



**RETIREES** — Mrs. Catherine P. Morrison, plant clerk with Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company in Southern Pines, retired April 17 with over 30 years service. Joe R. Kimball, district plant manager, is shown above, right presenting a monetary gift, in addition to a retirement ring, in honor of the occasion. Family and friends attended a retirement tea for Mrs. Morrison April 17 in the C.T. & T. Conference room.

## Power Concentration Possible Under Redistricting Proposals

**BY BILL NOBLITT**  
If the General Assembly of North Carolina is supposed to be the peak of representative government, it falls considerably short of the mark.

Students of the legislative process are now satisfied that the federal mandate of "one-man, one-vote" which was supposed to make the Legislature more truly representative of the state as a whole has to come considerable degree had the opposite effect.

Geographically, North Carolina is a sprawling state ranging hundreds of miles from mountains to foothills to Piedmont to Sandhills to Coastal Plains to soundshores and the coast.

It is the only place in the Union in which one can travel from West Virginia to Mississippi and never cross a state line. The people who live in those diverse places are different, and their unique needs are just as different.

But the power in the General Assembly is gradually concentrating in the hands of the more affluent, thickly populated sections of the state—extreme eastern and western sections are being left out.

The redistricting process currently underway in the General Assembly as a result of the 1980 Census will do nothing to change the situation. In fact, it will only make the lack of direct representation worse in some areas because the thrust will continue to be districts of roughly the same numbers of people from which state senators and representatives are elected.

Fully one third of the counties (34 out of 100) now have neither a senator nor a member of the house of representatives.

Only 39 of the state's 100 counties have a senator. There are 50 senators. In the House of Representatives only 62 counties have direct representation in the 120-seat body.

The matter of direct

representation is managed on a strictly informal and unwritten basis in some sections of the state where political leaders attempt to spread the local delegation out fairly. And when a vacant seat occurs, an effort may be made to rotate the place of residence of the lawmaker. In other places, though, the centers of population fight bitterly to take and keep all the power while outlying sections get nothing.

Two measures currently under study in the General Assembly would only serve to worsen the situation as to direct representation. Both would require amendments to the State Constitution.

One proposal would reduce membership in the House of Representatives to 100. Districts would be allowed to cut across counties without regard to county lines. The result would be an increase in numbers of counties without direct representation, and even more confusion about who is "our representative."

The other measure would extend terms in the Legislature from two years to four years which could only mean that, once seated, a member would remain longer thereby denying for longer periods of time the opportunity for "unrepresented" counties of a district to secure representation.

Meanwhile, a subtle change in makeup of the urban delegations from heavily populated Piedmont counties is becoming noticeable. When as many as three state Senators and eight house members can concentrate in one county, those elected become "delegates" rather than legislators. There is more causing to attain unified action, and more block voting and power brokering. Individual delegates, too, tend to be elected from special interest groups rather than from the county as a whole. For instance, a typical "big city" delegation in the

General Assembly will be one black, one woman, one lawyer, one retiree, one businessman, and—if there is room—one working person.

Some interest is being expressed in changing the Senate to 100 members; one elected from each county. Interest comes mostly from unrepresented counties, however, so action is uncertain.

## Mrs. Bibey Plans May Art Show

A one-woman show by Sandra Bibey of Carthage will be exhibited at the Moore County Library through the month of May. The show opened with a reception on May 3.

Five different mediums will be shown—pen and ink, pencil, pastels, charcoal and oil.

Mrs. Bibey developed her talent through Sandhill Community College courses. She has drawn since she was a child. Many organizations such as the scouts and schools have called on her talents. A major project she undertook was to do charcoal of all the ministers of the First Presbyterian Church of Carthage. She also used her talents to decorate store windows in Southern Pines during the Christmas seasons.

Mrs. Bibey is the former Sandra Oldham of Sanford. She and her husband have been living in Carthage for eight years. They are living in an older home in Carthage. Mr. and Mrs. Bibey and their two sons have done extensive remodeling in their home.

## Pinecrest Is 20th In Contest

On Thursday, March 26, five Pinecrest students participated in the annual Campbell University Math Contest.

Results from this contest have just recently been received by the participating schools. Out of over 50 schools involved, Pinecrest High School placed 20th. Chapel Hill Senior High School won first place.

The Math Department at Pinecrest sponsored the team, and Jerry Darnell was the advisor. The students who made the trip to Campbell were Juniors Brad Brechtelsbauer, Jerry Struber, Paula Sykes and Seniors, Deana Watkins and Clint Weathers.

Pinecrest students have participated in this contest each year since 1972. The test consists of 40 multiple-choice questions involving problems from Algebra, Geometry, and Analysis. The test began at 1 p.m. and lasted an hour. After the testing the students enjoyed a social hour in the cafeteria.

Campbell University is one of the regional testing centers for North Carolina mathematics competition. The top 14 students in this contest will represent this district in the state math contest in May. Next year a test involving ninth grade students will be held. This will help to build interest and enthusiasm in mathematics.

## Inspection Fee Changes Are Approved For County

At the recommendation of the county inspectors, the Moore County Board of Commissioners last week approved changes in the fee schedule for electrical and building inspections.

The changes, including increases in some fees, will go into effect July 1.

Swimming pools were added to the list of structures for which an electrical permit and inspection are required. Inspection will cover underwater lighting, grounding and related work.

Electrical Inspector Ben Cooper expressed concern about the number of pools being built throughout the county and the danger when lights are improperly installed.

After July 1, any individual or contractor installing a pool within the county's jurisdiction must first obtain a permit. A fee of \$10 will be charged, payable at the time the permit is secured. The fee will cover the permit and the inspection.

Electrical inspections are presently made for all areas of the county except the Towns of Aberdeen and Robbins. By the time this regulation goes into effect, the Town of Southern Pines will also be doing its own electrical inspections.

Changes in the electrical inspection fee schedule which were adopted include: construction site pole (temporary service), \$10; residential—0-100 amps, \$28; 150 amps, \$31; 200 amps, \$35; above 200 amps, \$35 plus 15 cents per amp; commercial, 20 cents per amp; mobile home, \$15; change of service only, \$15; additional work with change of service, \$10; other, \$15; after heat inspection, \$10.

Also at Cooper's request, the board voted to adopt the National Electrical Code for the county. This too will become effective July 1.

Cooper explained that the State Building Code Council, at a December meeting, voted to adopt the National Electrical Code as the state code. He asked that the board adopt this code to bring Moore County in line with the state and national codes.

One fee was changed at the request of Building Inspector Elwin Blue.

This fee affects multi-family dwellings, such as duplex apartments, other apartments and condominium units. The county has been charging a \$25 flat rate per unit for multi-family dwellings. Under the change, multi-family units will be treated the same as single family dwellings.

The board declined to make building inspections mandatory, and it was noted that in 1982 state law will require mandatory inspections, because the county's population climbed above the 50,000 point in the 1980 census.

For the past four years the county has offered a permissive inspection system, whereby the property-owner may waive an inspection. Increasingly, however, more and more people are asking for the inspection as a safety measure. Blue has asked the board to implement a mandatory inspection program annually since inspections were begun in 1977.

In other business the board approved the renewal of ABC licenses, a request from the fire marshal to authorize the N.C. Department of Transportation to pave the driveway at the new West End Fire Station, approved the transfer of a \$3558 check from United Parcel Service into the ARO fund to reduce the county's capital debt on the sewer line project to the ARO plant (UPS is building a facility which will tap onto the line), and four "just compensation" appraisal matters for the airport project.

The board voted to appoint Charlie McGugan, a member of the airport commission, to serve as negotiator in the airport project, which involves securing right of way, easement and land acquisition needed to improve runways and landing instrumentation.

McGugan will succeed W. Sidney Taylor, a former county administrator and commission chairman, who, according to Board Chairman Charles Phillips, "wants to give up the job as negotiator."

## 59% Of Tar Heels Favor Federal Gun Control Law

A majority of North Carolina residents polled recently favor a federal law requiring registration of handguns, according to the Carolina Poll, a statewide telephone survey sponsored by the School of Journalism of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

When asked in late February whether they favored or opposed such a federal law, 59 percent of the 782 adults randomly selected for the survey said they favored the law. Another 32 percent said they opposed such a law, while 9 percent weren't sure.

The survey was conducted several weeks before the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan by an assailant armed with a handgun.

The attempt on Reagan's life already has generated new calls for passage of a stronger federal law on gun control.

No federal law requiring handgun registration is currently on the books. However, a comprehensive restructuring of the nation's 1968 gun control laws had been proposed in Congress before the Reagan shooting by two Democrats, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey. The Kennedy-Rodino proposal includes a provision that would establish a nationwide 21-day waiting period between purchase and delivery of handguns, allowing time for eligibility checks by authorities.

North Carolina does have a state law requiring that a person buying a pistol obtain a permit from the county sheriff. Critics describe the state law as weak and ineffective, and attempts to strengthen the law in recent years have failed.

Support for a federal registration law was highest among North Carolina minorities, women and adults under the age of 35, in that order. Mountain residents favored the law by the narrowest margin of any geographic group, while coastal residents gave the highest level of support.

The Carolina Poll results show that fewer North Carolinians support a handgun registration law than Americans in general, according to the latest Harris Survey on the subject. A November 1980 Harris Survey using the same question found 67 percent of Americans in favor of such a law, 32 percent opposed and 1 percent not sure.

Nationwide support for the concept of handgun registration has reached levels as high as 84 percent in polls dating back to 1938, when the Gallup

organization first asked its question on the subject. Although the nationwide level of support has declined in recent years, surveys conducted since the attempt on Reagan's life have shown an upsurge in support for stricter handgun controls.

The Carolina survey showed that North Carolinians tended to divide more sharply in their support for the law on the basis of racial background than any other characteristic. For example, minorities favored the handgun registration law by more than 4-to-1 (74 percent in favor, 18 percent opposed). White respondents supported the law by a narrower 3-to-2 margin (56 percent in favor, 35 percent opposed).

Adults under 35 showed the next highest level of support for the law, with two of every three younger adults favoring the law (66 percent in favor, 27 percent opposed). Adults over the age of 35 were less likely to support the law (55 percent in favor, 36 percent opposed).

Women supported the law by nearly 3-to-1 (65 percent to 23 percent), while men favored the law by a narrower ratio of 5-to-4 (53 percent to 43 percent). Women were much more likely to be undecided on the question, however.

Other results of the poll show that: —Education and annual income apparently made little difference in terms of support for the law. Educational groups were equally divided on the issue, while only one income group—those with incomes more than \$20,000 per year—showed significant opposition to the law (40 percent of the latter group were opposed).

—Place of residence in the state was more of an apparent factor in determining degree of support for the law, with coastal and Piedmont residents favoring the law by margins of about 2-to-1. Mountain residents, in contrast, divided more closely, with 52 percent in favor and 40 percent opposed.

The Carolina Poll was conducted Feb. 22-25. A random-digit-dialing method was used to contact state residents older than 18. This method allows survey-takers to reach unlisted numbers and new residences. Homes without telephones were excluded, which tends to under-represent rural residents, blacks and those with lower incomes.

Results of a survey of this size are accurate to within 3 to 4 percent in 95 surveys out of ever 100.

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## Know Your Name MacLeod

**BY J.C. DOWNING**  
The Scottish surname MacCloud, MacLeod or Macleod was spelled Mac Leoid in Gaelic and meant "son of Leod." Leod is from a Norse personal name LJOTR, or LJOT, meaning "Ugly." It is most likely that LJOT(R) was the first element in a double-stemmed name such as LJOTULF (ugly-wolf). Northern coasts of Scotland had many Norse settlements from which the name could have come.

Gillandres MacLeod was one of a group on a border jury in 1227. Torquil M'Leod de (of) Leohus witnessed a grant of lands in Badenoch in 1338. Gilbert or Gilreid MacLeod was a tenant in Tiree in 1541. Murdow McCloyd lived in the Hebrides in 1600. Sir John MacLeod, born 1782, became a noted surgeon and traveller.

The MacLeods are divided into two branches: Macleod of macleod and Macleod of Lewes. Burke's General Armory describes the nine different Macleod arms.

In Virginia, John Macloide obtained a 220 acres grant in Surry County in 1682 for paying the passage of five new settlers to the colony. Daniell Macklound held land in Nansemond County prior to 1686. Thrumoch Macklound was a headright in a 1693 Essex

County land grant and Alexander Maclood was a headright in a 1730 Accomack County land grant.

Mordecai Maclood, his wife and two children were killed by the Indians in Massachusetts in 1675.

There are some Irish McLeods or McClouds in this country, but they were originally MacGlews or they were Scottish settlers in Northern Ireland (Ulster) who later came to this country as Scotch-Irish.

### LIMIT MH-30

Tobacco growers are being urged to keep applications of MH-30 within acceptable limits or face either the possible loss of important U.S. tobacco markets or a more strict certification and compliance program. Many countries have complained about the level of MH residue in U.S. grown flue-cured tobacco. West Germany has told U.S. tobacco interests their government may adopt 80 parts per million as a legal limit if tobacco imports continue to exceed that level. This could pose a very serious threat against U.S. produced tobacco in Germany as well as other Western European countries.

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