their health.

"What are the levels of well-

ness? This is the World Health

Organization's approach. Not,

how great is the presence of

sickness in a community, but

how well is a community, how

much are the people working

in it, participating in it? There

are people now who are going

to psychiatrists who years ago

would wait until they were rav-

ing mad, if it ever came to that,

Pediatrics is preventive medi-

cine, though I suppose it starts

with obstetrics - now you can

go to an obstetrician and main-

tain your health throughout

pregnancy and after pregnancy,

starting six months before the

baby is born. You can pay for it

by the month, to make it easier.

In pediatrics you're maintaining

the health of the child for the

future, you're working with the

parents and the grandparents-

you've got a whole range of

three generations in there, and

you're not really sure what

you're working for. It's just

something out there in front of

you that you're aiming at, some

"I started out as a practicing

pediatrician. I grew up on a

farm until I was twelve, and we

went to Kansas City for an edu-

cation, and while I was in Kan-

sas I got into YMCA work. I

was the boys secretary at a

YMCA working my way through

medical school. So when the

time came for me to decide

whether I'd go into general prac-

tice or specialize, the head of

the pediatrics department knew about my YMCA work and ask-

ed me if I would be interested

in being his resident. It seemed

was because of the children's

frankness. It's not that they

walk in and say, 'I'm sick and

this is where.' It's that children

don't have preconceived ideas

that cloud your diagnosis. Some

of them are infants, and they

can't give you any answers at

all. But you know, adults often

have preconceived ideas. They

say, "This is what's the matter

and this is what's good for it,

I've seen these things before

and I know.' They don't delib-

erately mislead the doctor, but

they have their own ideas. Par-

ents will usually do anything for

a child, if they have faith in

the doctor. They'll do whatever

the doctor says. But if you pre-

scribe for adults, they'll go

home and do what the doctor

says if they feel like it, or if

they think he's right. If they

get to feeling better in a few days they won't bother with

what the doctor says. But they'll

"Another reason I like pediatrics is that when a person gets

to be thirty or forty he has limitations, but a child is brand new, a child can do anything, take advantage of any opportunity that comes along. A child still has a whole future ahead

of it, and you're starting out

do anyhing for a child.

"One reason I liked pediatrics

the natural thing to do.

nebulous future healthy man.

O ALL DE LEGISTRA

## —A Talk With Dr. Frederick C. Mays—

(Continued from Page 1)

School of Public Health's responsiveness to people's needs and wants. I don't know whether this is actual fect or not, but it certainly comes up in every conversation, the School of Public Health's consciousness of what people want and need, and whatnot. This is the only school of public health of any size south of the Mason-Dixon Line, if you want to use that as a boundary. Tulane's is a department in its medical school, and most uni-

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versities handle public health for a summer vacation, which schools that way. So there's a great outreach from this school, over sixteen or eighteen states. We have a number of foreign students here, and three quarters of the enrollment is from outside North Carolina. So we have a tremendous responsibility."

Despite having a more or less academic job, Dr. Mays is still a doctor. He is not a practicing physician in the accepted sense of the word, but he can practice.

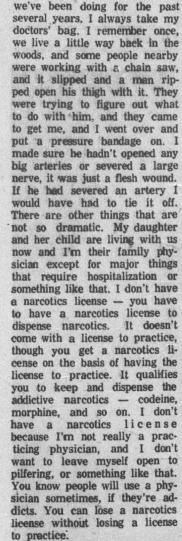
"I'm going to join the local medical society. I have to have a license to practice medicine in North Carolina to do that, and I'm going before the State Board of Medical Examiners Friday to get my license. I had a license to practice when I was at Michigan, and a license to practice in in Massachusetts when I was at Harvard, and of course I had one in my original state. Missouri. You give the Board your other licenses, and they write to the Dean of the medical school where you graduated, and they may consider you qualified to practice medicine on the basis of reciprocity, or they may want to give you a written or an oral examination. North Carolina has a reciprocal agreement with Missouri. If they consider you qualified, what they really want to find out is what kind of a man you are, whether you'll be an asset to the society or a detriment. I keep a license because it keeps me in touch.

"Whenever we go to Cape Cod

TO OFEN

GRADE A

MILK



"When you don't practice regularly you get so you're not so sharp on some things, but you get sharper on others. A practicing physician taking care of sick people is trying to protect an individual from the mass of people. A doctor will overturn practically anything to get a man back on his feet so that he's functioning again - quarantine a house, remove a man from a house even if he's needed there, anything. But in public health the organism you're dealing with is a whole community. You're trying to protect the mass of the people from an individual - a tubercular who's spreading his sputum over people's food or something. The approach is just the reverse. Some people say there aren't enough doctors to take care of the sick people, but there aren't enough doctors to take care of the people's demand for preventive medicine. More than ever now people are going to doctors for checkups, for examinations for insurance policies, to maintain -School Sale-

(Continued from Page 4) -

how the sale would go. The pressure on the Board to take steps to replace the Franklin Street school proper-If it should be sold, appearfrom two sources.

One was the Board's architect selection subcommittee, which said it would recommend a choice of three architects at the Board's meeting next month.

Mrs. Ross Scroggs, a member of the architect selection committee pointed out that 18 months was not very long to design, plan, and construct a high school. A replacement for the present high school would have to be ready by September of 1965, and Mrs. Scroggs said one architect, consulted as to interest in the project, had ddered visibly" when told 18-month completion

Further pressure came via Mr. Tenney, who urged to acquire land for schools by January 1.

"We only have one school te now," said Mr. Tenney, "and we're not sure whether we can use that." The site is the Bennett property south of town, on which the Board has an option. But the option has time clause in it, not setting a specific time by which the property must be either bought the option dropped, but leaving the matter up to the Board's "integrity."

"Our integrity may not stretch too much longer," said Mr. Tenney.

He said the present Franklin Street school buildings "have a lot of mileage left on them," and mentioned the fact that the University's Old East Dormitory" has been standing up there since 1795 and they've been turning out students every

In any case Mr. Tenney said, the Board will need a site for at least one new elementary school, which will be necessary regardless of whether the Franklin Street property is sold. On top of this, Mr. Tenney said he thought the schools have better playing fields. "Carrboro Lions Park is disgrace," he said. "We shouldn't be leaning on the University. We probably have the worst (playing field) situation in the State.

He said the schools should a football field, a basefield, tennis courts, and "anything else we can get" by next year.

For results that please, use the classified ads.

— Pete Ivey's Town & Gown—

(Continued from Page 1) tific discoveries, medical find-

ings that had saved human lives. Counterparts for human physi-The object lesson is indicated: ological functions may be found in many small animals. A toad Laymen who do not know should freg may be useful in studying ask questions before they pop. the human bladder functions. The off about science research. On human nose, when it gets into the other hand, scientists should trouble, may be helped by labora-tory experiments conducted on be able to interpret that they mean, in simple terms-as Prof. the sea gull. For the sea gull's Forster of Dartmouth did here nasal passage tells us much that at the kidney research lecture, useful in studying the nose and as Carl Larson did in the letters column of the Chicago news-

of homo sapiens. We can learn much of our nerve cells by looking at the

The flounder's kidney offers something that we ought to know about our own kidneys.

In some way or another, the kidney specialists can find much about the human muscular contractions and other functions, by studying sea urchin eggs, rats and other animals.

Prof. Forster said: "It is the unawareness of the practical value these preparations that provokes such gales of derisive laughter when professional knownothings in public office read to their backwoods constituents selected titles of governmentsponsored research projects to point out the essential silliness of scientists and the irresponsible waste of taxpayers' money that comes from supporting their friv-

Pretty strong words, but they are probably justified.

Carl Larson, director of public relations at the University of Chicago, wrote a letter to the Chicago Sun-Times recently asking for space to reply to a Sun-Times editorial that had held up to the spotlight several topics involving laboratory research with small animals. The newspaper had wondered why anybody wanted to find out such trivial things about insignificant animals.

Larson took each research topic and the so-called foolish title, and explained in detail how the experiments had resulted in scien-



MICHAEL ARVID SIEBER

Dr. and Mrs. Arvid C. Sieber, formerly of Chapel Hill, announce the birth of a son, Michael Arvid, on Sept. 29. Dr. and Mrs. Sieber are now residents of Hendersonville.



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Self Service Or Ask for Clerk Service -Editor-

(Continued from Page 1) here and Columbia University.

While attending UNC he was a full-time reporter for the Durham Herald.

Mr. Campbell said the Weekly staff was very happy in its new West Franklin Street building, and that he expected the new and enlarged quarters to enable the paper to improve considerably in coming months. The Weekly's reportorial staff

consists of woman's editor Paquita Fine, book page editor William H. Scarborough, and J. A. C. Dunn. Among the Weekly's regular contributors and columnists are Billy Arthur, Bill Prouty, UNC Sports Publicity Director Bob Quincy, News Bureau Director Pete Ivey, drama critic John Clayton, and art columnist Ola Maie Foushee.

"With our present reportorial, editorial and mechanical staff," Mr. Campbell said, "we feel we have one of the better newspapers in North Carolina."

Malm To Speak To NC Section, ACS

Dr. John G. Malm of the Argonne National Laboratory will speak to the North Carolina Section of the American hemical

Society Friday in Chapel Hill. The opening meeting of the society's year will begin at 8 p.m. in Room 207 of Venable Hall, Dr. Malm's talk will be on "The Chemistry of Xenon and the Per-

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