

# 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. Where 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.

## Welcome, Mr. Cunningham

Southern Pines shifted its new form of government into high gear this week with the arrival of T. E. Cunningham from Richmond, Va., to become the central figure in the new venture—the city manager.

Mr. Cunningham is facing the problems of a town that is changing from one form of government to another, with all the strains, frictions, errors and adjustments that accompany changes whether with human beings, machines or types of government. Yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that the people of this community have approved the new venture at the polls.

Now that the die is cast we think everyone is ready to cooperate to make the new method of government a success.

The friendly people of Southern Pines welcome Mr. Cunningham and his family. The town, we feel sure, will warrant the city manager's faith in it in giving up a responsible post with equal salary and presumably chance for advancement, in a large city, to return to his native state and the native section of his wife, the former Marian Goodrich of Sanford.

Tackling a big job with enthusiasm and efficiency, as Mr. Cunningham has begun to do this week, is a good start.

## The Commissioner Points The Way

Motor Vehicle Commissioner Ed Scheidt is eternally right in his conviction, voiced to the Kiwanis club last week, that highway safety has to start with individuals who know how to drive and who are vigilant in observance of traffic regulations.

One point that the vigorous and determined new commissioner stressed in his talk is that it doesn't take a genius, master-mind or Ph. D. holder to learn how to drive right and keep on observing the law.

With life itself at stake, it would appear that anybody with a grain of common sense would obey traffic regulations. How simple and easy to avert are the violations that explode into death for hundreds of North Carolinians each year—speeding, following too closely, driving on wrong side of road and, most lethal of all, according to Motor Vehicle Department statistics, failure to observe right of way regulations. Yet anyone can see such violations daily in driving only a short distance on a busy highway.

We have the highest respect for Commissioner Scheidt's determination to reach people with a safety message and we are gratified that he places so much confidence in all mediums of communication, including newspapers, to help him in his task. The Pilot will do what it can.

We were interested to hear how highly Commissioner Scheidt values driver training courses in high schools. He doesn't

merely advocate such courses. He says the State must have more and more such courses and asserts that if all young people were trained in driving, their good influence would spread to their friends and families. After 10 years of such training, he believes the traffic accident record would be greatly bettered. Which is one way of saying that a good many people would be alive who would otherwise be dead.

Moore County was on the verge of a driver training program a few years ago, with cooperation promised from automobile dealers who were to provide special cars. It appeared to the county commissioners to be an unjustified expense at that time, fraught with various problems to which no one then produced a solution. The Sandhills Kiwanis club advocated the project, proposing that the expense be met from fines and forfeitures in recorders court traffic law violation cases.

So far as can be determined—and it's a hard thing to check with accuracy—driver training courses are proving their worth. Commissioner Scheidt's unstinted enthusiasm may now help get the ball rolling for such courses in schools in this county and elsewhere.

The commissioners are alert to opinions of the people of the county. If numerous organizations and individuals get behind the plan, we think a way could be found to make it a reality.

## 'Time To Take Another Look'

In addressing the House of Representatives in Washington last week on dangers and difficulties he sees in the government's "hard-money" policy, Rep. C. B. Deane of the 8th District performed a valuable and timely service.

The Congressional Record reporting his speech in Congress reveals not only the vast amount of research and effort that went into Mr. Deane's remarks, but also the recognition by fellow members of the House that he has performed a valuable task.

Highlights of Mr. Deane's findings are given in a news story in today's Pilot.

The Congressional Record report of the Congressman's speech shows that he quoted a letter from a small businessman in his district—which includes Moore county—who said he had to carry accounts as long as 90 days at cash prices because people would not pay higher financing charges on equipment sold by the business. The businessman himself said he couldn't afford to pay the high interest rates to do any expanding.

Said the Congressman: "If this small-business man in my district is faced with serious fiscal problems, which has prevented an expansion of his business, it must be generally true in many areas of the country. If the large corporations are refusing to move out because of the uncertain market and the refusal of State and municipal governments to pay the new interest rates, what is the conclusion? To me it means unemployment."

Mr. Deane recalled that the Federal Reserve and the Treasury took the steps they did, in encouraging higher interest rates, to counteract what appeared to them to be serious inflationary trends. The position they took was to stabilize the value of the dollar. It was felt, the Congressman explained, that since World War II we did not have our credit and monetary machinery under effective control and a general inflationary alarm developed upon the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Were the steps taken at the time ill-timed? The Congressman said in his speech:

The critics of the government policy on interest rates have objected to the rise not only because it adds billions of dollars to the cost of Federal, State and Local governments and to the cost of doing business by farmers, merchants, manufacturers,

builders, but also because it was ill-timed since we had or were entering a deflationary period. It is contended that the rise in interest rates accentuates the deflationary forces operating in our economy. Attention is directed to the fact that several hundred million dollars of corporate, State and municipal projects have either been shelved or postponed.

Representatives from West Virginia, Oklahoma, California and Pennsylvania—whose home districts are scattered from one end of the nation to the other—rose to praise Congressman Deane's speech, all adding information from their own experience bearing out what he had to say.

The spirit of Mr. Deane's remarks is summed up in this paragraph taken from his speech:

President Wilson said concerning our economic system "step by step we will make it what it should be." In these crucial days in which we live when our economic system has become so complex, every person charged with the responsibility of the fiscal affairs of this government must be constantly alert. There must be absolute honesty and absolute unselfishness if we find an answer to the issues that have provoked a sense of insecurity in the minds of millions of people concerning the fiscal policies I am trying to outline.

Perhaps it is time to take another look. The Congressman from Rockingham, who has been a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee for the past six years, has a knack of expressing the awe-inspiring and, for most of us, well-nigh meaningless fiscal matters of the government in terms ordinary people can understand. At one time, and perhaps he still does, he was speaking to civic clubs in his district about the Federal budget and its astronomical billions, using a series of charts that made it comprehensible for the first time to most of his audience.

Of such is his present endeavor. He is thinking and talking in terms of the ordinary people of his district and has evidently hit the nail on the head for the entire nation—although, of course, he also used nationwide figures and statistics in preparing his speech.

Mr. Deane, as one of the Congressmen who rose to praise him said, "sounds to the Congress and to the country a warning that we had better go a little bit slow on approving the new fiscal policy."

By MARQUIS CHILDS

## Washington Calling . . .

WASHINGTON—No one can estimate the loss not merely to the party and to the present Administration but to the country in the death of Senator Robert A. Taft. He was an exceptional example of the man of position and means who devotes himself to politics—and not by the easy route of appointment bought with generous party gifts but by the hard road of ward, precinct and state.



Whatever one may have thought of his views at any given time, and those views were many and diverse, his knowledge of the political system in America was rivaled by few. That is one reason he will be so keenly missed here in Washington where he knew what could and could not be done within the frame of partisan politics.

He was a good soldier, taking the defeat of his lifetime ambition at the Republican convention last year with every outward sign of good sportsmanship. And while he did not surrender his own views—on the contrary he pressed them in private as hard as he could—he worked to make the Administration of President Eisenhower a success.

This reporter had a long talk with the Senator shortly before he left for the hospital in New York and what was to be his last illness. He talked of many things—the difficulties in the way of the Eisenhower legislative program, the tasks facing the Congress when it met in January, the fortunes of politics and war.

"They talk about a special session this fall," he said. "They don't want to come back and I don't think it would be possible to get them back. And, besides," he added, almost as though it were an afterthought, "my doctors tell me I won't be here."

That was all on that subject. One did not press him since he never dealt in personal sentiment. The report had already circulated that he had cancer and that the doctors had told him he had only a short time to live.

To this observer it seems time to talk frankly about a disease surrounded by so much hush-hush. Taft is the fourth Senator in two years to die of cancer. The first was Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, whose place as the veteran leader of bipartisanship in foreign policy has never really been filled. Then there was Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut whose grasp of the atomic problem in all its ramifications was unequalled in Congress. The other was Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, who shared Taft's knowledge of the practicalities of politics.

In view of this loss to the nation, which only highlights the fearful toll in the country—250,000 persons die of cancer each year—the amount spent on cancer research seems pitiful. It seems especially pathetic when put alongside the hundreds of millions of dollars for research into new weapons such as the guided missile and the billions

spent on atomic development, all but a fraction of which goes for weapons of unparalleled destruction.

The National Cancer Institute, one of the four Federal institutes of health at Bethesda, Maryland, receives annual appropriations from Congress for research. The amount for cancer in the Truman budget for the current year was \$22,000,000. In the Eisenhower budget it was cut back to \$15,780,000.

But in Congress part of the cut was restored, with a final appropriation of \$20,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 would be for research. That happened when speaker after speaker cited the testimony of leading scientists urging funds to push current lines of research.

Research is costly because of the long and elaborate series of tests that must be run in connection with each line of exploration. First the tests must be run on laboratory animals. Then in a later stage, under careful controls, the same tests are made on patients suffering from cancer.

Taft in his Senate career was never sympathetic to the use of Federal funds for this purpose. In 1949 he moved on the Senate floor to kill an amendment that would have added \$15,000,000 for cancer studies. It took a month to get it restored, and then finally in conference between the two Houses all but \$4,000,000 of the amount was lost. In 1950 an addition of \$17,000,000 was proposed and defeated by a vote of 48 to 36. Taft was one of those voting in the negative.

No one can say, of course, whether the impetus which these sums would have given to research might have contributed enough to knowledge in so short a time as to have helped Taft's condition. But there are experts who believe a concentrated attack with large sums for unlimited research would find the answer.

As it is, dedicated believers in medical research such as Mrs. Albert Lasker and Mrs. Florence Mahoney spent weeks crusading on Capitol Hill to get Congress to approve present appropriations. If Taft's colleagues want to memorialize him, they could do no better than to start the search for the killer in a really big way. (Copyright, 1953, by UFS, Inc.)

### The PILOT

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## Summer Recreation Program

June 15 - August 21—Hours 10 a.m. - 12 noon; 2 - 5 p.m.

Headquarters—High School Club (Fox Hole) and

High School Athletic Field

Irie Leonard, Director

MONDAY—Baseball at high school field (boys 12-17), 10 a.m.-12 noon. Story hour and play hour at Elementary School library. Mrs. Ray McDonald in charge, 10:30-12 noon.

Tennis, badminton, horseshoes, checkers, croquet, table tennis at town park and Fox Hole, 2-5 p.m.  
Little League baseball at high school field (boys 8-12), 5:15-6:30 p.m.

TUESDAY—Sewing class for girls at home economics cottage (all ages), Mrs. Storey in charge, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.  
Tennis, badminton, horseshoes, checkers, croquet, table tennis at town park and Fox Hole, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Swimming party at Southern Pines or Aberdeen lakes, 2:30-5 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY—Tennis, badminton, horseshoes, checkers, croquet, table tennis, at town park and Fox Hole, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.  
Baseball for adults and high school students at high school field, 2:30 - 5 p.m.

Little League baseball at high school field (boys 8-12), 5:15-6:30 p.m.  
THURSDAY—Tennis, badminton, horseshoes, checkers, croquet, table tennis, at town park and Fox Hole, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.  
Swimming party at Southern Pines or Aberdeen lake, 2:30-5 p.m.  
Dancing for boys and girls at Community Center, BPO Does in charge, 8:15 - 10 p.m.

FRIDAY—Cooking class at home economics cottage (for girls of all ages) Miss Buckner in charge, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.  
Baseball for boys (12-17 years), at high school field, 10 a.m.-12 noon.  
Tennis, badminton, horseshoes, checkers, croquet, table tennis, at town park and Fox Hole, 2-5 p.m.

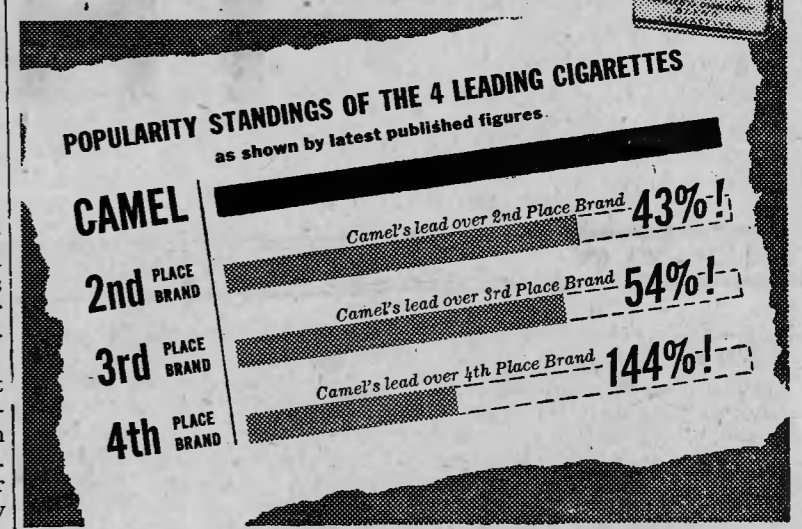
Swimming lessons to be given in conjunction with Red Cross chapter.

Qualified life guard to be on duty at Southern Pines lake.  
Dancing for teen-agers each Thursday night under direction of BPO Does at the Community Center.

Volunteer workers assisting Mr. Leonard are Miss Carol Buckner, Mrs. Doris Storey, Mrs. Ray McDonald, and Mrs. Hubert Cameron.

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The 500,000th V-8 engine with Chrysler Corporation's hemispherical combustion chamber design was recently produced by Chrysler Division. This engine, introduced by Chrysler in 1951, features built-in mechanical octanes designed to provide top performance on regular grade gasoline. Ed C. Quinn, (right) president of Chrysler Division, inspects the half-millionth V-8 with A. M. Fleming, manufacturing vice president.

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