

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.

(Editorial on Saturday's Democratic Primary on Front Page)

Taking Tourists Seriously

The fact that tourists continue to flow into North Carolina in a never-ending stream, summer and winter, should inspire all host businesses—restaurants, motels, service stations—to constantly increasing improvement of their facilities and services, especially in such resort areas as the Sandhills.

Vast improvements have been made in these services (try to recall the difficulty of finding even a fair place to sleep or eat outside the larger cities of North Carolina 20 years ago), but there remains room for improvement.

In a recent editorial, the Charlotte News summed up the situation:

"Our restaurants are often serving poor or average food at prices a little too high. . . Facilities, including motels, hotels and rest rooms, are not outstanding in several sections of the state. . . Courtesy is often lacking. . . we lose much return business because of the little extras we fail to offer—a decent meal for a decent price, an extra towel or two, an attendant who knows the next route or a service man who'll sweep out the front floor of the car."

We are reminded of the article a Canadian who visited Southern Pines during the past winter wrote for his hometown paper after his return, from which we quoted recently in The Pilot, when it was brought to our attention.

It was the extras this man remembered—such as the great effort made by his host here

to get him starting times on golf courses at the height of the season, and the warm welcome he received at local golf clubs.

The article ended by offering to help organize a group from his town to visit Southern Pines for golf next winter. Could there be a more convincing example of how "extras" accorded visitors pay off?

The "host schools" conducted by the State, one of which was held here within the past year, are attempting to train waitresses and other service personnel in ways which will welcome people to North Carolina, make them happy here and give them the information they want.

These schools are a valuable effort, but we are wondering if individual communities could not organize their own training programs. Would not some of the town's \$5,000 appropriation for public information and advertising in the coming year be wisely spent on such a project? We expect that much volunteer help would be available from local persons. Such a training or information program might even prove popular with the general public, all of whom in a sense are public relations agents for the community. Much of the needed material for such a "course" is already at hand in the Town Information Center.

There would be time to organize and conduct something like this before the start of another tourist "season."

Recreation for All

The Southern Pines summer recreation program was one of the services cited by a councilman at the last town council meeting as one of the "extras" that residents of this community are receiving without increase in tax rate.

The town deserves commendation for this program which is providing a variety of activities for school-age boys and girls in both East and West Southern Pines. Also under the program are the adult softball games which offer welcome recreation not only for players but for spectators, with night games at Memorial Field.

Deserving special commendation is the Little League baseball program in which nearly 100 boys 9-12 years old are taking part. While under direction of the town recreation program, this project would be impossible without the sponsorship of businesses and industries that have bought uniforms for the teams. Even more important are the services of the volunteer coaches—men of the community who are giving many hours of their time to supervise and instruct the eight Little League and Minor League squads.

It is much better, it seems to us, to have enough teams to give practically every boy who wants to play a chance than to concentrate on producing one top team to represent the town in inter-town Little League play. That way only the "stars" get top billing. Under the local system, all the boys can have fun.

The national Little League organization, with which the Southern Pines town league is affiliated, has been under fire from some sources for over-commercialization and super-competitiveness that places too great a physical and nervous strain on young players—despite Little League nationwide rules that specify equipment and playing regulations designed to prevent injuries and excessive fatigue among the players. Critics see also an element of exploitation in timing of games for the convenience of adult spectators, rather than for the boys and their families.

These dangers are always in the background when activities for youth become highly organized and it is the responsibility of local directors and sponsors of such programs to control them. Persons in charge of the local program seem to be aware of the dangers involved and are keeping Little League play here on an even keel. The elimination of travel from town to town is one of the most favorable features of the program in this respect.

The addition of instrumental music training classes, which have not yet begun, in both East and West Southern Pines, is a notable feature of the town recreation program this year and indicates the variety and broad concept of "recreation" that makes the local program outstanding.

Chickens Come to Roost

When a group of decent, ordinarily intelligent people, talking together about the trouble in Japan, bemoan the "ingratitude" of the Japanese people "after all we have done for them," does no shadow cross their minds?

When a man like Senator Dirksen, Republican leader in the Senate, calls the recent Tokyo riots "a flaming example of what Communist ruthlessness and brutality can do to subvert a people," is this just "politics," or is he really so ignorant of the facts?

There is a desperate need for Americans to become better informed. Not only on the current facts but on the background of history behind them. The people who talk so glibly about "what we have done" for the Japanese with minds apparently unperturbed—unaware, one is tempted to say—that a bomb was dropped on a place called Hiroshima not many years ago, need to wake up to that terrible reality. But perhaps as much as that, they—and Senators who make speeches—need to go back to their history books. They need, in particular, to take a look at the background of U. S.-Japan relations ever since that time when Commodore Perry led his squadron of warships into Tokyo Bay just over 100 years ago. Perry's "visit" broke the two hundred years of isolation from the western world, which had been maintained by the Japanese, as his marines marched to Tokyo and, at gun-point, obtained a treaty guaranteeing to American traders, from then on, accommodations in Japanese ports.

The humiliating success of this act of aggression by a foreign power had an immediate effect. During the years that followed, the Japanese had one idea as regards the outer world: to build up the country's military and economic strength. They took the United States as a model. Many Japanese came here to study and this started the wave of anti-Japanese feeling, especially on the West Coast, which culminated in the Alien Landholding Bill passed in California, and, later, the Ex-

clusion Act aimed against Japanese immigration. The little chip placed on the Japanese shoulder by Commodore Perry's adventure grew, through the years, to the size of a red-wood log. "The sleep in the face," as the Exclusion Act was called in Japan, was the last sliver. Soon after that, the militarist clique started to gain a power that finally overwhelmed wiser leadership and led down the road to war.

Finally came World War II and the first use of the atom bomb, killing and horribly maiming thousands of defenseless people. And so, when the war ended, the Japanese turned to rebuild their country and to sign the treaty which included a clause forever renouncing resort to arms.

Japan has cooperated fully with the terms of that treaty and in no way more than in its attitude towards the militarists who carried the nation into war. The Japanese have taken the pledge of peace deeply into their hearts.

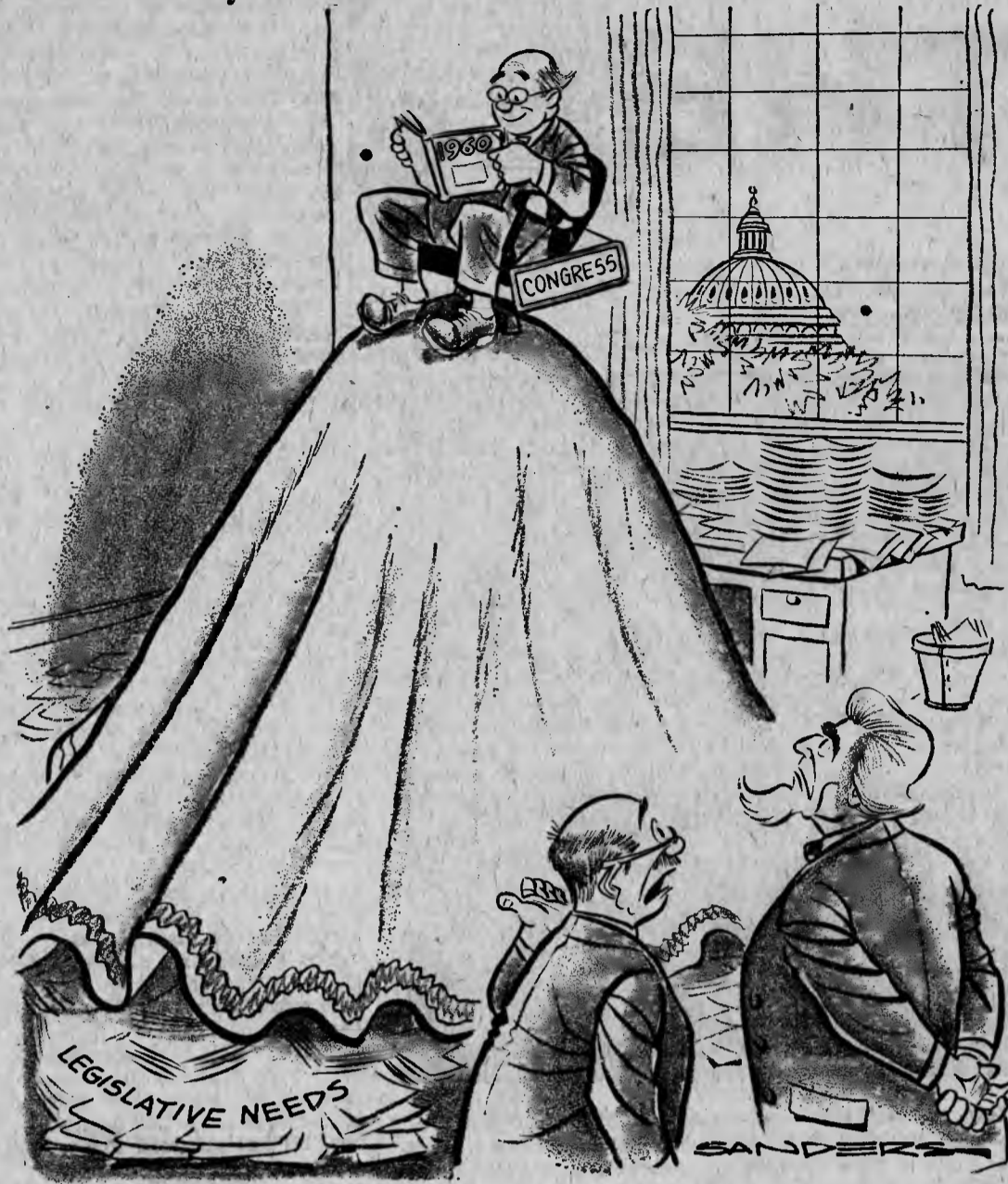
How many of those who blame the Tokyo riots against the new treaty, which re-establishes the military bases, on "ingratitude" think of what lies behind? How many show the least appreciation or even understanding of some of the reasons why the Japanese have such a deep and instinctive longing for peace?

How many are there who, like Senator Dirksen, seize on the easy explanation: "it's all because of the Communists"? As if it wasn't the same old trick they have so often played before: to take something human and true and understandable and use it for their own ends?

Much is said about relieving world tension. It would be vastly relieved, if one of those THINK signs were hung up in every home and government office, not to mention in the halls of Congress, and taken seriously.

This is a time that calls for real thinking: for stretching the mind back into the history before the current news and then for thinking some more before taking the floor.

"Think Anything Will Come From This Summit?"



N. C. FUTURE RIDES ON VOTE

Saturday Will Decide the Way

By HENRY BELK
In the Greensboro Daily News

The run-off primary on June 25 isn't a matter of deciding if Beverly Lake or Terry Sanford shall be the next Governor. The future rides on that vote. It will decide the way North Carolina shall go, up or down, for a quarter of a century.

We have come to a crucial time. Just how crucial the new population figures show. These figures bring into stark focus our situation. We have a rich, populous and growing Piedmont area. We have a poor and dwindling Eastern North Carolina. We have a poor and dwindling far Western North Carolina.

Expansion of the national industrial output is slowing down. The once great wave to establish new plants or to move old plants to the South has long passed its peak.

The competition for what industrial expansion there is, from within and without, is increasing

with great pressure.

Despite the slow-down, despite the competition North Carolina is rolling. We are going forward at a rate which is encouraging for the future. We are bettering the growth rate in the South and in the nation.

The cities and the counties have seen the handwriting on the wall. They read that if they do not pool their brains and their money and their purpose, that North Carolina's worsening population situation will grow darker. The cities and counties and villages and towns are working as never before to make jobs for those being forced off the farm. The state's program to train these displaced

people is just getting under way. If anything happens to interrupt this forward surge, it happens not only for today but for tomorrow and tomorrow years on end.

If North Carolina elects Lake, it is to abandon its move forward, it is to adopt a standpatism that is not simply hold-the-line but is retrogression. Reference here is to the philosophy of government enunciated by Lake over and beyond his confused and irrational view of the segregation question.

North Carolina will see its fair name, long marked for leadership and progress, lowered to acceptance of poverty, hunger and subsistence living for great numbers of its people. To save the people, to give them a higher income, to give thousands of them jobs that keep them off welfare, to do this we must strike out with daring and determination.

North Carolina cannot do this with Dr. I. Beverly Lake as our leader.

'SADDEST THING ABOUT THE PASSING SCENE . . .

Eisenhower Good Will No Longer Usable

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Government has been forced for reasons beyond its control to withdraw its invitation to Dwight D. Eisenhower to visit Japan. The reasons for the withdrawal are fully understood in the President's entourage and the visit has been canceled.

This is now the second time during the President's final year in office that he has been disinclined to a good-will visit. The second stems from the first, and over the whole sad story is the tragedy of the wastage of a valuable asset.

Mr. Eisenhower is a man of good will. It was his quality of good will which made him the success he unquestionably was as commander in chief of the Western Allied forces during the last great war. It was this same quality of good will which made it possible for him to preside successfully over a much needed period of national convalescence from the ravages of the strife which had embittered and poisoned the political life of his country in the period before his presidency began.

Natural Hope

He presided successfully over Allied victory convalescence at home. It was natural and inevitable that he should hope to crown his public career by presiding also over at least an attenuation of the dangers which have beset the world since that last great war.

If good will could reduce the dangers then he was the man best equipped for the task.

By relative standards Nikita S. Khrushchev is also a man of good will. At least he is more reasonable than was his predecessor,

Joseph Stalin. We cannot know that Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev together in Moscow could have advanced the cause of peace by any large degree. But it is a reasonable assumption that the visit to Moscow, had it taken place, would not have made matters any worse. At least the Eisenhower good will would have been actively engaged on the mighty side of human events. It would have been in use. The saddest thing about the passing scene is that this asset of Eisenhower good will is no longer in use, in fact, is no longer usable in world affairs as Washington would hope.

Not Prudent

It ceased to be usable from the moment the President, in a certain sense, overclaimed his own personal responsibility in the U-2 incident. That assumption of personal responsibility may have been candid, but many say that it was not prudent, for it made it impossible for Mr. Khrushchev to deal further with him. It took Eisenhower good will out of play when there was still the better part of a year in which it could be used.

There are other debts. While it was more probably the folly of Japanese Socialists rather than manipulation from Moscow which, in the end, made the Japanese visit impossible, the unfortunate fact remains that in Asian eyes it will appear that Moscow has the power to veto a friendly visit by the President of the United States to the capital of an allied country.

The postsummit atmosphere is very different from the post-Camp David atmosphere. The biggest difference is that there is no longer any restraint on Communist propaganda activities.

It seems doubtful that the second disinviting will do serious long term damage to Japanese-United States relations any more than the first disinviting did serious damage in essential matters of East-West relations. Mr. Khrushchev has declared what amounts to a one-year moratorium on the Berlin problem, which is about all the West hoped to get out of a summit conference anyway. But it does cut the President's international effectiveness and does underline that fact that in the world generally he is no longer the usable instrument for the furthering of Washington's policies that he was.

There was, his critics say, one flaw in Mr. Eisenhower's war record. He was unable to weld his two most brilliant and successful field commanders, Montgomery and Patton, into an effective team. Some have even said that this failure protracted the war by some six months.

There was also, these same critics charge, one flaw in Mr. Eisenhower's management of the national convalescence at home. He was unable to handle Senator Joseph R. McCarthy without turning his back on Gen. George C. Marshall. To many of their mutual friends this was a betrayal of the man who picked Mr. Eisenhower out of obscurity and made him the first soldier of his times. It remains to this day the most puzzling incident on the Eisenhower record.

One Flaw

One flaw has now seemed to have emerged in Mr. Eisenhower's record as a world statesman. He failed to handle the U-2 incident in a manner compatible with his continued usefulness as a peacemaker.

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Grains of Sand

Back Seat Driving

Donald Grant Herring, Pat Stratton's father, went up to Princeton for his 50th reunion last week. He had a wonderful time gloating over the folks that he was sure looked older than he did—and he also did a bit of shopping. One thing he picked up was a huge, beautiful, imported cheese. Don loves cheese.

He drove back on one of the hottest days we've had so far and astounded his folks by showing up a whole day early. He'd made the 525-mile trip in one day.

"Had to," he explained to his protesting daughter. "The cheese was in the back and I just had to keep going to keep ahead of it."

UMMMM . . . Heaven!

If this column of GRAINS collapses in an ecstatic swoon, it won't be the heat, this time, it'll be the peaches.

Right on the other side of our typewriter just where the slight breeze from the open window wafts this way, sit two great big baskets of great big beautiful peaches. They're huge, they're every shade of red, ranging from soft pink to deep purple-crimson and the aroma. . . All the perfumes of Araby can't touch Sandhills peaches.

These peaches, (could they be Cardinals?) come from the Sleepy Hollow Farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mac Clark and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ewing of Candor, and Mrs. Clark dropped them off at the Pilot when she was passing by.

What bliss to have friends who grow peaches! The Pilot calls a "Thank you, M'am!" out Candor-way.

Challenge

Recent GRAINS items about a baby possum here in Southern Pines and a "feathertailed" possum from New Guinea, brought back to the Museum of Natural History in New York City, captured the imagination of Mrs. Dan R. McNeill who composed the following verses titled, "Tarheel Baby P. to New Guinea Specie":

To that ill feather-tailed possum
Says our baby Tarheel: "Pooh,
If you think that you can boss 'em
Here's what I'm telling you:
It's not the tail that makes the
difference

When it comes down to a
fight,
It's the teeth that have the pre-
ference.

Come to Weymouth Heights
some night,
I'll be waitin' in the bushes

Near the gate or by the trail
Or perched upon the mounted
doggies

On the posts joined to the
rail;

And I'll take you on and 'whup'
you
'Til your breath will nearly
fall

You'll find what I have said is
true
There's no power in feather-
tail!

You will see we're no relation
When it comes to fightin' hard
And you'll wish in your frustra-
tion

That you'd stayed in your
own yard!"

P. S.

As to "Ectoparasites"—
'Spec they're itty bitty mites!

Well!

Releases from the news bureau at Meredith College, 61-year-old woman's educational institution at Raleigh, have been arriving on daintily perfumed paper. Whether this is a special service for the springtime graduation season or a longtime policy remains to be seen.

(So THAT's what was responsible for the exotic atmosphere hanging over the editorial desk. Miss Dior. But not necessarily in person. (We were wondering. GRAINS Ed.)

P. S. And there's this 61-year-old woman. Wouldn't you know. It's those old gals that really put on the dog.

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