

# THE PILOT

PUBLISHED EACH FRIDAY BY  
THE PILOT, INCORPORATED  
SOUTHERN PINES, NORTH CAROLINA

1941 JAMES BOYD 1944  
PUBLISHER

KATHARINE BOYD - EDITOR  
VALERIE NICHOLSON - ASST. EDITOR  
DAN S. RAY - GENERAL MANAGER  
BERT FREMO - ADVERTISING  
CHARLES MACAULEY - CITY EDITOR  
MARY BAXTER - SOCIETY EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
ONE YEAR - \$3.00  
SIX MONTHS - \$1.50  
THREE MONTHS - .75

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

## HIGH AIR OF FREEDOM

July 2nd was James Boyd's birthday and July 4th is the day we celebrate as our national holiday. It seems appropriate, then, to re-print in this issue an article written during the war by the Southern Pines author and Pilot editor for the War Writers' Board.

Translated into many languages the article has carried the spirit of America all over the world. To Southern Pines people it brings a special message of love and pride and a remembrance of those war years when, through trials shared and victories won, our people were brought closer together than ever before in a spirit of friendliness and mutual respect.

## WHAT AMERICA MEANS

By James Boyd  
Hundreds and thousands of troops have been training during the past three years near my home. Our house is often full of them: officers and privates, few of them professionals, nearly all young and from every section of the country.

We have learned how to talk to these men. The first thing we ask them is where they are from. Proudly they will tell you. Then they want to know if you have ever been there.

If by any chance you have, they are excited. They say, "Did you see the court house when you were there?"

"Did you get to know the fellow who runs the Elite Cafe?"

"Did you ever go down Main Street on Saturday night?"

"Have you seen the wheat fields in July?"

If you can answer "yes" they are deeply happy. Sometimes they will bring a neighbor who is with them in the army to see you in order that he, too, can hear you say that you have seen his home.

What each of these men, now going off willingly enough to fight, wants without quite understanding it is to find somebody who can grasp his love of the place he has left behind. He thinks if you have seen it you will understand that love. The place itself, of course, is usually like a hundred others. It is the love which is unique, the love of home, of his family and friends, of his countryside or city street, of the life he has known, which belongs to him as his own private and special and prized possession, as his own United States.

It is the sum of all those individual loves which makes our love of country. I have never heard an American soldier speak of his love of country. But it is there and it makes him a homesick but a formidable fighter.

What is the basis of this love? Certainly not money. Contrary to general belief many Americans are poor and our poor are as devoted to our land as any people in it.

It is not the conveniences. It is true that we have them more abundantly than most other peoples: telephones, ice-boxes, automobiles, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and it is true that all these devices are valued as making women's work easier and life more pleasant. But millions of us do not have them and now none of us can buy them anymore or enjoy the automobiles we have. Yet it makes no difference to us. Indeed we are glad to be able to give this small proof of our patriotism.

Nor is it even a tradition of patriotism. Our foreign-born, many of whom do not know our history and can hardly speak our language, have consistently been if anything, more devoted to our ideals than the older American stock.

What is it that in a country as vast, varied and new as ours, gives us such a universal affection, such a united spirit? It is, I think, our combination of political and social freedom. True, we have politicians and their little groups of followers, some of them rich and powerful, who are always working to corrupt or steal that freedom, and sometimes succeeding. And we have our snobs in varying degrees who concern themselves with the problem of

who is their social equal.

But in the main we do control our political destiny: our leaders, both the well-intentioned and the ill-intentioned must listen to us or be destroyed. And in the main a man or a woman here is judged and accepted on his or her own merits. It is true that, to our sorrow, we have not yet solved the Negro problem though it is in process of amelioration. And like most countries we have a certain amount of Sectionalism in some sections. But in general it is very rare to hear of a person's origins, racial, economic, or social, being held against him. We are criticized because we admire success and certainly men and women who succeed here are looked up to. But that applies to success in the arts and sciences as much as in business and to foreign-born as much as to native sons; indeed we are peculiarly proud of our Einsteins, our Knudsens, our Toscaninis, our Thomas Manns. What an honor that they selected the United States for their new homeland! What a compliment that they seem happy here!

Not only do we admire success: more important still we like to see people succeed. I cannot claim we are free of all envy and jealousy but I think no other country has less of it. Indeed, if I had to describe America in a sentence I would take a remark of the English writer, Hugh Walpole. "You'll like it there," he told a friend, "it's the place where everybody hopes that you succeed."

And it is not only the big success that we admire. My town is small, a village, and here we are pleased with the small successes of our neighbors whether in business, in farming or the professions or public service or the arts.

In this atmosphere men and women are naturally friendly; they speak to strangers readily and easily without either condescension on the one hand or fear of being looked down on, on the other. For they have seen the talent latent in the oppressed who have flocked to these shores and they know that they themselves, even those longest in this country, are descended from the oppressed of other generations. So they look for the best in others and in turn expect to have their own inherent dignity respected. It is a country of friendliness and of self respect.

This stirring scene is not without its many flaws, flaws of which we are aware and over which we struggle and quarrel so that visitors often miss the underlying basis of unity and love, and think that we are divided and without a national soul.

But actually we are at heart mountaineers who have been raised in the high air of freedom. We may hear about other lands and even visit them. We may recognize that those other places are as beautiful as ours, the cities better planned and more historic, the pattern of life more orderly and gracious. But we cannot breathe there freely as we do at home. Our mountains are rough and the life often arduous and tumultuous, but few of those who have tasted our springs, have smelt our forests and have felt our breezes can ever elsewhere be at ease.

## LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

It has been reported that Secretary Marshall was one of the cabinet members most strongly in favor of the president's veto of the labor bill. His main reason was: that if he did not do so he would add immeasurably to the anti-American sentiment which has been growing stronger among the middle - of - the - road liberals and socialists in Europe.

If this is true, it is tremendously encouraging. It is not long since Wallace described the state of near panic he found in Europe after Truman had announced our support of the reactionary Greek and Turkish governments. The great middle-ground political group, on whom we must rely for support of any democratic program, were almost ready to give up hope. Since then others have pointed to this grave danger and urged vehemently a program of liberal leadership in our dealings with Europe as the only possible way to recovery.

Though Marshall's fine conduct of his China mission pointed that way, this is the first time, as far as we know, that he has thrown his weight openly on the side of liberalism. The fact that he has done so is very important; even more so, that he has realized the connection existing between our domestic and our foreign policies, in this realm of the intangible factors, of social attitudes and legislation.

It was to be foreseen that Marshall would fight the high tariff on wool, seeing so clearly how it would sabotage our reciprocal trade efforts in the world economy, but that he sees equally clearly the need for liberalism in the field of domestic social legislation, as the first point of vul-

nerability upon which subversive forces abroad would seize, is real statesmanship.

The more we see of this man, the luckier we may feel ourselves to be. It may well be that in him we have found the man of vision as well as practicality needed to lead the way to peace.

## THE NEW SANFORD

Congratulations to the new Sanford! And congratulations to the old Jonesboro!

Both towns deserve great praise: Jonesboro, the old pioneer, who carried the ball for all the years before Sanford was born and then, when the young town grew to maturity, stepped gracefully aside; and Sanford for the name it has made as one of the leading towns in North Carolina.

The Sanford Herald tells the tale with gusto and accuracy, in its fine Merger Edition. The whole paper makes interesting reading and should furnish valuable data for the local historian.

There was only one thing left out, and, at that, we may just have missed it in our ramble through the varied pages. But we did look in vain for some date about the Jones for whom Jonesboro was named. A Col. L. C. Jones was mentioned casually by Judge Seawell, but as having been a resident many years after the town was founded. We would love to know who the first Jones was, and, as it is he who is really making the big gesture of sacrificing his place in posterity in the cause of cooperation, we feel he deserves a special hand.

But if one must be sacrificed, that is the way to have it happen, and there must be many besides the first Jones who have made sacrifices. Such an undertaking is bound to involve a great deal of give and take. The citizens of both towns have wisely realized that their personal sacrifices will be more than made up for by the over-all advance in which each one will share. And whereas Sanford, being the largest town, on the railroad, contributes its respected and well-known name, Jonesboro's citizens, contributing their good will and enterprise to the mutual arrangement, will share in satisfaction over the splendid result.

The two towns are demonstrating their belief in our national motto. "In unity is strength" is a philosophy that has stood up under many ordeals. It is being tested now everywhere, tested on a vaster scale than ever before. May the happy merger of these two North Carolina towns be an omen of success in those wider fields where unity, also, is the ultimate aim.

## LAND OF LIBERTY

We print on this page an appeal signed by eight leading Americans of varying political, religious and social backgrounds asking for funds to further the cause of admittance to this country of 400,000 Displaced Persons. In the name of America's tradition of freedom and welcome to the oppressed, all Americans are urged to lend their aid to this cause.

The story of the Displaced Persons of Europe is familiar to most people, but this is beginning to be one of those cases where familiarity breeds contempt. We have all heard so much about the misery of the camps and the longings of the inhabitants, that we have grown weary and want to hear no more. Or perhaps the guilty feeling which must be ours through the continued inaction of America in this world problem has proved too strong; we are turning away our eyes in order not to be forcibly reminded of our dereliction.

The telegram quoted here is the briefest outline of the case. There are almost a million of these people still awaiting resettlement. Of these about 850,000 cannot return to their native lands. The reasons why they cannot or will not have been carefully sifted by the authorities. Many cannot go back because if they did they would be imprisoned by the party now in power. In looking toward America they are following the pattern set by our early settlers.

The time has come when we can no longer dodge the issue of the resettlement of these people. To date nine nations have offered employment to displaced persons, asking for special categories of workers.

## Unsuccessful Attempt

The United States has not yet formulated an adequate policy concerning resettlement of refugees although as far back as December of 1945 our government recognized that the problem existed. At that time President Truman issued a directive to facilitate the entry of refugees from the DP camps. He estimated that under our existing immigration laws 39,000 Central Europeans might enter the United States during the ensuing year. Actually only 6,213 refugees were admitted under this program in

## Leaders Urge American Action To Admit Displaced Persons Of Europe

This nation stands shamed before the world because of failure to do our fair share in alleviating the misery of Europe's Displaced Persons by permitting some to find refuge here. America has not yet responded to President Truman's appeal to fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees who include eighty per cent of Christian and twenty per cent of Jewish faiths.

We call for support of the non-partisan Stratton bill, now the subject of hearings before Congressional committee, which under stringent safeguards against abuse will permit immigration and absorption of one hundred thousand displaced persons annually for four years making use of less than half of quotas unfilled during war years.

We affirm that these refugees are of the same humanity as those who preceded them to these shores during past centuries and whose labors made this country great. We affirm the common responsibility of every American devoted to our country's humanitarian tradition to share in its vindication through support of Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, the conscience of America in this moral crisis.

In the spirit of the great Puritan leader's words: "There but for the grace of God, go I," we urge your immediate gift (not tax exempt) to Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y., Earl G. Harrison, chairman.

Help in our struggle on behalf of these disinherited of the earth.

Signed: Earl G. Harrison, William J. Donovan, James A. Farley, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, F. H. LaGuardia, Mrs. David M. Levy, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Bayard Swope.

1946. This regrettably small figure is due to several causes.

1—Immigration into the United States is under a quota system according to the country of birth. Of the 39,000 figure quoted by President Truman, 28,000 are assigned to the quota for Germany and very few native-Germans can qualify as DPs.

2—Our Consular services in Central Europe are still inadequate and up to March of 1946 there were no consulates prepared to issue visas to DPs.

3—Under our immigration laws quotas are not cumulative from year to year. Indeed they are broken down into months, and if during a given month the full allotment of visas are not issued, they cannot be carried over for use the following month.

These are some of the reasons why even the modest attempt to bring refugees in under existing laws proved ineffective.

Turning to the larger immigration picture we find that since 1930 over 78% of the total quotas permitted by law have not been used. During the war years 1940-46 only 15% of the quotas were used. In other words, during these six years a total of 914,762 additional persons could have entered this country legally. However, not one of these "might have been" entries can be carried over to 1947.

## Special Legislation

After careful study it has been estimated that considering the size and economic condition of the United States, our fair share of refugees would be about 400,000. There is a bill now before Congress that would allow the entry of 400,000 displaced persons over a period of four years. This special refugee legislation would in no way alter the regular immigration laws or change the basic quota system.

Concerning these 400,000 refugees, nationality restrictions and monthly quota regulations would not apply. However, all the protective provisions of our immigration laws would apply to this special group. These provisions include screening for physical fitness and political desirability, guarantees that the immigrant will not be a public charge, preference for relatives of persons already residing in the United States.

This country has been vigorous as a champion of the right of the DPs to choose resettlement rather than repatriation. We must give practical support to this principle.

The Stratton bill embodying the principles outlined above is now before Congress. What better time could there be for its passage than on this anniversary of the winning of our independence? These people look to us who once won our way to freedom. We must not fail them.

## A TRIBUTE TO DELL BUCHAN

by H. E. Spence.

Duke University Divinity School  
To tell the facts of Idell Buchan's life would be a simple matter. The newspapers carried an account of her family, her other near relatives, the time and place of her funeral. That which is not in the papers and can never be recounted is the quality of the life she lived, the influence for good which she exerted, the inspiration she furnished, the encouragement which she gave, the words of comfort and cheer for those who needed consolation, the loving gracious smile with which she drove gloom from so many saddened lives. Only eternity give a correct estimate of the worth of such a life as hers.

## Announcing... No Admission Charge Tues., Wed. and Thurs.



DINE AND DANCE  
SUPERLATIVE FOOD

DOYLE TRIO

Friday-Saturday-Sunday

## The Village Inn

SUPPER CLUB

For Reservations Telephone 6632 or 8122  
One-Fourth Mile South of Southern Pines

DRINK DEXTRO-DELICIOUS

O-So Grape SODA

## Southern Pines RESTAURANT

OPENING HOURS CLOSING HOURS  
VILLAGE INN  
DINE AND DANCE  
5:30 to 8:30 P. M. Dinner Hour  
CLOSED MONDAYS

## HOLLIDAY'S COFFEE SHOP

Palatable, Appetizing Meals  
7 A. M. to 11 P. M.  
OPEN EVERY DAY

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS