet spokesman is quoted as saying that only the Russians determine convoy procedures and Major General J. H. Polk, U. S. Commander in Berlin, is quoted as saying that only the U. S. determines such procedures.

This is the first time the reader of this article has an inkling that there are, in fact, "procedures" agreed upon, obviously, by both sides. A paragraph towards the end of the AP article supplies an idea of what such "procedures" are: "the Russians were told that troops would dismount" (to be counted) "if a convoy carried more than 30 passengers. Only 20 of the 44 men in the convoy were

passengers."

So we find the whole picture has changed. Convoys must be running back and forth across East Germany fairly constantly and it appears from the above that, contrary to the "U. S. Army spokesman," their rights are not unrestricted and that a good many of them would be halted. For that paragraph clearly implies that only convoys carrying under 30 passengers would be allowed to pass without challenge and possible dismounting to be counted. In other words: If there had been more than 30 passengers instead of 20 in this convoy it would have halted as a matter of course.

What lay back of this incident? Was it part of the Soviet's sinister maneuvering, as hinted by the AP article? Or was it, perhaps, simply a mix-up? There were 44 men of whom, as was admitted by everybody, 20 were passengers. That left 24 men to drive the 12 vehicles in the convoy; two to a car. Could it be that the Russians count only one man to a car and therefore termed the second man a "passenger"?

There is little gain in such speculation. What it would be really interesting to know is: how many convoys are halted for inspection as a matter of course, according to the rules of procedure agreed upon by both sides. Only with such information would it be at all possible truly to gauge the potential danger of the incident or, conversely, to tell whether, as we suspect, the AP's handling of the story, aided and abetted by official spokesmen, was not indeed recklessly inflammatory.

IF PROPOSED AMENDMENT IS APPROVED

Small Counties Would Dominate

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS
In Raleigh News and Observer

The real issue in the election January 14, 1964, on the "little federal" State Constitutional amendment will be whether North Carolina will turn over complete domination of the most powerful legislature in the United States to its backward counties.

By making the amendment the price of the first genuine Senate redistricting since 1921, by misrepresenting the effects of the amendment and by stirring up unwarranted fears about "big cities" taking over the State, proponents of the amendment were able to squeeze it through the Legislature.

Now the matter goes before all the people and the actual issue should be made clear. Rural North Carolina has 60.5 per cent of the State's population. So long as that is true any claim that the "big cities" are about to take over the State can be no more than an effort to arouse prejudice.

Under the present Constitution, however, the smallest counties are assured of representation in the House equal to the same number of counties of a much larger size. The Constitution provides for "two distinct branches, both dependent on the people." But, in what was almost a meaningless gesture at the time, another provision stipulates that "each county shall have at least one representative."

When the size of the House was first fixed at 120 members, nearly half of the membership represented counties having more than one seat in the House. Now (and since 1911) the extra votes have amounted to only one-sixth of the membership. Moreover in 1868 the difference in membership between the largest and smallest counties was only a tiny fraction of what it is today.

In the 1963 Legislature the 61 smallest counties, with a total of 27 per cent of the population, could, and sometimes did, control the House. Moreover, the Representative from Wayne County represented 18 times as many people as the one from Tyrrell.

Effects Noted
To understand the potential effects of the "little federal" amendment, it is necessary to understand precisely what the pro-

posal would do, if adopted by the people. The fact that the amendment would not change the size of the General Assembly (it would remain at 170 members) makes it easier to see what would happen to the House and the Senate. Reduction of the House membership from 120 to 100 (one for each county) means that the small counties in their greediness for more power would get tighter control of the House so as to require only 51 counties with 19 per cent of the people to out-vote the remainder of the State.

It would also mean that the largest 12 counties, which now cast 32 of 120 votes, would be reduced to 12 votes. This is the same number that would be enjoyed by the 12 smallest counties—with a total of less than two per cent of the population. And the large county in the controlling 51 had not much more than one-half of one per cent of all North Carolinians. Significantly, 38 of the 51 counties lost population in the 1960 census.

In the Senate Mecklenburg would swap the four House members it would lose for one senator and only two of the top 12 counties would come out even. The group as a whole would get less than 10 new senators in exchange for 32 House members—probably eight and one-half.

Uncertainty
The uncertainty as to what actually would happen in the Senate is due to the fact that the "little federal" amendment would abandon the present requirement that each senator represent, "as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants," and substitute a requirement that the population of no district shall vary from the average district by more than 25 per cent. This could mean that the population of the large county districts would be as close "as may be" to 125 per cent of the average with the small county districts bordering on 75 per cent.

Anybody who thinks that the small counties would not take full advantage of powers given them by the amendment simply have not seen the small county men at work in the Legislature. They gave a good preview of what might be expected from them under the "little federal" amendment at both the regular

and special sessions this year.

For Example

In the regular session, small county men brought forward at the very end of the session and shoved through the Assembly the "anti-Communist speaker" bill which has made the State's universities and colleges look ridiculous. The bill could not be stomached even by the Alabama Legislature. This measure was passed within 24 hours of its introduction with a minimum of debate as it was evident the votes were on hand to pass it.

At the same session small counties played a less prominent but decisive role in pushing through the \$100 million school construction bond bill, which for the first time in the history of such legislation makes no reference to need on the part of the counties and even permits some counties to use their share of the proceeds of such bonds to reduce local taxes by retiring old bonds.

At the special session the small counties, joined by a few of the better than average counties which have lost House members in the last three House reappointments, managed to delay a Senate redistricting bill until enough of its proponents surrendered their own convictions and agreed to vote for the amendment.

Surrender Control?

The issue is shall the forward-looking people of the State who want the State to grow and advance surrender control of legislation to a small group of county officials and legislators of like mind to preserve "courthouse rings" in all their ancient glory despite the fact that many of the counties are too small to maintain a standard school system or carry on the essential functions of a county.

The fight is not with the people of the counties involved. They have some of the finest citizens in the State and some of their legislators at every session (1963 was no exception) are capable and forward-minded legislators.

The fight is with those in political power in most of the smallest counties who place an advantage for "my county" above the welfare of the State as a whole.

Thoughtful citizens in every county and an overwhelming majority in most of the counties should and very likely will vote to reject this amendment.

Grains of Sand

Important Date

The Seventh of November is a day honored by our Republican friends; at least by any who happen to know about it.

According to our mentor, Richard Armour, of "Armour's Almanac," it was on November Seventh that the elephant first appeared as the emblem of the Republican Party. That was in 1894 and he was in a cartoon in Harper's Weekly. He was chosen, says Mr. Armour, "because an elephant never forgets, except maybe a few items like the Teapot Dome Scandal."

The Democrats, on the other hand, (The Pilot gives equal space now and then) chose the donkey with typically heedless Democratic zeal before they looked up its definition in the dictionary: "1. an ass; 2. a stupid, silly or obstinate person."

Necking? What Next?

Poor old Harvard seems to be getting it in the neck these days! All those girls in bedrooms—Tut-tut!

Remember how those Boston Puritans used to sigh; and wonder: "What's the world coming to?" Just as well they didn't know.

Fire! Fire!

When the fire alarm blows, idle curiosity impels lots of people to rush to the telephone and call the Department.

Resist that impulse, folks! You take up the time of the man who has to answer and you may be keeping someone else, reporting another fire, from getting through.

Of course, there are some reasons for calling. If you're working somewhere and the children are home and the fire truck sounds as if it was headed for your block, you can't be blamed for dialing that long-suffering department number.

But when the siren sounds, take a second or two to think: "do I really need to call," before you start dialing.

Not So Wise Guy

Speaking to the Princeton undergraduates Sunday, Evangelist Billy Graham took for his subject: Solomon. He enumerated the great king's aims and showed how they resembled the aims of today.

Solomon had great possessions, great power, he knew more than anyone else. He had security, apparently the chief aim of the young today, and certainly he knew all about sex! and Dr. Graham followed the laughter of his audience by giving the exact figures of wives and concubines in the harems of the ancient king.

So Solomon had everything—all these things and ideas that we seem to crave today—and where did they get him?

"There Was I . . ."

See where one Leslie Williams, over in England, got fed up waiting to get married, cracked under the strain and beat it out of the church.

Later he pulled himself together and survived the ceremony. "It was the waiting that got me down," said Leslie.

It calls to mind the old song: There was I, waiting at the church, waiting at the church, waiting at the church, Couldn't believe he'd leave me in the lurch,

Oh how it did upset me! Then he sent a snippy little note, Here's the little note, the very note he wrote:

"Can't get around to marry you today,

My wife won't let me!"
Said Leslie's spouse: "I realize it was just nerves."

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The Public Speaking

18 Pints ARC Blood Saved Husband's Life

To the Editor:

You may be next. Your child, your wife or your husband may, after an accident or surgery, lie in a hospital, bleeding dangerously. If the hospital is served by the Red Cross blood program, blood will be available quickly.

I know. After a recent operation at Chapel Hill, my husband required 18 pints of blood within 24 hours—more blood than the body contains at one time. If I had gone into the streets with fists full of money, I could not have found enough donors of the right blood type in time to save his life.

Because we are Moore County residents and because I have been a donor, this perishable life fluid was supplied for no more than the cost of collecting, classifying, preserving and distributing.

The Red Cross is in the business of saving lives. It is not in the business of selling blood. Therefore, it does not want money for blood. It wants a pint of blood for a pint of blood.

Already many of our Moore County friends have offered to help replace these precious pints. They will not need to travel to Chapel Hill as they would have done before the bloodmobile from the Red Cross Center at Charlotte started coming to Moore County in 1958. They may give blood conveniently when the unit comes to their neighborhood.

But these eighteen pints are a very small percentage of the blood owed by Moore residents. In the year ending last June, the county drew 518 more pints than it had deposited with the Charlotte Center. Unless a sincere effort is made to replace this blood in the three November visits of the bloodmobile, Moore County may lose its Red Cross blood service.

In that case, the hospitals would go back to the outdated, catch-as-catch-can system of finding donors when needed—or, perhaps, of not finding them.

Can you afford to take this risk for your family and yourself? For the small premium of one pint of blood you can obtain

the best of all health insurance. The bloodmobile will visit Pinehurst on November 14, Aberdeen on November 15 and West End on November 27.

EDITH FALLS
(Mrs. Laurence E. Falls)
Eagle Springs

Courageous Nurse Should Be Commended

To the Editor:
May I commend you on your editorial, "Race and Reason," in the October 17 Pilot, regarding

the recent outrage committed by a Negro man near Aberdeen?

However, it would seem that the actions of the courageous Negro nurse who defended her white charge, possibly at the risk of her own life, merit at least as much comment and publicity as those of the attacker.

Surely this aspect of the incident should forward race relations.

JEAN S. (Mrs. J. Roderick) BUCHANAN

Pinehurst

The University: Creative Shrine

Playwright Paul Green of Chapel Hill has long been one of North Carolina's most eloquent voices.

Before the state was even conscious of a race problem, he was calling attention to it in his plays, "White Dresses" and "In Abraham's Bosom." He tackled the tenant farm problem in his novel "This Body the Earth." While most of the state was blithely unaware of conditions on our changiangs, he wrote a play entitled "Hymn to the Rising Sun," which laid open the festering sores. His outdoor dramas like "The Lost Colony" have been surging songs in praise of American democracy.

On the 170th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the first building at the University of North Carolina, Paul Green followed such University Day speakers of other years as President Pusey of Harvard, President Goheen of Princeton and President Kennedy.

"The business of the University," he said, "is the making of men. There can be no greater enterprise on the face of this earth, and by 'men' here I mean free and creative men, and men who because they are free and creative are responsible men and have a care and concern for the world."

The University, he declared, "is a creative shrine, where something great has happened and something great is happening and something great will happen. Alumni come back here to recharge the batteries of their souls." And, in parenthesis, he added: "I wish politicians would come oftener and stay longer."

For what was giving concern to Mr. Green was North Carolina's gag law, which he forthrightly termed "an error in lawmaking."

This is his reasoning: "In the shaping and building of creative free men the universities must also be free. Nothing is to be forbidden for study and inquiry by the free intelligence. For thus the intelligence grows strong, affirms itself a witness to the truth and the true opponent of error and evil. How can the students have a chance to know the truth, to examine and see the world as it really is if they are to be denied the chance to hear points of view from all sides?"

Green's own words were proof that there is indeed a creative shrine at Chapel Hill — with an outspoken guardian and interpreter.

—The Charlotte News